Your notes

KS3 Geography: revision notes

Development and inequality

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Measuring development

- **Development** means improvements in people's lives: wealth, health, education and quality of life.
- **GNI per head** is the average income per person. The Human **Development** Index (HDI) combines **life expectancy**, education and income into a score from 0 to 1.
- Other indicators: **life expectancy**, literacy rate, **infant mortality** (deaths of babies under 1 per 1000 live births), access to clean water, and doctors per 1000 people.
- Countries are grouped as high-income countries (HICs, such as the UK and Japan), newly emerging economies (NEEs, such as China, India and Brazil) and low-income countries (LICs, such as Chad and Malawi).

Why development is uneven

- Physical causes: natural hazards, a difficult climate, poor soils, diseases such as malaria, and being landlocked.
- Economic causes: exporting cheap raw materials rather than manufactured goods, and debt.
- Historical causes: colonialism, which took resources and wealth, and conflict.
- The **development gap** is the difference between the richest and poorest countries.

Reducing the gap

- Aid: emergency aid (food, water and shelter after a disaster) and long-term **development** aid (schools, wells, clinics). It can come from governments or NGOs (charities).
- **Fairtrade** gives farmers a fair, stable price, plus extra money for community projects.

- Other ways: debt relief, investment by companies, **microfinance** (small loans to start businesses), tourism, and **intermediate technology** (simple tools local people can use and repair).

Your notes

Key terms

Development	Improvements in people's wealth, health, education and quality of life.
GNI per head	The average income of a country's people.
HDI	The Human Development Index: life expectancy, education and income combined.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
Infant mortality	The number of babies who die before age 1 per 1000 live births.
Development gap	The difference in development between the richest and poorest countries.
Aid	Help given by one country or organisation to another.
NGO	A non-governmental organisation, such as a charity.
Fairtrade	A scheme that pays farmers a fair price and a premium for community projects.
Intermediate technology	Simple, affordable technology that local people can use and repair.
Microfinance	Small loans to help people start businesses.

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What does GNI per head measure?
2. Which three things does the HDI combine?
3. What is infant mortality?
4. Which of these is a high-income country?
5. What is the development gap?
6. How can history cause a country to be less developed?
7. What is Fairtrade?
8. What is emergency aid?

Answers

1. The average income of a country's people
2. Life expectancy, education and income
3. The number of babies who die before age 1 per 1000 live births
4. Japan
5. The difference in development between the richest and poorest countries

6. Colonialism may have taken its resources and wealth
7. A scheme that pays farmers a fair price, plus extra money for their community
8. Short-term help after a disaster, such as food, water and tents

What to do next

Practise 12 questions on this topic

Try 4 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

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