

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.

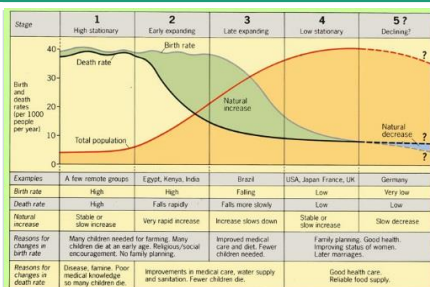
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

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 Jamaica

Background: Jamaica is one of the largest islands in the West Indies. Its population is 2.7 million. It's economy is based on a range of minerals, agricultural products (sugar and rum) and some manufacturing.

Attractions: Beach holidays with beautiful sandy beaches and clear seas in places like Ocho Rios and Montego Bay. Nature lovers may choose to visit the 2 national parks and numerous bird sanctuaries. Modern facilities and history in Kingston.

Positive Impacts

- Tourism counts for 24% of Jamaica's GDP.
- 200,000 jobs are directly created by tourism.
- Income from tourism is \$2 billion each year. Taxes paid to the government contribute to the development of the country.

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. Footpath erosion is a concern.

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.



History and Landscape

- Nigeria is a country in West Africa which borders Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon.
- It has a tropical climate with variable rainy and dry seasons in different parts of the country. It is hot and wet most of the year in the South, but inland it has a long dry season
- Nigeria is an NEE. In 2014 it became the world's 21st largest economy. Nigeria is predicted to have the world's highest GDP growth for 2010-15
- Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the world's oil- the 12th largest producer. Much of the countries economic growth is based around oil.
- Nigeria ranks 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions around the world



Changes in Employment Structure



- Employment in agriculture has fallen due to increasing use of farm machinery and better pay in other sectors of the economy.
- Industrialisation and economic growth has increased employment in oil production, manufacturing industries such as construction, motor manufacturing, sugar refining and pharmaceuticals.
- The growth of communications, retail and finance in the service sector.

Industry

Manufacturing accounts for 10% of Nigeria's GDP. Examples of goods produced are: processed foods, leather items, textiles, soaps and detergents.



Some benefits are:

- Regular paid work gives people more secure income.
- Manufacturing industries stimulate growth through close links with each other.
- As industries grow, more people are employed and revenue from taxes increases.
- A thriving industrial sector attracts foreign investment.
- Oil processing has created chemical by-products. This has led to the growth of a huge range of chemical industries.



TNCs in Nigeria: Shell

- Around 40 TNC's operate in Nigeria. The majority have their headquarters in the UK, USA or Europe. Those based in the UK include KFC and Unilever.

Social issues:
 - Companies provide employment and the development of new skills
 - Working conditions are sometimes very poor

Economic issues:
 - Local workers are sometimes very poorly paid
 - Shell makes major contributions to taxes and export revenue.

Environmental issues:
 - Oil spills have caused water pollution and soil degradation. Reducing agricultural production and fishing yields.
 -Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air

Aid to Nigeria

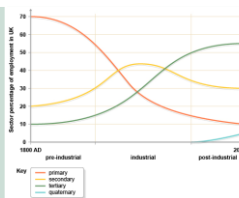
Despite rapid economic growth and wealth from oil reserves, many people in Nigeria are poor. They have limited access to services such as safe water, sanitation and a reliable electrical supply.
 - Nigeria receives around 4% of aid given to African countries. Most comes from individual countries such as the UK and USA. Some from international organisations like the work bank. Charities and NGO's have also supported projects in Nigeria.
 -Aid from the USA helps to educate and protect people against the spread of AIDS/HIV.
 -The USAID funded community care project provides support packages for orphans and vulnerable children.

Impacts of Development in Nigeria

- Quality of life has been increasing steadily since 2005. This trend is expected to continue.
- In 2011 Nigeria has one of the highest average HDI improvements in the world over the past decade.
- Despite the improvements, many people in Nigeria are still poor. There is limited access to services such as safe water and sanitation.
- Nigeria's oil wealth has not been used effectively. The gap between rich



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.

JCB, Rocester

JCB headquarters in Rocester have been built with environmental sustainability in mind. A 24 acre lake was dug out which provides home for local wildlife and a visitor attraction for local people
 JCB also try to make their products environmentally sustainable with projects such as: Think Eco, JCB efficient design and JCB community- which funds social engagement projects.

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

Liverpool 2

Expansion to create the UK's largest trans Atlantic port. Allows global shipping into the heart of the UK Gives the North of England a competitive role in international markets.

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.