

The Changing Economic World

The level of development is different in every country this is called the global development gap.

The 3 types of countries are defined as:

Development means ...

Quality of life is...

Measuring Development

HIC:

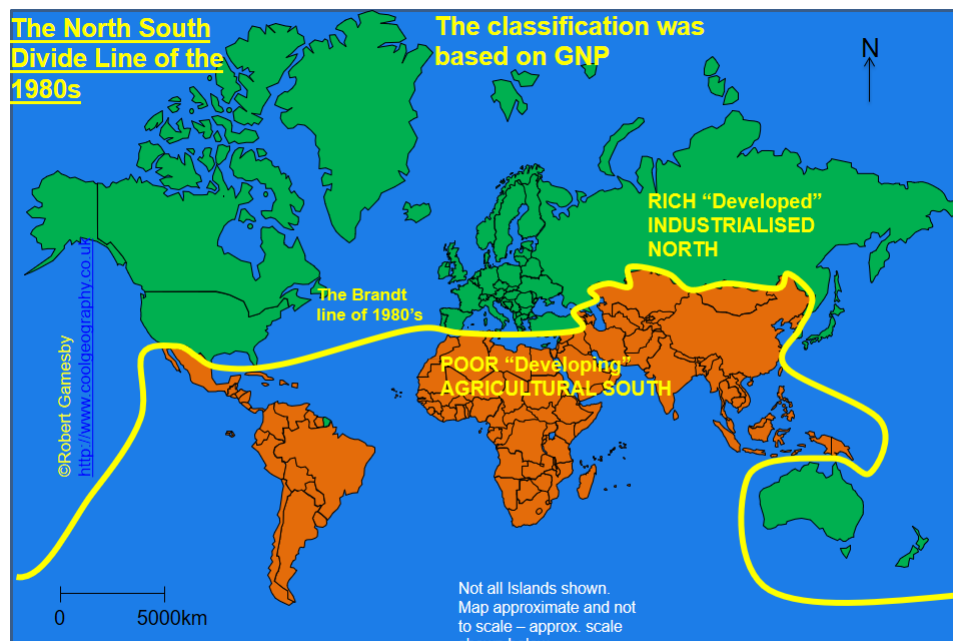
LIC:

NEE:

Indicator	Definition	Social or economic	STRENGTHS of the measure to show development	LIMITATIONS of the measure to show development
GNI per head	Gross national income is a measure of the country's wealth			
Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure that considers life expectancy, GNI and an education index to give a value between 0 and 1, 1 being the most developed.			
People per doctor	How many people there are for every doctor in a country or place			
Literacy rate	What percentage of the country is able to read and write as adults			
Access to safe water	What percentage of people have access to sanitary and safe water that is free from bacteria and parasites			
Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live to at birth			

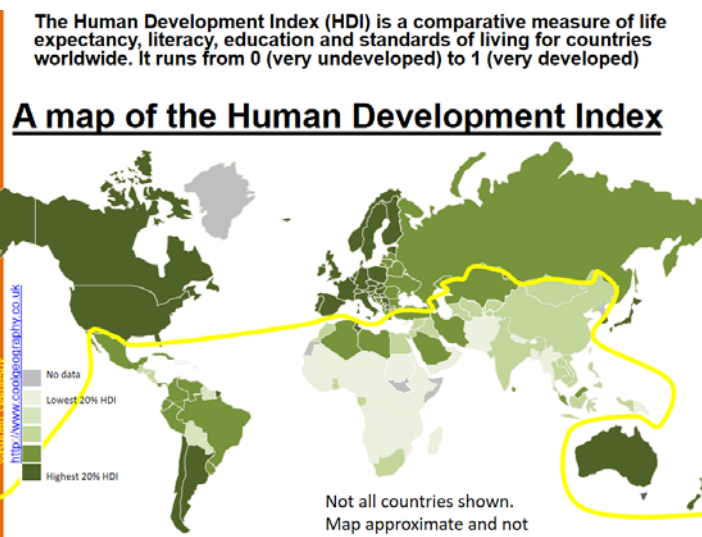
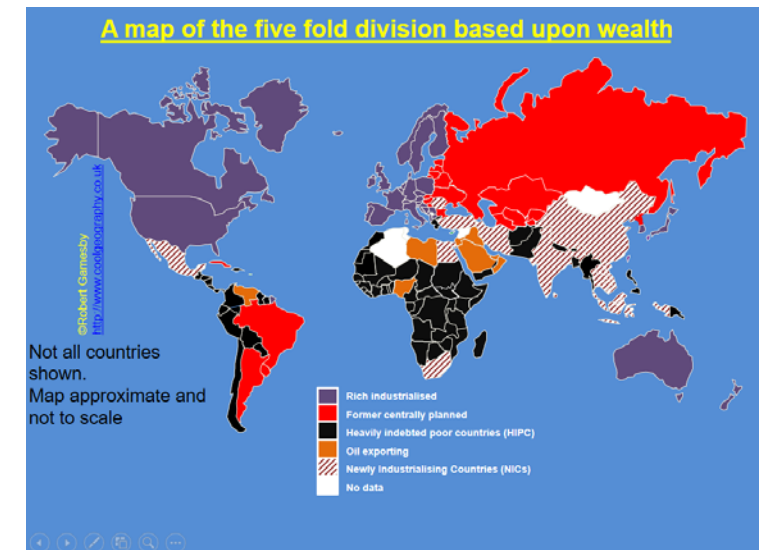
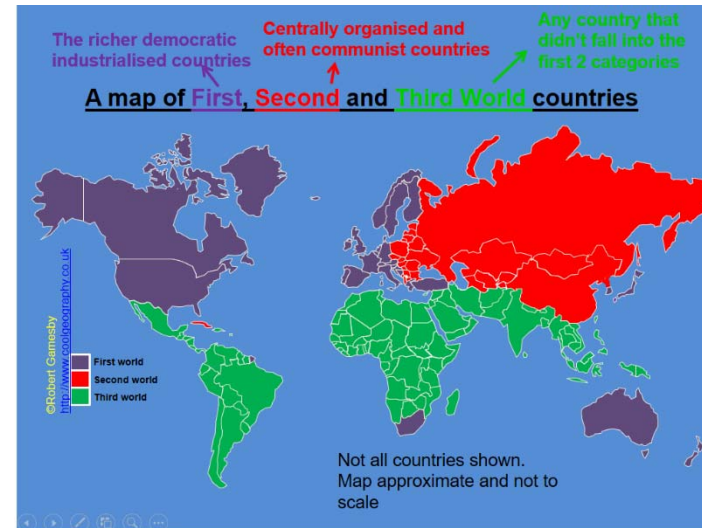
Different ways of classifying the world

Around the maps annotate the +/- of using them to assess development.



Is this accurate still?

Why is it unfair? Think about development since and variations of development.



How can the following affect a country's development?

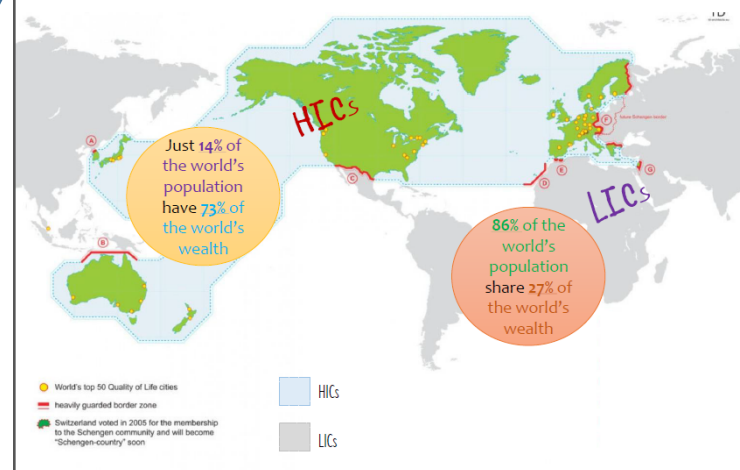
Physical factors

The Factors influencing the rate and level of development

Historical/Political factors

Economic factors

UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT = DISPARITIES IN 1) WEALTH AND 2) HEALTH



How does the map show global disparities in wealth?

How can this uneven development lead to international migration?

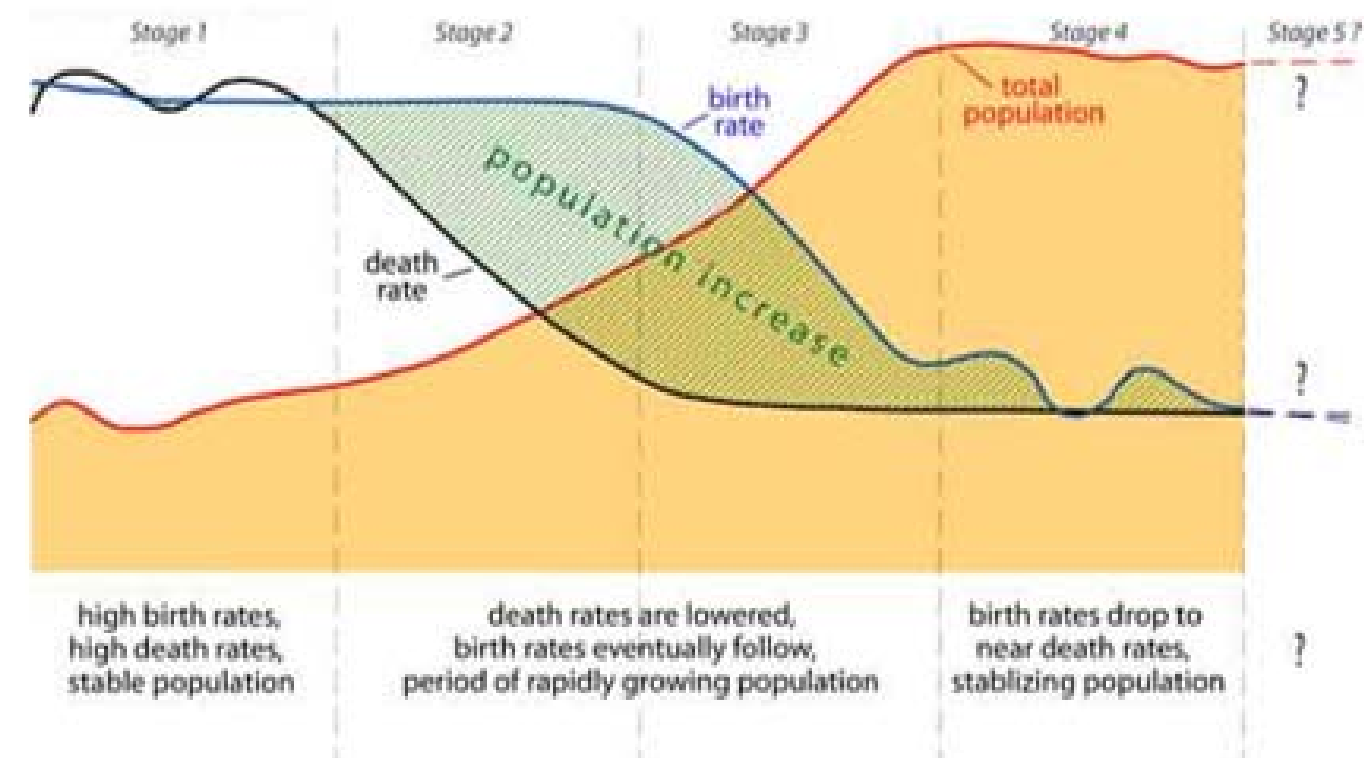
Economic migrant

Refugee

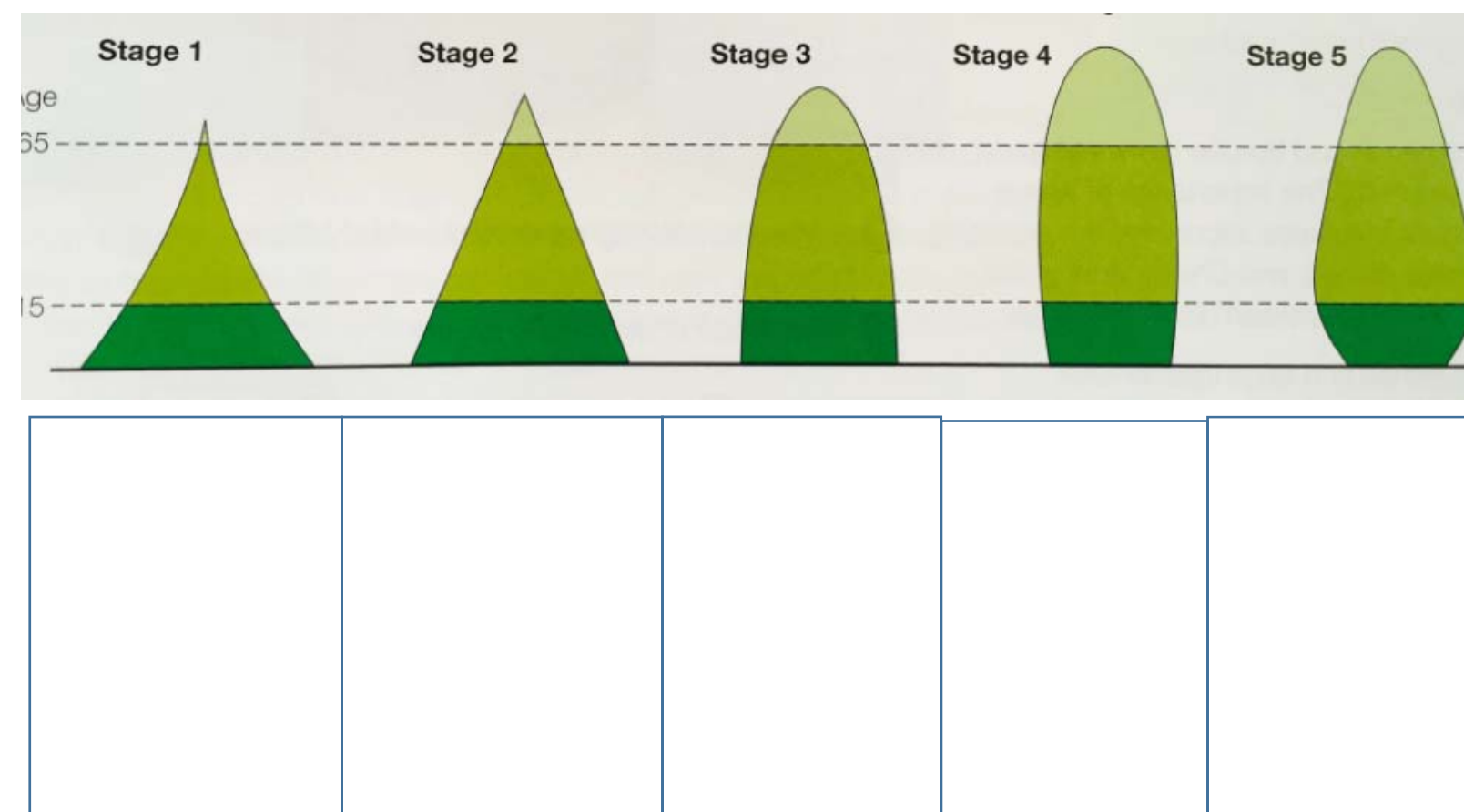
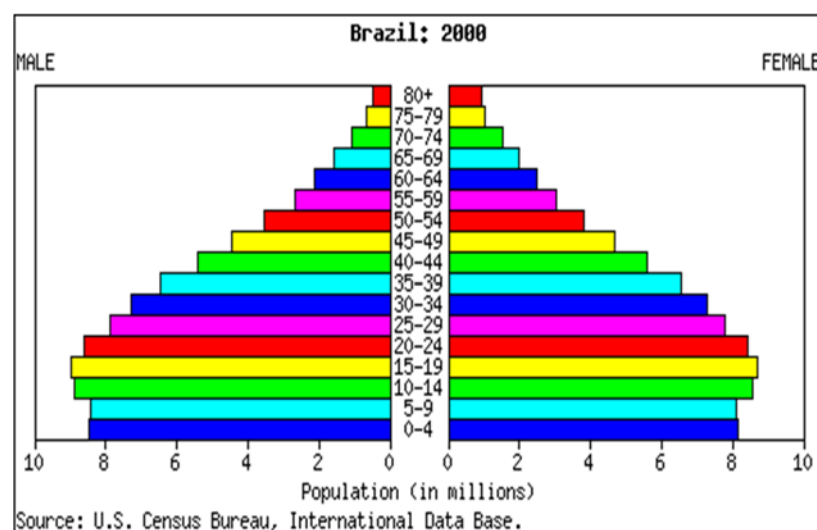
What is the DTM?

How is it linked to development?

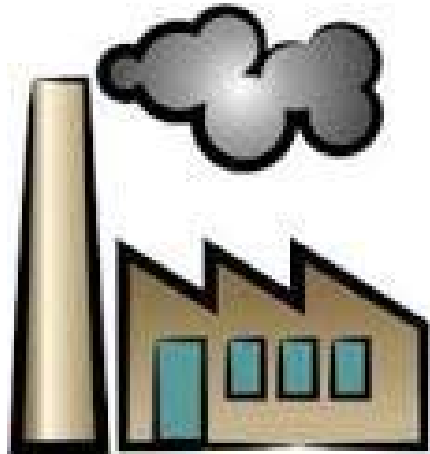
What are the features we look at when we read population pyramids?



How can population pyramids be linked to the DTM?



How can we reduce the development gap?



TNCs invest in LICs and NEEs

TNCs enable Foreign direct investment (FDI) and multiplier effect to happen.

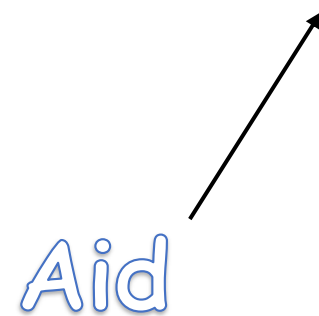


This involves...

This involves...

What are the different types of Aid?

Aid



Goat aid (Appropriate Aid) - Sustainable

What is goat aid?

How does this help families in African countries?

How is this type of aid sustainable?
(SEE)

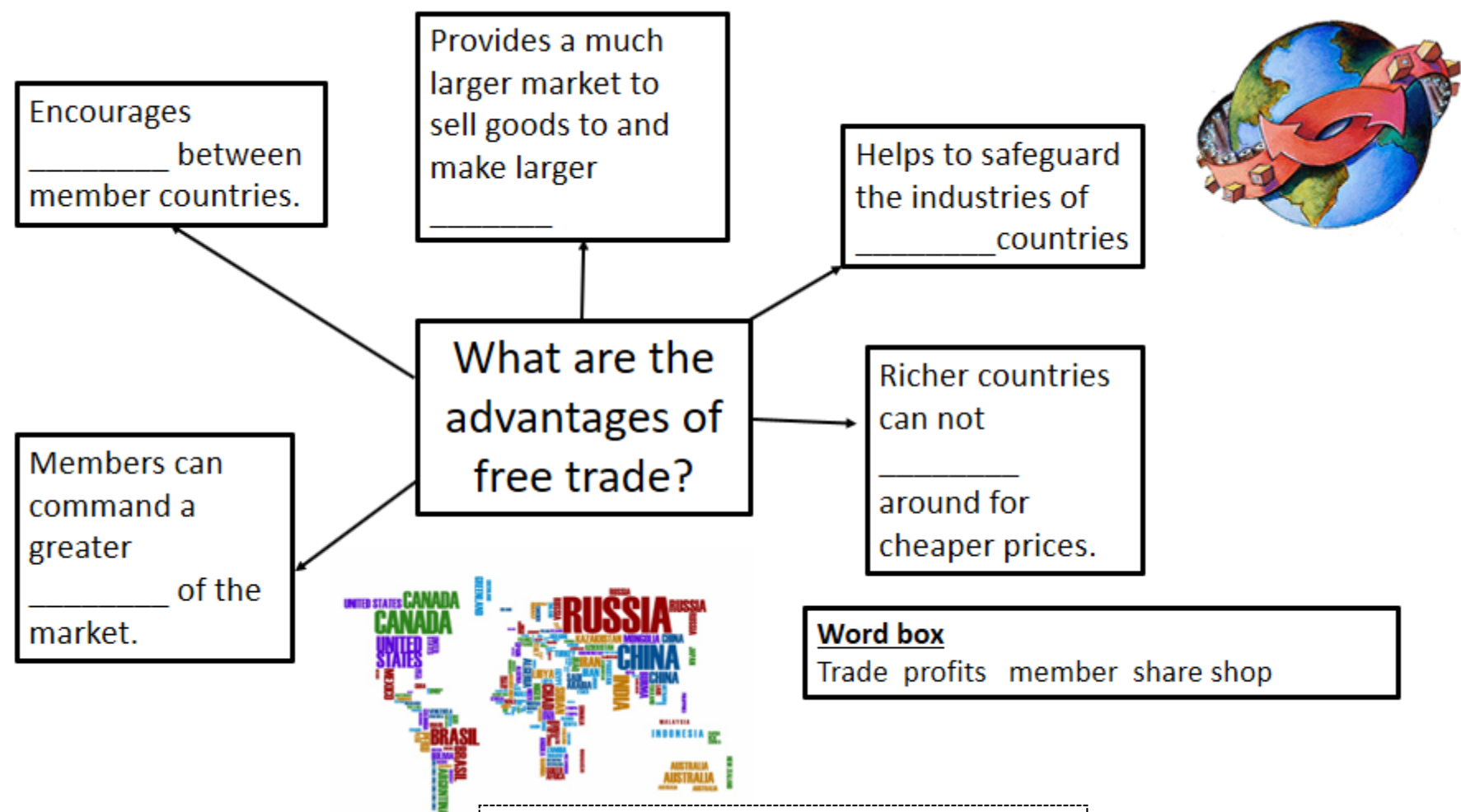
Why can it be controversial?

Free trade and Fair trade

What is Free trade?

What is Fair trade?

What are the disadvantages of Fair trade?



Who benefits from it?

The Farmer	Retailer	Consumer

Debt relief

1) What did the G8 agree at their meeting in 2005?

2) Give one of the conditions of this agreement and explain

How have poor countries built up debt?

Many of the World's poorest countries built up debt in the 1970s and 80s. This led to a debt crisis, many poor countries borrowed money to develop their economies by investing in industry, manufacturing and infrastructure. The highly indebted poor countries (HIPCs) are the 39 countries with the highest levels of poverty and debt.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of debt relief?

Case study - Tourism helping to reduce the development gap in Jamaica

What is the state of Jamaica's economy?



What are the human and physical features that attract tourists?

How has tourism contributed to Jamaica's development? – colour coding task



	Key
Advantage	+
Disadvantage	-
Economy	
Employment	
Infrastructure	
Quality of life	
The environment	

In 2014 tourism contributed to 24% of Jamaica's GDP

Income from tourism is US\$2 billion each year. Taxes paid to government contribute further to the development of the country.

Tourism in Jamaica provides income for people so that the local economy can improve further

Roads and airports have been slower to develop meaning that some parts of the island are isolated.

New port and cruise lines facilities have been built on the island.

Tourism in Jamaica provides 200,000 people with jobs in the tourist industry

The annual 1.1. million cruise passengers only spend an average US \$70 per day compared with \$120 per day spent by other visitors

In the northern tourist areas, wealthy Jamaicans live in high quality housing with a high standard of living. These areas have benefited from tourism.

Large numbers of people live in poor housing with limited food supply and inadequate supply of fresh water.

Community and eco-tourism is expanding in more isolated regions with people running small-scale guest houses or acting as guides

Tourism has caused environmental problems such as path erosion, excessive waste and harmful emissions

How does more money from tourism help the country to develop?

Case study - Nigeria - a country undergoing RAPID economic development

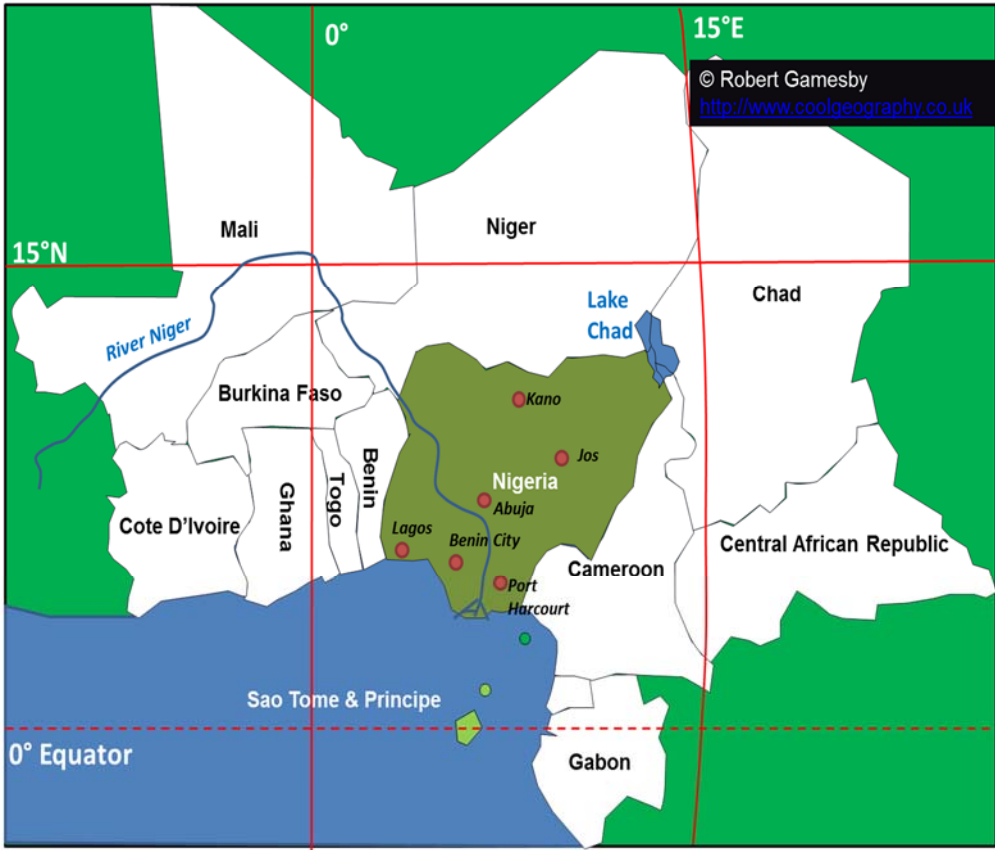
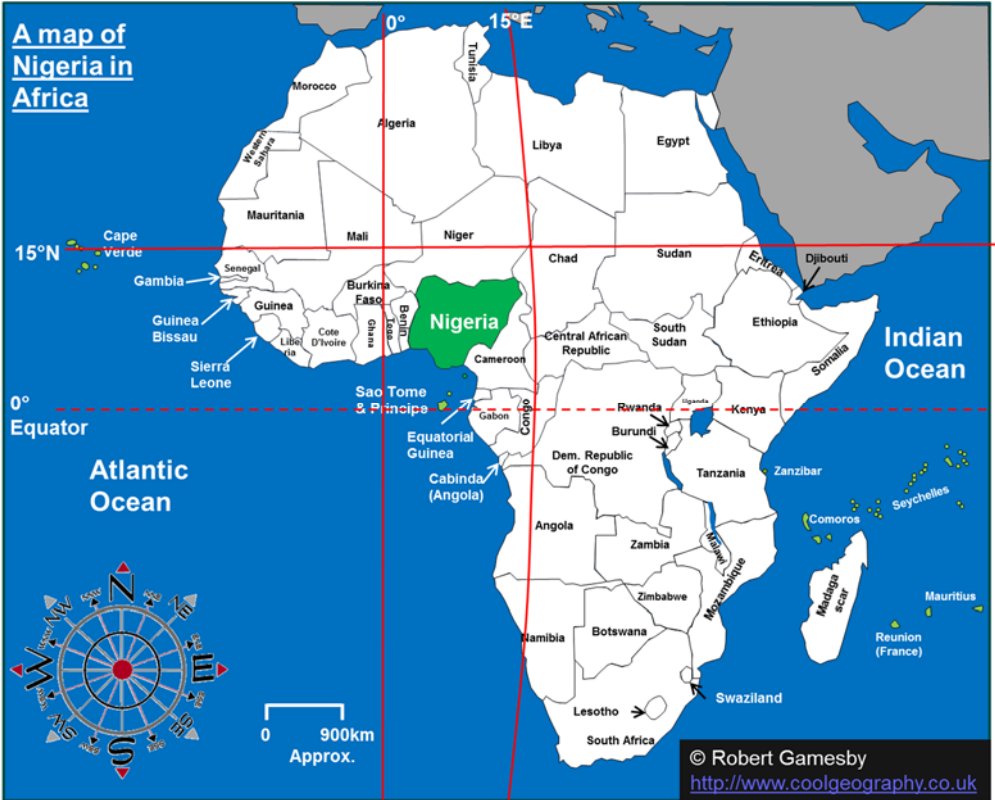
About Nigeria

How is Nigeria changing its political place in the world?
How will this help them become a global superpower?

	% Share of GDP 1975	% Share of GDP 2014	% Workforce 1999
Primary	68.9	20.6	70
Secondary	10.4	25.6	10
Tertiary	20.7	53.8	20

Describe the changes in the economic structure of Nigeria between 1975 and 2014. Suggest possible reasons for this change.

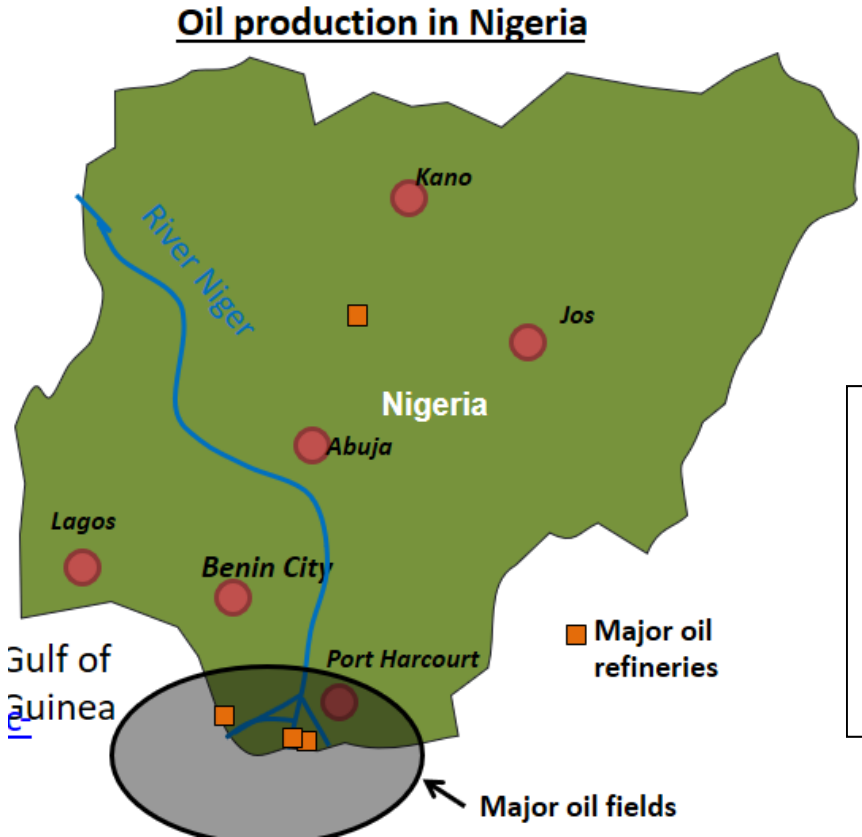
Why does the % of workforce not match the % share of GDP in 2014



Shell - a TNC in Nigeria



Are Shell good for Nigeria or not?



Advantages	Disadvantages
Employment?	Oil spills?
Industry % change?	Ogani people?

Nigeria's relationships with other countries

What was the relationship like between Nigeria and Britain like in the past?

How have Nigeria's trade relationships changed?

What influence does China now have on Nigeria? Is this positive?

International aid in Nigeria



Development area	Indicator	How successful?(2013-2014
Governance	Number of people voting in Nigeria's national elections.	40 million people voted in the 2011 election, 5 million more than in the last election
Wealth creation	Number of poor people whose income increase by between 15% and 50% due to DFID projects.	515,708 poor people with incomes raised above 15% estimated 98,000 women.
	Number of people with access to formal financial services.	10m more people have access of which 4.1m are women.
Health	Number of births delivered with skilled health personnel in targeted sites in northern Nigeria over Operational Plan period.*	500,000 delivered
	Number of insecticide treated malaria nets distributed with DFID support.	10 million nets given out
Education	Number of additional children receiving education in Nigeria.	481,000 additional children (48% girls)
Water and sanitation	Number of people using safer water and living in open-defecation free villages as a result of DFID support.	5.5 million (50% girls and women)
Poverty and vulnerability	Number of pregnant women and under five children reached by DFID supported nutrition programmes in northern Nigeria.	4.3 million women and pregnant mothers

Overall, summarise how aid has affected the quality of life of people in Nigeria.

Economic futures in the UK

Deindustrialisation

Government Policy

Causes and reasons
for the changes in
the UK

Globalisation

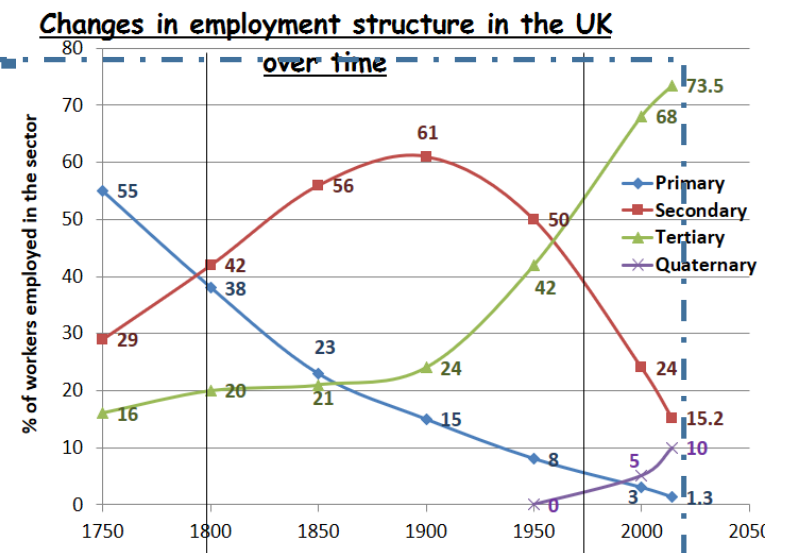
Describe the patterns on the graph,
what happens to each of the 4 lines
over time?

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Quaternary



The Impact of industry on the environment

Key idea to consider - land area soil atmosphere water wildlife

How can the industries shown in Teesside impact upon the physical environment?



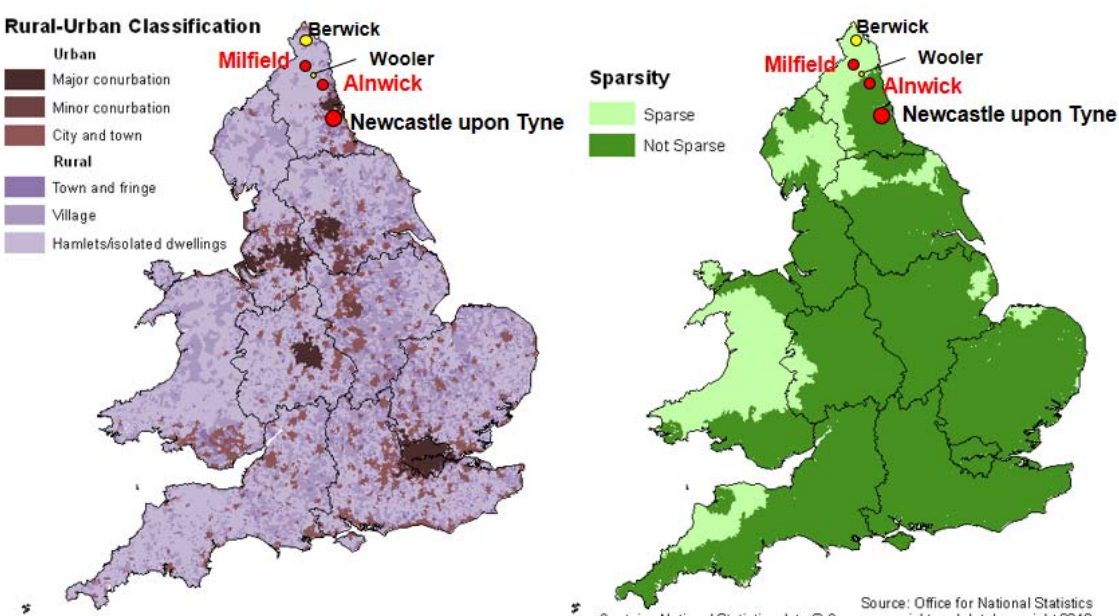
How can the industries shown in Cambridge reduce the impact upon the physical environment?



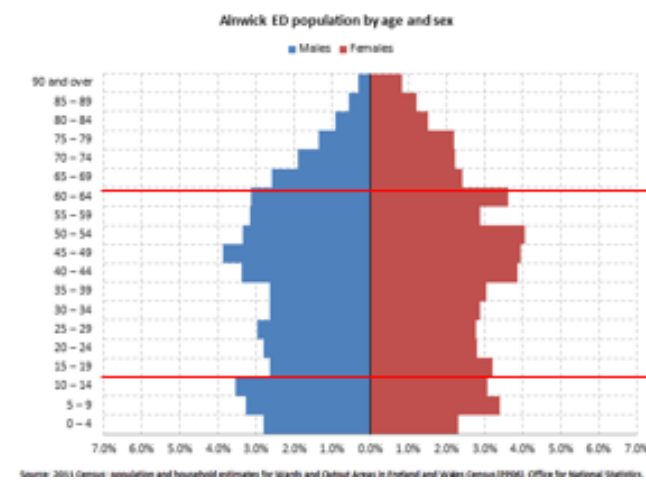
Social and economic changes in the UK's rural landscape

Population growth in Alnwick and population decline in Milfield:

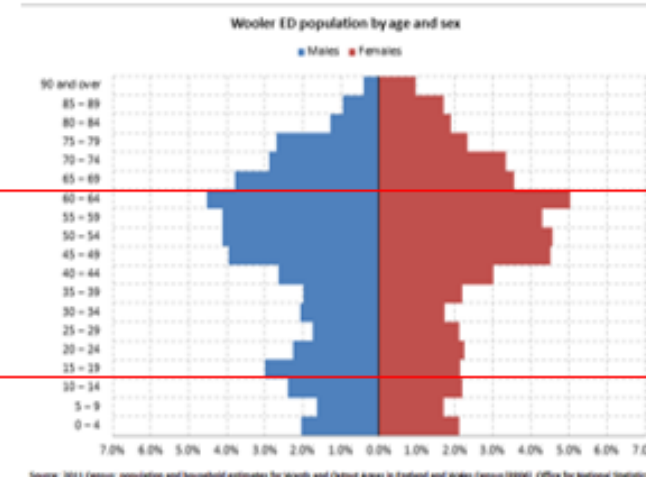
What would the ECONOMIC and SOCIAL consequences of these population structures be?



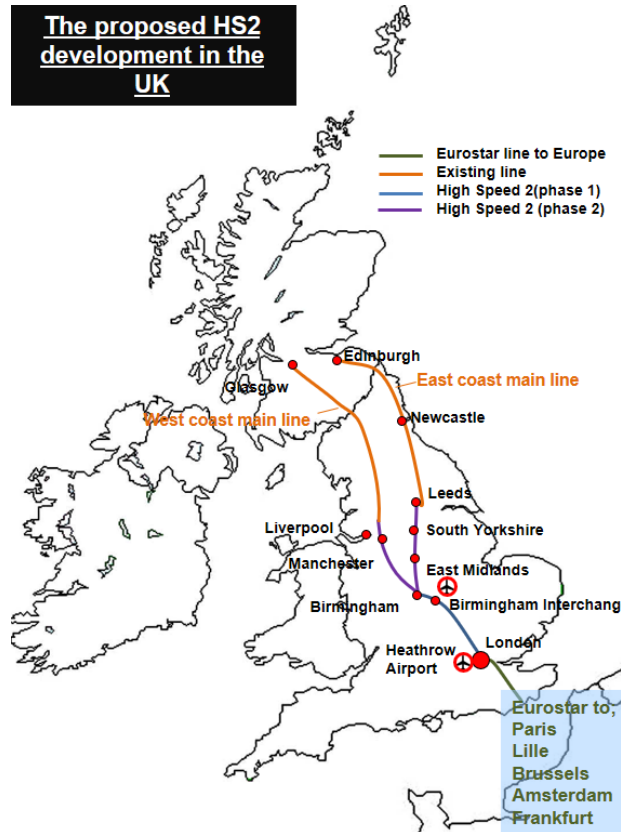
Population growth – ALNWICK
Grew from 7,800 in 2001 to 8,100 in 2011



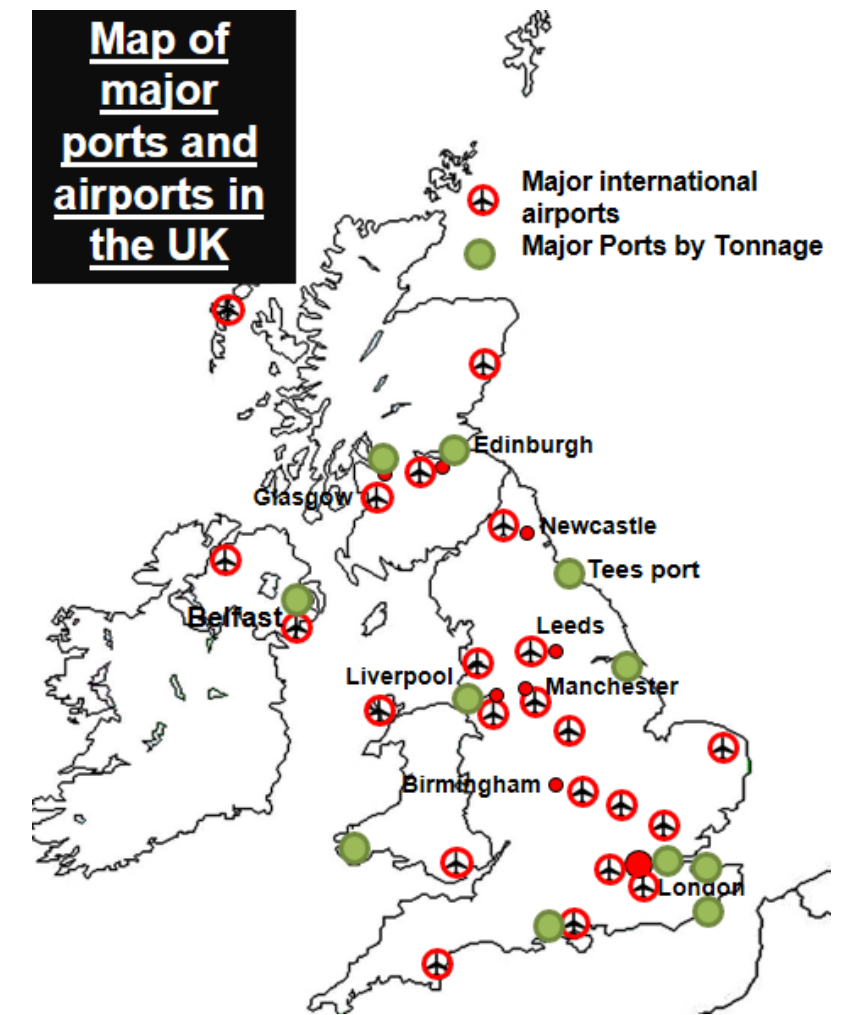
Population decline - Milfield village in Wooler census ward
315 people in 2011



The UK - Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity



FOR



Describe how well connected the UK is to the rest of the world in terms of its ports and airports

AGAINST

The North-South divide in the UK



Is there a North South Divide across the UK?

Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences and reduce the N/S divide:

Devolving more powers

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their own devolved governments, and some powers are being devolved to local councils in England too.

Creating Enterprise Zones (44 currently)

These areas offer companies a range of benefits if they locate there, including:

- Reduced taxes,
- Simpler planning rules,
- Financial benefits,
- Improved infrastructure (super-fast broadband).

The Northern Powerhouse

This is a plan to reduce inequalities between the north and the south by attracting investment into the north and improve transport links between northern cities. It has been criticised for being more of a concept than an actual plan.

Are these good for reducing inequalities?

Impacts of industry on the physical environment

An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable:

What impacts do cars have on the environment?

How can the car industry be more sustainable?

Which ways have been most successful in reducing environmental impacts?

The UK and the wider world

