Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Geography**

**Changing Economic World**

**Revision Guide**

**2021**

**Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment**

**The changing economic world**

**The development gap**

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| **Development** means positive change that makes things better. As a country develops it usually means that people's **standard of living** and **quality of life** will improve. | | | | | | | **Quality of life** is used to evaluate the general well-being of individuals & societies (**SOCIAL**). Indicators include freedom of speech, right to join a union & to vote, access to health & education as well as quality of the environment. This is hard to make direct comparisons using indicators as this is largely qualitative & dependent on perceptions.  **Standard of living** refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain group of people in a certain geographic area (**ECONOMIC**). | | | | |
| Different factors affect a country's level & speed of development:   1. **Environmental factors** such as natural hazards, climate & resources 2. **Economic factors** such as trade & debt 3. **Social factors** such as access to safe water, education & health 4. **Political factors** such as stable government or civil war 5. **Historical factors** such as when a country first industrialised & colonialism | | | | | | |
| **Gross National Income (GNI)** is the total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus money earned from & paid to, other countries. GNI is often expressed as per capita; meaning the GNI divided by the population. It is a measure of economic development used by the **World Bank.**  The **World Bank** uses four different levels of income to divide the countries of the world into:   * High income * Upper-middle income * Lower-middle income * Low income | | | | | **Newly-Emerging Economies (NEEs)** are countries that have begun to experience higher rates of economic development, with a rapid growth of industry. These include the **BRICS** countries:   * Brazil * Russia * India * China * South Africa   And the **MINT** countries   * Malaysia * Indonesia * Nigeria * Turkey | | | | | **Human Development Index (HDI)** links wealth to health & education. It is a social measure to show how far people benefit from a country's economic growth. HDI was devised by the **United Nations**; the measure includes:   * Life expectancy at birth * Number of years of education * GNI per head   HDI is expressed in values 0-1 where 1 is the highest. This enables countries to be ranked. | |
| **Measures of development**. A single measure of development can give a false picture as it shows an average & does not indicate disparities of wealth within a country (inequality).   * **Birth rate**: the number of births a year per 1000 of the total population. The lower the birth rate the higher the development as this indicates educated women focussing on careers. Reliable development indicator. * **Death rate**: The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population. Less reliable indicator as highly developed countries often have an elderly population and so a high DR. * **Infant mortality**: The number of babies that die under one year of age per 1000 live births. The lower the number the more developed a country as this reflects the level of healthcare. * **Doctors per 1000 people**. A high value represents developed country as shows level of funding for healthcare. * A high **literacy rate** shows a country has a good education system. * A high percentage of **access to clean water** shows a country has modern infrastructure. | | | | | | The **Demographic Transition Model (DTM)** shows changes over time in the population of a country.   * **Natural change** is the difference between the birth & death rates (birth rate minus death rate). * **Natural increase** is when birth rate exceeds death rate. This happens in stages 2, 3 and 4. * **Natural decrease** is when birth rate is less than death rate. This can happen in stage 1 (fluctuates) and is a trend in stage 5. * The DTM does not show changes due to immigration & emigration.   As a country becomes more developed its population structure changes and it moves from stage 1 through to stage 5. This pattern occurred in developed western countries. Germany is now in stage 5.   * **Stage 1 - traditional rainforest tribes -** high fluctuating * **Stage 2 - Afghanistan (LIC) -**  early expanding * **Stage 3 - Nigeria (NEE)** late expanding * **Stage 4 - UK - (HIC)** low fluctuating * **Stage 5 - Japan - (HIC)** natural decrease   Countries at different stages of the DTM will have different shaped population pyramids. | | | | | |
| A **population pyramid** is a type of graph that shows the age-sex composition of a given population. | | **D**ependency ratio is a mathematical sum that allows governments to judge how many people of working age (15-64) they have relative to how many people are said to be dependent (0-14 and 65+) Calculated by:  Dependents (population 0-14 + population 65 plus) x100  People of working age (15-64) | | | | | | | | | |
| **Causes** of **uneven development** include **physical** (environmental), **economic** & **historical factors**.  **Physical causes**   * Being landlocked limits trade * Tropical regions are more vulnerable to climate related diseases like malaria * Extreme weather - droughts * Lack of adequate safe water   **Economic causes**   * Global trade is unfair. Many LICs export raw materials which are low value & subject to price fluctuations. HICs benefit from this situation.   **Historical causes**   * Industrial development brings economic development. Countries that industrialised first (UK) have an advantage. * Empire building & colonialism led to rich powerful countries (UK) exploiting vast areas (Africa) for resources. In many countries the end of colonialism (from the 1950s) led to a power vacuum and political instability in the once colonised country (Somalia). | | | **Consequences of uneven development**:   1. Disparities in **wealth** 2. Disparities in **health** 3. **Migration patterns** - fleeing refugees & economic migrants   **Inequalities** exist at all scales and in all countries. | | | | | | | | |
| **1 - Disparities in wealth**   * North America has just over 5% of the world's population but 35% of total global wealth. * Africa has approximately 12% of the world's population but holds about 1% of total global wealth.   **2 - Disparities in health**   * In LICs infectious diseases (**HIV/AIDS. malaria, tuberculosis**) are the main cause of death. Children are also very vulnerable to an early death. * In HICs chronic diseases (heart/lung diseases, cancer, dementia, diabetes) are the main cause of death. * **Malaria** is concentrated in the tropics. It is caused by parasites transmitted by infected mosquitoes. **In Africa one child dies every minute from malaria**. Malaria is **preventable** and **curable**. | | | | | **3 - Migration** is the movement of people from place to place. It can be **voluntary** or **forced**.  Immigrant - a person who moves into a country   * **Emigrant** - a person who moves out of a country * **Economic migrant** - a person who moves voluntarily to seek a better life * **Refugee** - a person forced to move from their country of origin often as a result of civil war or natural disaster * **Displaced person** - a person forced to move from their home but who stays in their country of origin   **Refugees moving into Europe**: More than a million migrants & refugees crossed into Europe in 2015 sparking a crisis as countries struggled to cope with the influx. The Syrian civil war, which began in 2011, is a major driver of migration into Europe.  **Economic migration to the UK**: Since 2004 over 1.5 million economic migrants have moved to the UK, two-thirds of whom are Polish. | | | |
| **Reducing the development gap** can involve a range of strategies:   1. Investment 2. Industrial development 3. Tourism 4. Aid 5. Intermediate technology 6. Fairtrade 7. Trading groups 8. Debt relief 9. Microfinance | **1 - Investment** from a HIC or TNC into an LIC can support a country's development by providing employment opportunities & income from abroad.  **Positives**: Investment can lead to the **multiplier effect**.  **Negatives:** The driving factor from the investor (HIC/TNC) is profit; is this a new form of colonialism?.  **Detail**: More than 2000 Chinese companies have invested billions of dollars into Africa, mainly in energy, mining & manufacturing. | | | | | | | | | | **2 - Industrial development** brings employment, higher incomes, & opportunities to invest in housing, education and infrastructure - the **multiplier effect**.  **Malaysia** used manufacturing to develop & is now one of the richest countries in south-east Asia with a highly-developed mixed economy. |
| **3 - Tourism** can lead to the multiplier effect without the need to go through industrial (manufacturing) development. Countries can attract tourists to their spectacular scenery or unique culture.  **Positives** - brings foreign investment leading to the multiplier effect.  **Negatives** - tourism is a volatile industry; many factors can mean tourists numbers may suddenly drop which leaves the economy vulnerable.  **Jamaica** is a popular tourist destination - beaches, climate, culture. Tourism is important to the Jamaican economy, generating taxes, employment & income.   * In 2014 tourism contributed 24% of Jamaica's GDP * Income from tourism = $2 billion each year * Tourism is the main source of employment in Jamaica; employing 200000 either directly or indirectly | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4 -** **Aid** is when a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives.  **Only aid that is long-term and freely given can really address the development gap**.  **National scale** - aid can be used to invest in infrastructure that can bring long-term benefits.  **Local scale** - aid focused on health care, education & services can improve people's quality of life.  **Goat aid from Oxfam in countries like Malawi** is an example of local aid. Money is used to buy a family a goat. This improves quality of life by the production of:   * **Meat - Milk - Manure (for fertiliser) - Mini goats (kids)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5 - Intermediate technology** is sustainable technology that is appropriate to the needs, skills, knowledge & wealth of local people. Intermediate technology can form the focus of an aid initiative at the local level; small-scale projects linked to agriculture, water or health which involve local communities & directly improve their quality of life.  **Adis Nifas, Ethiopia, irrigation project**: A small dam was built using local labour which now irrigates land allocated to each family enabling them to grow produce. | | | | **6 - Fairtrade** seeks to reduce the development gap by improving the quality of life for ordinary farmers. Fairtrade is an international movement that sets standards for trade with poorer countries; ensuring producers in LICs get a fair deal.  An example is **Ugandan coffee farmers** who joined the **Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative**. The cooperative gives the farmers the advantage of economies of scale and they also process the coffee beans locally which adds value. | | | | | **World trade is not fair**; richer countries benefit more from world trade than poorer countries. Rich countries maintain this status quo by using **tariffs, quotas** & **agricultural subsidies**. These strategies limit **free trade** which has the potential to reduce the development gap:   * **Tariffs** - are taxes paid on imports to protect domestic manufacturing * **Quotas** - are limits on the quantity of goods that can be imported * **Agricultural subsidies** - is financial support from governments to help their farmers | | |
| **7 - Trading groups** are countries which have grouped together to increase the level of trade between them by cutting tariffs & discouraging trade with non-members. LICs can form trading groups to help off-set the power of HICs. An example is **ECOWAS** (Economic Community of West African States). | | | | | | | | | The **debt crisis** originated in the 1970s & 1980s when many poor countries borrowed money (**loans**) to invest in industry & infrastructure. The **loans** could not be repaid due to low commodity prices & high oil prices.  **Highly indebted poor countries** (**HIPCs**) are the **39 countries** with the highest level of poverty & debt with high interest rates which they will never be able to repay. This situation limits the ability of these **HIPCs** to ever escape poverty & develop. | | |
| **8 - Debt relief**. By cancelling debt the money that would have been used to pay the interest on the loan can instead be used to invest in industry, infrastructure & services like health & education. This will lead to development rather than keeping the HIPCs in poverty.  In **2005** the world's richest countries (**G8**) agreed to cancel the debts of many HIPCs if they met certain criteria:   * Demonstrate they could manage their finances * Show there was no corruption in their government * Agree to spend the saved money on education, health care & reducing poverty   By 2015 36 of the 39 HIPCs had met these conditions & were receiving full debt relief from the **International Monetary Fund (IMF).**  In **Uganda** the government has spent the money saved financing debt on safe water for 2 million people.  **Disadvantages**: Can lead to further debt as LICs expect it will be written off in the future & corrupt governments may not spend the money to help the poor. | | | | | | | | |
| **9 - Microfinance** is small-scale financial support available directly from banks set up especially to help the poor; enabling them to start small businesses so that they become self-sufficient.  **Grameen Bank, Bangladesh** is an example of microfinance. Loans are often less than $100 with low interest rates. | | |

**Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging economy**

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| * **Nigeria** is in **West Africa**. * Nigeria has a **tropical climate** with regional variations. * The south towards the **Gulf of Guinea** is hot & wet for most of the year * Further inland towards the **Sahe**l (north) there is a long dry season. | **Global importance of Nigeria**   * Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) * 21st largest global economy in 2014; projected to be top 20 by 2050 * Supplies 2.7% of the world's oil (ranked 12th) * Economic growth based on oil production but now diversified * 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions around the world. | | | | | | **Nigeria's importance in Africa**   * Highest GDP in Africa * 3rd largest manufacturing sector in Africa * Largest population in Africa (**182 million**) * Largest cattle population in Africa (19 million) * A key leader in Africa's future development (Barrack Obama) | | |
| **Politics**   * Gained independence from the UK in 1960. The following political instability hindered Nigeria's development * Civil War 1967-1970 * Stable government since 1999 * Free & fair elections 2011 & 2015 * Political stability has led to foreign investment   **Political organisations**:   * African Union - economic planning & peacekeeping * ECOWAS - trade group * CEN-SAD - trade & sport * OPEC - Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries * United Nations - international cooperation * Commonwealth - loose network of nations | | | | **Society & culture**   * Multi-ethnic & multi-faith with Christianity, Islam and traditional African religions * Economic inequality between the north & south has led to religious & ethnic tensions with the rise of the Islamic fundamentalism group Boko Haram (north east) * Huge variations of wealth & development in Nigeria; with urban areas having greater share of public services. * 'Nollywood' is the second largest film industry in the world. | | | | | **Trade exports:**   * Oil - 98% of export earnings   + Crude petroleum   + Refined petroleum * Natural gas * Rubber * Cocoa * Cotton   **Trade imports:**   * Refined petroleum from the EU & USA * Cars * Telephones * Rice * Wheat |
| **Economy**   * Traditionally based on export of primary products - cocoa, timber, oil palm, groundnuts & cotton * **Discovery of oil** in Niger Delta (1950s) led to changes:   + 14% of GDP   + 98% of export earnings   + 10th highest level of world oil reserves - 50 years supply left * Relatively balanced economy; split between agriculture, industry & services. * **Employment structure**:   + Agriculture 40%   + Oil 25%   + Manufacturing 10%   + Wholesale & retailing 10%   + Transport & communications 8%   + Finance & business 7% * **Manufacturing** is a fast growing sector which has led to the **multiplier effect**:   + 10% of GDP   + Processed food   + Leather items   + Textiles   + Soap   + Detergents | | | | **Trans National Corporation (TNC)** is a large company that operates in several countries; usually with its headquarters in one country (HIC) & production plants in several others (LIC) to take advantage of:   * Tax incentives * Cheaper labour * Laxer environmental laws * Access to wider market   About 40 TNCs operate in Nigeria including Unilever & Royal Dutch Shell (Shell Oil) | | | | | |
| **Advantages of TNCs in Nigeria**   * Provide employment * Workers develop new skills * More money in the economy * Investment by TNCs on local infrastructure & services (education) * Valuable export revenues * Local companies benefit from increased orders | | | | **Disadvantages of TNCs in Nigeria**   * Wages may be low * Working conditions may be poor * Management positions (high pay) held by foreign nationals * Profit generated goes abroad * Grants & subsidies used to attract TNCs could have been invested in Nigerian industry | |
| **Royal Dutch Shell (Shell Oil) in Nigeria**   * Anglo-Dutch TNC with headquarters in the Netherlands * Invested huge amounts in extracting oil from the swampy Niger Delta; one of the most difficult places in the world to extract oil   **Positives**   * Major contributions in taxes & export revenue * Direct employment for 65000 Nigerians * Indirect employment of 250000 Nigerians * 91% of Shell contracts go to Nigerian companies * Supporting the growth of Nigeria's energy sector   **Disadvantages** - tensions & environmental impacts   * Oil spills caused water pollution & soil degradation, reducing agricultural production & fishing yields * Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air * Militant groups disrupt oil supply * Oil theft & sabotage | | | | | **Unilever in Nigeria**   * Anglo-Dutch TNC with joint headquarters in London & Rotterdam * Produces food, drinks, personal care & cleaning products * Employs 1500 people * In 2014 voted second best company to work for in Nigeria * Products aimed at growing Nigerian market with new products developed for local cultures * Aims for high standards of employment & environmental stewardship * Claims all of its palm oil comes from sustainable sources * Social responsibility programme promoting improvements in health, education and water supply | | | | |
| **Poverty in Nigeria**  Despite rapid economic growth & oil revenue poverty persists:   * 100 million Nigerians live on less than US$ 1 per day - 60% of the population * Birth rates & infant mortality rates are high * Life expectancy is low * Limited access to safe water, sanitation & electricity | **Aid given to Nigeria:**   * Aid in Nigeria is intended to benefit those in poverty * Nigeria receives 4% of aid given to African countries * In 2013 aid represented 0.5% of Nigeria's GNI = US$5 billion * Most successful projects are delivered directly to the people in need; community projects supported by small charities & NGOs. | | | | | **Aid projects in Nigeria**   * 2014 World Bank approved US$500 million to fund development projects & provide long-term loans to businesses to help reduce dependence on oil revenue * Health & HIV programme in rural areas funded by UK Department for International Development * NGO Nets for Life provides anti-malarial nets & education to tackle malaria * USAID funded Community Care in Nigeria project supports orphans & vulnerable children * Aid from the USA educates & protects against spread of AIDS/HIV | | | |
| **Official aid** given to the Nigerian government has been less effective than aid given directly to communities; primarily due to corruption:   * Government may divert the funds elsewhere - build up the Navy?! * Donors may have political influence over what happens * Money may be used to promote commercial self-interest of the donor * Aid creates dependency | | | **Environmental impact due to economic growth.**  **1. Industrial growth**   * 5000 registered industrial plants & 10000 illegal small-scale industries pollute the environment (air, soil & water) * In Lagos harmful pollutants go directly into open drains & water channels - damages ecosystem and pollutes drinking water * Industrial chimney's emit poisonous gases   **2. Urban growth**   * Squatter settlements are common * Waste disposal is an issue * Traffic congestion = air pollution   **3. Commercial farming**   * Land degradation, soil erosion & desertification due to inappropriate practices * Water pollution from chemicals and silting due to soil erosion   **4. Deforestation**   * Habitat loss leading to disappearance of species - cheetah, giraffe   **5. Mining & oil extraction**   * Tin mining leads to soil erosion & water pollution * Oil spills in the Niger Delta impact freshwater & marine ecosystems * Oil fires causes acid rain * Bodo, Niger Delta oil spills 2008 & 2009 covered 20km². Shell were responsible – paid £55 million compensation to the community including $3300 to each person affected (15600 people) | | | | | | |
| **Successful community health project**:   * Aduwan, Kaduna State, northern Nigeria * Lacked a health clinic, adequate health workers & suffered from a high incidence of HIV/AIDS & a high infant mortality rate * ActionAid (support) and World Bank (funds) collaborated to build a new health clinic in 2010   + Trains & educates local women about immunising children   + Tests for HIV & other infections   + Immunises children against polio * Amnesty International organised legal support for victims of the Bodo oil spills (2008/09). In 2015 Shell agreed to £55 million compensation pay-out. | | |
| **Benefit of economic development**   * Nigeria's HDI has increased steadily since 2000 * In 2011 Nigeria had one of the highest average HDI improvements in the world over the last decade | | **Limitation of economic development**   * 60% still live in poverty * Limited access to services - water, sanitation, electricity - still problematic * Oil wealth has not been used effectively - inequality increased | | | | | **Future success depends upon**   * Maintaining political stability * Minimising environmental degradation - Niger Delta, tsetse fly & desertification * Overcoming social divisions - tribal & religious (Boko Haram) | | |

**The changing UK economy**

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| **Primary activities** are those which produce the raw materials for industry e.g. mining, quarrying, farming, fishing and forestry. **2% UK employment (2015)**  **Secondary activities** are the manufacturing and assembly industries. They take raw materials and manufacture finished products from them e.g. steel manufacture and car assembly. **10% UK employment (2015)**  **Tertiary activities** are service industries and include doctors, teachers, lawyers, estate agents, travel agents, accountants, financial services and policemen. **78% UK employment (2015)**  **Quaternary activities** are the newest, most hi-tech sector of industry. They are the research and development industries. Examples include the development of new computer components and research into GM crops. **10% UK employment (2015)** | | | | |
| The UK economy has changed over time:   * Before 1800 most people worked in the primary sector * 19th century shift to secondary activities (industrial revolution) * Post WW2 shift to tertiary activities * Growth of quaternary sector is the latest trend | | **De-industrialisation** is the decline in manufacturing & the subsequent growth in tertiary & quaternary employment. This has happened in the UK (post WW2) due to:   * Machines & technology replace people in the production line * Cheaper imports (China, Malaysia) due to cheaper overseas labour * Lack of investment in UK industry – outdated | | **Globalisation** is the process by which the world’s local and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated together through a global network of communication, transportation and trade.  Globalisation has contributed to the decline in UK manufacturing & increase in the UK tertiary & quaternary sector as people work on global brands & products. |
| **Changes to government policy on industry**   * **1945-1979** attempt to support declining UK industry by creating state-run industries. Inefficient & unprofitable. * **1979-2010** old loss making industries were closed down & jobs were lost. Industrial areas were regenerated as retail & financial centres. Privatisation of some state-run industry. * **2010 onwards** attempt to reduce dependence on financial service by re-balancing the economy; re-invest in manufacturing sector. | **Post-industrial economy** is where manufacturing industry declines to be replaced by growth in the service sector & quaternary sector.  The UK post-industrial economy is characterised by:   * **Information technology**   + Internet   + Communication   + Work from home * **Service industries & finance -** UK is world’s leading centre for financial services   + Banking & insurance   + 10% of UK GDP   + Employs 2 million * **Research**   + Employs 60000 highly qualified people   + Contributes £3 billion to the economy   + E.g. British Antarctic Survey | | | A **science park** is a group of scientific & technical knowledge based businesses located on a single site – **University of Southampton Science Park**.   * 100+ science parks in the UK * Employ 75000+ people * Most linked to nearby universities   + Collaborative research   + Skilled graduates |
| A **business park** is an area of land occupied by a cluster of businesses that are often located on the edge of town – **Cobalt Business Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne**.   * Companies benefit from proximity – ease for collaboration * Good transport links * Attractive environment |
| **Environmental impact of industry in the UK**   * Quarrying & mining scars the landscape, destroys habitats & produces waste material – **Torr Quarry, Somerset** * Manufacturing plants & industrial processes create visual, noise, air, soil & water pollution * Transport requirements (road) of industry cause further pollution   Environmental impact of industry can be reduced by technology, strict regulation & fines. | | | **Rural landscapes** in the UK are changing due to migration.  **South Cambridgeshire – population growth**   * Counter-urbanisation from Cambridge & London * Migrants from Eastern Europe * Increased pressure on road network as people commute using private cars * Increase in house prices forces younger generation out * Growth of dormitory commuter settlements has a negative impact on environment & economy   **The Outer Hebrides – population decline** (50% since 1901)   * Limited economic opportunity – younger people leave to search for work * Aging population will lead to future care issues * Downward spiral as businesses and services close | |
| **Transport** involves the movement of people, goods & services. Efficient transport is essential for the national economy & regional development. Transport infrastructure projects also create jobs.   * **Road** - £15 billion ‘Road Investment Strategy’ to improve current road conditions & increase capacity.   + A303 South-west ‘super-highway’   + ‘Smart motorways’ use technology to actively manage the flow of traffic. The technology is controlled from a regional traffic control centre. The control centres monitor traffic carefully and can activate and change signs and speed limits. This helps keep the traffic flowing freely * **Rail** – Investment in rail is vital to improve links between regions of the UK and the rest of Europe   + Electrification of the Trans-Pennine Express Railway to reduce journey time between Manchester & York by 15 minutes   + High Speed 2 (HS2) is a £50 billion plan to connect London to Birmingham and Sheffield, Leeds & Manchester. This will then support growth of the ‘Northern Powerhouse’   + London Crossrail is a £14.8 billion pound project involving 32km of tunnels to ease congestion & improve journey times across London. It will bring an additional 1.5 million people within a 45 minute journey time of London’s key business districts. * **Ports (sea)** – The UK ports industry is the largest in Europe, due to the length of the coastline & the UK’s long trading history.   + Dover is the main port for freight (lorries, cars)   + Felixstowe is the UK’s largest container port, handling 2 million containers per year (cargo)   + UK ports employ 120000 people * **Airport developments** – Important to the UK economy by creating global links   + Aviation sector accounts for 3.6% of UK’s GDP & employs over 300000 people   + 750000 flights depart from the UK annually   + There is controversy about the need to expand London’s airport capacity. The recommendation for a third runway at Heathrow is still being debated; with arguments centred on environmental impact v economic benefit | | | | |
| The **north-south divide** is the real or imagined cultural & economic differences between the south of England & the north of England plus the rest of the UK. In general the south of England enjoys a higher standard of living, higher incomes & higher life expectancy.  **De-industrialisation** from the 1970s led to high unemployment in the industrial & coal mining regions – Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, and south Wales’s coalfields. | | **Strategies to reduce the north-south divide include**:   * **Financial support from the UK government & the EU** to improve infrastructure & help new businesses. Government plan to establish the ‘Northern Powerhouse’ * **Encourage foreign investment** – Nissan at Tyne & Wear * **Transport improvements**   + HS2 & Trans-Pennine railway   + Liverpool2 deep-water container port * **Enterprise Zones** to encourage new businesses where business & employment is lacking   + Discounted business rates   + Simpler planning regulations   + Superfast broadband * **Local enterprise partnerships (LEPs)** are voluntary partnerships between local authorities & businesses. They identify business needs in an area then encourage companies to invest – Lancashire LEP. | | |
| In the past the UK was a world superpower. This is no longer the case but the UK maintains a position of influence through organisations such as the G8, NATO and the UN. Globalisation has made the world more inter-dependent. The UK has global links through:   * **Trade** – The movement of goods & services across the world. The UK has important trading links with countries of the EU, USA and China is becoming increasingly important. * **Culture** – The UK has a rich cultural heritage – writing, painting, fashion, architecture, music, TV & film. The creative industries (such as TV) are becoming increasingly important exports. * **Transport** – Heathrow is one of the world’s busiest airports with over 70 million passengers a year * **Electronic communication** – Fast reliable connections are vital for the global economy. The UK is a focus for submarine cables along which internet traffic passes along. * **Commonwealth** – The UK has important trading and cultural links with Commonwealth countries; a voluntary group of 53 countries, most of which were once British colonies. The heads of each country meet every 2 years to discuss items of common interest. * **European Union** – The biggest single market in the world within which goods, services, capital & labour can move freely. The UK voted to leave this group of 28 countries in a referendum in June 2016. The UK left the EU on January 1st 2020 and the free trade area on January 1st 2021. | | | | |

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| I can describe the methods of classifying countries and use different **development indicators.** |
| I can evaluate the use of different **developmental indicators**. |
| I can use the **Demographic Transition Model** to explain the link between changing population structure and level of  development. |
| I can explain the causes of **uneven development**:   1. Physical 2. Economic 3. Historical |
| I can explain the impacts of **uneven development** on people |
| I can explain how the **development gap** can be reduced looking at:   1. Investment 2. Industrial development and tourism 3. Aid 4. Using intermediate technology 5. Fairtrade 6. Debt relief 7. Microfinance loans. |
| I can use an example (Jamaica) to show how tourism in an LIC can help to reduce the development gap through tourism |
| Case study of the LIC or NEE (Nigeria, NEE) |
| I can explain why Nigeria is important within Africa and internationally. |
| I can describe the political, social and culture contact of Nigeria within a **world context.** |
| I can describe the changing **industrial structure** within in Nigeria. |
| I can explain how manufacturing can stimulate **economic growth** in within Nigeria. |
| I can define a **Transnational Corporation (TNC)** using a case study (Shell Oil in Nigeria). |
| I can explain the advantaged and disadvantages of TNCS to the case study (Shell Oil in Nigeria). |
| I can describe how Nigeria’s **politics** and **trading relationship** have changed over time. |
| I can described what **aid** is where it comes from in Nigeria. |
| I can explain what **aid Nigeria** has received and how it has impacted upon the country. |
| I can explain and evaluation the **environmental** impacts of **economic development (Bodo oil spill)**. |
| I can explain and evaluation impacts of **economic development** on the **population of Nigeria.** |
| Economy of the UK |
| I can explain why **deindustrialisation** has occurred in the **UK** |
| I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of the **UK** move in the **tertiary sector (post-industrial economy)** |
| I can explain, using the example of Torr Quarry, how modern industry can reduce its impact upon the environment and become  more **sustainable** |
| I can explain the social and economic impacts of **population growth** on a **rural landscape**. |
| I can explain the social and economic impacts of **population decline** on a **rural landscape.** |
| I can describe and explain the impact or **transport developments** in road, rail, port and airports. |
| I can describe the North – South divide in the UK. |
| I can evaluate and explain the strategies use to solve **regional differences** within the UK. |
| I can examine the **global links** made with the wider world through trade, culture, increased communication, economics and **political groupings** such as the commonwealth and the European Union. |
| I can analyse the growing **interdependence** and **globalisation** of the UK in relation to its economy and politics. |

**Changing Economic World**

**The changing economic world**

**Workbook**

**There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.**

Development can be thought of purely in economic terms, but this is a bit limited. **Development refers to progress in economic growth but also in social welfare and the use of technology**. When a country develops people have a higher standard of living (economic) and a higher quality of life (economic, social and environmental).

Countries are generally divided into 3 groups.

**HICs** are **High Income Countries** – more developed.

**NEEs** are **Newly Emerging Economies** – rapidly developing but not as well off as HICs.

**LICs** are **Low Income Countries** – less developed.

Remember that these groups are broad and some countries do not fit neatly into any one of these categories.

Level of development varies between different countries and some countries are developing more rapidly than others. The difference in development between more and less developed countries is called the **global development gap**.

Measuring development isn’t always straightforward as there are lots of different measures. For example, looking at **average income** is one way to get an idea of quality of life, but it doesn’t tell the whole story. Looking at **doctors per 1000 people** tells us something about how developed the country is too, but again, it doesn’t give the whole story. That’s why we use a range of **development indicators**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Development indicator** | **Definition** | **Economic or social indicator** | **Higher or lower**  **In HIC** | **High example** | **Low example** |
| Gross National Income (GNI) | Total value of goods & services produced by a country, including income from overseas.  Usually measured in US$. |  |  | Germany  $3,523,920,730,000 | Dominica  $508,050,000 |
| GNI per head or per capita |  |  | Higher |  |  |
| Birth rate |  | Social |  |  |  |
| Death rate | The number of deaths per 1000 people in a population in a year. |  |  | Central African Republic 14 | Honduras 5 |
| Infant mortality rate |  |  | Lower | Somalia 85 | Sweden 2 |
| People per doctor |  | Social |  |  |  |
| Literacy rate |  |  | Higher |  |  |
| Access to safe water | The percentage of people who have clean drinking water. |  |  | Germany 100% | Ethiopia 57% |
| Life expectancy |  |  |  |  | Cote D’Ivoire  52yrs |
| Human development index (HDI) |  | Social and economic | Higher |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. In the table below, fill in the gaps to ensure that you know what each development indicator is, what it measures, how it changes as a country develops, and examples (include data from worldbank.org).

Each development indicator is useful in some way, but they often have problems as well. For example, **GNI per head** is useful in that it gives **a sense of the average income** of people in a country and as such it gives a **general idea of quality of life**.

However, as ***an average***, it **tells us nothing** about the gap between the rich and poor in a country. This should show you that relying on one indicator alone is not a good approach, and we should look at a variety of indicators to get a better idea of a country’s level of development. The **Human Development Index (HDI)** was developed as a response to this problem.

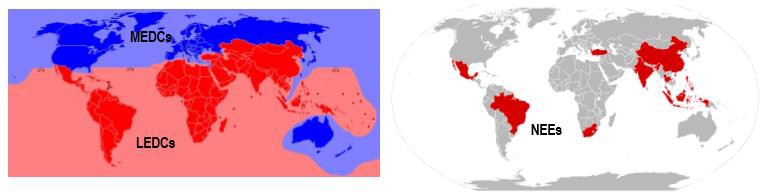
2. **Explain** why the HDI is often seen as a more useful development indicator than single indicators such as GNI per capita.

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3. **Outline** one criticism of the HDI.

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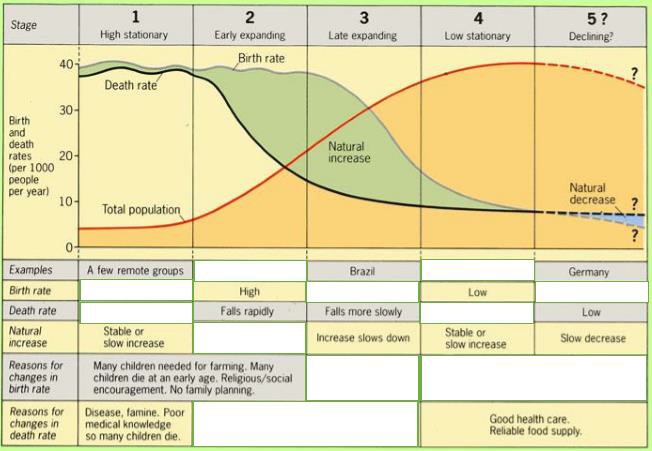
Ways of grouping countries has changed over time. In the past, countries were divided into More Economically Developed Counties (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Counties (LEDCs). Nowadays we talk about High Income Countries (**HICs**) and Low Income Countries (**LICs**), and another category has been added: Newly Emerging Economies (**NEEs**).



4. Study the two maps above and then explain why adding the third category (NEE) is more useful than a simple wealthy/poor split when trying to understand levels of development

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5. The Demographic Transition Model is shown below, but certain information has been blanked out. Fill in the spaces with examples, descriptions and reasons.



6. Explain why the death rate decreases before the birth rate as a country develops.

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7. Outline some of the problems faced by governments of countries with a very low birth rate.

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8. Create a spider diagram to show **reasons for unequal development across the world**. Your brainstorm should have three main arms: physical, economic and historical. It should address all of the following: *poor farming land, raw materials, climate, natural hazards, colonisation, conflict/war, trade links, debt, economies that rely on primary exports*.

9. Outline **one** reason why a country that suffers from natural disasters may find it difficult to develop.

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10. Explain why a country that relies mainly on the export of primary goods may find it difficult to develop.

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11. Uneven development has many consequences, for example large migration flows and disparities in health and wealth.

**Explain** how uneven development causes large flows of international migration.

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**Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.**

The development gap is very difficult to reduce. A range of **strategies** exist, but there is no one-size-fits-all approach, and different **stakeholders** will have **conflicting** viewsabout them.

12. In the table below, fill in the remaining gaps. **Aid** has been done entirely as a model.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STRATEGIES** | **WHAT DOES IT INVOLVE?** | **HOW DOES IT REDUCE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP?** | **WHO BENEFITS?** | **PROBLEMS / CRITICISMS** |
| Aid | Aid (**assistance**) is given, usually from one government to another. It is often in the form of **money**, but may be in the form of help (e.g. rebuilding or medical aid after a natural disaster). Money may be given as **donation** or **loan**. | Aid is often spent on **projects** to help develop the country. For example, money spent developing **schools** or **hospitals** can generate long term improvements in skills, literacy and life expectancy. This improves **quality of life**, creates a more **skilled workforce**, and helps people to live and work longer, so they pay **taxes** for longer and rely less on the government for **welfare**. Money spent on improving **water access** and **sanitation** improves people’s health and reduces the spread of avoidable diseases. This strengthens the workforce, **reduces infant mortality**,  reduces need for **healthcare** and improves **life expectancy.** | If money is **spent wisely** by the recipient government, its **citizens** and the **country overall** should benefit. Aid can also provide **stability** for the recipient government because the population is less inclined to unrest if their needs are being met. The donor government also benefits as they give aid based on **preferential conditions**. For example, **China** has given aid to **Kenya**, on the condition that a certain percentage of Kenya’s **imports** are bought from China. | Recipient countries may become **reliant** on aid. Donor countries may impose **conditions** that benefit the donor more than the recipient. Aid in the form of loans may be difficult to **pay back**, especially where **high interest** rates exist. This can lead the recipient into **further debt** and prevent development. **Corrupt** governments may not spend aid as intended, meaning that money is siphoned off to powerful individuals  while the **neediest** receive no benefit. |
| Debt relief | Debt relief is when some or all of a country’s debt is **cancelled**, or **interest rates** on their loans are **lowered**. For example, the **IMF** and **World Bank** have granted **HIPC** (highly Indebted Poor Country) status to 37 countries, meaning that they quality for **debt assistance**. |  |  | Debt relief often involves strict **conditions** that can prevent development. For example, in some cases, to receive debt reduction or cancellation, recipient governments have had to agree to sell their **natural resources** to foreign countries, or to remove **subsidies** that they give to farmers, meaning that their farmers cannot **compete internationally**. |
| Fair Trade |  |  |  | Most of the profits go to **retailers** rather than the **producers**. It can be difficult to **monitor** the work conditions of Fair Trade-approved organisations, which can mean that in some cases employers do not abide by expectations. Recent research has also shown that while the producers may benefit from Fair Trade, **employees** do not necessarily receive better treatment from FT employers than non-FT employers. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Industrial development |  | Developing industries such as **manufacturing** can help a country to develop by increasing the **revenue** that is earned from **exports**. It also **diversifies the economy**, meaning that the economy now relies on more than one main industry. This provides more financial **stability**. Industries such as manufacturing generate more money than **primary** sectors such as farming, so governments have more funds with which to invest into **social development** such as health, education and housing. Developing new industries also develops the **training** and **skills** of the workforce. |  |  |
| Investment |  |  | Governments receive increased revenue, mainly from the **taxes** paid by foreign companies. **Jobs** are generated by investing companies, which can improve **employment options** and **wages** for workers, which may improve **quality of life**. **Locally owned businesses** may also benefit, because as people’s wages improve they may **spend** more in the local economy. | Foreign **multinational companies** are often allowed to get away with **poor treatment** of workers (e.g. harsh conditions and low wages) and **environmental harm** (e.g. toxic waste dumping, dyes and bleaches into water systems, deforestation (e.g. for palm oil plantations in Indonesia) or unrestricted greenhouse gas emissions. Also, most of the **profits flow out** of the country and back to the ‘headquarter’ country. |
| Microfinance |  |  | **Poor people** who wouldn’t ordinarily qualify for **loans** from big banks because they have no **assets** tend to benefit most from microfinance.  **Women** are the main recipients of microfinance because they are less likely to default on their loans so in many cases, 99% of microfinance loans go to women. This can give them the opportunity to develop their own **businesses**. **Families** can benefit because their overall **household income** may improve. | Microfinance has not been proven to help development on a **national scale**. Often, **better-educated** communities tend to receive the loans while less-educated or **less- literate** communities miss out because they cannot **lobby** as effectively for microfinance loans. This can mean that the quality of life of the **neediest** does not improve. |
| Tourism | Tourism brings in enormous amounts of money, and **foreign currency** can strengthen a poor country’s economy. For many countries, tourism is its **main industry**. Tourism has provided huge economic benefits to countries such as Jamaica, Barbados, Thailand, Cambodia, Kenya, Egypt, South Africa, and Brazil. |  |  | Tourism brings economic benefits to **tour companies** although the financial benefits may not extend to the **neediest**. Tourism can often leave the environment **vulnerable**, for example as tourists extend into ever more **remote** regions, leave **rubbish** behind, cause **erosion**, use large amounts of the host country’s **natural resources** (e.g. water), etc. Tourism can also turn **indigenous cultures** into tourist attractions, for example many people in the **Masai** tribe in Kenya have ceased their nomadic lifestyle in order to stage daily dances for  tourists. |
| Using intermediate technology |  |  | **Individuals** and **communities** (often the **neediest**) benefit from intermediate technologies because they are cheap, easy to maintain and provide an improved quality of life. For example, improved lighting, improved safety and fewer respiratory problems result from using the relatively simple technology of LED lights in homes instead of burning firewood for light. **Governments** also benefit because they are not necessarily investing in hugely expensive infrastructure but are still helping communities to develop. |  |

13. Complete the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **An example of a country using tourism to reduce the development gap**  **Jamaica (p216)** | |
| **A description of the tourism industry Jamaica** (include data e.g. number of tourists, revenue etc.) | **Location** (a drawn or printed map showing the location of your chosen LIC or NEE and if relevant, where tourism operates) |
| **How is tourism helping to reduce the development gap in your chosen LIC/NEE?** | **Are there any problems or criticisms?** (social, economic, environmental?) |

**Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.**

14. To help you learn/revise this case study, complete the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CASE STUDY OF AN LIC OR NEE**  **My example: Nigeria** | |
| **Background information -** the social, political, economic and environmental context? For social- population size, life expectancy, level of education; for political- the type of government, stability; for economic- GNI per head, main industries: for environmental - ecosystems under threat. | **Location** (include a map showing the location of your chosen LIC/NEE within its region)  What is the **importance of the country** within its **region** (*regionally*) and within the **wider world** (*globally*)? |
| **The industrial structure**- outline the importance of primary, secondary and tertiary industries (both employment and contribution to GDP) and how this has changed over time. | **How can manufacturing stimulate economic development in the LIC/NEE?** |
| **TNCs- what is their role in the country’s industrial development?** | **TNC’s- advantages and disadvantages for the LIC/NEE?** |
| **Describe how the country’s relationships with the wider world are**  **changing… (trade and political relationships)** | **International aid- what types of aid does the country receive? What are the impacts on the LIC/NEE?** |
| **Effects of economic development on the environment** | **Effects of economic development on quality of life (use data e.g. from the World Bank to show changes in access to water, literacy, life expectancy etc)** |

**Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.**

15. Prior to **de-industrialisation** in the UK, what were the UK’s main industries?

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16. Explain why the UK experienced **de-industrialisation**.

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17. Study the table - UK employment structure over time. Outline how **globalisation** has contributed to the changes shown.

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| **UK EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE OVER TIME** | | | |
| **Year** | **Primary** | **Secondary** | **Tertiary** |
| **1800** | 75% | 15% | 10% |
| **1900** | 15% | 55% | 30% |
| **2000** | 2% | 28% | 70% |

18. What does ‘**post-industrial economy**’ mean?

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**19. Services, information technology, finance** and **research** are all key sectors in post-industrial UK. For each sector, annotate each box in the model below, e.g. employment statistics, % contribution to GDP or GNI, government policies to promote the sector, where they are located within the UK, etc.



20. Give **two** reasons why the number of science and business parks in the UK has grown in recent decades.

**Reason 1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reason 2**:

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Study the **OS map extract** showing the location of Cambridge Science Park.

21. Give the four-figure grid reference where the science park is located.

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22. How far is it between the motorway junctions in grod squares 44,61 and 46,62?

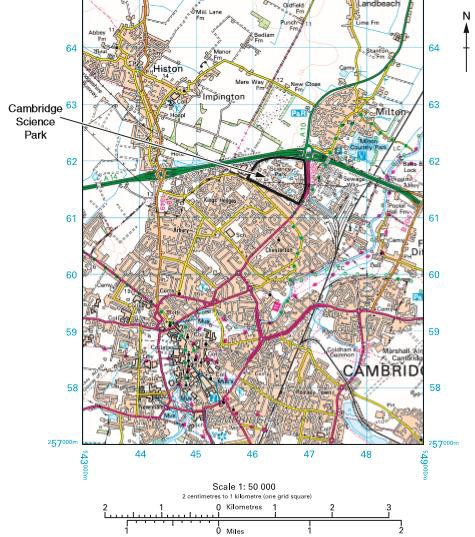
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. Which direction is Milton from the centre of Cambridge?

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24. Suggest why this is a desirable location for a science

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| An example of how industry can be made more sustainable.  Torr Quarry, Somerset | |
| **Description of the industry** (What is produced? How is it produced? Why is it important | **Location**- show the |
| to the area in which it is produced, and to the UK?) | location of the industry. |
|  | Label relevant nearby |
|  | settlement/s or |
|  | environmental features. |
| **How is this example of modern industry striving to be more sustainable?** | **Assess how sustainable this example of modern industrial development is.** |

25. Complete the template below to revise how modern industrial development can be

more environmentally sustainable

26. Suggest **one** possible reason for the population change in each area.

South Cambridgeshire (increase)

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The Outer Hebrides (decrease)

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27. Explain how improving and developing new infrastructure (e.g. road, rail, port and airport) can help areas suffering from population decline to address this problem.

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28. Suggest why many young people may choose to move away from rural areas such as the Outer Hebrides.

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The north-south divide refers to the fact that the north and south have been affected by industrial change differently. The north hit harder by de-industrialisation and the south benefiting more from growing tertiary and quaternary industries. In general, social and economic indicators tend to be better in the south.

The map below shows you the areas generally considered to be **the north** (the north of England and most of Wales, all of Northern Ireland and Scotland) and **the south** (densely populated southern England, including London).



29. Annotate the map with **social and economic indicators** and **other relevant details** for different parts of the north and the south (life expectancy, education, wages.

30. Using evidence, **discuss** the claim that a north-south divide exists in the UK.

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31. Explain how creating **enterprise zones** can help to reduce the north-south divide.

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32. The UK has formed strong links with other countries. Using what you already know, information learnt in class, and independent research complete the table below. This will give you confidence to write about the UK’s global links.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Description** | **Detail** |
| **Trade** | The UK trades its good and services globally |  |
| **Culture** | The English language spread via colonisation, linking the UK with countries all  over the world. Creative industries (e.g. fiction and films) are exported globally. |  |
| **Transport** |  | The Channel Tunnel links the UK to Europe by rail. Heathrow links the UK to the rest of the world, bringing people and goods in and out of the country. |
| **Electronic communications** | The UK is home to many foreign IT firms. Most phone and internet cables linking the UK with Europe and the USA are routed via  the UK. |  |
| **European Union (EU)** |  |  |
| **The Commonwealth** | The Commonwealth is an association of 52 independent states including the UK. | The Commonwealth promotes democracy, economic development and participates in trade negotiations. This links the UK to other countries and provides a forum for them to negotiate together about their current and  future relationships. |