

What is development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.

Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This is advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring development

There are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indicators examples



Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

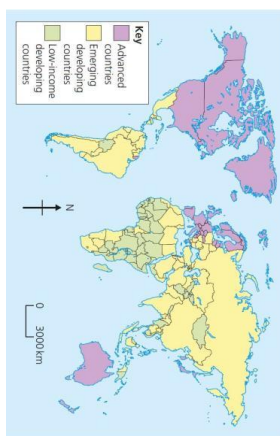
Social indicators examples



Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1, per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.
Mixed indicators	
Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.

Variations in the level of development

LDCs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
EDCs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
ACs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.



Uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most ACs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most EDCs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LDCs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

Topic 6

Dynamic Development

Physical factors affecting development

Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	Natural Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	Location/Terrain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficult. Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. Attractive scenery attracts tourists.

Human factors affecting development

Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key services and infrastructure faster. Aid can improve projects such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. Having good trade relationships. Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. More money on healthcare means less spent on development.
Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effects the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

Consequences of Uneven Development




Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and education.

Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Education	More developed countries have better standards of education available than those in less developed countries.

Five stages of economic development.

	1. Traditional society	2. Preconditions for take-off	3. Take-off	4. Drive to maturity	5. Mass Consumptions
Rostow's model predicts how a country's level of economic development changes over time. The model also shows how people's standard of living improves.	Subsistence based. i.e. farming, fishing and little trade.	Manufacturing starts to develop with better infrastructure.	Rapid growth with large-scale industrialisation.	Economy grows so people get wealthier & have higher standards of living	Lots of trade with a high level of consumption.

Barriers to ending Poverty

Debt 	Many LIDCs have huge national debts from borrowing from wealthy countries and organisations. With high interest rates, these debts are difficult to wipe out and can lead to a spiral of decline. This situation makes it difficult for these countries to invest in services and infrastructure.
Trade 	Countries with a negative balance of trade, import more than they export make development difficult. Also ACs have TNCs that operate in LIDCs. These companies take profits away from LIDCs to ACs where their headquarters are.
Political unrest 	Widespread dissatisfaction with the government can be caused by political unrest, corruption and a lack of investment and attention into services (i.e. education and healthcare).

Breaking out of Poverty

Countries can try various ways to reduce poverty and increase development. These often involve different types of aid that can either be short term or long term strategies.

Top Down	These are large scale government led and expensive schemes involving money borrowed from wealthier countries. There is little community involvement but instead large scale projects.
Bottom Up	These are small scale, local led and less expensive schemes. They involve communities and charities developing local businesses and housing.
Short term	This aid is sent to help countries cope with emergencies such as natural disasters.
Long term	This is aid given over a long period to help countries develop through investing in projects such as education and healthcare.
Trade	Fair trade can allow for fair wages. Also grouping with other countries in the form of trading blocs can increase links and increase the economy.
Debt Relief	Wealthier countries can cut or partly cut debt to countries that have borrowed money. This allows for money to be reinvested in development.

Positives and Negatives of Aid

Positives 	Negatives 
Allows for immediate or long-term investment into projects that can develop a countries prospects.	Local people might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.

Are LIDCs likely to stay poor? Case Study: Ghana

Location & Background

Ghana is an LIDC in **west Africa** bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. It has a population of **29.1 million** (2017). The capital is **Accra** with a population of **2.27 million**.






Current level of development



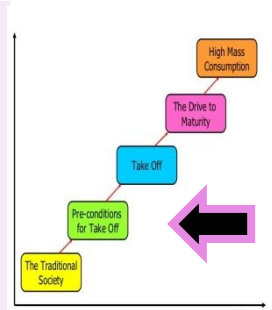
- GNI per capita is **\$1,380** compared to a world average of **\$16,161**.
- The average life expectancy is **62**.
- Ghana exports more to India than it imports.
- 28.5% of the population is **below** the poverty line.
- Country is reliant on agriculture – e.g. cocoa; around 42% of the population work in agriculture.
- History of slavery, poverty and political unrest.

Influences upon Ethiopia's development

Political  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1502 – 1st slave ship leaves Ghana. 1957 – gained independence and is allowed to look after itself. 1966, 1972, 1979, 1981 Military coups against governments. 2004 – plot to destabilise government stopped 	Social  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1502 – 1st slave ship leaves Ghana. 2005 – thousands of Togolese refugees arrive, fleeing political violence. 2015 – 175 people killed by flooding and a petrol station explosion. 	Environmental  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept 2007 – worst floods for more than 30yrs causing widespread devastation, destroying much of annual harvest. 2015 – 175 people killed by flooding 	Economic  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1980 – price of cocoa begins to fall. 1983 – has to pay back loans of \$1.5 billion to other countries. 1993 – earns \$222m selling rainforest wood. 1999 – crisis in Asia results in fall of global chocolate sales 2009 secures a \$600m 3yr loan from the IMF.
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Ghana & Rostow's Model

Ghana is at the **pre-conditions for take-off stage**. 42% are employed in agriculture with cocoa one of the main export crops. This is vulnerable to disease, weather and price changes. Food crop production is dominated by **subsistence farming** at around 70%. The World Bank believes Ghana has a positive outlook despite the growth of debt. Oil production is expected to get back on track and a 'Made in Ghana' policy aimed at increasing private sector business is a step toward take-off.



Millennium Development Goals

Set by the UN to set targets to reduce poverty. + Ghana is on track with primary education (now at 106%), reducing child mortality (improved from 122 per 1000 in 1990 to 41 per 1000); eradicating poverty and hunger (37.6% to 9.6%) - Less successful are: Improving maternal health 144 per 100,000 (target was 54), and environmental sustainability. Gender equality and combatting disease have both seen progress



Investment from TNC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Provides jobs/income for workers they employ in HOST country. + Companies pay taxes to HOST country government which can be invested in infrastructure (e.g. roads) - Wages in HOST countries are usually low so people are exploited. - Some TNCs damage the HOST country environment. 	Aid & Debt relief <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received a multilateral debt relief of \$4.2bn, a sizeable chunk of the country's \$6bn debt. The government is aiming to make Ghana a developed country by 2029. The US gives \$430 million a year to Ghana. 	Development strategy for Ghana	
		Bottom-up Water Aid Project - present in Ghana since 1985. Main focus on water supply technology – the hand dug well which is affordable and easily accessible, and sanitation / hygiene + 2015 – 70,000 people with safe water, 49,000 with improved sanitation - Possible lack of organisation in community = pumps failing	Top-down strategies The Aksombo Dam Built between 1961-65 with help from Valco and world bank loans. Cost \$258million. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to produce HEP for aluminium industry in Ghana. Increased fishing, new farming activities 4% of land was flooded – farmland lost and 80,000 had to move home Produced habitats for mosquitoes – cause disease (malaria) and snails (river blindness)