

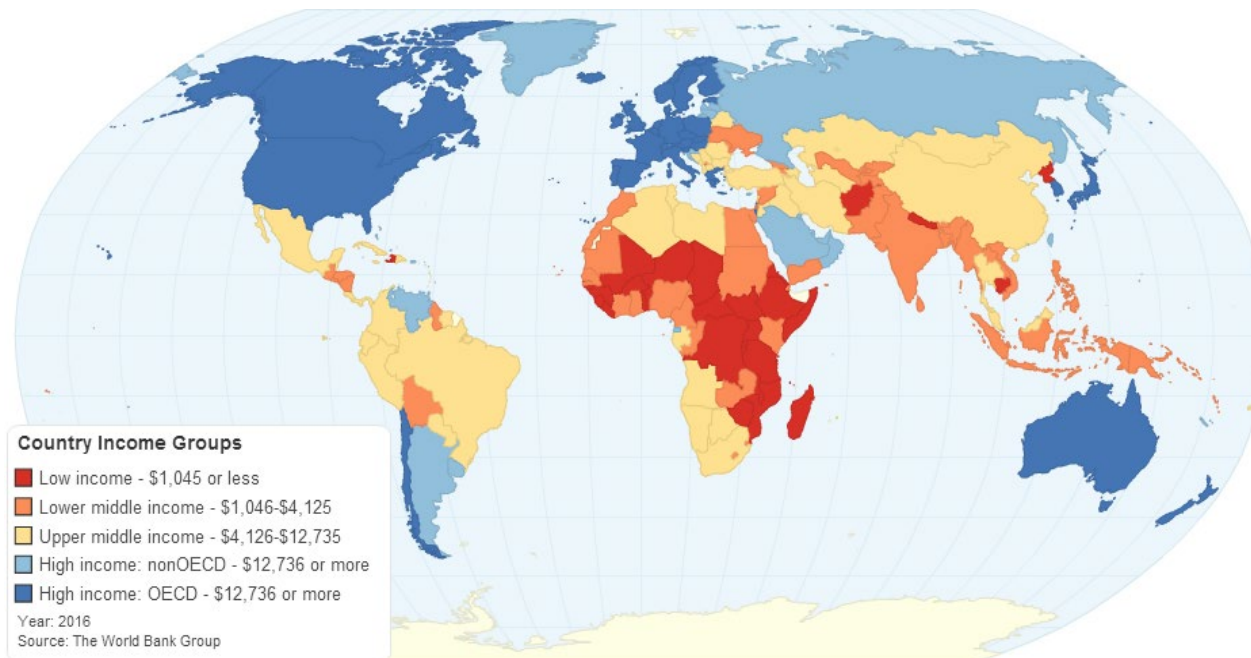
Enquiry questions for this unit – What is development? How can the development gap be reduced?

How has development in the UK changed over time?

Key Words	Definitions
Development	The Geography of development is all about how wealth and the quality of life of people living on our planet varies from place to place.
Wealth	The value of all resources an individual or society owns.
Quality of life	The degree to which an individual is healthy, comfortable, and able to participate in or enjoy life events.
HIC	High Income Country (HIC) is a richer country with an income per person of \$12 476 or above.
LIC	Low Income Country (LIC) is a poorer country with an income per person of \$1025 or less.
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies are countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually with rapid industrialisation.
Distribution	How spread out something is.
Development gap	The difference between rich and poor countries.
Tourism	Where people travel away from home for pleasure.
Population	The people living in a certain area.
Employment	A job where someone is paid.
Trade	The movement of goods and services across the world.
Fair Trade	<i>Fairtrade</i> is a system of certification that sets standards in the production of goods. For farmers it means safer working conditions and fairer pay.
Economy	The economy is the system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
Pre-Industrial Britain	Britain before 1750, before the industrial revolution. Most people work in the primary sector.
Industrial revolution	1750-1850 where major changes occurred in Britain as factories increased and most people started to work in the secondary sector.
Post-industrial Britain	Where factories no longer employ the most people. People work in the service sector of the economy in tertiary or quaternary jobs.
Globalisation	Globalisation is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.
Deindustrialisation	The reduction of manufacturing within an economy.

Primary sector	Jobs which involve collecting resources from the land or sea such as farming, fishing, mining and forestry.
Secondary sector	Jobs where something is made, manufacturing.
Tertiary sector	Jobs which sell goods or provide a service, for example, sales assistant, teacher, doctor.
Quaternary sector	Jobs in research, IT and media.
Mechanisation	The process of changing from working largely or exclusively by hand or with animals to doing that work with machinery.

Development can vary between countries (global scale), within countries (national scale) and within a town or village (local scale). This means that HICs can have areas of poverty and LICs can have big, modern cities and wealthy people. The size of the population of a country is not linked to the wealth, often LICs have larger populations due to lack of healthcare increasing the birth rate and people having more children as they know some will not survive.



The distribution of wealth shown by a choropleth map

The map shows that most HICs are found north of the equator in North America and Europe. LICs are generally found on the continent of Africa and in southern Asia. An exception to this is Australia and New Zealand in the southern hemisphere which are HICs.

The development gap exists for historical, geographical and economic reasons.

Historical reasons	Geographical reasons	Economic reasons
The Industrial revolution in the UK led to a large increase in wealth. This spread to Europe and North America making them more wealthy than other continents.	Countries which are landlocked (have no coastline) find it harder to trade with other countries as most trade is done by shipping goods from one area to another.	Some countries rely on one product to make money. The price of products can increase and decrease which can mean countries do not have a reliable income.
European countries colonised countries in Asia and Africa and exploited the resources they had to make themselves wealthy.	Countries which are dry and hot do not have the best conditions to grow crops. This can leave them little to trade with to make money.	Raw materials are worth less than manufactured goods but LICs can't afford to set up factories and they may not have reliable electricity or the road infrastructure to support them.

Tourism can help reduce the development gap by attracting people to places. These people then spend money and help the country develop as the money can be used by the government to improve infrastructure like roads, railways and airports, education and healthcare. This improves the quality of life of people in the country. Tourism also provides people with regular jobs and income which can improve their quality of life as they may be able to afford safe housing and education for their children which will create more opportunities for them in the future.

In Rwanda, mountain gorillas attract many tourists to the country and these tourists spend money making the country richer.

