

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 involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring development

These 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 per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

Social indicators examples



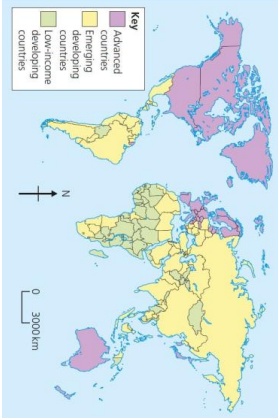
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators

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

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



Causes of uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

Paper 2

Global Development

Physical factors affecting uneven development

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

Human factors affecting uneven development

Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	Trade <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 <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. 	Health <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.
Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	History <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.

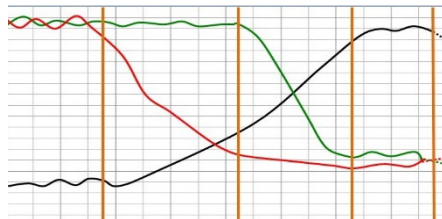
Consequences of Uneven Development

Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.

Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Migration	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.

The Demographic Transition Model

The demographic transition model (DTM) shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country.



	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5
DR	High	Declining	Rapidly falling	Low	Slowly Falling
BR	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Population Change	Steady	Very High	High	Zero	Negative
Example	e.g. Tribes	e.g. Kenya	e.g. India	e.g. UK	e.g. Japan

Microfinance Loans



This involves people in LICs receiving smalls loans from traditional banks.
 + Loans enable people to begin their own businesses
 - Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale.

Foreign-direct investment



This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.
 + Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.
 - Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.



Aid



This is given by one country to another as money or resources.
 + Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.
 - Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.

Debt Relief

This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.
 + Means more money can be spent on development.
 - Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.

Fair trade



This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.
 + Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.
 -Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.

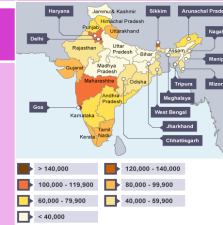
Technology

Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.
 + Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.
 - Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology



Location & Importance

India is now the second most populous nation on the planet, with an estimated 1.38 billion inhabitants in 2020. In 2013 India was the seventh richest country in the world. Estimates suggest that it had grown to become the fifth largest economy in 2020 and is projected to be the third largest world economy after China and the USA by 2025.



Influences upon Nigeria's development

Political

experienced rapid economic development - grouped with other rapidly **emerging economies** known as the **BRICS** (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). India has the third largest army in the world and is known as the largest democracy in the world, consisting of 28 states and 8 union territories.



Social

India has many different ethnic and religious groups - Hinduism is the dominant religion, yet the country has substantial minority populations of Buddhists, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

Advantages of TNCs

TNCs have created jobs and offered education and training to employees. The **infrastructure** of the country has been improved, with new roads and internet cabling. TNCs pay **tax** to the government, which can be spent on development projects.



Industrial Structures

Many **transnational corporations** (TNCs) have set up factories and offices in India. The country is an attractive location to TNCs because the population speaks good English, has strong IT skills and works for lower wages than people in many other countries. Companies like Toyota, Volvo and Hyundai **manufacture** cars in India.

Disadvantages

the conditions for workers in factories can be very harsh. many TNCs are owned by foreign countries so **economic leakage** occurs, where profit is sent abroad. the best jobs are often given to foreign workers from the TNC's country of origin.



Changing Relationships

Nigeria plays a leading role with the **African Union** and **UN**. **Growing links** with **China** with huge **investment in infrastructure**. Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.



Population structure

In 1985, India had a typical population structure of a **developing country** with large numbers of young children and a rapidly decreasing number of older people.

life expectancy has increased from 38 to 68 years within a generation. The quality of life for some Indian people has improved dramatically over the last 30 years.

Impacts of Rapid Urbanization

Advantages

The increase in wealth is used to develop both secondary and university education, further increasing the skills base of the urban area. This triggers cumulative causation and the creation of Indian high tech companies. The increase in wealth is used to develop sanitation within the urban areas reducing water-borne diseases and so reducing infant mortality rates.

Disadvantage

In some cases this rapid urbanization happens too fast for the city authorities to cope with. This can result in a lack of affordable accommodation causing many recent migrants from rural areas to rely on self-built housing such as Dharavi in Mumbai. The growth of Dharavi and other slums can create many problems - for example inadequate waste disposal, high incidences of disease and conflict. Rapid urbanization also puts pressure on transport systems and job opportunities. This can result in people working in poor conditions, for long hours and low pay.

India's Industrial Structure

Primary

which involves getting raw materials from the land, eg farming or forestry. Up until the 1980s, India's main type of industry was primary. Many were **subsistence** farmers, which is not very profitable.



Secondary

which is making products out of raw materials, eg food processing and car **manufacturing**. Factory workers earn more money.

Tertiary

which is providing a service, eg doctors and teachers. Workers in the tertiary (service) sector are paid more than in primary and secondary.

Quaternary

which means ICT and research, eg computer software designers and scientists