

Paper 2 - Section B – Changing economic world – The development gap

What is development?

Development means positive changes that make something better.

For a country this means an improvement in standard of living and quality of life

We use different terms to describe countries –

LICs – Lower income countries *e.g. Somalia or Kenya*

NEEs – Newly emerging economies *E.g. India or China*

HICs – Higher income countries *E.g. UK or USA*

Measuring development

Gross national income (GNI) - The value of a country's income, divided by the number of people in that country.

Birth Rate - The number of live births per 1,000 people. Birth rates are often high in a less developed country

Death Rate - The number of deaths per 1,000 people. High death rates can indicate a less developed country.

Infant mortality - The number of babies who don't survive to the age of 1 per 1,000 live births.

Life expectancy - The average age that a person may live to.

People per Doctor - Ratio to show the number of people per doctor. A lower ratio can indicate a richer country.

Literacy rates - The % of adults who can read and write.

Access to safe water - The percentage of people who have access to safe, clean water.

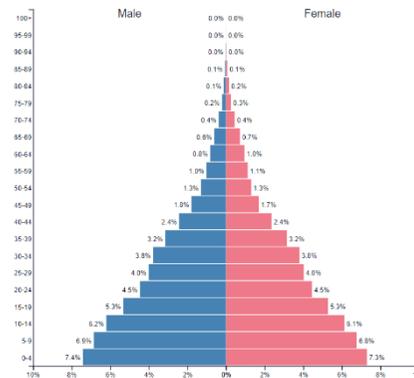
Human Development Index (HDI) - It measures average life expectancy, level of education and income

Population pyramids

Population pyramids are graphs that show population structures, ie how many males and females of different age groups are in the population in each place.

A population pyramid will change based on how developed a country is

LIC country – Kenya

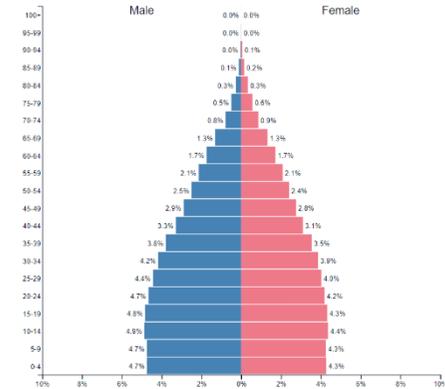


A **wide base** means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate.

Some reasons for high birth rates include:

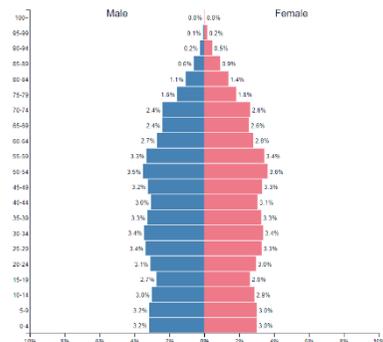
- need for large families, eg to work in rural areas
- lack of family planning
- people have many children because many infants die

NEE country – China



The above option is showing that less children are dying which means more people are making it to adulthood. This is a sign of better schools and better health care.

HIC Country - UK



A **wide middle, tall pyramid** means an ageing population, suggesting that there is a long-life expectancy.

- increasing wealth
- better hygiene and improved healthcare
- better farming techniques

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Causes of uneven development

The causes of uneven development can be split into three categories –

Physical causes –

- **Climate** – If it is too hot then you're unable to grow crops as they can not survive. You would also struggle to work as you would have less energy.
- **Natural resources** – Some countries have lots of coal and oil which they can either use to help in their own country or sell to make money.

Economic causes -

- **Debt** – Lots of LIC's borrow money from HICs who charge them extra money to borrow this. This is known as interest. Some countries can only afford to pay the interest of which means they always have a debt which they are paying for.

Historical causes -

- **Colonialism** – European countries when to countries all around the world (mostly in Africa) and claimed them as part of their empire. They took the people as slaves and the important resources to their countries. This allowed them to develop faster and further. The other countries struggled as they had less to use.

Consequences of uneven development

Disparities in health

- LICs have worse health care. This leads to higher levels of infant mortality and a lower life expectancy.
- LICs suffer from disease such as HIV, malaria and TB. These are easily treatable in HICs where the biggest killers are heart and lung disease.
- 20% of LIC deaths are above the age of 70 whilst it is 70% in HIC. This is because people live longer in HICs.

International migration

- Some LICs also have high levels of international migration, as people move to find work and a better standard of living.
- The Middle East Refugee crisis (Syria civil war) lead to 4 million people fleeing to find safety most settled in countries near Syria (Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon). Many thousands more migrated to Europe.

Ways to reduce the development gap

Investment	Large companies can locate part of their businesses in other countries. This helps a country develop as the companies can build factories that help provide jobs
Aid	Aid can be when one country gives another county help.
Using Intermediate Technology	This is using equipment that are suitable to the wealth and skill level of the country. This provides them with basic solutions to problems that will help them to develop.
Fairtrade	Paying a reasonable price for the product. This means more money goes to the farmer which can be used to invest in the local economy.
Debt Relief	LICs often owe other countries money. They pay interest on this debt which leaves them with less money to help them develop. By cancelling this debt, the repayment money can now be used to help the country develop.
Microfinance Loans	Small loans are provided direct to the people who need them (within LICs). They are designed for people who would normal struggle to get loans and allows them to invest this to help their business grow and make more money.

Tourism case study – Jamaica

Location – Caribbean islands

The problem –

- Jamaica has high levels of crime, poverty and youth unemployment
- The government is trying to improve this through tourism.

Positives and negatives of tourism

- **Positives** -
 - There are around 300,000 jobs in tourism
 - People who do not work in tourism also get more money as the locals spend the extra money, they make with them.
- **Negatives** –
 - Some jobs only happen in the summer. This leaves people without jobs in the colder months
 - Jamaica often gets hurricanes. This might scare away tourist.