

Development

Economic development

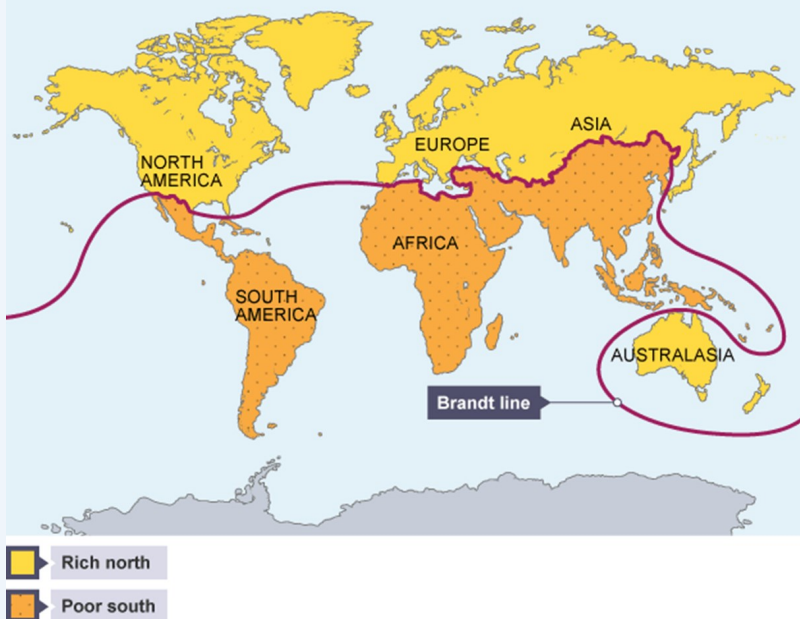
Economic growth (e.g. wealth, infrastructure, level of industrialisation and technology)

Social development

Progress in standard of living (e.g. health care and access to clean water)

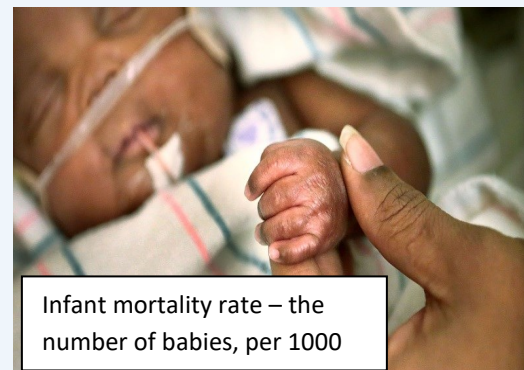
Environmental development

Management and protection of the environment (e.g. reducing pollution and increasing recycling)

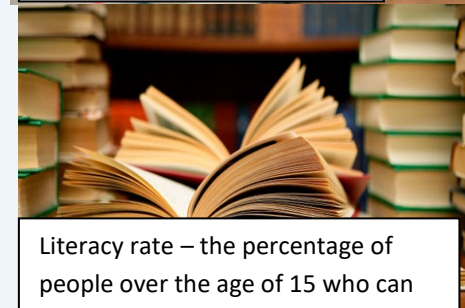


In the past, the **Brandt line** divided the planet into the rich north and the poor south. However the world has changed a lot in the last 20 years and the Brandt line is now too simplistic. For example, China and India are no longer seen as poor countries.

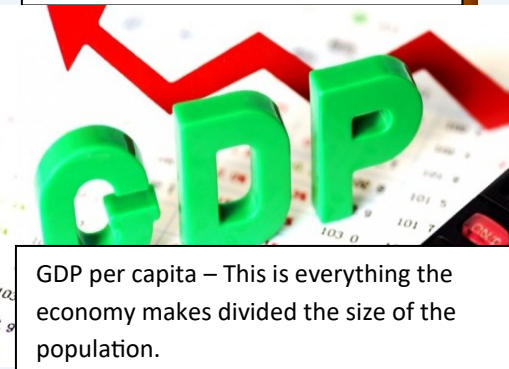
Key words	Definition
LIDC	A country with a low level of
EDC	A country with a medium
AC	A country with a high level
Economic	Things to do with money
Social	Things to do with people
Development	The standard of living in a place
Development Indicator	This is used to measure the standard of living in a place
Environmental	Things to do with the natural features of a place



Infant mortality rate – the number of babies, per 1000



Literacy rate – the percentage of people over the age of 15 who can



GDP per capita – This is everything the economy makes divided the size of the population.



Types of jobs – this looks at what part of the economy is most important. Primary sector jobs involve farming and mining. Secondary sectors involve making things. Tertiary sector jobs involve selling things or providing a service (e.g. doctor, lawyer, teacher)

Development Indicators

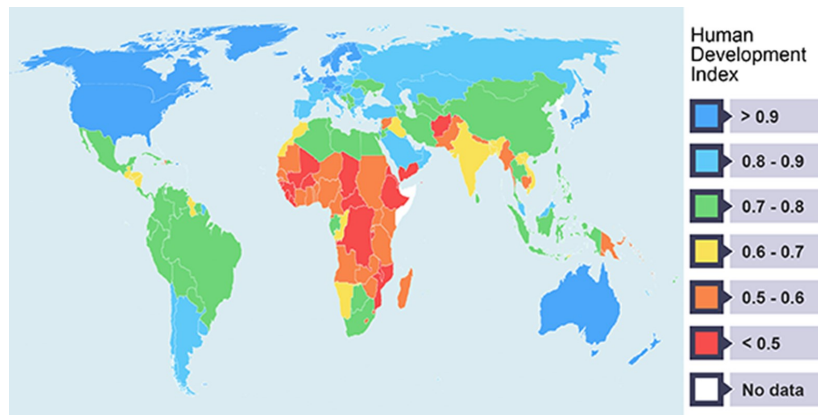


Life expectancy – the average age to

AC- Advanced countries, these are the most developed countries. For example: UK, USA, Norway, Singapore High standards of healthcare and education, excellent infrastructure, greater proportion of Tertiary and quaternary sector jobs. GNI/capita above \$12,746.

LIDC- Low income developing countries, these are the least developed countries. For example: Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nepal Low standards of healthcare and education, lack of developed infrastructure, greater proportion of Primary sector jobs. GNI/capita of \$1,045.

EDC- Emerging and developing countries, these are countries whose economies are improving, but they



The Human Development Index combines social and economic indicators of development (life expectancy, mean years of education, GNI per capita).

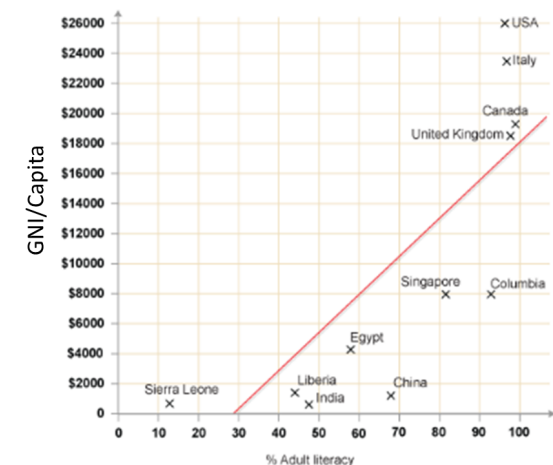
Uneven development refers to the fact that some countries are more economically and socially developed than others. This means some people of the world have better **standards of living** and therefore a better **quality of life** than others. This is a gap, called the **Development Gap**.

Positives ... HDI

- Reveals clear global patterns.
- Does not solely concentrate on economic development, and takes into consideration that there are other, more social, ways to measure human development.
- Increase in education and health shows an improvement in a countries infrastructure.

Negatives ...

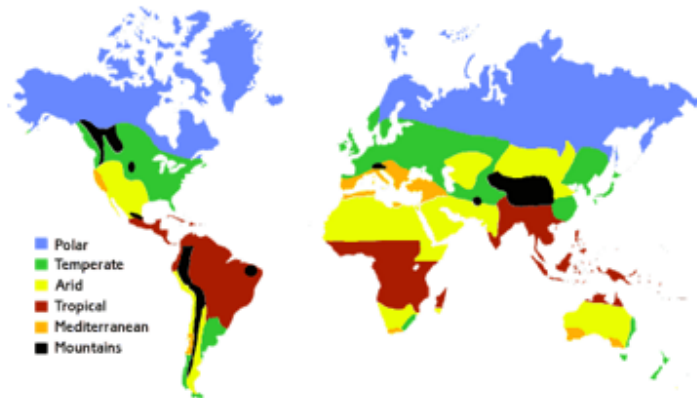
- Data from some developing countries may not be very reliable and may be difficult to confirm.
- Similar criticism of GNI, that it does not measure unequal distribution within the country.
- No indication about access to education for all groups in society. Some girls for example may not get access to education.



Scatter Graphs show relationships between variables. This shows there is a positive relationship between GNI/Capita and Literacy

Uneven Development

Causes of uneven development



War - War uses up money and resources. Also war prevents goods from being made and traded.



War in Syria

Climate - Many LIDCs are found in hot parts of the world where there are water shortages and the heat allows diseases such as malaria to spread.

Polar - very cold and dry all year
Temperate - cold winters and mild summers
Arid - dry, hot all year
Tropical - hot and wet all year
Mediterranean - mild winters, dry hot summers
Mountains - very cold all year

Location - Countries near trade routes or with access to the sea have an advantage.
Landlocked countries lose out on trade because they find it more difficult to sell their products and goods.

Physical

Discrimination - Some groups are discriminated against, this holds back development overall. For example women are often discriminated against in a number of countries.



In many LIDC countries like Chad some girls are not allowed to go to school

Human

Glossary

Climate - the average weather in a place

Discrimination - the unfair treatment of people due to their age, gender or race

Landlocked - a country without access to the sea because it is surrounded by other countries

Mild - not too hot and not too cold



Source: GeoChartist

The 17 Global Goals



In 2015 the United Nations agreed a set of 'sustainable development' goals that were focused on ending poverty around the world, protecting the planet and ensuring a new prosperity for everyone.



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals or the 'Global Goals' included over 169 targets that would ensure that all of the countries of the world would work to protect the planet. The range of the goals showed that world leaders were intent on making big changes to the world as each of these goals was to be applied universally to all countries.

Uganda is a country in East Africa. It has borders with Kenya, Sudan and the Republic of Congo and is located inland within Africa.

