

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

What is development?

Some countries are rich and have high standards of living, while other countries are poor and have low standards of living. **Development is a measure of how rich or poor a country is.** Rich countries are called **developed** or **more economically developed** countries (MEDCs). Poor countries are called **developing** or **less economically developed** countries (LEDs) (Waugh and Bushell, 2001).

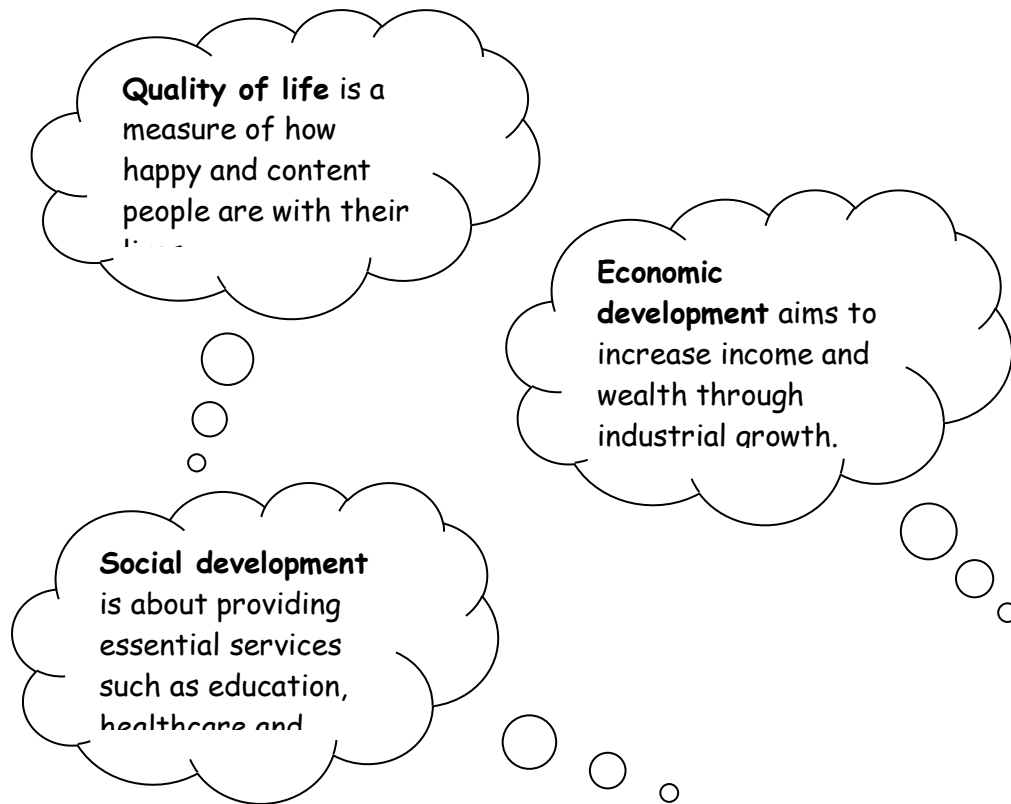
1. In the table below, write down five developed countries and five developing countries (from your own ideas). [10]

Table 1: Examples of developed and developing countries

Developed countries	Developing countries

Development is not just about wealth, however. It is also about **growth and progress**, and about using **resources and technology** to improve the **quality of life** of people.

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet



Measuring development

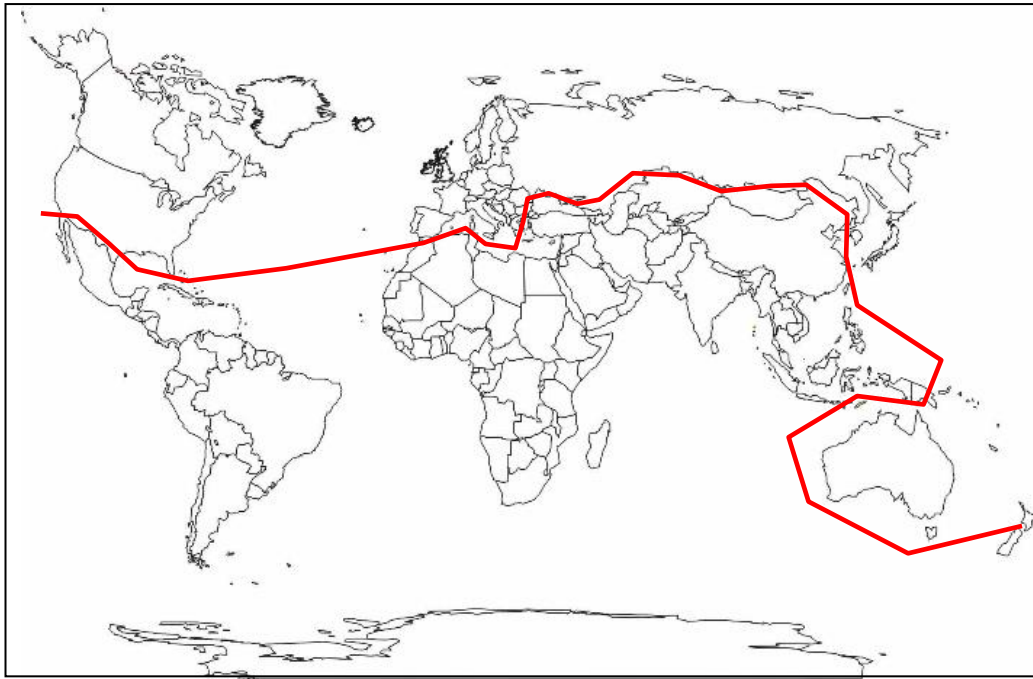
A Gross national product

The easiest way to measure economic development is to use the **gross national product (GNP) per capita**. This is the total amount of goods and services produced by a country in one year, divided by the total population.

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

2. GNP is always given in US\$. Why is this?

[2]



By using the GNP per capita we can divide the world into a **rich 'north'** and a **poor 'south'**, separated by the **north-south divide**.

3. Use the atlas and the map above to answer the following questions:

- 3.1 Is South Africa regarded as an MEDC or an LEDC? [1]
- 3.2 Name two MEDC countries each in North America, Western Europe and Australasia. [2]
- 3.3 Name two countries in Africa and two countries in Asia that are least economically developed. [2]
- 3.4 What is the GNP per capita for the above four countries? [4]

B Employment structure

Development can be measured by looking at the types of economic activities the people in a country are involved in. There are four types of economic activities:

- i **Primary industries** exploit natural resources directly, e.g. farming, fishing, forestry and mining.

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

- ii **Secondary industries** employ people to make things. This is called **manufacturing**.
- iii **Tertiary industries** are **service industries**, such as power supply, water, roads and transport. Retail activities such as shops and tourism fall into this category.
- iv **Quaternary industries** are **knowledge** industries. They give help to others. No goods are made in this industry. Banks and insurance companies, doctors, architects, teachers and nurses are examples of people in the quaternary industry. Many Government activities also fall under quaternary.

Developed countries tend to have their highest percentage of workers employed in the tertiary and quaternary sectors. Developing countries have the highest percentage of workers employed in the primary sector. Developed countries obtain the goods produced in the primary and secondary sectors by trading.

Use the information in the table below to answer the following questions:

South African employment structure (Source: Statistics South Africa)	Sector	Number
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		814350
Mining, quarrying		541546
Manufacturing		1119973
Construction		555129
Electricity, gas and water supply		109334
Wholesale and retail trade		1098051
Transport, storage and communication		483652
Financial insurance, real estate and business services		680156
Community, social and personal services (includes health and education)		1580684
Total		6982875

4. For each of the nine categories listed, classify the activity as primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary. [9]
5. Add each of the four sectors to get a total for each sector. Work out the percentage of employment in each sector and draw a pie chart to show the sectoral employment structure for South Africa. [16]
6. Compare your pie chart with the charts for USA, Brazil and Nepal.
 - 6.1 Which of these three countries is most like South Africa? Justify your answer. [3]
 - 6.2 Which of these countries is least like South Africa? Justify your answer. [3]
 - 6.3 Which of these countries is definitely an MEDC? Justify your answer [3]

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

- 6.4 Which of these countries is definitely an LEDC? Justify your answer. [3]
- 7.1 Is it generally TRUE or FALSE that the higher the number of people employed in the tertiary and quaternary sectors, the higher the GDP per capita is? [1]
- 7.2 Rank the four countries from wealthiest to poorest per capita based on their employment structures. [3]
8. The USA has only 2% of its population employed in the primary sector, mostly in farming, and Nepal has 81%. Yet the USA produces enough food to feed itself and export to many other nations, while Nepal is barely able to feed itself. How is this possible? [4]

The BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China) all have similar sector employment structures to South Africa. These are all technologically advanced countries that still have a large proportion of poor people.

Do some research on the internet or in the library or in class discussion to find out how the BRIC countries are trying to become more developed.

Answer these questions:

9. What do they have in common? [4]
10. How are they different from each other? [4]
11. How is South Africa similar to them? [4]
12. What disadvantages does South Africa have compared to the BRIC countries? [4]
13. What advantages does South Africa have compared to BRIC countries? [4]

C Social development

Wealth and economic activity do not tell the whole story. The form of government, the health of the people, the degree of political freedom, education levels, nutritional levels and life expectancy are just some of the measurements that tell us about the **quality of life** in a country. The following table shows the human development index (HDI) for selected countries. Norway has one of the highest HDIs in the world, DRC one of the lowest. The maximum possible score is 1, the lowest 0.

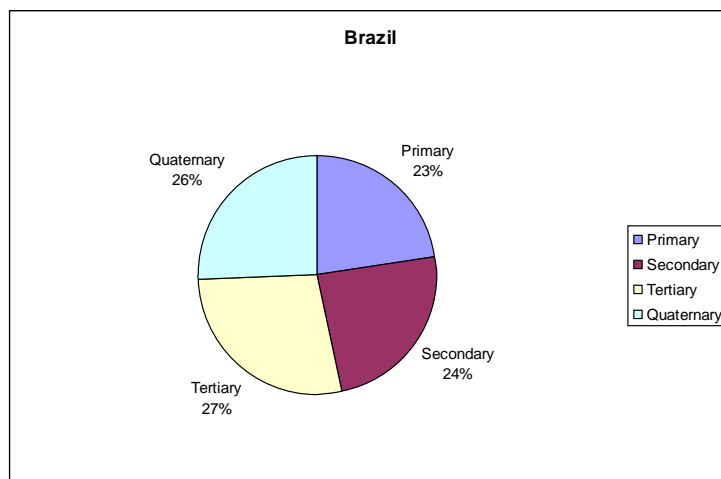
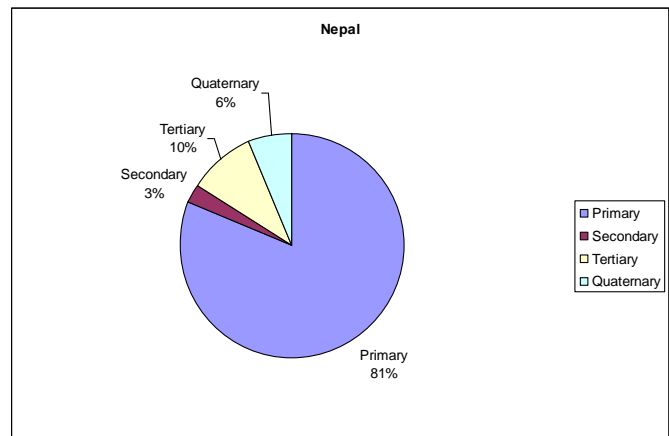
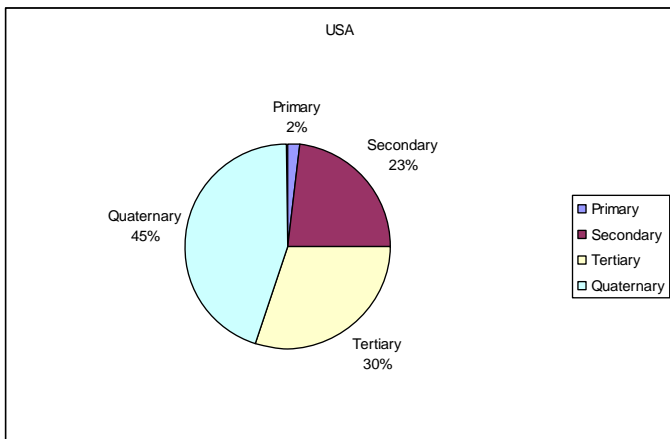
HDI measures a combination of GDP per capita, life expectancy and education levels.

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

Country	HDI	Approximate population	Form of government	Age of democratic freedoms, if any (2009)
Norway	0.968	10 million	Free democracy	>100 years
Russia	0.806	350 million	Partial democracy	20 years
South Africa	0.67	40 million	Free democracy	15 years
<u>Brazil</u>	0.807	200 million	Free democracy	25 years
India	0.609	1100 million	Free democracy	60 years
China	0.762	1200 million	Communist dictatorship	Just beginning to allow some economic freedoms
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.361	60 million	Failed state (ineffective government)	Democratically elected government is unable to exert control. On-going civil war.

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

14. Write down the BRIC countries and South Africa in the order of their HDIs from highest to lowest. [3]
15. Which part of HDI do you think South Africa scores badly on? Justify your answer. [3]
16. What difference, if any, does the size of the population have on the HDI of a country? [3]
17. Write a short essay to discuss the effect that the form of government has on HDI. [10]



Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

Suggested Solutions

1. [10]

Table 1: Examples of developed and developing countries

Developed countries	Developing countries
Almost any country from the North or Australasia.	Almost any country from Central or South America or Africa and the Middle East. Most SE Asian countries.

2. It is the most widely used currency in the world, so it allows us to compare income from one country to another as most people have a sense of what the dollar is worth. [2]

3.1. Is South Africa regarded as an MEDC or an LEDC? [1]
LEDC

3.2. Name two MEDC countries each in North America, Western Europe and Australasia. [2]
USA/Canada/UK/France/Germany/Denmark/Norway/Sweden/Italy/Austria/Netherlands, etc.

3.3. Name two countries in Africa and two countries in Asia that are less economically developed. [2]
DRC/Sierra Leone/Almost any African country. Bangladesh/Vietnam/Thailand, etc.

3.4. What is the GNP per capita for the above four countries? [4]
Library/Internet research

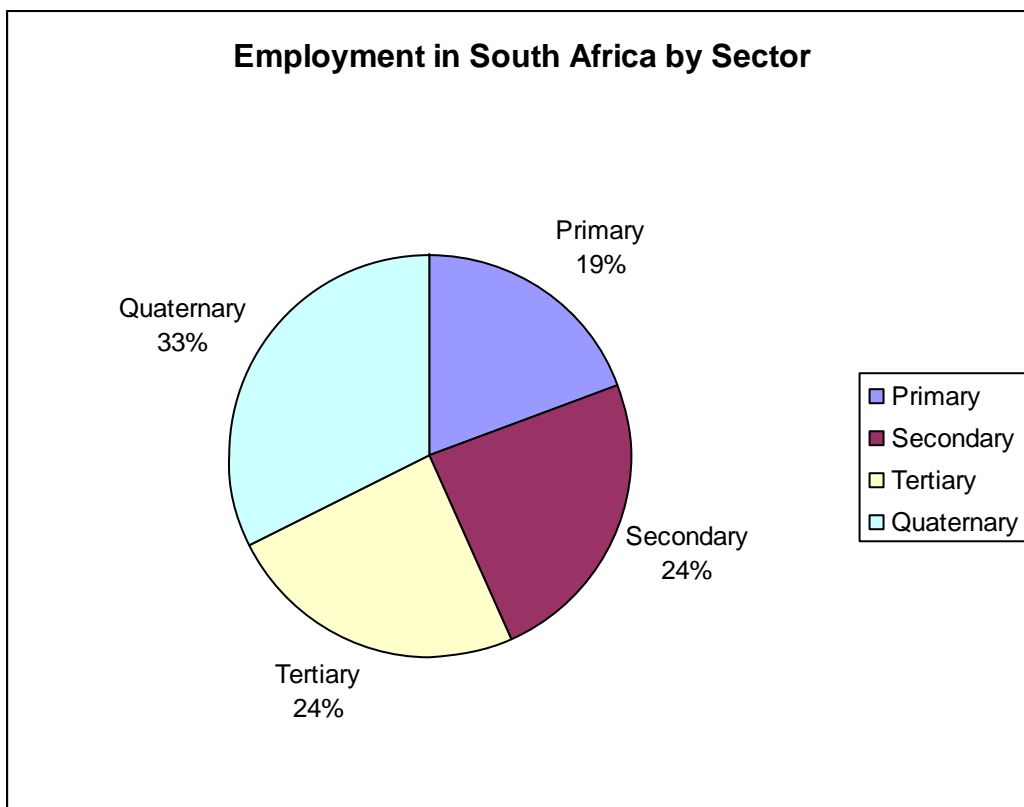
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Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

Electricity, gas and water supply	T	109334
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Financial insurance, real estate and business services	Q	680156
Community, social and personal services (includes health and education)	Q	1580684
Total		6982875

5. Add each of the four sectors to get a total for each sector. Work out the percentage of employment in each sector and draw a pie chart to show the sectoral employment structure for South Africa. [16]



- 6.1 Which of these three countries is most like South Africa? Justify your answer. [3]
 Brazil – very similar proportions, especially in primary and secondary.
- 6.2 Which of these countries is least like South Africa? Justify your answer. [3]
 Nepal – huge primary sector.
- 6.3 Which of these countries is definitely an MEDC? Justify your answer [3]
 USA
- 6.4 Which of these countries is definitely an LEDC? Justify your answer. [3]
 Nepal

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

7. 1 Is it generally TRUE or FALSE that the higher the number of people employed in the tertiary and quaternary sectors, the higher the GDP per capita is? [1]True
- 7.2 Rank the four countries from wealthiest to poorest per capita based on their employment structures. [3]USA, South Africa, Brazil, Nepal
8. How is this possible? [4]
Commercial agriculture outproduces subsistence farmers by a long way.
9. What do they have in common? [4]
Large populations, young democracies, mostly resource rich. Growing economic freedom.
10. How are they different from each other? [4]
India is resource-poor, but has a high level of education, degree of economic freedom.
11. How is South Africa similar to them? [4]
Economic freedom, resource-rich; recent democratic freedoms.
12. What disadvantages does South Africa have compared to the BRIC countries? [4]
Small population, small local markets.
13. What advantages does South Africa have compared to BRIC countries? [4]
Full democracy; resource-rich.
14. Write down the BRIC countries and South Africa in the order of their HDIs from highest to lowest. [3]
Russia, Brazil, China, South Africa, India
15. Which part of HDI do you think South Africa scores badly on? Justify your answer. [3]
Life expectancy(HIV/AIDS); literacy
16. What difference, if any, does the size of the population have on the HDI of a country? [3]
No difference in the long run.
17. Write a short essay to discuss the effect that the form of government has on HDI. [10]

Grade 9 Social Sciences Worksheet

The following points should be covered:

- Democratic freedoms generally lead to great prosperity in the long term.
- Free enterprise capitalism, where people create employment and save and invest without government interference, generally goes with democracy and is generally best at creating wealth.
- Conflict, which many young democracies have faced in the recent past, is one of the biggest stumbling blocks to democracy.
- Governments provide a good economic environment by investing in transport, education and power supply as well as providing a stable financial environment.
- Countries like China, although they are dictatorships, support and subsidise industry and also allow a lot of free enterprise, especially when it comes to trade with foreign countries.