

Development Memory Organiser Year 8

1. Development is change that results in the improvement in peoples' standard of living and quality of life.

Development gap is the widening difference in development between richer and poorer countries.

Brandt Line separates the Developed North from the Less Developed South.

Human Development Index is a composite measure which includes life expectancy, education and income per capita measures of development.

2. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is the total value of goods and services produced by a country per year divided by its total population.

It is a good measure because a country with lots of money can improve education, health care, access to clean water and so forth to improve peoples' lives. However, it assumes the money is evenly distributed and it does not include earnings from **informal jobs**.

3. Some groups are more vulnerable to becoming stuck in the **cycle of poverty**. These include Dalits in the caste system (India), people living in shanty towns, children and women in many developing countries.

4. Social measures of development	Economic measures of development	Environmental measures of development
Crude birth rate Crude Death rate Life expectancy Infant mortality under 5 years Total fertility per woman Net enrolment secondary school	GDP per capita	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita

Pyramid A

Typical of Developing Countries
High Death Rate
High Birth Rate
Low Life Expectancy

Pyramid B

Typical of Developed Countries
Low Death Rate
Lower Birth Rate
Longer Life Expectancy



7. Appropriate technology is technology that is suitable for the people and the environment of a particular area. It is environmentally sound, and promotes self-sufficiency on the part of those using it. Examples include Wateraid hand pump, hippo barrel and biogas plants.

6. Uganda has improved a great deal in recent years. However, there are some key barriers to development.

Diseases like HIV/AIDS

Unfair trade including **tariffs** (the taxes paid to imports goods into a country)

An over reliance on **primary products / commodities**

Rapid population growth

Gender inequality



5. Population pyramids include **young dependents** (under 16) **economically active** (of working age) and **old dependents** (over 65 years)