

Measuring Development

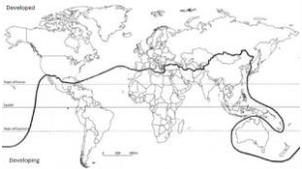
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

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.

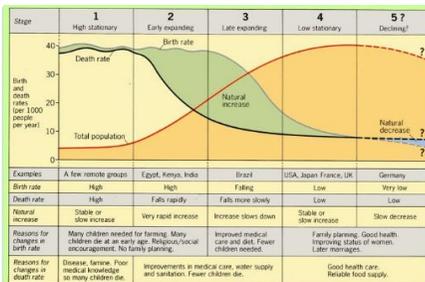
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

Key terms

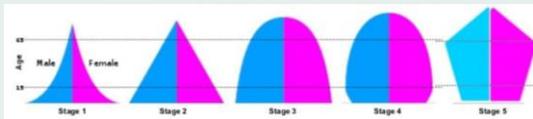
Standard of living refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

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

Background: Kenya is an NEE in Africa. The capital city is Nairobi. Kenya has a population of 48 million (2016).

Attractions: Safari wildlife, Tribal culture, Warm climate, Beautiful scenery, Coastal resorts

Positive Impacts

- Economic: Contributes to Kenya's GDP 12%.
- Social: Kenya's HDI has increased from 0.45 to 0.55 since 2000.
- Environmental: 24 National Parks charge entry fees which helps to maintain the environment and wildlife

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: Some Maasai tribespeople were forced off their land to create National Parks.
- Environmental: Damage to wildlife and habitats can occur; particularly coastal habitats such as coral reefs.

Sustainable Tourism

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

UK Links

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

UK Global Links

Political



Commonwealth

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

EU

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

Other links

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

Trade



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

Transport

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

Culture

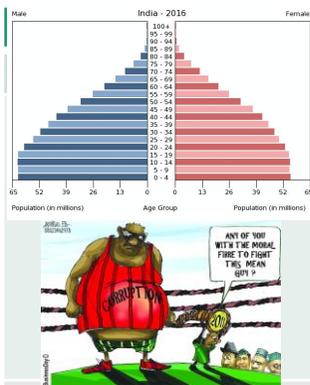


- Spoken English has helped create strong links with countries.
- British exams can be sat abroad; recognised for their quality.
- UK TV productions have a global audience.
- We are a culture of immigration leading to a unique and multicultural society.

Technology

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





Economic and Industrial Change in India, NEE	
Type of aid	Example
Short term – Money and supplies are given in emergencies	UNICEF gave mosquito nets and water during the 2010 floods in northern India
Long term – Projects help India to become more developed	Until 2015 the UK sent £200 million a year to help develop education and healthcare
Top down – The government decides how aid should be used	The Sardar Sarovar dam was constructed to provide hydro-electric power
Bottom up – Aid goes directly to local communities and they can decide how to use the aid.	Local women have been trained to maintain and repair water pumps



Unilever – a TNC in India

- Unilever is one of the worlds biggest food and consumer goods manufacturers
- Benefits**
- 16,000 people are employed by Unilever in India
- Unilever pays 40% of its \$5 billion income to India
- Project Shakti helps women in rural areas of India become entrepreneurs by providing loans
- Unilever work with charities and have improved sanitation for over 140 million Indian people

- Problems**
- Some profits made by Unilever leave India. It is a Dutch-British company
- Unilever may decide to relocate its factories from India to somewhere else which would cause huge unemployment
- Poor working conditions for people working in the factories
- More environmental problems caused by the transfer and shipping of goods

Global Importance of India

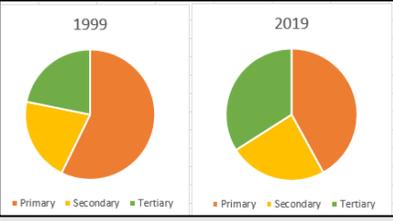
- Key facts – why is India important?**
- India is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE).
- Second largest population in the world and it's still growing
- Biggest economy in South Asia so it plays a major role in trade and politics
- India is becoming more important globally as it has many call centres and exports IT support and manufactured goods.
- India is a member of the World Trade Organisation and is a member of the G20 (20 of the world's largest economies).
- India has a varied landscape with the Himalayas in the north, the Thar Desert in the north west, the Ganges river and huge coastline.



The positive multiplier effect of TNCs



India's Economic Structure



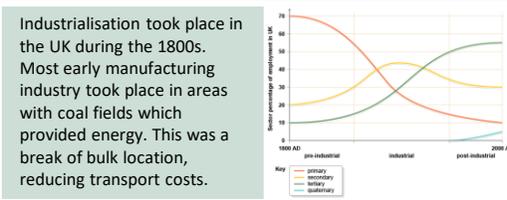
Primary industry is becoming a smaller part of India's economy. Secondary industry has increased and the tertiary sector is rapidly growing.

Impacts of India's development
Quality of life has improved with more access to jobs and clean water. However, sometimes working conditions are poor. Lots more pollution is being created with more industry and there is more pressure for resources.

India's Political Context | India's Social Context | India's Cultural Context

<p>India's Political Context</p> <p>India was a British colony until 1947. Now it has a democratically elected government.</p>	<p>India's Social Context</p> <p>India has a medium level of development with a HDI of 0.64. There are large inequalities: there are some very wealthy people but over 20% of the population live in poverty. Adult literacy rate is only 75% (compared to 99% in the UK).</p>	<p>India's Cultural Context</p> <p>India has a diverse culture with 22 recognised languages. The main religion is Hinduism, followed by Islam. India's film industry produces 'Bollywood' films and has distinctive music and dancing styles, such as Bhangra.</p>
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Economic and Industrial Change in the UK



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.

Torr Quarry
Quarrying at the Torr Quarry aims to be environmentally sustainable in the following ways: 200 acres of the site have already been landscaped to blend in with the surrounding countryside. Regular monitoring of noise, vibration and airborne emissions and water quality. Rail transport minimises the impact on local roads. Plans to deepen the quarry rather than extending it outwards as it has less impact on the environment.

The North-South Divide

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

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

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



Other UK Transport Improvements

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

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