

Measures of development:

Development improves the life quality of people

Economic: industrialisation & new tech = more jobs

Social: standard of living (services e.g. healthcare & supplies e.g. water access)

Political: minimal corruption, the government acts for the people

Measures:

Economic:

GDP = value of goods & services a country produces/year

GDP/capita = value of goods & services produced/year divided by population

GNI = value of goods & services produced within a country & overseas (EXPORTS)

Gini coefficient = measures economic inequality (0= equal, 1=unequal)

Social:

Fertility rate = average number of births per woman

Life expectancy = average years alive

Infant mortality rate = babies who die <1 age per 1000 births

Doctors per 1000 of population

HDI: life expectancy, literacy rate, GNI (1=developed, 0=developing) :
a composite indicator

CPI = measure of corruption in the public sector (1= completely corrupt, 100= not corrupt)

Measuring development:

Classification based on HDI:

UK: 0.907

India: 0.609

Chad: 0.392

= developing nations have low HDI

Population structures:

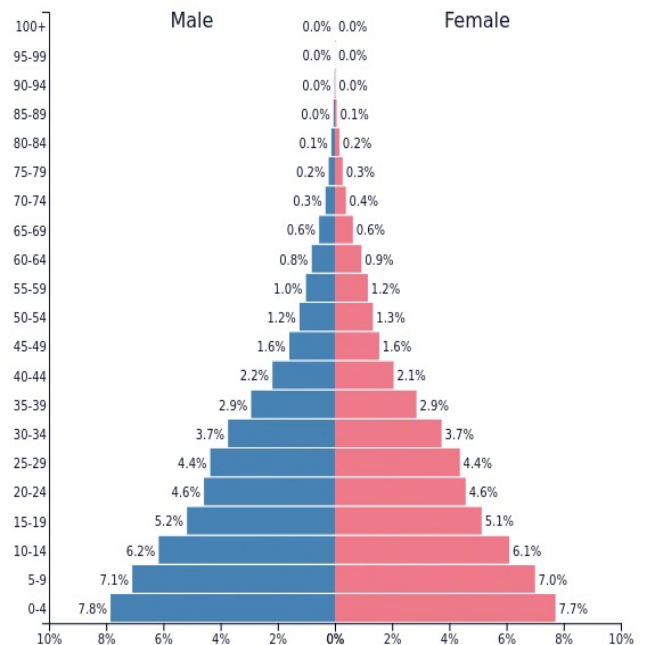
Developing: Kenya

High birth rates as no contraception

High fertility rates as high infant mortality rates due to poor healthcare, big families vital for subsistence farming

Low life expectancy as poor healthcare

= wide base (lots of kids) which rapidly narrows (less old people)



PopulationPyramid.net

Kenya - 2015
Population: 46,050,302

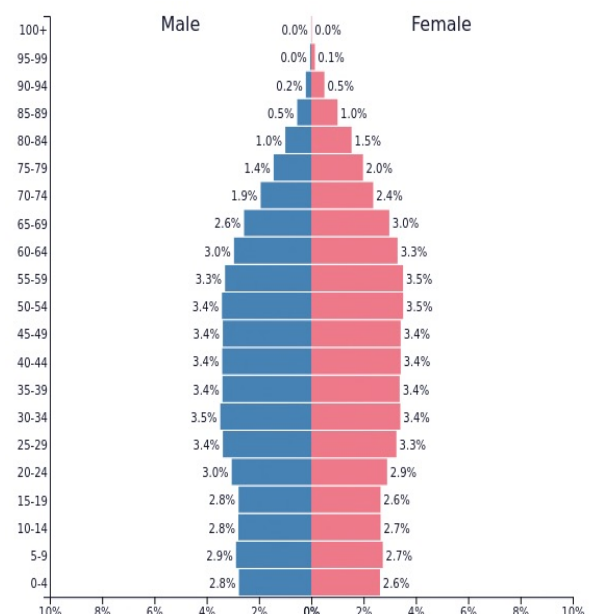
Emerging: India

Lower fertility rates as lower gender inequality

index so women work + contraception is available

Life expectancy increases due to good healthcare

=smaller base (less kids) which widens (more economically active) then gradually narrows (more old people)



PopulationPyramid.net

More developed regions - 2017
Population: 1,264,146,380

Developed: UK

Low fertility rates as women work due as lower gender inequality index & less income to spend on kids as have dependent elders

High life expectancy as very good healthcare

=small base (less kids) which widens (lots of economically active) & very gradually decreases (higher older population)

More older people = gov provide more pensions which is financially draining, leading to austerity (public spending cuts)

Causes of global inequality:

Climate: extreme climates (too hot/cold) = little crop growth = malnutrition & no livelihoods for farmers = low quality of life

Topography: steep land = less crop production & hard to develop infrastructure = limits trade & basic services

Education: skilled workforce = higher GDP (as IT grows) & more income tax = investment = good infrastructure

Health: no sewage or clean water = disease = can't work = healthcare expenses for the government are higher = less money for development

Colonialism: colonised countries have lower development after gaining independence than if they hadn't been colonised in the 1st place

UK removed African colonies' raw materials & slaves, selling manufactured goods back to Africa for high prices = Africa became dependant on Europe = famine & malnutrition

New-colonialism: indirect exploitation of countries after they become independent via TNCs (cheap labour) & conditional loans mean poor countries only develop the way their donors want them to

Economic & political:

Authoritarian govs e.g. in communist China catalyse economic development (no one to stop them) but socialist Cuba's economic crash = detrimental

Democratic govs take interest groups into account so economic development is gradual

Corruption hinders development e.g. by stealing money intended for bettering services

Good diplomatic relations = trade blocs = free trade via EU (can also obtain loans for investment into development projects)

Consequences of global inequalities:

The richest 20% hold 70% of the world's GDP/capita (in the UK, Norway & Japan)

The poorest 20% hold 1% of the world's GDP/capita (in Chad, Malawi & Cambodia)

Inequalities worsen developing nations:

Education: children work to support families over paying school fees = less skilled = lower paying job = cycle of poverty

Health: higher disease risks = high death rate & high infant mortality rate = poor health care

Politics: political instability & crime = civil wars = poverty due to \$\$\$ spent on arms, not food & poor countries are dependent on rich ones = have lower spheres global influence

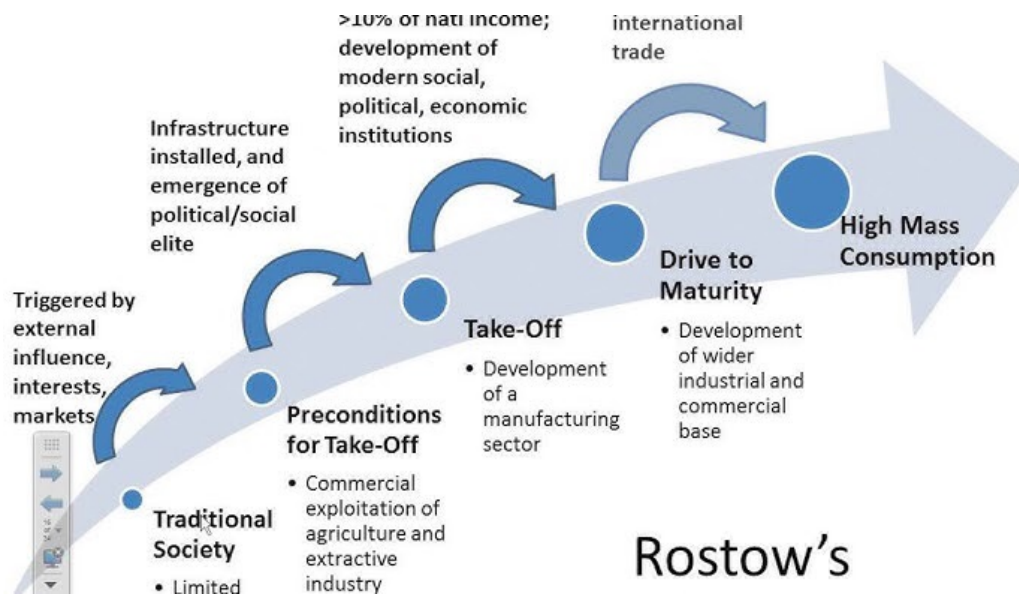
Environment: development = higher resource demand = scarcity of resources

Industrialisation: local pollution (from TNC factories) & emissions increase global warming, chemical waste from landfill + runoff from farms pollutes water

People can't afford fuel = logging = deforestation

Rostow's modernisation theory:

As countries develop, the employment sectors (primary/secondary/tertiary/quaternary) that dominate their economies change & people's standard of living improves



1. Subsistence farming
2. Manufacturing begins: investment improves infrastructure
3. Growth & industrialisation: increasing wealth
4. Investment & tech: standards of living rise
5. Trade & mass production: disposable income & high demand for goods

Critiques:

Eurocentric so doesn't account for colonisation, new-colonialism, culture & climate ect

Frank's dependency model:

An alternative to Rostow's, highlights why developing nations are dependant on developed ones

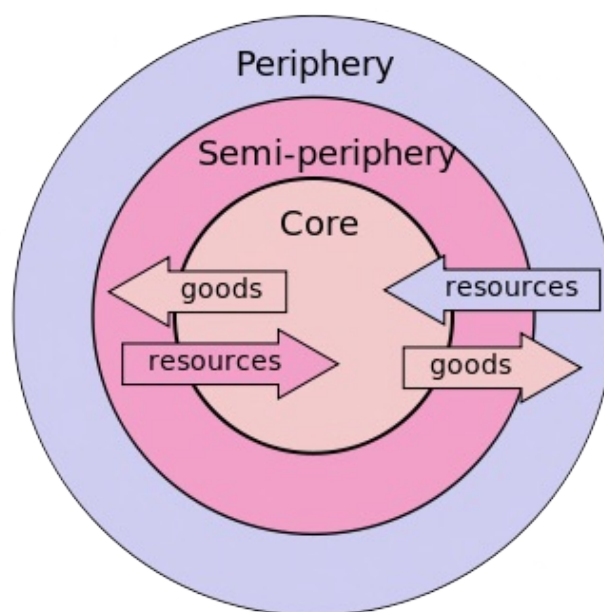
Poor countries (the periphery) remain poor due to dependence on the rich (the core)

Neo-colonialism has continued, former colonisers still dominate trading systems by exploiting cheap labour & raw materials of poor nations

Poor countries export crops cheaply to rich countries who manufacture them into goods, selling them back at high prices to sustain the poor country's population = traps them in poverty as the periphery is dependant on the economy of the core

Rich countries interfere in local politics, charging high interest rates on loans = debt

Some argue poor countries will never develop due to their dependence on rich countries, so long as we remain in a capitalist society



Globalisation:

Countries becoming more interconnected via tech & transport; cultures become more integrated as a result

Money moves between countries & businesses outsource & sell globally

Rise in globalisation:

Tech improvements: internet & email = communication between businesses 24/7

Transport: containerisation ships for cargo, more airports & high-speed trains

TNCs: link countries via production + sales of goods & promote a culture of consumerism in emerging & developing countries (western lifestyles)

Governments: free trade= free movement of goods with no tariffs in trade blocs e.g. the EU, investment: competition to attract TNCs for jobs (= more income tax), privatisation: under Thatcher, the public sector was sold off to private foreign cooperations e.g. UK rail services are owned by the German & French

NEEs benefit from globalisation as they have:

Cheap labour

FDI opportunity

Informal economies (less regulation)

Cheap raw materials

Infrastructure

Land

But globalisation increases disparities between rich & poor:

Free trade: TNCs send profits back to headquarters in rich countries & poor countries can't compete

Trade blocs: rich countries have freer movement of goods & labour, attracting skilled workers = brain drain occurs in poor countries

Reducing global inequalities:

Developed countries help developing nations develop via:

Top-down projects:

IGOs & TNCs run the project

Large scale projects e.g. 3 gorges dam, China (HEP)

Costly, TNCs sell products produced by the projects e.g. energy from HEP, World bank & IMF give loans (repayable under conditions e.g. removing trade barriers)

High tech & energy intensive projects so skilled workers need (from developed nations), recipient country becomes dependant on tech & workers from the donor country for operation and maintenance



Bottom-up projects:

NGOs & charities run projects

Small-scale projects e.g. wells & biofuel generators

Cheaper, reliant on donations from rich countries

Intermediate tech, locals are employed so develop skills to maintain projects, encouraging self sufficiency



Reducing global inequalities:

NGOs:

Non-profits independent from governments e.g. Red Cross or Oxfam

Use intermediate tech: simple to use & cheap to maintain

Pros: address needs of locals, not dependant on costly imports, labour intensive projects = jobs for locals

Cons: Small-scale & inefficient projects

IGOs:

Governmental organisations e.g. IMF, Worldbank & UN

Pros: fund large infrastructure for big projects that help a country's economy in the long-term (HEP promotes industry & jobs) + projects improve life quality

Cons: costly loans to repay (debt), gov corruption (money isn't invested into development) + energy intensive projects (release greenhouse gases & damage ecosystems)

TNCs:

Develop the country they operate in via infrastructure

Pros: employ locals = greater income tax for host country, invest in infrastructure + communication links = improves quality of life for people

Cons: Profits leave host countries, less regulation = toxic waste is dumped in water supplies, TNCs relocate to utilise tax breaks so people become unemployed