

SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 9 – World Development

What is Development?

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

- **Economic** – This is the progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
- **Social** – This is the improvement in people's standard of living.
- **Environmental** – advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring Development

- Development indicators are used to compare and understand a country's level of development. **LIC's** – low income country. **NEE's** – Newly Emerging Economic. **HIC's** – High Income Country.
- Indicator examples include:
- **Employment type** - % of population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors
- **Gross Domestic Product per capita** – total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
- **Gross National Income per capita** – average gross national income per person, per year in \$
- **Infant mortality** – number of children who die before reaching 1 years old per 1000 babies born.
- **Literacy rate** - % of people over the age of 15 who can read and write.
- **Life expectancy** – The average lifespan of someone born in that country.
- **HDI – Human development Index** – a number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person to score a country's development – more reliable as more variables used.

Globalisation

Globalisation is the process by which the world's local and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated together through a global network of communication, transportation and trade.

Causes include:

1. Improvements in transport – allow people and products to travel around the world easily and quicker than before.
2. Improvements in communications – allow people to connect from different parts of the world within travelling themselves.
3. Freedom of trade – Organisations, such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) promote free trade between countries.
4. Labour availability and skills – cheaper labour costs and reduced legal restrictions in LIC's led to labour intensive industries (mainly TNC's) moving their factories to developing countries.

- **TNCs** (transnational cooperation's) have traditionally had their headquarters in the Triad which is made up of the HICs (high income countries) in **Europe as well as the United States and Japan**.
- Companies in the Triad have had an advantage as many of these countries were once colonial powers. Colonial powers grew richer through exploiting the resources of their colonies. This wealth has enabled large companies to grow.



Impacts of globalisation

Employment – job opportunities have led to economic growth in LICs and NEEs.

Deindustrialisation has led to job losses in HIC's.

There is improved access to resources as countries trade with one another.

Some resources have been overexploited which means they may run out.

Countries rely on one another and are more likely to work together.

Manufacturing and transportation can lead to high levels of pollution.

Ideas and skills are shared amongst countries and this can lead to higher rates of success.

World events, such as pandemics, can leave countries who rely on others struggling and slow development, as trade and tourism declines dramatically.