

Geography: What is development?

A. Development country categories

1. Developed country	A high income (richer) country e.g. The UK, Japan
2. Emerging country	A middle income country (it is getting richer but is not yet developed) e.g. Mexico, South Africa, Thailand
3. Developing country	A low income (poorer) country e.g. Haiti, Somalia
4. BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa — the 5 fastest emerging countries




B. Indicators

5. Indicator	Information that shows how developed a country is
6. Gross domestic product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year
7. Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write
8. Life expectancy	The average age a person is expected to live to
9. Goods	Things that are made and sold e.g. food, phones
10. Services	Work done by someone for money e.g. banking
11. Composite indicator	An indicator that is made up of more than one indicator
12. Human development index (HDI)	A composite indicator measuring social and economic development, scored between 0 and 1

C. Factors affecting development

13. Colonialism	Wealthy or powerful nations that control other countries
14. Trade	Buying and selling goods
15. Natural resources	Materials that are naturally occurring e.g. oil, iron
16. Climate	Average temperature and rainfall over a long time
17. Landlocked	A country without access to the sea
18. Government	People who manage a country, controlling its resources
19. Investment	Spending money to create jobs

D. Improving quality of life

20. Quality of life	A measure of happiness and health
21. Standard of living	A measurement of someone's wealth
22. Social 	Relating to people and communities
23. Economic 	Relating to money and jobs
24. Environmental 	Relating to the surroundings and nature
25. Project/strategy	A plan put into action to achieve a result
26. Exploit	Use for personal or private gain
27. Aid	Help & support (e.g. money, food, skills, medicine)
28. Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	Charities or other organisations which are not governments
29. Community	A group of people living in the same place

E. Strategies to improve development

30. Top-down development—planned by the government to improve quality of life across the country	31. Bottom-up development—planned by NGOs and local communities to help their local areas
Characteristics of top-down: expensive technology; paid for by the government or large organisations; aims to increase GDP	Characteristics of bottom-up: basic technology; run by NGOs and local people; have a local impact on sanitation, housing and education