

The Development Gap Year 8 Term 1

Key Words	
Development	The process of improving and advancing
Development Gap	The gap between countries that have different levels of development
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services
Fairtrade	Fairtrade is when the producers of a product get a fair price
Gender inequality	Gender inequality is the idea and situation that men and women are not equal
Climate change	Climate change is any significant long-term change in the expected patterns of average weather of a region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time.
Poverty	The international standard of extreme poverty is when a person has to survive on less than \$1 a day. Relative poverty means living a poorer quality of life compared to the majority in an area.
Wealth	The amount of money and resources a person or a country has
Colony	A country or an area that is controlled by another country
Independence	Freedom
Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country where there is no democracy
Inequality	When something is not equal
NGO	Non Government Organisation - anon profit organisation that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue
Heroin Trail	The process of growing opium in Afghanistan through to the selling of Heroin is ACs
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals	There are 17 SDGs, which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.
ACs – Advanced countries	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.
EDCs – Emerging and Developing Countries	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
LIDCs – Low Income Developing Countries	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.

Causes of poverty	
Brain drain	When many educated professional leave their country pursuing a better quality of life
Environmental degradation	Destroying the environment, and using resources unsustainably so that resources can not be used for economic development in the future
Political instability	Frequent change or dictator control that means people lode faith and trust in the government. This often leads to protests
Colonialism	A country takes over control of another country and exploits (uses without compensation) its resources
Natural disasters	A natural event such as a hurricane or earthquake that can cause high levels of devastation

Closing the development gap – Fairtrade footballs in Pakistan	
Impact of Fairtrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes 70% of the world’s handstitched footballs Wages are higher Work conditions are safer Fairtrade [premium helps the communities including : improved water access, free eye tests; subsidised healthcare; free transport to and from work
How it has helped development	If producers (farmers / factory workers) get a fair wage for their work and their product it allows them to improve their own lives as well as improving their communities. This can reduce the gap between richest and poorest.
Possible problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairtrade products are more expensive so consumers might not buy them There are other private companies that offer similar deals but without the necessary costs for branding

Development Indicators	
HDI – Human Development Index	A measure of development that incorporates life expectancy, literacy and income
GDP per Capita - Gross Domestic Product per capita	The total amount of money made in a country, divided by the total population
Literacy Rate	The proportion of adults who can read and write
GNI – Gross National Income	Gross national income is a measurement of a country's income. It includes all the income earned by a country's residents and businesses, including any income earned abroad.
Quality of life	Indicator dependent on people’s opinions rather than statistics
Development can be measured in many ways. Evaluating a country’s level of development using only one indicator is dangerous because development indicators provide only 1 type of information. You should use multiple indicators so that you have a fuller understanding of the country's level of development.	