YEAR 8 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 AND 2 – DEVELOPMENT   (India and UK Case Studies)

BOX 1: DEVELOPMENT CATEGORIES

development	to **improve** a **place** → e.g. **better education, health care** and **jobs**
sustainable	**sustainable development** → **does not harm planet for future people**
GDP	**Gross Domestic Product** → **total money made in** a **country** → in **one year** → shown in **dollars**
GNI	**Gross National Income** → **same as GDP** → but also **includes money from business in foreign countries** → shown in **dollars**.
LIC	**Low Income Countries** → **poorest countries** → **low GNI** → e.g. **Nepal**
NEE	**Newly Emerging Economies**→getting richer→medium GNI→e.g. **India**
HIC	**High Income Countries** → **richest countries** → **high GNI** → e.g. The **UK**

BOX 2: MEASURING DEVELOPMENT WITH INDICATORS

birth rate	**number** of live births (per 1,000 people) → **high** in **LICs**
death rate	**number** of deaths (per 1,000 people) → **high** in **LICs**
infant mortality	**number** of **babies who do not survive** to age of 1 (per 1,000 live births)
life expectancy	**average age** that a **person** is **likely to live to** (in a particular place)
literacy rate	**percentage** of **people** who can **read** and **write**
people per doctor	**ratio** to **compare** number of **people** and **doctors** → **lower ratios in HICs**
safe water	**percentage** of **people** who have **access** to **safe, clean water**
HDI	**Human Development Index** → combines **wealth**, **health** and **education** data → gives **score** between **1 and 0** → **1 = most developed**

BOX 3: UNEVEN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

development gap	**when one place** is **more developed than another** → **development gap**
causes of uneven development	1) **physical** factors → **harsh climate, natural disasters, raw materials** 2) **economic** factors → **debt, wars, corruption** 3) **historical** factors → **colonialism** → **slavery, resources removed**

BOX 4: GLOBALISATION

goods	**items** that can be **bought** and **sold**
trade	**buying** and **selling** of **raw materials, manufactured goods** and **services**
import	**buying goods** from **abroad**
export	**selling goods** to **another country**
manufacturing	**making things** in **factories**
industry	**processing raw materials** and **manufacturing goods** (in factories)
globalisation	**increases** in **movements of goods, people** and **communication**

BOX 5: THE CLARK FISHER MODEL

industrial structure	**percentage** of **people working** in **each of the four employment sectors**
primary	**getting raw materials** from the **land** and **sea** e.g. **farming** → **low pay**
secondary	**making products** from **raw materials** e.g. **car manufacturing**
tertiary	**service industries** → e.g. **doctors** and **teachers** → **higher pay**
quaternary	**ICT** and **research** e.g. **computer designers** and **scientists**

pre-industrial	**employment** → mostly **primary** e.g. **farming, mining, fishing (LICs)**
industrial	**employment** → mostly **secondary** e.g. **manufacturing (NEEs)**
post-industrial	**employment** → mostly **tertiary** e.g. **doctors (HICs)**
Clark Fisher Model	**graph** → shows **how industrial structure changes as country develops**

BOX 6: THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

population	**number** of **people living** in a place
population pyramid	shows **population structure** e.g. **number of males/females, age groups**
natural increase	when **birth rate** is **higher than death rate** → **population increases**
natural decrease	when **death rate** is **higher than birth rate** → **population decreases**
DTM	**Demographic Transition Model** → **graph** → shows how **population changes as a country develops**
DTM stage 1	**stage 1** → e.g. **Tribes** → **birth** and **death** rates are high → **population low** → lots of **disease** and **famine**, **no contraception**
DTM stage 2	**stage 2** → e.g. **Afghanistan** → **birth rate high, death rate decreasing** → **population increasing** → more **money** for **healthcare** and **food**
DTM stage 3	**stage 3** → e.g. **India** → **birth rate** and **death rate decreasing** → **population increasing**→ **better living conditions, more contraception**
DTM stage 4	**stage 4** → e.g. The **UK** → **birth rate** and **death rate low** → **population high** → **free vaccinations** → **infant mortality rate** is **low**
DTM stage 5	**stage 5** → e.g. **Japan** → **birth rate below death rate** → **population decreasing** → **death rate increasing slightly** → **aging population**

BOX 7: THE UK AND INDIA (COMPARISON)

	India (Asia) → NEE	UK (Europe) → HIC
historical	India was part of the British Empire from 1858 to 1947	
population	**over 1.3 billion (increasing rapidly)**	**over 67 million (increasing slowly)**
GNI per capita	**over $6000 (per person)**	**over $40,000 (per person)**
DTM	**stage 3**	**stage 4**
life expectancy	**70**	**81**
literacy rate	**74%**	**99%**
people per doctor	**1 doctor** for every **1000 people**	**6 doctors** for every **1000 people**
HDI	**0.65**	**0.93**

BOX 8: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

TNC	**Transnational Corporation** → **factories** in **more than one country**
infrastructure	**connections** in a country → **roads, internet, power lines, water pipes**
advantages of TNCs ☺	**create jobs, education** and **training** for **employees, multiplier effect, improve infrastructure, money** to **government** → **development**
disadvantages of TNCs ☹	**low pay** for **workers, economic leakage, deplete natural resources, pollution** e.g. **Coca Cola, Kerala** → **water pollution**