

Measuring Development

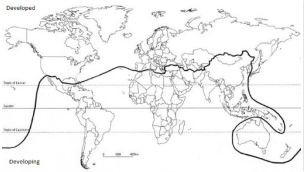
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

Development Indicators

GNI	Gross National Income (Money earned by residents of a country including money earned abroad).
HDI	Human Development Index. Calculated using life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
Infant mortality	How many children per 1000 die before they are 1.
Literacy rate	The % of adults that read and write acceptably.

You must know advantages and disadvantages of each of these measures.

Classifying the World's Development



- An HIC has a GNI per capita of over \$12,000.
- A NEE has an economy that is rapidly progressing.
- A LIC has a GNI per capita of below \$800.

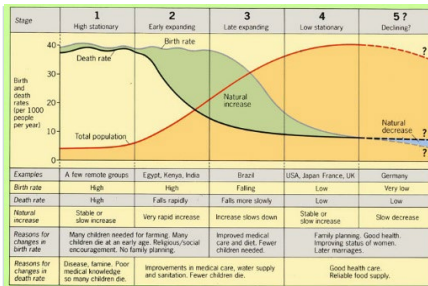
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

Key terms

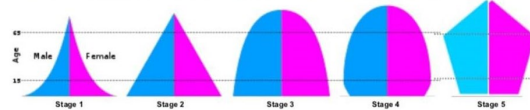
Standard of living refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

Measuring Population

The demographic transition model shows how a country's population changes as it becomes more developed, from subsistence farming cultures (LICs) to HICs.



Population pyramids change over time too – from having a lot of babies (a wide base), to good healthcare and more elderly people (a wide top).



Factors Causing Uneven Development

Physical Environment

- Soil erosion, desertification, climate (and climate change), overgrazing and infertile soils affect farming.
- Areas without fertile land, natural resources, water and energy suffer.
- Natural hazards make little progress with development e.g. Haiti.

Health

- Diseases can make people too weak to work or go to school.
- 80% of all developing world disease is water-related. 2 million die a year.
- LIC's are unable to invest in good quality health care

Trade

- Trade blocs favour member states.
- Primary products sold by LICs are sold for cheap prices that can fluctuate. HICs make more expensive products so earn more.
- Poor infrastructure or conflict means some people cannot sell their goods at all.

History

- Colonialism: Many countries in Asia, South America and Africa have spent a lot of time and money on civil wars and political struggles for power since being made separate from European superpowers.
- Many LICs haven't had time to develop fully.

Unit 2b

The Changing Economic World



Solutions to Uneven Development

TNC investment	Aid
Industrial Development	Intermediate Technology
Fair Trade	Debt Relief
Microfinance loans	Tourism

Tourism in Jamaica

Background: One of largest islands in Caribbean. Population is 2.7 million. Economy based on minerals, agriculture (sugar & rum). It is an 'upper middle-income country' has suffers from slow growth, debt and high unemployment over a long period.

Attractions: Beautiful beaches, warm sunny climate and rich cultural heritage.



Positive Impacts

- In 2014 tourism contributed to 24% of Jamaica's GDP : one of highest proportion in the world. Expected to rise to 32% by 2024.
- Tourism income pays \$2 billion to gov. to develop country.
- Main source of employment
- Improved infrastructure on some parts of island

Negative Impacts

- Cruise visitors spend less than others
- Infrastructure improvement only seen in some areas (tourist based)
- Quality of life still poor in areas away from tourist area
- Environmental: Tourism generates waste, footpath erosion and harmful emissions.

Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism aims to support local communities socially and economically whilst causing no harm to the environment e.g. small scale lodge developments employing local people and using local foods in Kenya.

UK Links

Ports	Air	Roads
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK's port industry is the biggest in Europe due to our large coastline. There are 120 ports in the UK. Dover is the largest and Teesport is the 3rd biggest. 12 million people and 700,000 freight lorries travel from Dover a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heathrow is the UK's busiest airport with 1 plane taking off every 45 seconds. 300,000 people are employed in UK aviation. As well as large international airports small centres e.g. Cambridge airfield allow internal flights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first motorway the UK was opened in 1958. By 2008 there were 2,200 miles of motorways allowing rapid movement around the country. The A1 is the longest road in the UK and connects London and the north-east.



UK Global Links

Political



Commonwealth

- In 1922 Britain ruled over an empire of 458 million people (about 20% of the world's population and 53 countries).
- Many expats (Brits who live abroad) live in these ex-colonies.
- Many of these ex colonies are part of the Commonwealth, choosing to keep close ties.

EU

- The UK joined the EU in 1973 with the aim of becoming part of the common market and improving trade between countries.
- The UK opted to leave in 2016. Brexit negotiations are ongoing and outcomes are unsure.
- About 50% of exports and imports are to the EU.

Other links

- The UK is a member of the G8, a group of 8 countries whose leaders meet to discuss important issues.
- The UK is a member of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) a group of European countries and the USA. Leaders meet to keep peace.
- The UK is a member of the UN Security Council in which 15 countries meet to keep peace.

Trade



- 50% of the UK's exports go to EU countries, and 50% went to non-EU countries such as the USA and China. The USA takes the most.
- A lot of trade is now finance and communications following deindustrialisation.

Transport

- More than 750,000 international flights depart from the UK annually to 400 airports in 114 countries.
- Heathrow is the 4th busiest airport in the world.
- Eurotunnel links Britain to Europe.

Culture



- Spoken English has helped create strong links with countries.
- British exams can be sat abroad; recognised for their quality.
- UK TV productions have a global audience.
- We are a culture of immigration leading to a unique and multicultural society.

Technology

- The UK is a centre for submarine internet cables connecting the whole world.
- 18 million British businesses run from home.



History and Landscape

- A country in West Africa. It borders Niger, Chad and Cameroon.
- It has a tropical climate with variable rainy seasons in different parts of country.
- Hot and wet most of the year in the south. Long, dry season inland.

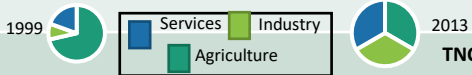


Changes in Employment Structure

-Employment in agriculture(primary sector) has fallen due to increasing use of farm machinery and better pay and conditions in other sectors.
 -Industrialisation and economic growth (secondary sector) has increased employment in oil production, manufacturing, construction, sugar refining, paper and pharmaceuticals.
 -Growth in the communications, retail and finance service (tertiary sector).
 -These changes mean Nigeria has a balanced economy.

Industry

Traditionally, Nigeria's primary products had been Nigeria's main source of income. Agricultural products like cocoa, timber, oil palm and cotton were its main exports.
 -The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta in the 1950's led to a big change in Nigeria's economy. Today oil counts for about 14% of the country's GDP and 98% of its export earnings.
 -Nigeria has the world's 10th highest level of oil reserves but it only has about 50 years supply left.



TNCs in Nigeria :

- About 40 TNCs operate in Nigeria. The majority have their headquarters in the UK, Europe or US. There are both advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in Nigeria.
 -Shell Oil is one of the largest companies in the world and its headquarters are in the Netherlands. Since the discover Niger delta, their operations to extract oil have been controversial. Shell has invested and have made improvements contributions, employment for 65 000 workers and supporting Nigeria's energy sector. However, there are negatives too. There have oil spills, oil theft and corruption, and oil flares that send toxic fumes into the air.



Social issues:
 -companies provide employment and development of skills
 -working conditions very poor

Economic issues:
 -more money is spent in the economy
 - Local workers are poorly paid
 - Much of the profit leaves Nigeria
 -management jobs often outside area

Environmental issues:
 --exploitation of environment due to weaker rules and regulations to protect environment
 -oil spills occur and toxic fumes in air

Aid to Nigeria

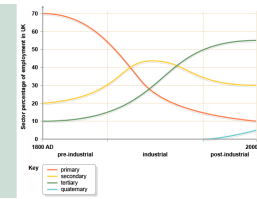
Aid can re referred to as assisting people. These can be individuals, governments, charities or multi-nation groups (like the EU). Emergency aid – often follows a natural disaster, war or conflict. May be food, water, medical supplies or shelter. Development aid – long-term support given by charities, governments.. Aims to improve quality of life by providing safe water, etc. Nigeria receives about 4% of aid given to African countries and represents 0.5% of their GNI. Most comes from UK and US. It has brought many benefits to people living in poverty. - Aid from US used to educate and protect against AIDS. - Charity 'nets for life' provides education on malaria prevention and gives mosquito nets. - UK provides health education in rural areas

Impacts of Development in Nigeria: Good and Bad

- Improvements in quality of life (see table).
- HDI (Human Development Index) increased
- Higher disposable income to spend on school, home, food, etc.
- Better health care
- Still many people living in poverty
- Limited access to water, electricity and sanitation for some
- Corruption a major factor and oil weather has not diversified the economy – it is dependent on oil income and could be a problem in future

Year	Life Expectancy	Mortality Rate	Safe Water
1990	46	213	46%
2013	52	117	64%

Industrialisation took place in the UK during the 1800s. Most early manufacturing industry took place in areas with coal fields which provided energy. This was a break of bulk location, reducing transport costs.



De-industrialisation is the decline in secondary (manufacturing) industries, and the subsequent growth in tertiary and quaternary employment.

The UK has experienced de-industrialisation changing into a post-industrial economy; with more tertiary & quaternary industries. Secondary industries has moved to cheaper countries e.g. China.

Industry in the North East of England was characterised by heavy industry, including coal mines, iron and steel industry and ship building and petrochemicals. As raw materials were used up, and it became cheaper to produce steel and ships abroad, these heavy industries fell into decline.



The ICI plant in Middlesbrough closed making 30,000 people redundant. The Easington colliery (coal mine) closed in 1993 making 1400 people in a town of 5,000 unemployed. A lack of transferable skills made it hard for these people to find jobs.

De-industrialisation has many socio-economic impacts. High unemployment leads to the decline of services in affected areas. Reliance on benefits leads to a decline in housing quality. Life expectancy in de-industrialised areas is lower than the national average. Average GCSE grades are also lower in these areas.

Modern industrial developments in the UK

For years the UK thrived due to its secondary industries. However it is now a post industrial economy; one where most manufacturing jobs have been replaced by jobs in the service industries. A new sector that is growing rapidly is the quaternary industry. Quaternary jobs are those that involve highly skilled people who carry out research, provide information and give advice e.g. financial advisers, research scientists.



Located to the north-east of Cambridge the site is home to over 1,500 IT and bio-technology (quaternary) companies. Location factors include closeness to a major junction of the A14 which provides rapid access to the M11, and thereafter Heathrow and London. It is on cheaper land at the edge of the city. This land is flat and there is room for expansion. The proximity to Cambridge University promotes strong working relationships and access to the best University graduates.

Toyota, Burnaston
 1.5 million cars are manufactured in the UK by 7 large TNCs. Toyota are attempting to become more sustainable in a number of ways.
 - They have installed 17,000 solar panels and introduced more efficient practices. They aim to reach zero carbon emissions at the plant by 2050.
 - They are reducing water use, using rainwater harvesting methods and ensuring that all water used is purified before being returned to the environment.

The North-South Divide



Most areas affected by de-industrialisation are in the north and west of the UK. The areas of industrial growth tend to be in the south and west. The divide has led to social and economic differences. Unemployment in the north east is 5.5% higher than the south east. Average pay is £4,000 higher in the south and life expectancy is 2.5 years longer. In attempt to reduce the differences between the north and south governments have supported a number of schemes.

HS2 / HS3
 HS2 and 3 are High Speed rail links that will run from London to Birmingham, and then on to Manchester and Leeds. Benefits - reduced travel times to the north will encourage the location of industry in the north. 100,000 jobs will be created. Problems - The scheme will cost over £50 billion, lead to 600 homes being demolished, and 150 nature sites being affected.

Roads
 £6 billion will be invested in northern roads to reduce congestion. Benefit - This will encourage industrial location as it will reduce the cost associated with longer transport times. Problem - We should be discouraging road use.



Other UK Transport Improvements

London Gateway
 Only 30 miles from Central London. It should handle 3.5 million containers per year. Benefit: It will reduce the need for over 2,000 lorries to collect and deliver from Southampton port.

Heathrow Expansion
 Heathrow is operating at full capacity with 480,000 flights each year. A third runway, costing £20 billion will allow more flights. Benefit - Encourage more industry to locate in the UK. Problems - Cost, noise pollution and one village demolished.