

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser 4: Development

Key term	Definition
<i>Development</i>	Process of improving people's quality of life, including wealth, health, education
<i>Quality of life</i>	How good life is for people in terms of health and happiness
<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in one year
<i>Human Development Index</i>	Measure of development based on income, life expectancy and education
<i>Life expectancy</i>	The average number of years a person is expected to live
<i>Literacy rate</i>	The percentage of adults who can read and write
<i>Infant mortality rate</i>	The number of babies who die before age one per 1000 births
<i>Industrialisation</i>	The growth of manufacturing and factory-based industry
<i>Primary sector</i>	Jobs that extract raw materials or resources (fishing, farming, mining)
<i>Secondary sector</i>	Jobs that manufacture the goods in factories
<i>Tertiary sector</i>	Jobs which provide services (education, healthcare, retail)
<i>Quaternary sector</i>	Knowledge-based jobs such as research and IT
<i>Absolute poverty</i>	Living on less than the minimum needed for basic survival
<i>Relative poverty</i>	Being poorer compared to others in the same country
<i>Informal economy</i>	Unofficial jobs without contracts or job security
<i>Fair trade</i>	Trade systems that pays producers a fair price and improves working conditions
<i>Free trade</i>	Trade without government restrictions like tariffs or quotas
<i>Short-term aid</i>	Emergency help such as after disasters or conflicts
<i>Long-term aid</i>	Aid focused on education, healthcare and infrastructure
<i>Debt</i>	Money owed by a country, often due to loans for development
<i>Corruption</i>	The abuse of power for personal gain, which slows development
<i>Sustainable development</i>	Development which meets current needs without harming future generations
<i>Environmental degradation</i>	Damage to the environment caused by economic activity

Key questions:

- What is development and how is it measured?
- How developed are Asia, the Middle East and Africa?
- How do trade, aid and investment affect development?

Things you need to know:

Development is about quality of life, not just money, and includes health, education, housing, employment and access to clean water.

Development is measured using indicators such as GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rate; these are combined in the Human Development Index (HDI).

Development is uneven across the world and within countries, meaning rich and poor people can live side by side, and regions develop at different speeds.

Levels of development vary by region: Asia and the Middle East include both very rich and very poor countries, while China is an emerging economy developing rapidly. China's rapid development is due to industrialisation, urbanisation and foreign investment, but this has caused environmental problems such as air and water pollution.

Africa's development has been shaped by history, including colonialism, conflict and reliance on primary industries, leading to unequal development. Trade and aid affect development: free trade can increase income, fair trade improves wages and conditions and aid can help development if well managed.

Sustainable development is essential, as economic growth must reduce poverty and

