



Your teacher will tell you which topic you should revise. Read and learn all the information in the topic, ready for a Quiz in lesson.

Topic 1: Measuring Development

Development is a term that measures how advanced a country is compared to others. It is about the standard of living in a country – whether people can afford the things they need to survive. It is not just about money – it is about the quality of life within a country.

Human development measures the access the population has to wealth, jobs, education, nutrition, health, leisure and safety - as well as political and cultural freedom. Material elements, such as wealth and nutrition, are described as the standard of living. Health and leisure are often referred to as quality of life.

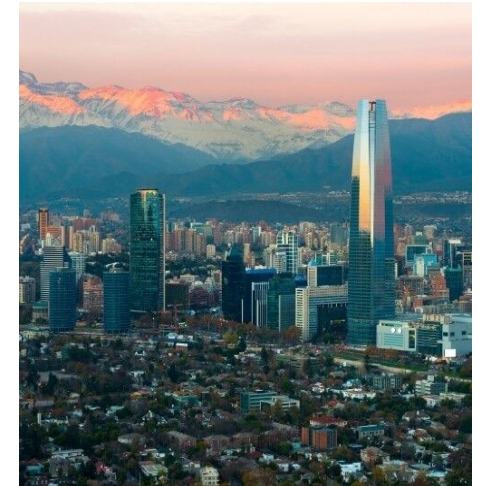
Human development indicators include:

- **Life expectancy:** The average number of years a person can expect to live to.
- **Infant mortality:** The number of children per 1000 live births who die before their first birthday.
- **Literacy rate:** the percentage of the population, aged over 15, who can read and write.
- **Birth rate:** The number of live births per 1000 people per year.

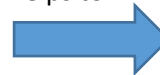
Economic development is a measure of a country's wealth and how it is generated (for example agriculture is considered less economically advanced than banking).

Economic development indicators include:

- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.
- **PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)** – this means that the GDP is given in terms of what it can buy using local prices. It takes into account the cost of living in a country e.g. \$1 can buy more in Sierra Leone than in the USA.



But...development is actually pretty hard to measure because it includes so many things. Single indicators like GDP can be misleading if they are used on their own because, as a country develops, some aspects develop before others. Using a combined measure of development like the Human Development Index (HDI) helps to avoid these problems as it looks at both social and economic development together.



The Human Development Index is produced every year by the UN. It's a combined measure of life expectancy, education and GDP per capita which scores a country between 0 and 1.
0.8 and over = **high development**, 0.5 – 0.799 = **medium development**, Under 0.5 = **low development**



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Topic 2: Uneven development

What causes countries to develop at different rates?

There are countries in the world that are much more developed than others. Development of a country is a long, slow process. It is influenced by a number of factors that can either increase or hold back the speed of change. These factors can be caused by humans and/or nature (physical).

Physical factors affecting development	Human (social) factors affecting development	Human (political) factors affecting development
Natural resources – countries with lots of raw materials like minerals and fuel sources can make money by selling these. Climate – countries with poor climates find it difficult to grow food to feed their population and support their families. Location – landlocked countries (have no coastline) so find it difficult to trade as they have no free access to the sea (cheapest form of transport). Relief – steep land is difficult to farm and to build on. Natural hazards – countries that have lots of natural disasters have to spend a lot of money on rebuilding instead of improving what is already there.	Debt – if a country has to borrow money then most of the money it makes in the future goes towards paying back the debt and its interest. Conflict – money is spent on fighting and not on improving education and health care. Fighting can also damage infrastructure that then needs to be repaired. Disease and healthcare – lack of clean water and health care can mean a large number of people suffer from diseases so cannot work. HIV/Aids – these mainly affect the young adult working age population so it reduces the number of people available to work.	Trade links – if a country is outside of a trade bloc or agreement then it is more difficult for them to trade with these other countries. Colonialism and neo-colonialism – countries that were colonised (ruled by a foreign country) were often at a lower level of development when they gained independence as the ruling country had removed their raw materials and sold them back expensive manufactured goods. After independence the old ruling countries still controlled the newly independent countries through exploiting their cheap labour.

What is aid?

Aid is when a country, organisation or individual gives resources to another country. These resources could be money, technology, training or products that may be delivered on a short-term or long-term basis.

Short-term aid: This helps in an emergency, such as a disaster, and usually involves giving food, shelter, clothing and search and rescue teams.

Long-term aid: This is a more sustainable option if it brings benefit to the economy, society and environment. For example: Digging wells for water is more sustainable than just giving a country bottled water.



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Topic 3: Ethiopia case study facts

Ethiopia: changing economic development

Population: 94 million (high birth rate and falling death rate)
Increasing life expectancy
89% exports are agriculture and this employs 80% of people
Land area: 1.1 million km²
Location: landlocked country in Eastern Africa



Landscape

- Central and western parts are mountainous; mountains reach up to 4500m with thin soils and volcanoes. This makes it difficult to farm and use machinery.
- Highland clays become sticky in rain.
- Lowlands suffer mosquitos and malaria. Areas are overgrazed by livestock leading to soil erosion and desertification.
- Most farming is subsistence.

Ecosystems

- Mountainous in the northwest and southeast,
- Woodland forests grow on lower highlands giving fertile land for growing crops.
- Tropical savannah and grassland surrounds the highlands which are fertile when it rains.
- Deserts and semi-deserts along the eastern border where some farming occurs. The Dallol in the northeast is one of the world's hottest places and is uninhabited.
- Wetland ecosystems have major lakes, swamps and floodplains.

Climate

- Unreliable rainfall with climate change altering the seasons.
- Western areas more mild and wet.
- Eastern areas suffer more drought and soil erosion.
- Coffee, cotton and grains grow well in highland areas.
- Dry and hot lowlands are limited to grazing areas for livestock; but this means they have to import grain to feed the animals.

Imports (US\$11 billion) include petroleum, trucks, fertilisers, construction and wheat.

Exports (US\$3 billion) include coffee, vegetables, flowers, livestock and pulses.



Vocabulary	Wider Research	Apply
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advanced 2. Agriculture 3. Birth rate 4. Climate 5. Colonialism 6. Conflict 7. Death rate 8. Debt 9. Development 10. Education 11. Emerging 12. GDP 13. Globalisation 14. Healthcare 15. Human Development Index 16. Income 17. Independence 18. Infant mortality 19. Land-locked 20. Landscape 21. Life expectancy 22. Literacy rate 23. Multiplier effect 24. National 25. Natural hazards 26. Natural resources 27. Subsistence farming 28. Trade 29. Transnational corporation 30. Wealth 	<p>Development: https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/developed-countries</p> <p>How do we classify countries? https://www.ocr.org.uk/news/why-acs-edcs-and-lidcs/</p> <p>Uneven development: https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/EW_Cause_s_Uneven_development.php</p> <p>Megacities: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7y4GlmwPLQ</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks3-rapid-urbanisation/z4ybgwx#:~:text=Urbanisation%20is%20the%20movement%20of,urbanisation%20is%20getting%20ever%20faster.</p> <p>Ethiopia case study https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eAB6o1rLH1w</p> <p>Rosario, Argentina case study https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NTD5e5X4qfA</p>	<p>Using your wider research complete the following exam questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Name one social measure of development. Describe how it shows how developed a country is. [3 marks] 2) Name one economic measure of development. Describe how it shows how developed a country is. [3 marks] 3) How can physical factors, such as natural resources, affect how developed a place can become? 4) Why is trade important to aiding development? [3 marks] 5) Suggest how access to education might be able to influence other social and economic measures of development. [4 marks] 6) Why is important for Ethiopia to receive debt relief? [3 marks] 7) Outline the negative consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs. [6 marks] <p>Create some revision material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a set of flashcards to show how the physical factors shown in the page above have contributed to Ethiopia’s lack of development. • Visit the website for tourism in the city of Rosario and identify the attractions that the city has for visitors from within the country and overseas. Can you classify them into physical and human attractions?