

Y8 Development

Summary of all the topics

- What is development?
- How can development be measured?
- How does development compare between countries?
- How are places represented?
- Why can trade in clothes be unfair?
- What are factories like in China?
- Why is the banana trade system unfair?
- How does Fair trade make lives better?



Key words and definitions:

Development = differences that exist between countries

Inequality = things are not equal, e.g. access to education is not equal in some countries. Some children can go to school whereas other children cannot

Representation = the depiction of a place

Stereotype = a widely held but over-simplified/incorrect assumption

Poverty = the state of lacking basic goods or money

Life expectancy = how many years someone is expected to live

GNI = Gross National Income, an average of how much people earn in a country

Human Development Index = A total measure of how many years someone has in school, plus life expectancy and average income

Development indicator = a way of measuring the difference between places, e.g. life expectancy

Pastoralist = Living completely off the land

Economy = Total goods and services within a country and how much £ this makes

HIC = High Income Country

LIC = Low Income Country

Manufacturing = Making things

Disparity = The differences which exist between places

Trade = Buying and selling of goods

Fair trade = Growers get a fair price for their products

Social impact = An effect on people

Key geographical concepts

- There is a pattern to global development - some countries are richer, whilst other countries are poorer, and this in turn impacts people living in them. There are lots of reasons why inequality exists, for example the wealth of individual countries.
- We can measure development and differences by comparing indicators, such as life expectancy and HDI.
- As Geographers we need to be careful not to look a representation of poorer places and make stereotypes and assumptions of what life is like there.
- Some products we buy have been manufactured in factories where workers do not get a fair price or work in safe living conditions, like in Bangladesh, and therefore people working in the factories remain poor. In 2016 a factory collapsed in Bangladesh which raised awareness on a global scale what working in a Bangladeshi factory can be like.
- In other factories, such as those in China, manufacturing has enabled China to become very wealthy. We are reliant on lots of goods being manufactured in China.
- Other trade in products, such as Bananas, can also be unfair, with workers being given a low price for their bananas.
- Fair Trade was an organisation which was set up to make sure farmers got a fair price for their products, the extra money could be used in the community to build schools and hospitals.

Summary of key learning

- You can understand the term development.
- You understand how development can be measured.
- You understand how places can be represented, and sometime mis-represented.
- You can explain how trade can be unfair and the social impact of this.
- You understand how Fair Trade can help make farmers and producers lives better.

