



**UNDP** classifies each country into one of four development groups:

**Low** human development for HDI scores between 0.0 and 0.54.

**Medium** human development for HDI scores between 0.55 and 0.699.

**High** human development for HDI scores between 0.7 and 0.799.

**Very High** human development for HDI scores between 0.8 and 1.0.

### The Countries Where Human Progress Is Slowest and Fastest

Ranked according to the United Nations' Human Development Index\* 2013



### Global pattern of development

<b>Developing country</b>	Country with low human development (LHD), a poor country.
<b>Emerging country</b>	Country with high and medium development (HMHD), recently emerging country.
<b>Developed country</b>	Country with very high human development (VHHD).
<b>GDP per capita</b>	The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced in a country in a specific time period, divided by the number of people in the country.
<b>North-south divide</b>	The difference in wealth between the rich countries of the world in the north and the poor countries in the south.
<b>Spatial</b>	The position, area, and size of things.
<b>Development gap</b>	The widening difference in levels of development between the world's richest and poorest countries.

### Definitions of development

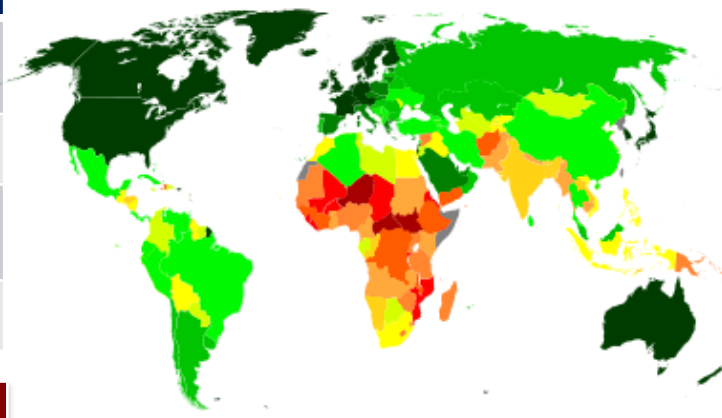
<b>Development (social, economic and political)</b>	The processes of the standard of living in a country improving. It is measured using development indicators.
<b>Economic growth</b>	An increase in the amount of goods and services produced per person over a period of time.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average age that a person may expect to live.
<b>Birth rate</b>	The number of live births per thousand people per year.
<b>Death rate</b>	The number of deaths per thousand people per year.
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced in a country in a specific time period.
<b>Corruption</b>	Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power
<b>Inequality</b>	Differences between people's circumstances e.g. wages, quality of life etc.
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index - A statistic of life expectancy, education and income. It is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. Low, Medium, High and Very High Human Development
<b>Gender inequality index</b>	A measure of difference in life expectancy, education, and incomes between men and women.

## Global Development

### Influence of geopolitics and technology

<b>Geopolitics</b>	Global-scale political systems, allegiances and negotiations, including global governance and agreements.
<b>Allegiances</b>	A loyalty or commitment to another country or government.
<b>Global governance</b>	Cooperation between countries/TNCs and political powers aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect everybody
<b>Connectivity</b>	The connection of person to person using the latest technology e.g. phones, internet etc

### Countries ranked by human development index



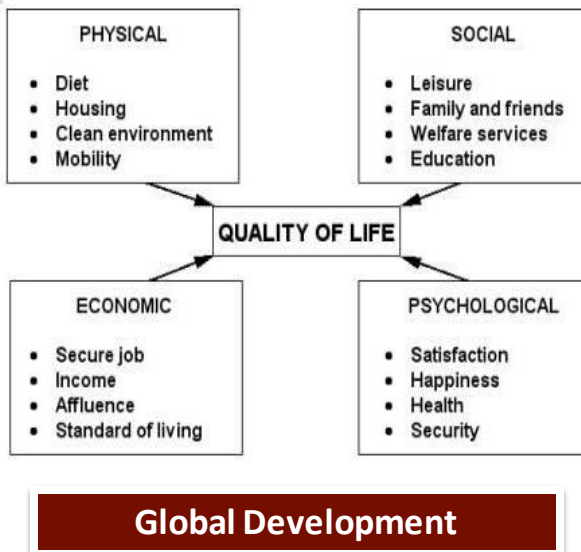
<b>Social development</b>	<b>The well-being of every individual in society</b>
<b>Political development</b>	The development of the institutions, attitudes, and values that form the political power system of a society
<b>Economic development</b>	The process by which people in a country become wealthier, healthier, better educated, and enjoy quality housing

### Types of reasons for global differences in development

<b>Physical</b>	e.g. presence of raw materials; climatic variations; proximity to the coast/ rivers.
<b>Historic</b>	e.g. legacy from colonialism; political ties and conflicts.
<b>Economic</b>	e.g. membership of trading blocs; proximity to markets.

### Influence of location on development

<b>Local scale</b>	The local area which can be a village or a town or a city.
<b>National scale</b>	A country.
<b>Global scale</b>	The entire world.
<b>Primary</b>	The industries that produce or extract natural resources such as crops, oil, and ores.
<b>Secondary</b>	Industry that converts the raw materials from primary industry into products for the consumer e.g. Manufacturing.
<b>Tertiary</b>	Provides services, including a wide range of businesses such as financial institutions, schools and restaurants.
<b>Quaternary</b>	The sector of industry that involves the intellectual services: research, development, and information.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. Buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for a country to run
<b>Economic sector</b>	A division of a country's population based on the economic area in which that population is employed e.g. Primary, secondary, tertiary etc.



### Impact of uneven development

<b>Quality of life</b>	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness
<b>Literacy rate</b>	The percentage of people who are able to read and write
<b>Access to housing</b>	If people have somewhere to live
<b>Health</b>	A person's mental or physical condition
<b>Education</b>	Access to schooling
<b>Employment</b>	Jobs
<b>Technology</b>	Phones, the internet etc.
<b>Food and water security</b>	Being able to get enough food and water to remain healthy

### International strategies used to reduce uneven development.

<b>Transnational corporations (TNC)</b>	A large company that operates in several countries around the world.
<b>Aid</b>	Money, equipment, or services that are provided for people, countries, or organisations who need them but cannot provide them for themselves
<b>Emergency or short-term aid</b>	Needed after sudden disasters such as aid sent from the UK to Nepal following the 2015 earthquake
<b>Conditional or tied aid</b>	When one country donates money or resources to another (bilateral aid) but with conditions attached. These conditions will often be in the donor's favour, e.g. Aid from china to countries in Africa
<b>Charitable aid</b>	Funded by donations from the public through organisations such as OXFAM and water aid.
<b>Long-term or development aid</b>	Involves providing local communities with education and skills for sustainable development, usually through organisations such as practical action.
<b>Multilateral aid</b>	Given through international organisations rather than by one specific country, such as the world bank providing aid to Ecuador following the 2016 earthquake
<b>Top-down development</b>	Large-scale, expensive development projects funded by organisations such as national governments and/or the world bank.
<b>Bottom-up development</b>	Small-scale, sustainable development carried out and funded by NGOs (non-governmental organisations) in partnership with local communities e.g. Water aid providing hand pumps in Nicaragua.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying and selling goods and services
<b>Inter-governmental agreements</b>	International agreements between governments can help to reduce uneven development. The UK has inter-governmental agreements with 26 other countries as part of the European union (EU).

