

Measuring Development

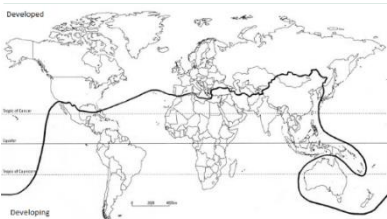
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

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



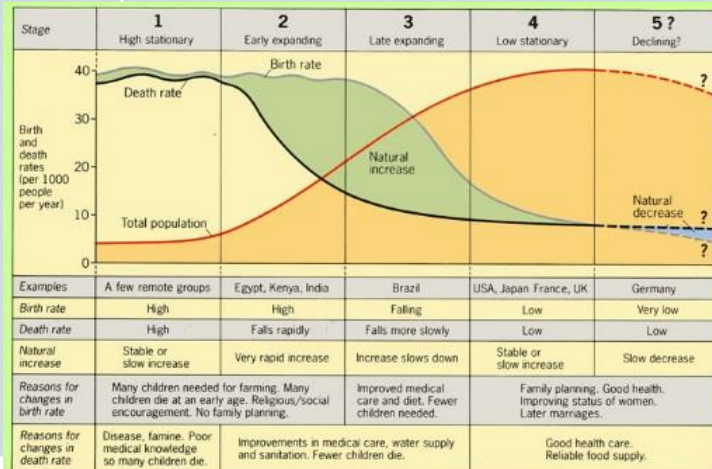
- An HIC has a GNI per capita of over \$12,000.
- A NEE has an economy that is rapidly progressing.
- A LIC has a GNI per capita of below \$800.

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 However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

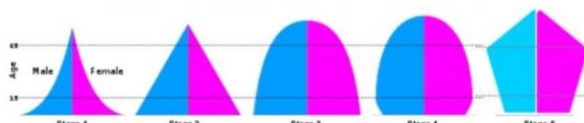
Key terms

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.

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.

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

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.

The Changing Economic World

Solutions to Uneven Development

TNC investment

Aid

Industrial Development

Intermediate Technology

Fair Trade

Debt Relief

Microfinance loans (The Grameen Bank)

Tourism

Tourism in Jamaica

Background : Jamaica is a relatively small island in the West Indies, which has suffered from low growth rate, debt and high unemployment.

Attractions: Beach holidays with beautiful sandy beaches such as Turtle beach, is a popular hub for cruise ships to enjoy the rich cultural heritage.

Positive Impacts

- Tourism counts for 24% of Jamaica GDP. Income of \$2 billion annually.
- 200,000 jobs are created directly and indirectly.
- Development particularly around popular Montego Bay and Ocho Rios has improved for the locals.

Potential Threats:

- Economic- Many resorts are UK owned, all inclusive hotels – money remains with the rich (leakage effect)
- Cruise ships average spend less than non cruise ship tourists.
- Environmental: The infrastructure has not developed to support the rapid rise in tourism, there is lots of untreated sewage and pollution on beaches.

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.

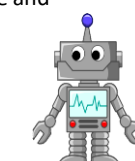
Culture



- 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

Background Context

- Nigeria is a former colony of the UK that can be found in West Africa. It is growing rapidly as a country both economically and in terms of population. Many people around the globe think that Nigeria could be Africa’s global superpower if it can overcome the many problems that limit its development.
- It already has the continent’s biggest economy, a huge military budget and is active in the West African and African continent.
- By 2040 predictions are that;
 - Nigeria will be the fourth most populous country in the world after India, China and the United States 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’s Employment Structure

Sector	% of total economy
Agriculture	31%
Manufacturing	14%
Services	55%

China’s Involvement In Nigeria >>>>>>>>>>

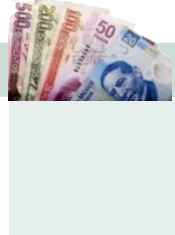
Industry

The Importance of Manufacturing to Nigeria

The Dangote Cement Company provides 4,477 people with jobs, if they are working they are paying tax. Last year the company made \$201bn in profit, the Nigerian Government will earn some of this money in tax. The nature of the product means it is hard to import and so Dangote have a captive audience. The quality of lives of workers will improve, leading to the multiplier effect. There is a ready supply of materials to help meet the significant construction demands of a country undergoing industrialisation.

Changes to the service industry

Over 115 million mobile phone users means a massive growth in the Telecommunications Industry. Retail and wholesale: Lots of former informal workers are now legalising their businesses and contributing to the formal economy. The Nigerian Film Industry, Nollywood is now the 3rd Largest film industry in the world, after Hollywood (US) and Bollywood (India)



TNCs in Nigeria: Shell

TNCs are attracted to Nigeria, particularly oil exporters for a number of reasons: The presence of crude oil (unrefined) and gas. / A large supply of cheap labour available / Little competition from Nigerian firms for the land, so it is incredibly cheap / Unstable political leadership who are open to corruption / Coastal region, easy to export products to the West.

Social:

- Shell provide improved access to community health facilities.
- Every year Shell provides 3000 scholarships to students.
- Provides access to running water and electricity in homes.
- The benefits are not universal.

Economic:

- 6000 employed directly / 20,000 employed indirectly / 90% of staff are Nigerian.
- Provides microcredit schemes to low income families to help with development.
- Profits are not retained in Nigeria

Environmental :

- Bunkering takes place whereby oil is stolen and leaked into the environment.
- Flaring occurs where excess gas burns off causing danger.
- The Bodo oil leak left 6000 litres of Oil in the mangroves that people rely on.

Aid to Nigeria

In 2013 the UK became the first G7 country to meet the United Nations target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on international development via aid. The Department For International Development of the UK Government believe that a “peaceful, more democratic and prosperous Nigeria, meeting the basic needs of its citizens, is possible within a generation.” This is where it has focussed its aid. Nigeria will get £1.14 billion of UK overseas aid over the five years from 2013. DFID gave £50m to provide life saving malaria nets to Nigerians / 4.3 million women received nutritional support during maternity / 481,000 additional child places were provided in primary schools / 5.5 million people have an improved access to sanitation, water supply and waste disposal / 40 million people voted in the elections in 2011, 5 million more than last year.

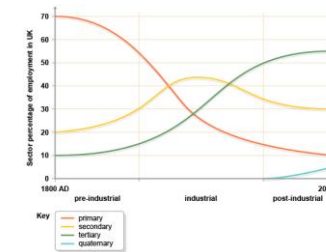
Impacts of Development in Nigeria

- Improvements in quality of life
- Expected years of schooling has risen from 6.7 to 9.0
- Life expectancy has risen from 45.6 to 52.5 (in 2013)
- GNI per capita has increased from \$4,259 to \$5,353
- HDI Score has risen to 0.504 (not great but improving)
- Education programmes are improving, therefore skilled workers are increasing and

Further reading on the Impacts of development in Nigeria >>>>

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. SSI Closed down, 1,700 jobs directly lost. Unemployment rate in Redcar rose by 16.2%.

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.

The Cobalt Business Park, Newcastle

- The business park is home to many tertiary industries such as: North Tyneside Council, EE, Santander and other call centres.
- 20,000 people are employed within the park and this is continuing to grow over time.
- Over 1,000 busses visit the site each day, this is significantly higher than the car usage.
- The park is set in 95 acres of land acquired by the Tyne and Wear Corporation

The Business Park has a fully integrated system of cycle routes and a wildlife reserve built within the park. Amenities on site include leisure centres with gyms, regular public transport, hotel chains, restaurants, cinemas, shops and child-care facilities.

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

Liverpool2 Dock

Cost £300 million to double ports capacity to 1.5 million containers a year.

Boosting the economy in the north west and reduce amount of freight traffic on roads.

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.