

## Measuring Development

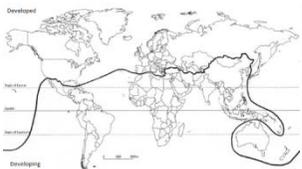
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

### 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.

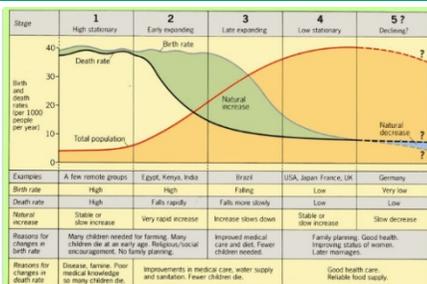
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

### Key terms

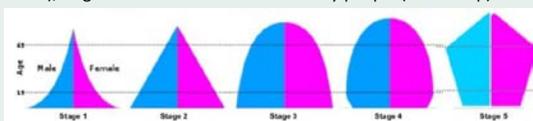
**Standard of Living** refers to the economic level of a person's daily life:  
**Quality of life** is a social measure of well being: Happiness & Health ☺

## 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.
- LIC's 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.

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## 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

Kenya is in East Africa and it attracts tourist for it's Safaris, tribal culture and warm climate. Visa fees were cut by 50% in 2009 making it cheaper to visit and tourist numbers doubled between 1995 and 2011.

#### Positive Impacts

- Tourism contributes 12% to Kenya's GDP.
- 600,000 people employed by tourism
- 10% of people in Kenya employed by tourism.
- 24 national parks charge entry fees to tourists – this money goes towards sustaining the parks.
- Since 2000 Kenya's HDI score increased from 0.45 to 0.55.

#### Negative Impacts

- Only a small amount of the income from tourism goes to locals, the rest goes back to HIC through TNC tourism companies like Thompsons.
- Some Maasai tribes people forced off their land to create the national parks.
- Tourism numbers (1.8 million in 2011) damage the environment e.g. safari vehicles damaging vegetation and disturbing wildlife.

### 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 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest.
- 12 million people and 700,000 freight lorries travel from Dover a year.



### Air

- Heathrow is the UK's busiest airport with 1 plane taking off every 45 seconds.
- 300,000 people are employed in UK aviation.
- As well as large international airports small centres e.g. Cambridge airfield allow internal flights.



### Roads

- The first motorway the UK was opened in 1958.
- By 2008 there were 2,200 miles of motorways allowing rapid movement around the country.
- The A1 is the longest road in the UK and connects London and the north-east.



### UK Global Links

#### Political



#### Commonwealth

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

#### EU

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

#### Other links

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

#### Trade



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

#### Transport

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

#### Culture



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

#### Technology

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

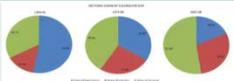


History and Background

- India is a NEE and is rapidly developing.
- It has the second largest population in the world.
- India was a British colony until 1947 and now has its own democratic government,
- There are large inequalities between the poor and the wealthy.
- Most people are poor in India and 20% of people live in poverty.
- The adult literacy rate is below 70%
- It exports goods and services across the world.



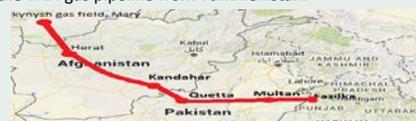
Changes in Employment Structure



Primary sector (e.g. agriculture): 50% of people work in the primary sector and this is worth 17% of the country's GDP.  
 Secondary sector (e.g. manufacturing): Employs 22% of the population of India. These industries are causing economic growth as they provide India with goods to export and give people full time employment.  
 Tertiary and quaternary have become a much bigger part of the economy and 29% of people work in these sectors. Tertiary and quaternary provide the most GDP for India.

Relationship with the world

India's role in global politics has increased in recent years and global trade has grown.  
 India has reduced its barriers to trade encouraging foreign direct investment.  
 Trade with foreign business has increased, particularly the service sector office jobs industry. E.G. Phone operators.  
 India is working on trading with its neighbours. One example is the TAPI gas pipeline from Turkmenistan.



TNCs in India: Unilever - one of the world's largest food and consumer goods manufacturers

Advantages: Employs 16,000 people  
 Income from Unilever means more tax for India. Unilever had global sales of over \$4.5 billion last year.  
 Unilever runs Project Shakti which helps women in rural India. These women become entrepreneurs by giving them loans and products to supply. There are 45,000 women currently in the scheme.  
 Unilever run hygiene programs and provided sanitation to 15 million people (this also helps sales).

Disadvantages: Some profits leave to The Netherlands and England as Unilever is a TNC.  
 Unilever caused environmental problems and contaminated Kodaikanal with mercury. This caused local people health problems such as brain damage. Unilever did eventually clean up the mercury however locals and environmental groups remain unhappy.  
 TNC's like Unilever take advantage of government incentives to locate there. Unilever have been accused of closing factories in Dharwad and Mumbai once tax breaks ended.

Aid to India

-Short term: After earthquake in 2001 the UK sent £10 million and a rescue team, **helps short term but not long term**  
 -Long term: India received £200 million a year from UK until 2015 to tackle poverty. **Corruption means this doesn't reach poorest.**  
 -Top down aid: Government receives aid and decides how to spend it e.g. building dams. **Improves economy, not always poverty.**  
 -Bottom up aid: Money given to local people e.g. to build wells. WaterAid trains villagers to maintain hand pumps. **Can have large impact – schemes are supported by locals and health, skills and income improve.**

Impacts of Economic Development in India

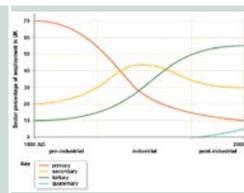
Quality of life

- **Positive** - There are more jobs in India and the daily wage has increased by 42 Rupees. This has given people more money to spend on improving their lives. E.g. securing access to clean water, a higher quality home and medical care.
- **Negative** - Some jobs in industry can be dangerous and have poor conditions e.g. coal mining. This can reduce quality of life.

The Environment

- India's energy consumption has increased meaning higher QoL, however burning fossil fuels led to Delhi being the most polluted city in the world.
- Acquiring resources lead to the destruction of habitats.
- More income means that people can afford to protect the environment – since 1990 India's forest cover has started to increase.

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 1000 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.

Land Rover – Wolverhampton

**The effect of Industry can be reduced.**  
 Jaguar Land Rover opened a new factory in Wolverhampton in 2014 and built the plant sustainably.  
 -It uses natural cooling and natural light to reduce energy use.  
 -Solar panels on the roof provide 30% of the energy needed in the factory.  
 -Almost all of the waste from the factory is being recycled.  
 -Rainwater from the roof is used in the factory reducing pressure on other water sources.



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.

Crossrail

The £14.8b project is currently under construction. The new underground Elizabeth Line will carry approximately 200 million passengers every year & increase central London's rail capacity by 10% when it opens in 2018. With 40 stations, Crossrail's route is 100km long. During construction, the project will create 55,000 jobs. Commuting times will reduce.

Roads

£6 billion will be invested in northern roads to reduce congestion e.g. A1 gets extra lane. 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.