

Measuring Development

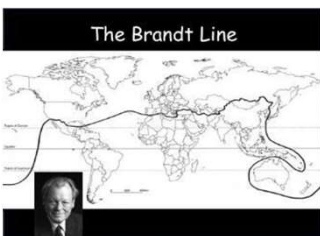
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

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



- A HIC has a GNI per capita of over ~\$12000
- A NEE has an economy that is rapidly progressing
- A LIC has a GNI per capita of below \$800

Many years ago, 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 However over time, countries in the south began to develop like Singapore and China and the line became outdated.

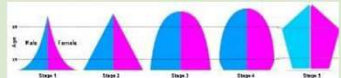
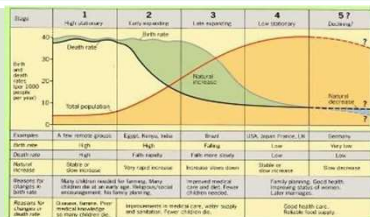
SoL/QoL

Standard of life refers to the **economic level** of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** looks at **social measures 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 to HICs.

Population pyramids/structures change over time too – from having a lot of babies and a wide bottom, to good healthcare and more elderly people



Factors Causing Uneven Development

Physical Environment



- Soil erosion, desertification, 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 its members.
- Primary products sold by LIC's 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.
- LIC's are unable to invest in good quality health care

History



- Colonialism: Many countries in Asia, S. 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.

Changing Economic World



Solutions to Uneven Development

TNCs

Aid

Industrial Development

Intermediate Technology

Fair Trade

Debt Relief

Microfinance

Tourism

Tourism in Jamaica

Background: Jamaica is in the West Indies (Caribbean). Its economy is based on agricultural products and some manufacturing. Tourism contributes 24% of GDP (total amount of income)

Attractions: Beach holidays with beautiful sandy beaches and clear seas in places like Montego Bay. Diving, Deep-sea fishing, adult only resorts, cultural heritage (food / Reggae music)

Positive Impacts:

- Tourism counts for 24% of Jamaica's GDP.
- 200,000 jobs are directly created by tourism.
- Cruise passengers spend \$70 a day whereas other visitors spend £120 a day
- New infrastructure / Better QoL.

Negative Impacts

- Environmental issues such as footpath erosion, waste and CO2 emissions
- Disparity of wealth, some people are still very poor in the non tourist parts
- Culture being taken over by tourist culture
- Pollution from hotels

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 Jamaica. (ECOTOURISM)

UK

Links

Ports

- UK port industry is the biggest in Europe due to our large coastline
- 120 ports in UK; Southampton is the biggest
- Liverpool2 newly constructed in on Mersey



Air

- Heathrow is the UK's busiest airport with 1 plane taking off every 45 secs
- 300000 people employed in UK aviation
- Heathrow is looking to expand a third runway



Roads

- 1st motorway in 1958
- By 2008 there were 2200 miles of motorways
- The A303 will become the South West Superhighway from London to Plymouth



UK Global Links

Commonwealth

- These are 53 states across the world that were part of our colonial history
- Many expats live there (Brits who live abroad)
- The Queen is head of state in 16 of these countries
- promotes democracy, good governance, human rights and economic development as the UK trades with its previous colonies

Politica



EU

- We joined the EU in 1979 and opted to leave in 2016.
- About 50% of exports and imports are to the EU
- It's now a bit confusing as we go through the Brexit process about what will happen to EU laws that we have.
- 49.6% of the UK's exports went to EU countries, and 50.4% 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.

Trade



Transpor



Culture



Technology



- 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 (good seeing as we're not the 4th biggest population!)
- Eurotunnel links our island to Europe
- English Language has helped us set up strong links
- Students abroad can sit British exams
- UK TV productions have a global audience
- We are a culture of immigration leading to a unique and multicultural society
- 90% of population has internet – very connected!
- We spend more online shopping than anywhere in Europe
- 18 million businesses run from home

Economic and Industrial Change in Nigeria

Regional & Global Importance

- Located in West Africa. Borders Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. Due south of the UK, just one hour ahead of GMT.
- One of fastest growing economies in Africa
- 2014 highest GDP in Africa and third largest manufacturing base
- Largest population of an African country (182 million)
- Land ownership disputes are widespread, yet one of highest farm outputs in Africa
- 70% employed in farming, most subsistent
- 'Nigeria is critical to Africa's development in the future' (Obama, 2014)
- 2014 21st largest economy in the world, by 2050 could be in the top 20.
- Predicted to have the highest GDP growth for 2010-15.
- Supplies 2.7% of global oil, 12th largest producer.
- Capital Lagos is thriving financial, commercial and cultural hub.
- Politically significant global player – fifth largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.

Political & Social Context

- UK granted Nigeria independence in 1960. Bitter power struggles, dictatorships and civil wars ensued.
- Only in 1999 did stable governance form.
- Elections in 2011 & 2015 were viewed as democratic.
- Multiethnic, multifaith country
- Yoruba (21%), Hausa (29%), Fulani (29%), Igbo (18%)
- Christianity and Islam practised widely
- Diversity is a strength and source of conflict
- Insurrection of Islamist fundamentalist group Boko Haram in the north has affected economy,

Political & Trading Links

- African Union – economic planning and peacekeeping group
- United Nations – global humanitarian and peacekeeping force.
- OPEC – Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Powerful group. Stabilises oil exports.
- **Crude oil.** 'Sweet oil', lower in sulphur. Higher quality than Middle Eastern oil. USA was highest importer, since shale gas discovered, India is now largest net importer.

TNCs in Nigeria: Shell

- A transnational corporation (TNC) is a large company that operates in several countries. TNCs locate in foreign/host countries (often LICs or NEEs) for: Tax incentives, laxer environmental laws, cheaper labour, access to a new market. **Shell are an Anglo-Dutch company. HQ in Holland**
- In 2008 and 2009 two large oil spills devastated livelihoods of thousands of farmers and fishermen living in the swamps around town of Bodo in Niger Delta.
- Leaks caused 11 million gallons of crude oil to spill over a 20km2 area
- In 2015 Shell agreed to pay £55 million compensation to individuals and to the community of Bodo. Largest compensation paid by a company to a local community.

Aid to Nigeria

Over 100 million people (60%) live on less than 1 US dollar a day. Birth rates are high. Infant mortality is high Life expectancy is low. The north east is particularly poverty stricken. Benefits and costs are associated with aid.

Impacts of Development in Nigeria

Social

High rural – urban migration has led to resource stress in urban areas. Also traffic congestion; Lagos is highly polluted. NE is very poor. Oil reserves have been misspent. A large factor is the level of corruption.

Environmental

5000 registered industrial plants. 10 000 illegal small scale industries
In Lagos many harmful pollutants run directly into open sewers. Some industries dispose of chemical waste inappropriately. Laws are lax.

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 and has changed into a post-industrial economy; with more tertiary and quaternary industries. Secondary manufacturing industries (like the steel around here) has moved to cheaper countries abroad (e.g. China).

An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable: **Torr Quarry Somerset** Limestone Quarry being restored to create wildlife lakes for recreation and water supply. 200 acres already replanted with grasses and trees. Regular monitoring of 'environmental footprint'. Rail transport minimises impact on local roads and villages

UK Post-Industrial Economy When manufacturing declines to be replaced by tertiary & quaternary sectors

Plymouth Science Park

- Excellent university links, providing facilities and graduates.
- Excellent transport links – Ferry to France / A38.
- Close to the hospital
- Excellent facilities. Meeting rooms, coffee shop, high speed broadband, a nursery, health club

A **science park** is a group of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses, located on a single site. Most of these are associated with universities, in order to use research facilities and employ skilled graduates. There are over 100 science parks located in the UK.



Langage Business Park

- Clustering provides opportunities for sharing ideas and knowledge.
- Cheaper land. More available space for expansion.
- Excellent transport links motorway access, rail and air. Less congestion.
- Attractive location with green areas and woodlands

A **business park** is an area of land that contains a cluster of different businesses, often located on the edges of towns and cities. This is because land is cheaper there, and more land is available



Rural Changes

Britain is experiencing **counter-urbanisation** where people move to the countryside in search of a better quality of life away from pollution and overcrowding.

This causes commuter villages (e.g. South Cambridgeshire): people live close to their work but drive there by car. This can lead to benefits for the villages or drawbacks:

Growth; South Cambridgeshire

Increased traffic on roads. High petrol prices. Gentrification of villages and barns. Rising house prices forces locals out of the market.

Decline; Outer Hebrides

Limited services with schools facing closure. Ageing population. Brain drain. Scottish government will need to provide subsidies to prop up economy.

North South Divide

Some parts of the UK are easier to; build and farm due to the landscape but deindustrialisation hit the North worse This means that the South is growing with migrants looking for work

More unemployment in the North (9.9% in NE vs 4.4% in SE) links to poverty (2% higher in North). For every 12 jobs created in the South, only 1 is in the North. Average pay is £4k more in the South and you'll live on average 2.5 years longer!

