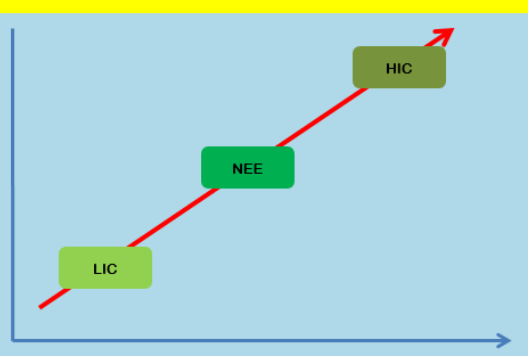


Year 8: The development gap

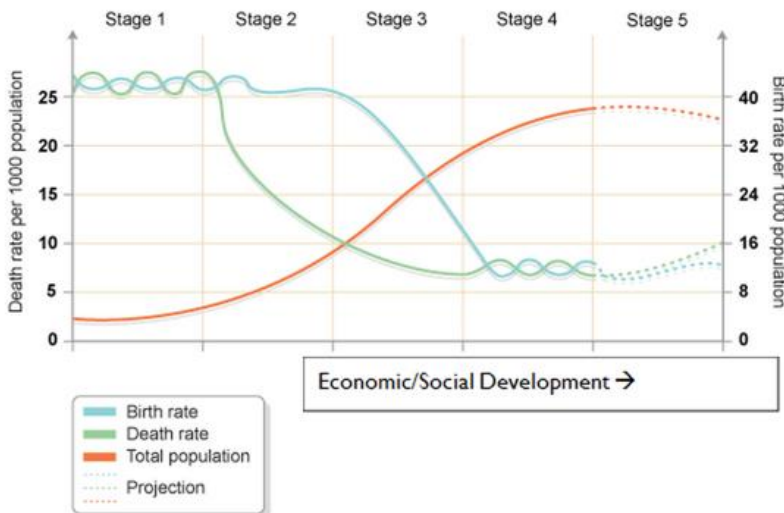
Countries change over time...



Key term	Definition
Development	Economic growth, change and improvements to quality of life
LIC	Low income country
NEE	Newly emerging economy
HIC	High income country
Development indicators	Ways to measure development using numbers
Aid	Help given by one country to another in the form of money or resources (food, doctors)
Short term aid	Money or resources given to a country to help in an emergency
Long term aid	Money or resources given to a country to help development
TNC	Transnational company
Corruption	Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power (eg government)

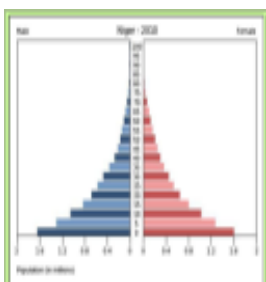
Development indicator	Meaning	Increase or decrease with development
GDP	Gross domestic product- total value of services and goods within a country	Increase
Life expectancy	Average number of years you're expected to live for	Increase
Safe water	% of the population with access to safe water	Increase
Male / female illiteracy	% of male / female population that cannot read and write	Decrease
Healthcare	Number of doctors per 10,000 or 100,000 of the population	Increase
Infant mortality	Number of babies that die before their 1 st birthday out of 1000 born	Decrease
Birth rate	Number of births per 1000 of the population	Decrease
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 of the population	Decrease

The Demographic transition model (DTM)-

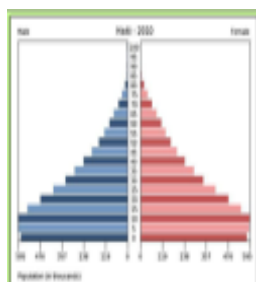


Stage	Birth rate	Death rate
1 (tribe)	High- lack of contraception & family planning, big families to help on farms	High- No healthcare or medicine
2 (LIC)		Lowering- improved access to healthcare, doctors, food and water
3 (NEE)	Lowering- family planning, contraception, more babies surviving	
4 (HIC)	Low- empowerment of women, women choosing careers over babies	Low- good diet and health care / medicine improvements
5 (Japan)	Below death rates- population decrease	Higher than birth rates- ageing population

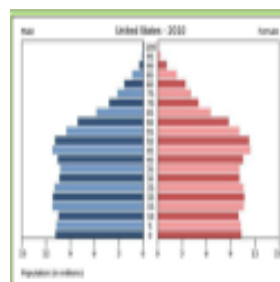
Population pyramids- structure of a countries male and female population at different age groups



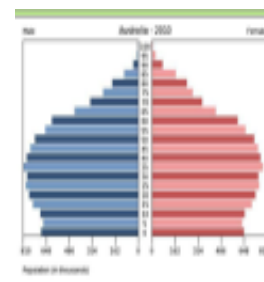
Stage 1



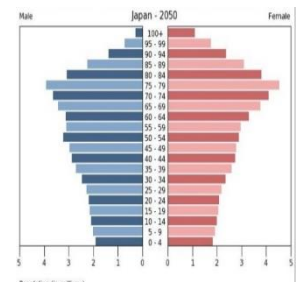
Stage 2



Stage 3



Stage 4

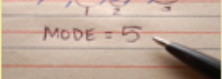
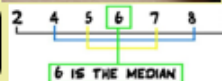




Stage 5

Factors limiting development

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental 1. A poor climate 2. Poor farm land 3. Limited water supplies 4. Lots of natural hazards 5. Few raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic 1. Poor trade links 2. Lots of debt 3. Economy based on primary products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political 1. Unstable government 2. Corrupt government 3. War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social 1. Lack of clean water 2. Low level of education 3. Low social status of women

MAC in Geography: knowledge

- **What is the mode?** **MOST common** 
- **What is the median?** **Middle value (when in order of size)** 
- **What is the mean?** **AVERAGE: total of item ÷ NUMBER of items** 
- **What is the range?** **DIFFERENCE between the highest and lowest** 

Strategies to encourage development (evaluation)

Strategy	Advantages	Disadvantages
Short term aid	Help countries in an emergency with supplies that will save people's lives	Corruption / not getting through to those in need Does not help countries to be independent
Long term aid eg. Goat aid	Help countries to develop independently 5 Ms (milk, manure, mating, money, meat) Farm Africa educate the local communities	Goats encourage desertification (fertile land turns to desert) Another being to look after (feed, medical bills)
Trade	Jobs and income Encourages relationships between countries	Corruption & theft HICs taking advantage of LICs (cheap labour, land)
Fairtrade	Farmers receive a good price for their produce More money to spend on their family and education Break free from the poverty cycle	Not all products that claim to be Fairtrade are 100% Price of products is more expensive for the customers
Tourism eg. Kenya	Jobs for local people Taxes earned with less people unemployed Income made from selling goods to tourists Supports the multiplier effect (see below)	Package holidays mean that only a small proportion of the money goes to the country they're visiting Poor pay and conditions for workers Local people are exploited Locals cut off from important facilities such as water
TNCs	Jobs for local people Better paid jobs than traditional primary jobs Taxes earned for the government to spend on services and facilities Multiplier effect	Taking advantage of local people (exploitation) Poor wages and conditions for locals Damage to the environment as less environmental laws

The multiplier effect:

Wolfsburg, Germany → Originally a town with a population of 1000 people in 1938 → VW factory building VW Beetles built → Jobs provided for locals → More people move to the area → construction jobs → services needed for growing local population (peaked in 1973 to 131,971) → more jobs in schools and other services and shops → more people move to the area....



Examples of TNCs

British American Tobacco, Indonesia

Advantages:

- + Directly employs 6 million people in Indonesia
- + 20 million people rely on the Tabaco industry for jobs there

Disadvantages:

- 1/3 of Indonesians smoke (even some under the age of 5)
- No advertising laws in Indonesia mean forceful and aggressive advertising is used
- Smoking causes 200,000 deaths per year in Indonesia
- In Indonesia, children are employed to work in tobacco factories without safety regulations
- There is deforestation of rainforests to make room for the tobacco plantations
- Tobacco plants consume more nutrients than other crops
- A cigarette machine uses up to 4 miles of paper and hour



BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO



Examples of TNCs

Coca Cola



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PYCOMALL.COM

Advantages:

- + Makes \$35.1 billion per year
- + 10, 450 coca cola soft drinks are drunk every minute
- + Employs lots of people globally
- + People enjoy the drink in every country except Cuba and North Korea
- + River Nar ecosystem restoration project in the UK sponsored by Coca Cola
- + Women employed in the distribution centres in Tanzania
- + Sustainable packaging in USA

Disadvantages:

India:

- Using up locals water supplies.
- 2.5l of water to every 1l of Coca Cola
- Pesticides used in drink

Columbia:

- Trade union workers killed for campaigning for better pay and working conditions
- Black Eagle terrorist group employed by Coca Cola to kill trade union workers

El Salvador

- Water pollution
- 30,000 children employed in the sugar cane fields which supply factories making Coca Cola

