

Measuring Development

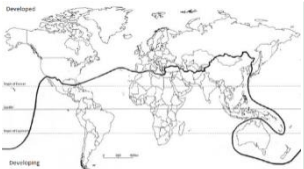
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

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.

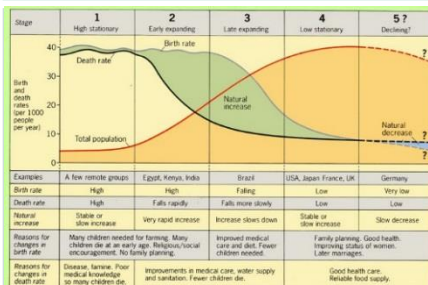
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

Key terms

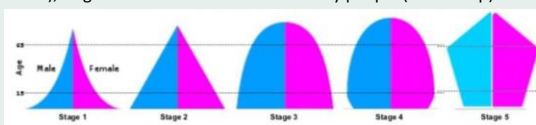
Standard of living refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

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.

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 Kenya

Kenya in East Africa – tourism for safari (Lions, elephants and giraffes) and coastal areas. People go on safari and visit its spectacular coastline around Mombasa. Kenya - 1.4million visitors in 2014. GDP in 2013 was only \$1,245 per person. Travel & Tourism generated 226,500 jobs directly in 2013, indirectly 11.6% of Kenya's jobs rely on tourism. Tourism 4.8% of Kenya's GDP in 2013 and 12.1% of GDP through direct and indirect (e.g. farms supplying hotels) tourist services. Tourism brings in US\$5.3billion to Kenya's economy. **Positives** – money into economy, locals get money and jobs, money can be reinvested by government.

Negatives – pollution, infrastructure focusses on tourists not locals, profits to TNCs, coastal damage.

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 3rd 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

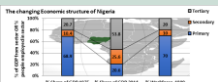
Location and importance

Former colony of the UK. It is growing rapidly as a country both economically and in terms of population. Africa's biggest economy, a huge military budget and is active in the West African and African continent. By 2040; Nigeria will be the fourth most populous country in the world with population projected to grow from 170 million to 320 million by 2040. Gross domestic product (GDP) is projected to grow from \$525-billion in 2014 to \$4.2-trillion by 2040. Nigeria is rich in oil, (75% of government money), but the rapid economic growth (over 7% per year since 2009) is found mostly in the non-oil sector (IMF). Nigeria is making increasing amounts of money from manufacturing (making things) and services.

Political links - Commonwealth country (it gained independence in 1960). Trade partners include the European Union (EU), the United States, India, Brazil, and China. Member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In African Union. Fifth largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.



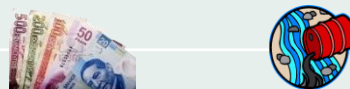
Changes in Employment Structure



Economy shifting from mainly PRIMARY based economy reliant on farming and extractive industries such as oil and gas, to one which making more money or GDP from manufacturing or secondary industries and more services in the tertiary sector. Middle Income Country that is also a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) with a GNI of \$5,360. BUT - 60 million people live below the national poverty line, and a further 60 million people live not far above it. More than 60% of those living in poverty are in the north and more than three quarters are estimated to be in rural areas.

Manufacturing Industry

Secondary goods command a higher price so the country can raise its GDP. Manufacturing has POSITIVE MULTIPLIER EFFECT e.g. Oil industry (Niger Delta) invests in manufacturing plants (oil refinery at Warri). Knock-on beneficial effects. DIRECTLY within the factory as locals take up new jobs. Locals then spend their money in the local economy and pay taxes. INDIRECT secondary positives. Other industries service the factory can make money. This boosts the economy further, allowing more money to be put into services, immigration to occur and innovation which could lead to other new industries.



TNCs in Nigeria: Shell

A Trans National Corporation (TNC) is a company with operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country. Headquarters and areas of research, development and product innovation in the country they start in, and manufacturing and factories in other countries (often poorer ones e.g. Nigeria - cheaper labour and environmental costs). Shell in Nigeria - Extracting oil (primary), refine the oil (secondary), sell the finished products (tertiary). Shell, Nigeria - produces more than 21% of the countries total petroleum production from more than eighty fields.

Positives: Provide jobs in factories, Shell try to clean up after they accidentally damage the environment, Shell foundation (a charity) helps sustainability and biodiversity and help local communities, help Nigeria investing money ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT. Shell has spent \$12 billion in LICs for example. Shell pay tax - £20billion in corporation tax in 2013 helping countries like Nigeria

Negatives: Polluted the environment via oil spills. Shell have been accused of crimes against the Ogoni people in the Niger Delta. Employees in LIC's are working for long hours (e.g. 12+ hours) in poor conditions (in factories known as "Sweat Shops"). Also, employees in LIC's might be paid much less than employees in HIC's. The profits from the production go straight to the headquarters in the HIC. Tax avoidance.

Aid to Nigeria

UK sent aid money to help with Nigeria's key issues. UK spent on: Governance to increase number of people voting in Nigeria's national elections - 5 million increase in 2011 cost £71.6 million Wealth Creation - 515,708 poor people with incomes raised above 15% estimated 98,000 women thanks to UK Health - 500,000 babies delivered by skilled health personnel in targeted sites in northern Nigeria, 10 million Malaria nets - £100 million Education - 481,000 additional children received education Water and sanitation - 5.5 million people using safer water and improved sanitation areas

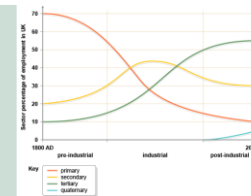


Impacts of Development on Nigeria

Nigeria is improving slowly as a country, its GDP is growing and as it does so, so do certain parts of the quality of life of the people. Nigeria's GDP has grown massively over the past 15 years and Nigeria is now classified as a Newly Emerging Economy and a middle-income country by the World Bank.

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 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.

1. They are often footloose – they are not tied to heavy raw materials so can locate wherever they have a cost advantage.
2. They often locate close to transport routes such as motorways and railways stations to offer maximum access for customers and employees
3. They are dependent upon HUMAN RESOURCES – they need people's ideas and skills to make them work and innovate new products and ideas. They therefore require a highly educated work force
4. They are often more sustainable than heavy industry, with lower energy needs, low or zero air pollution emissions, landscaping to offer a nice environment and carbon neutral buildings.
5. They often group together so that ideas can be exchanged – this is known as agglomeration

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.