

# Development

<b>Background:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Across the world the standard of living and quality of life can be very different.</li> <li>2. Countries therefore have different classifications, based on the quality of life within them. <b>(A)</b></li> <li>3. How developed a country is can be measured in different ways. <b>(B)</b></li> <li>4. Development is not haphazard and there are many reasons why some countries are more developed than others. <b>(C)</b></li> <li>5. World-wide a number of strategies have been put in place to help improve the quality of life in some of the poorer nations; such as aid and Fairtrade. <b>(D, E, F)</b></li> <li>6. Aid strategies can have much success. <b>(G)</b></li> </ol>

<b>A.</b>	<b>Country classification (3)</b>
Developed country	Normally has lots of money, many services and a high standard of living.
Developing country	Often quite poor compared to others, fewer services and a lower standard of living.
The Brandt line	An imaginary line which divides countries into the rich north, poor south.

<b>B.</b>	<b>Measuring development (6)</b>
Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)	The total number of goods and services sold by a country, divided by it's population.
Infant mortality	The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday.
Life expectancy	The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
Literacy rate	The % of people that can read and write.
People per doctor	The number of people to one doctor.
Human Development Index	Combines GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rate.

<b>C.</b>	<b>Factors influencing development</b>
Development	How rich or poor a country is compared with other areas.
<b>Factors which encourage development (4):</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A strong and stable government.</li> <li>2. A large coastline for trade.</li> <li>3. Availability of natural resources e.g. oil, coal, fertile soil etc.</li> <li>4. A pleasant climate, ideal for growing crops.</li> </ol>	
<b>Factors which hinder development (4):</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An unstable or corrupt government, meaning money is not invested properly in the country.</li> <li>2. The country is landlocked, making trade difficult.</li> <li>3. Few natural resources to power industry.</li> <li>4. A harsh climate, so can not grow crops reliably.</li> </ol>	

<b>D.</b>	<b>What is aid? (6)</b>
Donor	A country that gives aid to another country.
Recipient	A country which receives aid.
Bilateral	International aid given by one country to another.
Multi-lateral	Aid given by NGOs (Non-Government Organisations) like the Red Cross or Oxfam.
Short term aid	Aid given to support a country following a crisis e.g. after an earthquake.
Long term aid	Aid given over a prolonged period of time to support a country's development e.g. teaching farmers different farming techniques.

<b>E.</b>	<b>Aid - advantages/ disadvantages</b>
Advantages (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People learn new skills e.g. improved farming techniques; so become independent</li> <li>2. Can save lives after a natural disaster e.g. supplying clean water, food and medicines.</li> <li>3. Simple technology e.g. water pumps, are easy for the locals to maintain.</li> </ol>
Disadvantages (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countries can become dependent upon aid, causing problems if it is removed.</li> <li>2. Corrupt governments can sell the aid on, so it does not reach those in need.</li> <li>3. The recipient can end up in debt if loans or deals are made.</li> </ol>

<b>F.</b>	<b>Fairtrade</b>
What it is:	Trade which involves giving producers in developing countries a fair price for their goods.
<b>Advantages (2)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmers receive a fair and decent price.</li> <li>2. Ensures good working conditions for farmers.</li> </ol>	
<b>Disadvantages (2)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-Fairtrade farmers may lose out.</li> <li>2. Sales can often be low as the price of Fairtrade goods can be high.</li> </ol>	

<b>G.</b>	<b>Case study: Tree aid</b>
Where?	In countries along the Sahel across northern Africa e.g. Mali.
<b>Features (2)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tree seeds given, so people can develop tree nurseries.</li> <li>2. Bikes and donkey carts given.</li> </ol>	
<b>Success (2)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reliable food source e.g. cashew nuts.</li> <li>2. Money made from the sale of cashew nuts can be used to send children to school.</li> </ol>	