

Development: Development is the process of change that improves the quality of peoples lives.

Uneven development: refers to the unequal distribution of people, resources and wealth

Development Indicators:

There are a number of indicators which help tell us how developed a country is.

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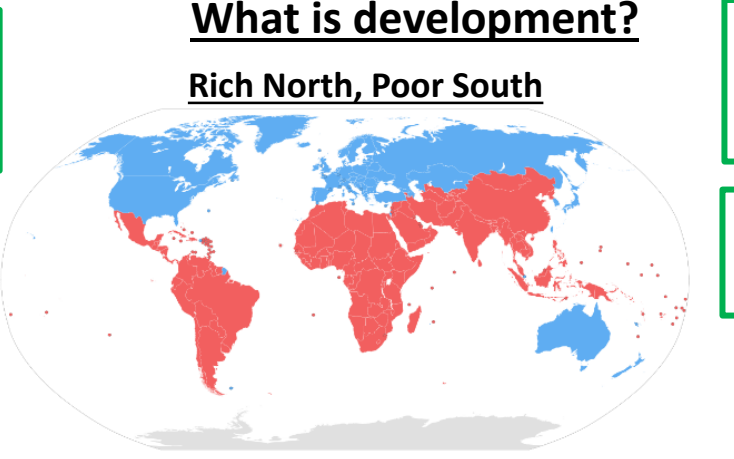
Health		The number of people per square km.
Life Expectancy		Being free from illness.
Population Density		The number of live births per 1,000 of the population.
Birth Rate		The average age a person lives to.
Death Rate		Percentage of the population that can read and write
GDP per Capita		A combination of economic and social factors. 0 being lowest and 1 the highest
Literacy Rate		The number of deaths per 1,000 of the population.
Human Development Index		The countries wealth shared out to each person

HDI: Human Development Index was created to better measure development.

As wealth is not evenly distributed, a combination of elements must be used to better understand a countries level of development.

Three elements of HDI:

- ❖ Living Standards – GNI per capita
- ❖ Health – life expectancy
- ❖ Education – number of years in education



An economist named **Willie Brandt** divided the world into rich and poor using GDP

The Brandt Report shows a divided world. A wealthy ‘North’ controlled 80% of the world’s wealth, and a poor ‘South’ only 20%.

Factors affecting development

Climate	Natural Hazards	Disease
Poor Medical Facilities	Natural Resources	Poor Education
Historical Development/ Conflict	Poor/Corrupt Governments	Lack of clean water

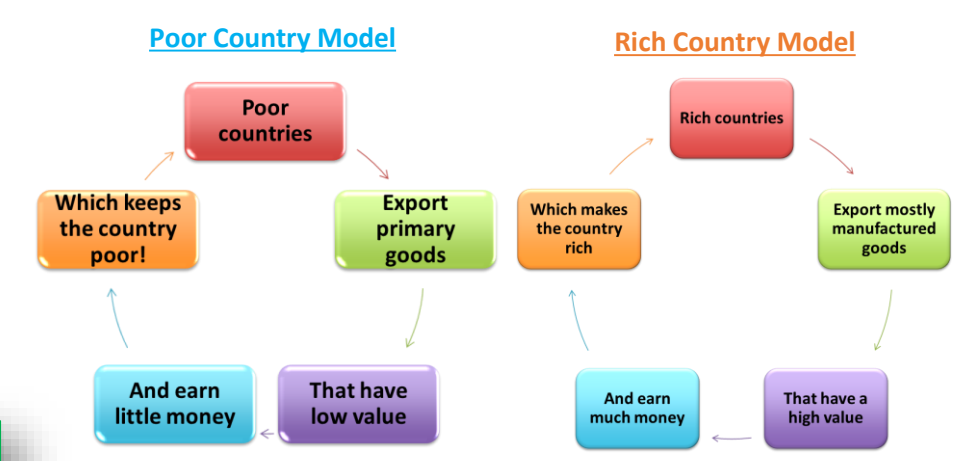
No country has everything it needs to sustain its population. Today we generally use money.

Trade: the exchange of something, for something else. Usually of equal value.

Poor Country Trade model: If a country does not have the resources, money or expertise to import goods or build factories it cannot make any money

If it does not have the money, it cannot raise enough taxes to pay for basic social services (health, education, sanitation etc.)

Rich Country Trade Model Manufactured goods have a higher value meaning the company makes more profit. This allows the company to pay taxes to the government, invest in infrastructure and employ more people



Fair trade tries to ensure that producers are paid a fair price for their goods (not just the lowest value). It also aims to improve social rights and environmental standards. This model can help poorer countries work their way out of poverty.



Why might a country need aid?

Aid is giving resources- goods or services in an emergency or to promote long term development.

International Aid:

The voluntary donation of money, goods or knowledge from one country to another

There are two main types:

Bilateral aid = a **government** from one country provides aid to the government of a foreign country

Non-government aid = **charities** raise money from the **public** to support development projects in other countries.

Short term aid: – helps solve **immediate** problems. It brings help quickly to people affected by disasters such as floods

Long term aid: this is aid which helps improve basic living standards and enable people to make better use of their own resources for the long term.



Gender inequality = when people are treated differently and given different opportunities just because they are male or female

Achieving gender equality

Rights to decision-making	Land and property rights	Right to Vote
Access to full education	Access to ICT	Choice of Marriage
Equal access to pay	Eliminate violence towards women	Access to sexual and reproductive health

Why we should invest in girls and women?

- Benefit to families - Increased productivity
- Reduce hunger - Create sustainable nations
- Strengthen economies - Improve health



Sustainable : able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

Development : the process of developing or being developed

Sustainable development: is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

