

## 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.

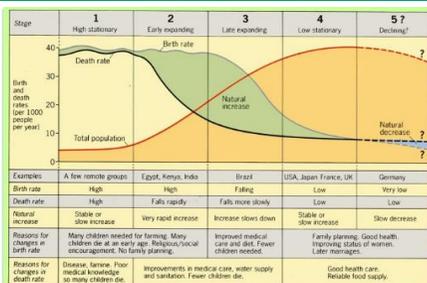
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

### Key terms

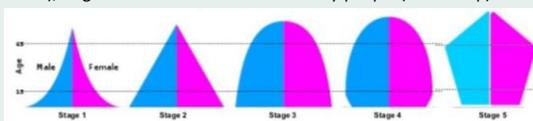
**Standard of living** refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

## 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.
- LICs 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.

## Paper 2

# 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: Jamaica's population is 2.7 million. Tourism is the second largest contributor to the country's GDP. It is classed as an upper-middle income country but has suffered from slow growth, debt and high unemployment.

Attractions: Beach holidays with beautiful sandy beaches. Kingston (the capital) has many historical and cultural attractions. Blue Mountains (adventure tourism and cliff diving). Montego Bay (main tourist area with a vast array of hotels).

### Positive Impacts

- Tourism counts for 24% of Jamaica's GDP
- Tourism provides 200,000 jobs
- A high level of investment on the North coast (near Montego Bay)
- Improvements in Quality of Life
- Infrastructure has improved including road and water systems.

### Negative Impacts

- Economic: jobs in tourism are often poorly paid. Many hotels are owned by TNCs and much of the profit goes to HICs.
- Social: Investment in water supplies and sanitation are focussed on tourist areas, not locals.
- Environmental: Tourism generates waste. Local lagoons have become polluted.

## 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

- 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 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest.
- 12 million people and 700,000 freight lorries travel from Dover a year.



### Air

- 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.



### Roads

- 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.



## Economic and Industrial Change in Nigeria

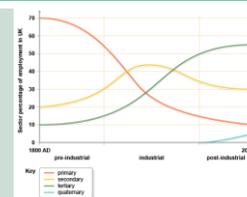
### History and Landscape

- Nigeria is a country in West Africa, it borders Benin, Chad and Cameroon.
- Nigeria is an NEE, it is one of the fastest growing economies in the world
- In 2014 Nigeria became the world's 21<sup>st</sup> largest economy.
- Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the world's oil- the 12<sup>th</sup> largest producer
- The centre of Lagos is a thriving economic hub
- Nigeria is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions around the world.
- Nigeria has a population of 182 million, the largest of any African country
- 70% of the population are employed in agriculture
- US President Barak Obama said Nigeria's growth is 'critical to the country and the rest of the continent of Africa'.
- China is investing heavily in Nigeria through TNC's and trade.



## Economic and Industrial Change in the UK

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.



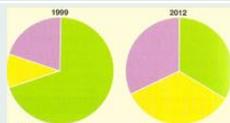
The Manchester Docks in Salford closed making 3,000 people redundant. Although the area faced some increased investment and a process of regeneration, a lack of transferable skills made it hard for these people to find jobs.

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.

### Changes in Employment Structure

### Nigeria in the Wider World



Changes in Nigeria's employment structure between 1999-2012

- Nigeria is a member of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), working to stabilise the price of oil
- African Union: Nigeria is in alliance with Niger, Chad, Benin and Cameroon
- Nigeria's main exports are oil, natural gas, rubber, cocoa and cotton. One of the fastest growing imports is telephones imported from China. Nigeria ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in the world for number of phones used (the UK is 16<sup>th</sup>)
- Nigeria has a growing manufacturing sector
- Nigeria's infrastructure has improved as a result of the investment by manufacturing



Nigeria's growth has led to a change in its employment structure. Whereas in the past most people were employed in agriculture now more people are employed in Industry and an emerging service sector.

Lagos: Eko Atlantic- a major sea front development aimed at marketing Lagos as the new Dubai.

### TNCs in Nigeria: Shell Oil



- Shell is a massive TNC that operates in many countries around the world. Extracting the oil is a primary industry but Shell also refine the oil which is a secondary manufacturing industry and they also sell the finished products which is a tertiary service. Shell's work in Nigeria produces more than 21% of the countries total petroleum production from more than eighty fields. Shells bring positives and negatives to the country. Shell's headquarters are in London and Rotterdam.

#### Social Impacts:

- + Provided 65,000 jobs
- + Locals benefit from infrastructure
- Workers rights are sometimes breached in order to make greater profits.

#### Economic Impacts:

- + 91% of contracts given to Nigerian companies
- Nigeria has become dependent on TNC taxes. This makes TNCs powerful.

#### Environmental Impacts:

- Oil spills (Bodo Oil Spills- 2008/9)
- Water Pollution has caused soil degradation and reduced fish and crop yields.



### Aid to Nigeria

Almost 100 million people (over 60% of the population) live on less than US \$1 a day Nigeria receives about 4% of aid given to African countries. In 2013 aid represented 0.5% of their GDP (a total of \$5,000million) WaterAid is a charity that brings clean water to the poorest communities in African countries, including Nigeria. It aims to combat health problems associated with diarrheal diseases Global Soap is a charity that brings soap for washing hands to the poorest people in African countries, including Nigeria. It aims to combat health problems associated with diarrheal diseases The Mosquito net project is a charity that aims to provide mosquito nets to the poor people in African countries, including Nigeria.

### Impacts of Development in Nigeria

- Improvements in quality of life (see table).
- Regional inequality still exists between the wealthy south (Lagos) and the poorer Northern regions.
- A continuing stable government needed to encourage investment
- Issues still with the militant and terrorist group, Boko Haram
- Corruption has led to the lack of oil wealth used to diversify the economy- Nigeria's over dependence on oil could be an issue in the future.

Year	Life Expectancy	Safe water (% access)	Secondary school enrolment
1990	46	46%	25%
2013	52	64%	50%

### Modern industrial developments in the UK (Science Parks)

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.

**Footloose company:** Footloose industries are not tied to a particular location. They include high-tech industries and are located near motorway junctions or on the edges of towns and cities in business parks.

#### Cambridge Science Park



### 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.