Development

What is development?
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.
Economic development - This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social development - This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental development - advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring development
There are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.
Economic indictors
Employment type – proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person per year.
Gross National Income (GNI) – average income per person per year.
Social indicators
Infant mortality – number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies
**Literacy rates** – percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy – average lifespan of someone born in that country.
Mixed indicators
Human Development Index (HDI) - A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.

Stages of economic development
Rostow's model predicts how a country's level of economic development changes over time. The model also shows how people's standard of living improves.

Rostow's Model of Development
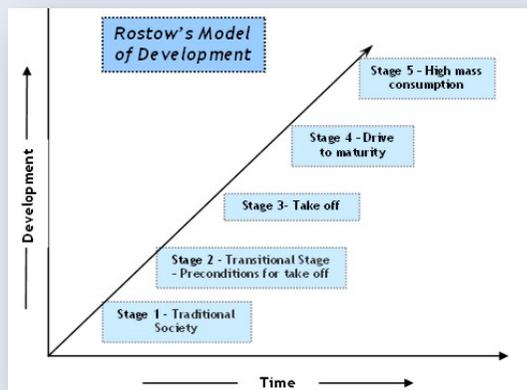
Levels of development
LIC – low-income country – poorest countries - Zimbabwe
NEE – newly emerging economy – these countries are getting - wealthier as their economies are growing - Nigeria
HIC – high-income country – these are the wealthy countries – Japan.

Uneven development - Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Development however can also vary within countries too.

Physical factors affecting development
Natural resources – fuel, water, resources. **Climate** – rainfall, temperature, extremes and climate can influence tourism. **Hazards** – tectonic, weather, flooding.
Location – landlocked countries, mountain terrain, deserts, forests.

Human factors affecting development
Politics - stability of a country government is vital fro growth – corruption needs to be eradicated.
Trade - countries that export more than import have a trade surplus, which helps inward investment
Education - education creates a skilled workforce means more goods and services produced.
Health people who are ill will struggle to work and contribute towards a strong economy.
Aid – aid can help countries develop and build infrastructure which benefits the country. However, too much reliance on Aid could be a hindrance.
History – colonialism has helped Europe develop and kept other countries down.

Barriers to ending poverty
Debt – many LICs have huge national debt from borrowing from wealthy countries. Due to high interest rates these debts are difficult to wide out. This makes it difficult for these countries to develop.
Trade – countries with a negative balance of trade – import more than they export very difficult for them to develop.
Political unrest – dissatisfaction with the government can lead to unrest, corruption and lack of investment.

Uneven regional development (core and periphery model)
and its impact on people's quality of life- Case study: **Brazil**
Regional disparities – major cities like Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are developed and thriving however the interior of the country is struggling - core and peripheral regions.
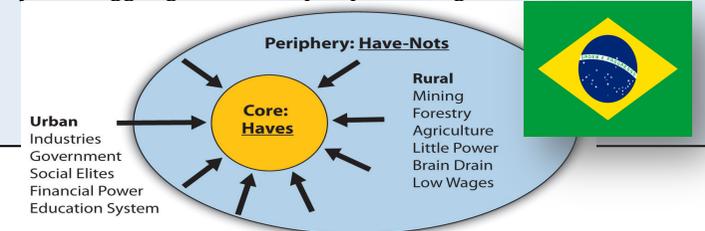
Increasing development through tourism
Tanzania is blessed with a beautiful environment and enviable climate, which pulls in the tourists. Discover how tourism with the help of TNCs benefits and disadvantages a country.