 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **11** | **DATE** | **22/06/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY** | **TERM 3**  **REVISION** | **√√** | **TERM 3 CONTENT** | **√√** |
| **TIME ALLOCATION** | **1 HOUR** | **TIPS TO KEEP HEALTHY**   1. **WASH YOUR HANDS thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Alternatively, use hand sanitizer with an alcohol content of at least 60%**   **2. PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING – keep a distance of 1m away from other people.**  **3. PRACTISE GOOD RESPIRATORY HYGIENE: cough or sneeze into your elbow or tissue and dispose of the tissue immediately after use.**  **4. TRY NOT TO TOUCH YOUR FACE. The virus can be transferred from your hands to your nose, mouth and eyes. It can then enter your body and make you sick.**  **5. STAY AT HOME.** | | | |

**Role of development aid**

What is Development Aid

Can I distinguish between the positive and negative impacts of aid on development .

Can I outline the advantages and disadvantages of receiving aid.

Can I outline between the different types of development aid?

* Technical aid.
* Conditional aid
* Humanitarian aid

What is Globalisation?

* How does Globalisatio impact on the LEDCs?
* How does a multinational company fuction.

What is export led development?

**Development Issues and challenges**

Do I understand the role of the state and business in the development in South Africa?

* Central control by the state
* Weak state control
* Public or private partnerships

Can I define terms of

trade ?

* Balance of trade
* Exports
* Imports
* Trade surplus
* Rtrade deficit

What are trade blocs?

Do understand the types of trading relationship?

* Free trade
* Trade barriers
* Subsidies
* Fair trade

**Trade and Development**

**Frameworks for development**

What is community based model?

What is a sustainability model?

Can I critically analyse the factors that affect development

What is an index?

* HDI
* Gino co-efficient

Do I understand the various indicators of development?

* GDP
* GNP
* IMR

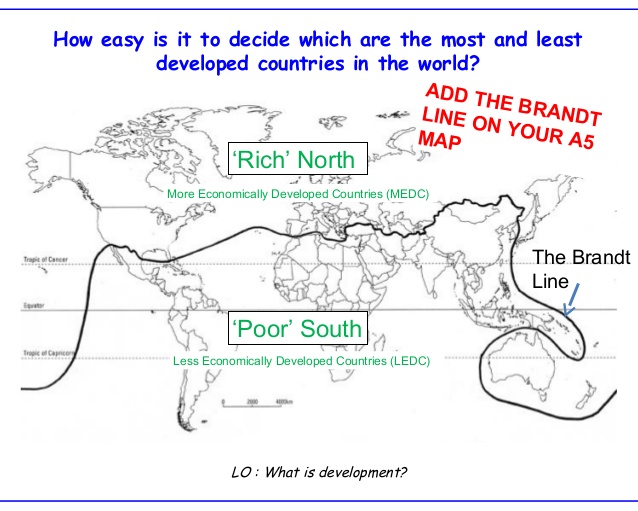
Terminology used in development:

* Developing vs developed
* First vs third world
* North – south divide
* LEDCs vs MEDs

What is Development

**The concept of development**

**The concept of development**



1. **Terminology associated with development – *What is development?***

**Development** shows that a country’s economic and social conditions have improved by good management of the natural and human resources to create wealth and to improve the quality of life of people living there.

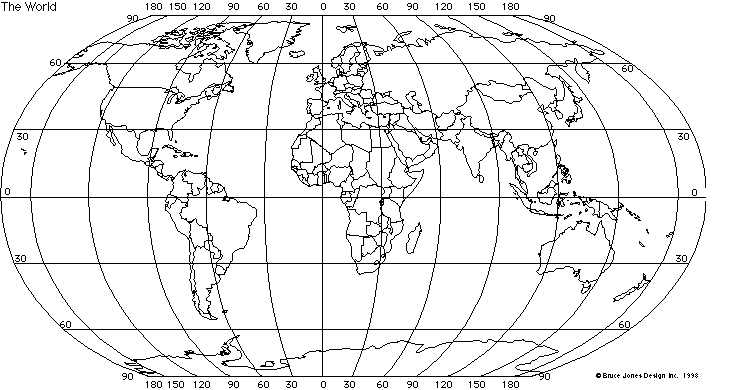
1. **Developed Countries**

**(b) Developing Countries**

**(c) What is Development Gap?**

**Development Gap** The differences between LEDC stands for 'less economically developed **country**,' while **MEDC** stands for 'more economically developed **country**. ' Kenya, Afghanistan, and India are examples of **LEDC's**. The United States, Japan, and the UK are examples of **MEDC's**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of MEDCs** | **Characteristics of LEDCs** |
| Settlement – Mrs Conrad's KIS IGCSE Geography Support | MWR: The Impacts of Urbanisation in LEDCs - Studying Business at ... |
| * Uses resources efficiently * Export goods on global markets * Highly industrialised * High standard of living * Stable goverments that can donate financial aid to LEDCs * Have good education,health and transport systems | * Resources not used sustainably * Export mainly raw materials to MEDCs, import manufactured goods * Low levels of industrialization * High levels poverty * Receive financial aid from MEDCs and other organisations * Have poor and inefficient education, health, and transport systems. |

**World Map highlights gap between the more developed countries in the North and less developed countries (in the South**

**More than 10 million children do not attend Primary School**

**Lesotho’s life expectancy is 45.9 compared to Sweden 81.3 years**.

**Japan has the highest life expectancy in the World(83.4years)**

**Africa – the most water scares continent in the World**

**Norway – the most developed country of the World**

**Most people educated at least through secondary school**

**Democratic republic of Congo-possibly the least developed country**

**The headquarters of most of the world’s Multinational companies are in the Northern hemisphere**

**75% of the world’s people live in the poor South**

**25% of the world’s people live in the Rich North**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **North** | **South** |
| * 20% of the worlds people live here * \*0% of the World’s income is earned here. * Life expectancy greater than 70 Years. * Food security * High levels of literacy * Most people have access to safe water and sanitation | * 80% of the world’s population live here. * 20% of the world’s income is earned here. * Food security * Low levels of literacy * Limited access to safe water and sanitation. |

**The Concept of Development**

* Development can be measured in terms of Economic Growth of a country, how has the economy, the welfare of the people and the environment improved over time.
* The aspect of development which can be statistically measured may be called an indicator of development as illustrated in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Demographic indicators** | **Social Indicators** | **Economic Indicators** | **Sustainable Development indicators** |
| * Infant mortality rate * Life Expectancy * Population Growth rate * % urbanised | * Levels of education and literacy rate * Quality of life(HDI) * Gender Inequality * Access to basic services, such as water electricity and clinics * Disease | * GDP * GNP * GNP per capita * Poverty * Electronic Structure * Balance of Trade * Gino-co-efficient | * All the previous indicators as well as environmental indicators. * Energy consumption * Water Quality * CO2 emissions per Capita * Greenhouse Gas emissions |

**Different concepts of Development**

1. **GNP (gross national product)** – *a measure of the value of all goods and services produced from all the economic activities within a country for a particular year. This also reflects the income earned from goods and services sold to other countries, less any income earned by foreigners from domestic production*
2. **GNP (gross domestic product) –** *represents the income earned from goods and services produced within a country for a particular year.*
3. **Multinational Companies –** *companies that operate both across national and international boundaries such as Ford, Shell and Barclays Bank.*
4. **GNP per capita –** *the GNP divided by the total number of people in a country. It can be used to determine the wealth of the population of a country.*
5. **Indicator –** *a factor or aspect which can be measured, and which gives one an idea about what the country is like economically, socially even environmentally.*
6. **Sustainable development –** *Implies the use of natural resources at a controlled rate to ensure that resources are not depleted. The environment should not be damaged by any development that takes place.*
7. **Social Development –** *changes in access to basic services and quality of life as a country becomes developed.*

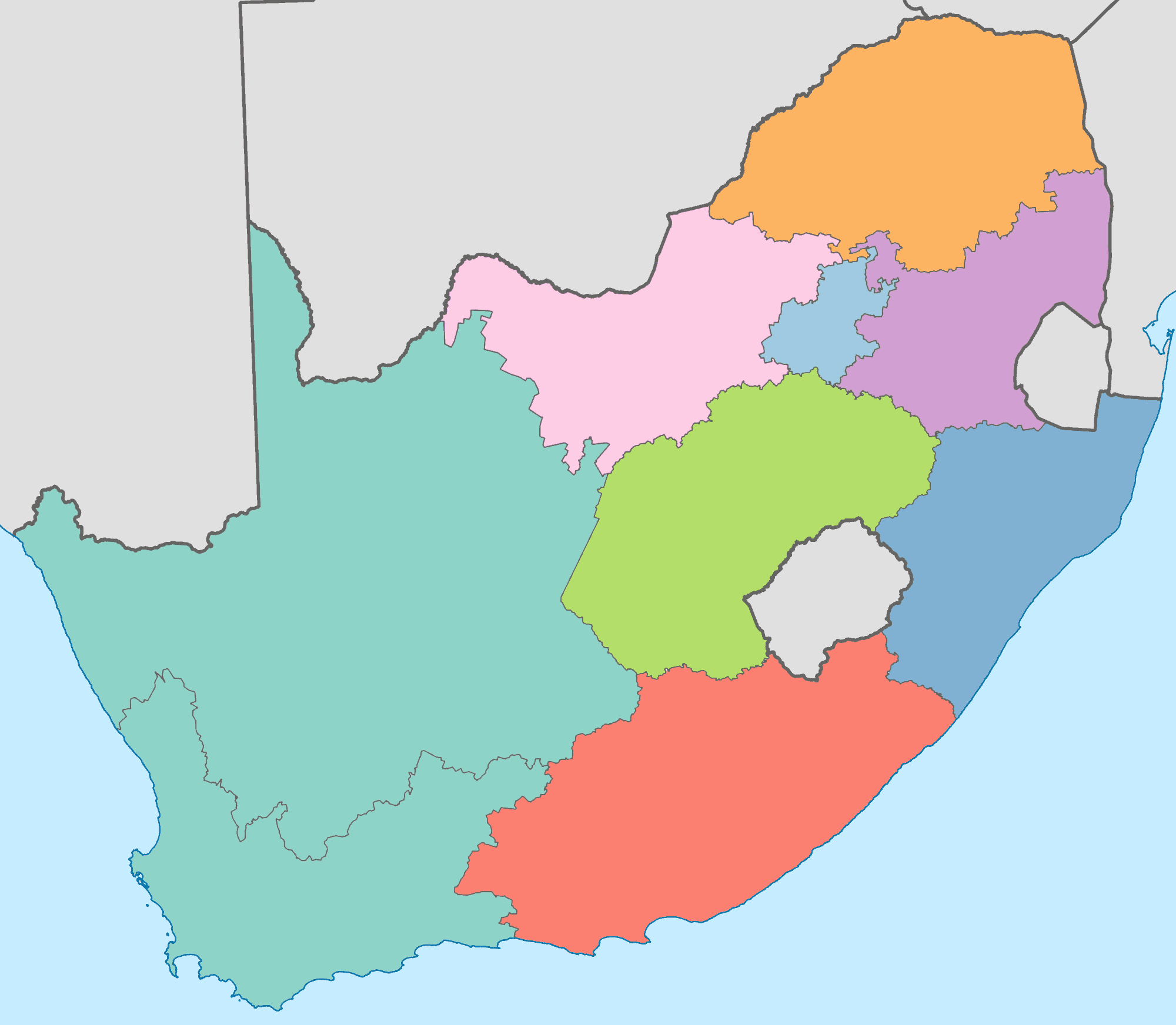
Development Indicators at a Local or national Level looking at poverty

**What is Poverty?**

Poverty is used to describe the conditions under which poor people live

This means that people:

* Lack a source of income.
* Lack access to resources
* Are unable to to access or provide for their own basic needs



1. **PROVINCIAL WEALTH OR POVERTY (local)**

**North west Province-Platinum Province**

GDP per capita:R49 744

Unemployment:25.3%

Access towater: 88% (households)

Literacy rate:84.2%

Infant mortality rate: 67 per 1000 under 5 years

**Mpumalanga – Power House of South Africa**

GDP per capita R 47 058

Unemployment 29.3%

Access to water 87%(households)

Literacy rate: 79.6%

Infant Mortalityrate:79 (per 1000 under 5 years**)**

**Limpopo province-Untapped mining potential**

GDP per capita R30 975

Unemployment 26.8%

Access to water:81% (households)

Literacy rate:81.5%

Infant mortality Rate:55 (per1000 under 5 year)

**Gauteng- Financial and Industrial Engine**-

GDP per capita -R72 544

Unemployment:27%

Access to water ;98% (Households)

Literacy rate: 94.9%

Infant Mortality Rate:52.2%(per 1000 under 5 Years)

**Kwa – Zulu Natal- Most Diverse**

GDP per capita: R36 161

Unemployment: 29.3%

Access to water: 84%(households)

84% )households)

Literacy Rate 89%

Infant Mortality rates:93 (per thousand under 5 years)

**Eastern Cape: -Essentially underdeveloped**

GDP per capita: R27 009

Unemployment: 29.8%

Access to water:75%(households)

Literacy Rates:85.1%

Infant mortality rates:89 (per 1000 under 5 years) It is expected that the new harbour development of Ngqura will create jobs and bring about economic developement

**Western Cape – Best Tourism**

**Service**

GDP per Capita : R64 363

Unemployment 20.3%

Access to water : 100%(households)

Literacy Rates 95.3%

Infant Mortality rate:39 per 1000 under 5 years)

**Free State - bread basket of South Africa**

GDP per capita : R46 362

Unemployment :27.2%

Access to water: 93% households

Literacy rates: 89.9%

Infant Mortality rate: 86 per 1000 under 5 years

**Northern Cape- Most sparsely populated**

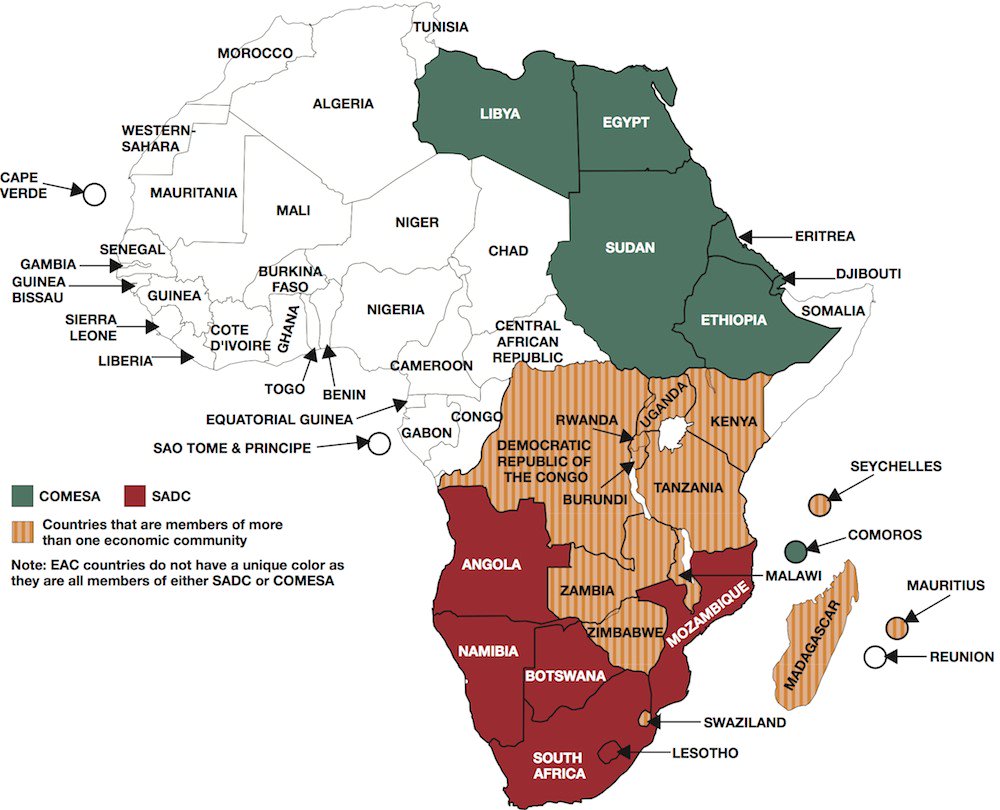
GDP per capita :R48 552

Unemployment: 27.8%

Access to water: 95% (households)

Literacy Rate: 85.4%

Infant mortality rate: (50 per 1000 under 5 years)



**2. DEVELOPMENT AT A REGIONAL LEVEL**

1. **Comesa** (Common Market for East and Southern African) was formed in the mid 1960’s.It was formed to promote sub-regional economic integration and to create high living standards for its people. There are 20 member countries
2. **EAC** – (East African Community) was formed at the end of 1999 and came into force in 2000 The EAC is a more homogenous trade bloc.
3. **SADC (**Southern African Development Community**)** is the largest, most integrated of the African trade blocs, in tems of mutual benefit and regional co-operation of the members. SADC has been in existence since 1980.

* In 2008 the formation of the African Free Trade Zone (AFTZ) was announced by SADC, EAC and COMESA.
* This historic agreement would ease access to markets within the AFTZ and would create a trade zone from Cape Town to Cairo.
* All member countries would mutually benefit and develop from this regional trade bloc and would serve as a key building block for African unity.

The aims and goals of the regional blocs forming the AFTZ are as follows:

* Peace
* Security
* Free trade
* Common market
* Development
* Integration and co-operation
* Higher standard of living

**3. Development at a Global Level**

**Gini co-efficient**

**It was invented by Corado Gini an Italian statistician**

* It is an economic **index** to measure inequality of wealth or the gap in wealth and income between the richest and poorest people in a country
* Although the Gini co-efficient, is the best known measure of inequality ,it provides a useful insight into Geographical inequality.
* It is represented on the Lorenz curve, which is used to show inequalities in distribution.

