Knowledge Organiser: Development

Overview of topic

What is development?
Do HIC's have a better quality of life?
What are indicators of development?
How developed is India?
What factors affect a countries development?
What is the development gap?
How can trade influence the development gap?
How can we reduce the development gap?
What factors influence global development?
What is fair trade?
How can aid help countries?

Keywords

Aid – Money, food, technology given by richer countries to poorer ones, either to help with an emergency or to encourage long-term development.
Export – Goods transported by one country to sell in another.
HIC – High Income country (earning over $12, 746 per person)
Import – Goods or services bought by a country that it either cannot make itself.
LIC – Low Income Country (less than $1,047 per person)
NIC – Newly Industrialising Country (Earning between $1,048 – $12, 747 per person)
Primary sector –Harvesting natural products from the earth (Farming, mining, fishing)
Trade – The movement and sale of goods from one country to another.

Key concept #1
What are indicators of development?

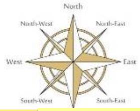
<u>GDP</u> – This means the Gross Domestic Product. This is used to say how much money is made in a country on average per person.
<u>Literacy rates</u> – This can be used to see how many people can read and write. Higher literacy rates means that generally people can be trained and may have more skilled jobs.
<u>Death rate</u> – This is useful to see how good the healthcare is in the country and how healthy the people are.
<u>Life expectancy</u> – This is useful because healthy people generally live longer

Question #2
Is trade fair?

Most countries have tried to control trade by creating barriers to protect their own jobs and industries. They do this with taxes and subsidies. Most goods imported to a country are taxed, making the imported goods more expensive and less attractive than home-produced products. Subsidies are given to workers to encourage them to produce certain goods in a country, an example would be growing corn in the United States, which is subsidised ($4.7 billion per year) so US-grown corn is cheaper to buy than imported corn. This has led to the United states of America becoming the largest producer of corn in the world.

Geographical skill – Locating a country on a map and describing its location

Continent → Country → County → City



India is located in Asia. It is South of the Himalayas. It shares a border with Bangladesh to the East, Pakistan to the West and the Indian Ocean to the south. The capital of India is New Delhi.
Make sure to use compass directions, this is much more accurate than "near or next to"

Key concept # 3 *How can fair trade reduce the development gap?*

Fairtrade is an international movement that makes sure that producers in poor countries get a fair price for their product. Fairtrade means they have a guaranteed minimum price, and gives farmers more security. As prices of crops change dramatically, this minimum price means that farmers have more *certainty* which is good as it means farmers are more likely to invest in their land, and buy machinery so the business can grow. Farmers and communities also receive a 'Fairtrade premium', which helps producers, and rural communities improve the quality of their lives. Producers decide how to use it, and it is often spent on education, healthcare, or processing facilities to increase income for the whole area. Fairtrade products include Bananas, Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and rice.

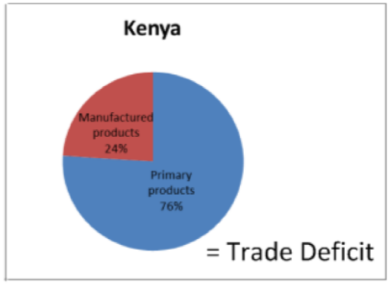
FAIRTRADE

Case study #1 Kenya economy

Kenya is a country in central Africa. It has a population of 47.6 million people. In 2019, the average income per person was $4,071. This makes Kenya a NIC (Newly Industrialised country). As you can see below, Kenya *imports more goods than it exports*. This is because machinery needed to manufacture products is difficult and expensive to make, and requires skilled workers. Once this machinery is imported and set up in factories then Kenya can start exporting higher value products in the future.

Imports: $4.2 billion

machinery
transport equipment
oil products
motor vehicles
iron and steel
resin and plastic



Exports: $2.6 billion

tea
flowers
coffee
oil products
fish
cement

Case study #2 UK economy

The UK mostly exports services. As we have already learnt in year 7, 75% of the UK's workers work in the *tertiary sector*. This means that they provide services for people (banking, finance, insurance, tourism). The UK is a HIC, with a GDP of over $44,000 per person. This means that the UK relies on imports for the majority of its food. Most products made in the UK require skilled workers, in specialised industries. All children in the UK receive an education up until the age of 18. This means that they can get better jobs in the future and be more *productive*. The UK has a literacy rate of 99% and a life expectancy of 81 years old. This means that education and healthcare in the UK are more of a priority for the Government in the UK than many developing countries.

'Developed countries have a responsibility to help developing countries' To what extent do you agree? (8 marks) WAGOLL

Developed countries are often called HIC's, with a GDP of over $12,746 per person. The UK is an example of a HIC. The UK has spent lots of money on education and healthcare so workers can stay healthy and make more money for the country in the long run. HIC's make expensive goods that can't be easily made in developing countries (like vaccines and medicine) because they lack the skills and money. This means that HIC's can take advantage of LIC's who need the medicine and charge a higher price. LIC's have much lower standards of living than HIC's, for example in Mali children have to walk for up to 4 hours each day to get water for their family. Children in less developed countries need to work on the land /instead of getting an education, which children in HIC's. This is important because education means you become a skilled worker and can make better things, so you can earn more money. This is bad for HIC's because they rely on the LIC's to grow crops and other products for them to eat and to make into other things (like cotton to make t-shirts). HIC's need to buy and import products so they can focus on making the more specialised products. If they run out of parts to make a car, then lots of people in the HIC lose their jobs and become unemployed. This means that everyone loses out if HIC's/developed countries do not help LIC's. If a disease affects a LIC then they will struggle to cope because they do not have the money to build hospitals so that people can get better. This means that more people will die due to disease in developing countries. If a HIC helps them fight the disease through aid then they can save lots of lives and stop millions of people suffering.

Homework and enrichment opportunities