

Measuring Development

Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

Development Indicators

GNI	Gross National Income. Total income of a country
HDI	Human Development Index= GNI, Life expectancy and literacy rates.
Infant mortality	The number of deaths before the age of 5 for every 1000 births
Literacy rate	The % of a population who can read and write

You need to know the advantages and disadvantages of each of these

SoL/QoL

Standard of life refers to the **economic level** of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** looks at **social measures of well being**.



Factors Causing Uneven Development

Physical Environment



- Soil erosion, desertification, climate change, overgrazing and infertile soils affect farming.
- Areas without fertile land, natural resources, water and energy suffer.
- Natural hazards make little progress with development e.g. Haiti.



Trade

- Trade blocs favour its members.
- Primary products sold by LIC's are sold for cheap prices that can fluctuate. HICs make more expensive products so earn more..
- Poor infrastructure or conflict means some people cannot sell their goods at all.

Health



- Diseases can make people too weak to work or go to school.
- 80% of all developing world disease is water-related. 2 million die a year.
- LIC's are unable to invest in good quality health care

History



- Colonialism: Many countries in Asia, S. America and Africa have spent a lot of time and money on civil wars and political struggles for power since being made separate from European superpowers.
- Many LICs haven't had time to develop fully.

Sweatshops in Mumbai

Background: Dharavi is a slum in Mumbai, India. Workers are attracted to the city to find work and earn more money than in the farms.

Positive Impacts:

- **Work can be found easily.**
- **Work is higher paid than in rural areas**
- **Money can be used to send their children to school**

Negative Impacts

- **Working conditions are poor.**
- **£3.20 a day is pay**
- **Some factories employ children who are then treated badly.**
- **There are no sewers, as a result diseases can spread easily..**



Year 8

Economic Development



Solutions to Uneven Development

Fair Trade	Debt Relief
Microfinance Loans	Tourism

Year 8 Homework – Reduce task Task 1

Reduce the information about the causes of uneven development into 4 bullet points:

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Compare the information about a SOL/QOL in a sentence of 20 words.

Glue here

Year 8 Homework – Transform task Task 2

Transform the information development indicators into 4 images. No words allowed!

Glue here

