

# YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 2 – REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

BOX 1: KEYWORDS PART 1		BOX 6: KEYWORDS PART 2	
quality of life	<b>standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by a person</b>	uneven development	when <b>one area or country</b> is <b>less developed</b> than another
limitations	the <b>negatives</b> or <b>limits</b> of something	development gap	<b>difference</b> between <b>development level</b> of <b>richest</b> and <b>poorest</b> countries
economic development	to <b>improve</b> the <b>wealth</b> of a <b>place</b> → e.g. <b>money, jobs</b> and <b>amenities</b>	cause	the <b>reason</b> for something
BOX 2: CLASSIFYING THE WORLD → BY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL		consequence	the <b>result</b> of something (also called an <b>impact</b> or <b>effect</b> )
LIC	<b>Low Income Countries</b> → <b>poorest</b> countries → <b>lowest GNI</b> → e.g. <b>Nepal</b>	international	across <b>more than one country</b> → links between countries around world
NEE	<b>Newly Emerging Economies</b> → <b>getting richer</b> → <b>medium GNI</b> → <b>Nigeria</b>	migration	<b>moving from one area to another</b>
HIC	<b>High Income Countries</b> → <b>richest</b> countries → <b>highest GNI</b> → e.g. <b>The UK</b>	strategies	a <b>plan</b> or <b>project</b> (sometimes called a <b>scheme</b> )
BOX 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT		BOX 7: CAUSES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT	
GNI	<b>Gross National Income</b> → <b>total money made</b> in a <b>country</b> → also includes <b>money from business</b> in <b>foreign countries</b> (per year, shown in dollars)	1. physical causes	<b>climate, natural disasters, raw materials, landlocked, tropical diseases</b>
GNI per capita	same as GNI → but <b>per person</b> → <b>total GNI</b> is <b>divided</b> by <b>population</b>	2. economic causes	<b>debt, wars, corruption</b>
birth rates	<b>number of live births</b> (per <b>1,000 people</b> ) → <b>high</b> in LICs	3. historical causes	<b>colonisation</b> → <b>slaves</b> and <b>resources removed</b> by <b>colonial powers</b>
death rates	<b>number of deaths</b> (per <b>1,000 people</b> ) → <b>high</b> in LICs	BOX 8: CONSEQUENCES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT	
infant mortality	<b>number of babies who do not survive to age of 1</b> (per <b>1,000 live births</b> )	1. health	health <b>disparities</b> (inequalities/differences) → LICs have <b>worst</b> health
life expectancy	<b>average age</b> that a <b>person</b> is <b>likely to live to</b> (in a particular place)	2. wealth	wealth <b>disparities</b> → LICs have <b>lowest</b> wealth
people per doctor	<b>ratio to compare</b> number of <b>people</b> to <b>doctors</b> → <b>more doctors</b> in HICs	3. migration	<b>international migration</b> → <b>moving from LIC to HIC</b> → <b>to find better life</b>
literacy rates	<b>percentage of people</b> who can <b>read and write</b>	BOX 9: STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP → 8 STRATEGIES	
access to safe water	<b>percentage of people</b> who have <b>access to safe, clean water</b>	1. investment	<b>companies</b> in one <b>country</b> <b>invest</b> in (give money to) <b>companies</b> in another <b>country</b> → <b>improves business</b> → <b>more profit</b> → <b>development</b> → then some of this profit is sent back to the company who lent the money
HDI	<b>Human Development Index</b> → combines <b>wealth, health</b> and <b>education</b> data → <b>score</b> between <b>1 and 0</b> for each country → <b>1 = most developed</b>	2. industrial development	<b>reducing primary sector jobs</b> (farmer) and <b>increasing secondary sector jobs</b> (factory worker) → <b>more profitable goods to trade</b> → <b>development</b>
BOX 4: LIMITATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT		3. tourism	<b>tourists spend money</b> → <b>increases tertiary sector employment</b> for locals e.g. <b>hotel staff</b> and <b>tour guides</b> → <b>higher pay</b> → <b>more development</b>
limitations ☹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GNI is an <b>average</b> → so <b>'hides'</b> the <b>poorest people</b> from the figure</li> <li><b>countries with less technology</b> unable to <b>record accurate data</b></li> <li><b>government</b> may be <b>corrupt</b> and <b>change data</b> to <b>make it look better</b></li> </ul>	4. aid	<b>money, goods</b> and <b>services</b> given as a <b>gift</b> to a <b>country</b> → to <b>improve the quality of life</b> and <b>economy</b> (or to help recover from a natural disaster)
BOX 5: THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL (DTM)		5. intermediate technology	<b>simple, easily learned</b> and <b>maintained technology</b> used by <b>locals</b> in LICs → e.g. <b>'Life Straw'</b> → <b>cleans water</b> → <b>less sickness</b> → <b>more development</b>
DTM	<b>Demographic Transition Model</b> → shows how <b>populations</b> should <b>change over time</b> → e.g. <b>birth rates, death rates</b> and <b>total population</b>	6. fairtrade	<b>producers</b> in LICs are given a <b>higher price</b> for the <b>goods they produce</b> → <b>improves income</b> and <b>reduces exploitation</b> → <b>more development</b>
stage 1	<b>stage 1</b> → e.g. <b>Tribes</b> → <b>birth and death rates</b> are <b>high</b> → <b>population low</b> → lots of <b>disease</b> and <b>famine</b> , <b>no contraception</b>	7. debt relief	<b>cancelling debts</b> of LICs → use the <b>money</b> to <b>develop the country</b>
stage 2	<b>stage 2</b> → e.g. <b>Nepal</b> → <b>birth rate high</b> , <b>death rate decreasing</b> → <b>population increasing</b> → <b>more money</b> for <b>healthcare</b> and <b>food</b>	8. microfinance loans	<b>very small loans</b> → given to <b>people</b> in LICs → <b>help</b> them to <b>start a small business</b> → <b>more income</b> → <b>better quality of life</b> → <b>more development</b>
stage 3	<b>stage 3</b> → e.g. <b>India</b> → <b>birth rate and death rate decreasing</b> → <b>population increasing</b> → <b>better living conditions</b> , <b>more contraception</b>	BOX 10: USING TOURISM TO REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP IN JAMAICA	
stage 4	<b>stage 4</b> → e.g. <b>The UK</b> → <b>birth rate and death rate low</b> → <b>population high</b> → <b>free vaccinations</b> → <b>infant mortality rate is low</b>	case study	<b>Jamaica</b> → a <b>Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)</b>
stage 5	<b>stage 5</b> → e.g. <b>Japan</b> → <b>birth rate below death rate</b> → <b>population decreasing</b> → <b>death rate increasing slightly</b> → <b>aging population</b>	How has tourism increased development in Jamaica?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>income from tourists</b> → <b>\$2 billion</b> each year → tourists on average spend <b>\$120 a day</b> on holiday → provides over <b>200,000 jobs</b> for locals</li> <li>in <b>2014</b>, <b>tourism</b> created <b>24%</b> of <b>Jamaica's income</b> → <b>expected to rise to 32%</b> by <b>2024</b> → will <b>increase tertiary jobs</b> (e.g. waiters)</li> <li><b>infrastructure improved</b> for tourists → <b>money</b> also spent on <b>schools</b></li> </ul>
natural increase	when <b>birth rate</b> is <b>higher than death rate</b> → <b>population increases</b>		
natural decrease	when <b>death rate</b> is <b>higher than birth rate</b> → <b>population decreases</b>		

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