

Year 9 Development Topic

What is Development?

Development = improvement in quality of life / standard of living

Quality of life includes:

- Income (wealth)
- Health (life expectancy)
- Education
- Employment
- Environment

✔ **Key idea:** Development is **not just about money** — it includes social factors too.

Measuring Development

◆ Gross National Income (GNI)

Average income per person per year

✔ Useful because:
Simple comparison between countries

✗ Limitations:
Hides inequality
Ignores health & education

◆ Human Development Index (HDI)

A **more accurate measure** including:
Income (GNI)
Life expectancy (health)
Education (years of schooling)
Scored **0–1**

Higher = more developed

✔ **Key idea:** HDI gives a **fuller picture of development**

Levels of development

Type	Description	Example
HIC	High Income Country (high quality of life and wealth)	UK, USA
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (rapid development)	Brazil, China
LIC	Low Income Country (lower quality of life and wealth)	Malawi, Nepal

Employment structures.

◆ 3 Sectors

Sector	Description	Example
Primary	Extract natural resources	Farming, mining
Secondary	Manufacture goods	Factories
Tertiary	Provide services	Teaching, healthcare

◆ How Employment Changes

✉ Over time:

Primary decreases (machines replace workers)

Secondary rises then falls (industrialisation)

Tertiary increases (service economy grows)

◆ Reasons for Change

Mechanisation (machines replace labour)

Industrial Revolution → factory growth
Globalisation → jobs move to cheaper countries

More demand for services (health, education, tourism)

✔ **Key idea:** As countries develop, more people work in **services**

Rio de Janeiro (NEE Case Study)

🌐 Location

East coast of Brazil, South America
Near Atlantic Ocean
Close to São Paulo

✉ Why Rio Has Grown

Natural increase

- High birth rate
- Lower death rate

Migration

Rural → urban movement

Rural-Urban Migration

Push Factors (leave countryside):

- Low wages
- Few jobs
- Poor farming conditions
- Lack of services

Pull Factors (move to city):

- More job opportunities
- Higher wages
- Better healthcare & education
- Improved infrastructure

✔ **Key idea:** Migration is driven by push + pull factors

⚠ Challenges in Rio

👥 Social

Crime and gang violence
Poor housing in favelas
Limited access to healthcare and education

💰 Economic

Unemployment
Informal (unstable) jobs
Poverty and inequality

🌍 Environmental

Air pollution
Waste management issues
Traffic congestion

✔ **Key idea:** *Challenges are interconnected and often affect the poorest most*

✉ Solutions in Rio

- 🏠 Favela Improvements
- Better housing
- Clean water and sanitation
- Improved roads
- 🚔 Policing (UPP)
- Increased police presence
- Reduced crime in some areas
- 🚗 Transport Improvements
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- Metro expansion

⚖ How effective are the solutions?
✔ Positives:

- Improved safety in some areas
- Better access to services
- Reduced travel times
- ✗ Limitations:
- Not all areas benefit equally
- Some improvements are temporary
- Inequality still exists

🏙 Urban Changes in Rio

🏟 Mega Events (Olympics + World Cup)

Stadium upgrades
City improvements
Tourism increased

🚇 Transport Improvements

Metro expansion → faster journeys
BRT buses → cheaper, easier travel
Reduced congestion (but not everywhere)

🏠 Favela Improvements

Water, sanitation, electricity
Better housing and roads
Increased policing

🏡 Impacts on Quality of Life

✔ Positive Impacts

Jobs created (construction, tourism)
Faster travel (up to 50%)
Safer areas (crime reduced)
Better sanitation → improved health

✗ Negative Impacts

Some people forced to move
Jobs often low paid or temporary
Not all areas improved
Money spent on events instead of poor areas

⚖ Overall Evaluation

✔ Quality of life has improved for some people
✗ But improvements are uneven and inequality remains

🌐 Global pattern:

HICs → mainly in **Global North**

LICs → mainly in **Global South**

NEEs → in between