

Development Knowledge Organiser

What is development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.

Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This is advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Physical factors affecting development

Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fuel sources such as oil. •Minerals and metals for fuel. •Availability for timber. •Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Risk of tectonic hazards. •Benefits from volcanic material and flood-water. •Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. •Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. •Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Landlocked countries may find trade difficult. •Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. •Attractive scenery attracts tourists.

Human factors affecting development

Politics	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aid can help some countries develop key services and infrastructure faster. •Aid can improve projects such as schools, hospitals and roads. •Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. •Having good trade relationships. •Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. •Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. •People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. •More money on healthcare means less spent on development.
Aid	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Corruption in local and national governments. •The stability of the government can effects the country's ability to trade. •Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. •Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

Measuring development

There are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indicators examples

Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

Social indicators examples

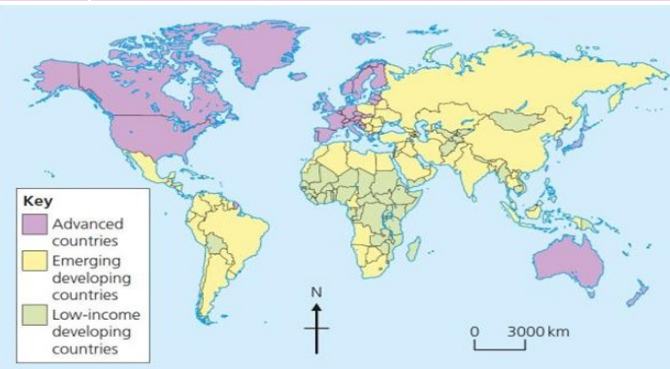
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1, per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators 'lie's'

Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.
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Variations in the level of development

LIDCs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
EDCs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
ACs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.



LIDC Case Study Malawi

AC Case Study Singapore