

## Development Y9 Learn sheet

**Globalisation** - The breakdown of barriers between different nations so that the world can become more interconnected.

| Country | Wages |
|---------|-------|
| USA     | £6.64 |
| UK      | £7.20 |
| Italy   | £6.49 |
| Tunisia | £0.99 |

**LICs- Low Income Countries** are defined by the World Bank as having a GNI per capita income of \$1,045 or less in 2013. In 2015 there are 34 LICs including Bangladesh.

**NIC- Newly industrialised country** These countries have moved away from an agriculture-based economy and into a more industrialized, urban economy  
e.g. South Korea

**HIC- High income country** -Countries with a GNI per capita of \$11,456 or more are described as high income countries.

**Multi National Corporations (MNCs)** are companies that operate globally. They tend to have their headquarters and management in their parent country and other factories around the globe. E.g. Nike is from the USA, but has branch factories in South East Asia.

**Sweatshops** -A factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.

**Primary Industry** means first- the collection of raw materials from the ground e.g. coal miner.

**Secondary Industry**- means second - the manufacturing (making) of the raw materials into a product e.g. factory worker.

**Tertiary industry**- means third-This industry is where jobs provide a service to people or they are selling goods e.g. teacher

**Quaternary Industry**- means 4th- Where people work with high technology e.g. software designer

| <b>Global Football</b>             | <b>£50</b> |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Shop (e.g. JJB sports) -           | £10        |
| British supplier (e.g. Mitre) -    | £31        |
| Shipping and transport companies - | £1.50      |
| Factory owner in Sialkot -         | £5.00      |
| Company supplying materials -      | £1.50      |
| Stitcher (e.g. Omar) -             | £0.50      |
| Other factory costs –              | £0.50      |

**Short term aid** is given out during or immediately after disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and wars. It brings help quickly to people affected by the disaster.

**Long term aid** is given to enable countries to develop and improve peoples' quality of life over time. For example, money is often given to help developing countries build power stations and bring electricity to people.

### **Short term aid** WaterAid

### **Long term aid** The Akosombo Dam

**Benefits of the Dam**

- create enough energy for factories, schools, hospitals, roads etc.
- Ghana couldn't pay for the dam on their own. So they got help from the World Bank and other private companies. One of these companies was Valco.

**Problems with the Dam**

- 4% of Ghana was drowned.
- The most fertile land was flooded.
- 80,000 people moved.
- Valco used 80% of the electricity leading to power cuts for Ghana.

**GNI**

**Benefits of WaterAid**

- provides clean safe water.
- Create a committee to run well.
- employs a caretaker
- Sustainable
- Labour provide by locals.
- Woman & girls no longer spend most of day collecting water.

**Problems with WaterAid**

- Only helps one village at a time.
- Wells can fall into disrepair.