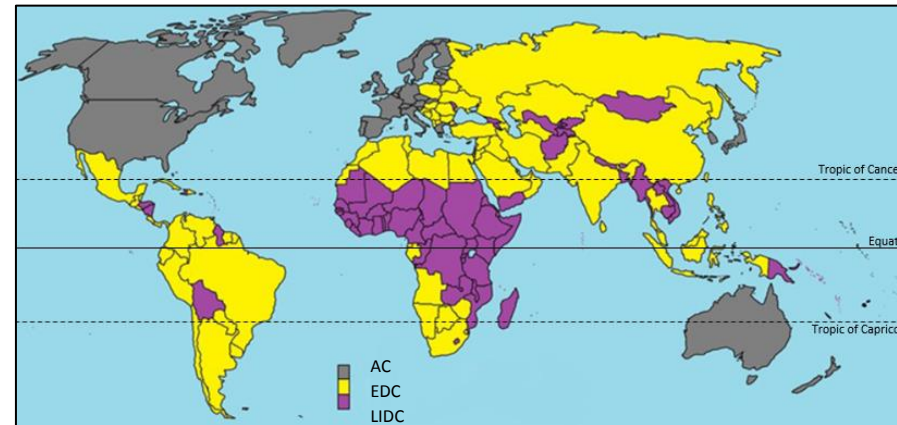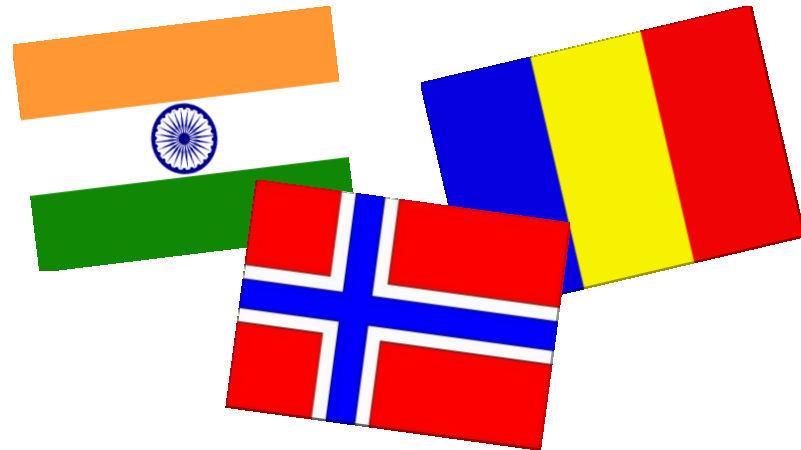# Contrasting Worlds

Development measures how **socially, economically and environmentally** advanced a country is.

AC
EDC
LIDC

How is development measured?

Indicators of development can be **social** or **economic**.

Social indicators include:

- Life expectancy- the average number of years people live to
- Literacy rate- % of people who can read and write over 15
- Birth rate – number of live births per 1000, per year
- Death rate- number of deaths per 1000, per year
- Years in education- average number of years spent in schooling

Economic indicators include:

- GNI per capita- the average annual income per person within a country, per year
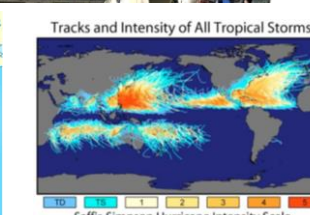- GDP– the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year

Measuring Development: Social and Economic Indicators

Some countries may appear to be developed according to one indicator but not according to others. To avoid being misleading and become more accurate, we use a combination of many different indicators together.

The United Nations **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a mixture of life expectancy, knowledge (adult literacy rate and access to education) and the standard of living (GDP per capita). HDI is measured between 0 and 1.

Development Indicator	Norway	India	Chad
Population	5,371,995	1,359,846,034	15,532,158
Life expectancy (years)	82.3	68.6	51.9
Birth rate (per 1000/year)	11.2	19.3	43.3
Death rate (per 1000/year)	7.8	7.31	13
Literacy rate %	99	74.04	22.31
Years in education	12.7	6.4	2.3
GNI per capita (US$)	63,530	7,060	1,920

Factors Affecting Development	Physical/Human
1. Climatic hazard. Examples-drought or flooding	P
2. Conflict. Example-civil war	H
3. Aid. Example-development projects such as water pumps	H
4. Presence of natural resources. Examples- coal, oil and natural gas	P
5. Education. Example-skilled workforce	H
6. Landlocked countries (no coastline)	P
7. Politics. Example-unstable governments	H
8. Disease and healthcare. E.g.- Cholera due to a lack of clean water	H
9. Tourism. Example- landmarks/attractions	H

Comparing countries

Name: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Location: central Africa
Population: 81 million
Life expectancy: 59 years
GNI: $410
HDI: 0.43
Birth rate: 34 per 1000
Death rate: 10 per 1000
Literacy rate: 64%
Exports: $8.87 billion
Imports: $8.19 billion

Name: Australia
Location: Southern hemisphere, within the continent of Oceania
Population: 21.5 million
Life expectancy: 84 years
GNI: $70,000
HDI: 0.939
Birth rate: 13 per 1000
Death rate: 7 per 1000
Literacy rate: 99%
Exports: $38.4 billion
Imports: $36.5 billion

Key Landlocked countries

Tracks and Intensity of All Tropical Storms

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale

The Development Story of the DRC...

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a **LIDC** located in central **Africa**. It is almost **landlocked** with only a small stretch of coastline to trade from, at **21 miles** in length. The country has a population of approximately **81 million** people and an **HDI** value of **0.43**, showing it is a poorly developed country. This can also be seen when analysing data for the DRC including the **life expectancy** which is only **59 years** (compared to 81 in the UK), a **literacy rate** of **64%** and an average income per person, also known as the **GNI**, of approximately **$410**. When combined, this data indicates the quality of education, healthcare and infrastructure.

However, the country is extremely rich in **natural resources** such as **gold, copper, coltan and wolframite**. These minerals suggest it could earn a large amount of money from **exporting** these products, but due to an **unstable government**, the country has been **exploited** and these minerals have become known as **conflict minerals**.

One big question remains, **is the DRC cursed by its mineral wealth?**

Clouds (DRC):
- One of the world's poorest countries.
- It is an LIDC
- Known for its 'conflict minerals'
- It is known as the heart of Africa due to its central location
- Kinshasa is the capital city
- It is landlocked
- It was previously called Zaire
- Africa's second largest country
- Official Language = French
- Population = 81 million
- It is very rich in natural resources

The Development Story of Australia...

Australia is located on the world's smallest continent, **Oceania**. Due to its isolated location, Australia remained an **uninhabited island** until **60,000 years** ago when its **natural resources** were discovered, including **gold, silver, diamonds, oil** and **gas**. This increased the population, helping the economy to grow as they exported minerals to countries all around the world. Despite 2/3 of the country being desert, Australia has been ranked one of the happiest nations in the world due to its strong economy and the high life expectancy of 84 years. Australia was also one of the first countries to offer **compulsory, free education** which has helped to produce many **skilled workers**. The extremely modern and **high quality education** is seen as an **investment** which will **pay off** for the country in the future.

Another important factor in the economic development of the country is their investment in **tourism**. This generates **$47.5 billion** each year!

Furthermore, the country has an intelligent immigration policy where they focus on attracting the most highly qualified and skilled workers, regardless of what country they come from, with 40% of their population coming from elsewhere. This plays an important role in the wealth of Australia.

However, in recent years, the government has started to see **challenges** to development as **mining** opportunities begin to **decrease**, resulting in **rising unemployment**.

Clouds (Australia):
- It is in the Southern Hemisphere
- Known as the 'land down under'
- Size = 2,966,152 square miles (7,682,300 square kilometres)
- 2/3 of the country is desert
- Found on the world's smallest continent!
- It is an island
- Currency = $
- Canberra is the capital city