

## Measuring Development

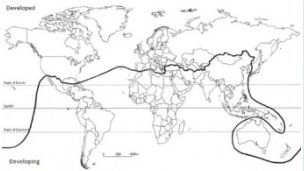
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

### 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.

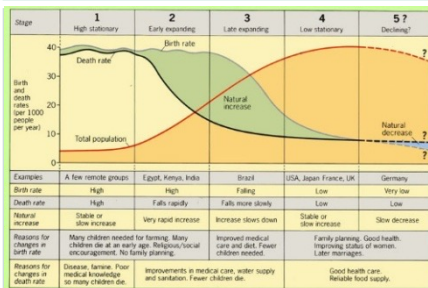
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

### Key terms

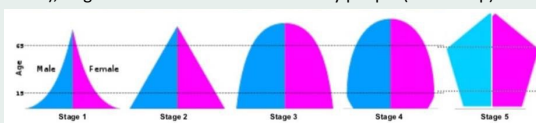
**Standard of living** refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

## 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.
- 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.

## Unit 2b



# Changing the 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 a low-income country in East Africa. Kenya's government is trying to boost tourism as a way of increasing its development. Tourism has increased from 0.9 million visitors per year in 1995 to 1.8 million in 2011.

Attractions: The country has a tribal culture and safari wildlife. The climate is also warm and there is beautiful unspoilt scenery. Visa fees for adults were cut by 50% in 2009, along with them being scrapped for children, to make it cheaper to visit the country.

### Positive Impacts

- Tourism contributes to 12% of Kenya's GDP which can be spent on development.
- Nearly 600,000 people (10% of all employment) are directly or indirectly employed by the tourist industry.
- Since 2000, Human Development Index has increased from 0.45 to 0.55.

### Negative Impacts

- Only a small proportion of the money earned goes to locals, as the rest goes to big companies – therefore doesn't help close the development gap.
- Some Maasi tribespeople were forced off their land to create national parks.
- Tourist vehicles can damage the environment.

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



## 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.



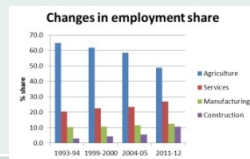
History and Landscape



- India is a rapidly developing New Emerging Economy in Southern Asia. It has the second largest population in the world (approx.. 1.3 billion) and is still growing.
- India was a British colony until 1947, but was has its own democratically elected government.
- India has a medium level of development (HDI – 0.61). There are large inequalities – some people are very wealthy, but the majority are poor, and over 20% of the population live in poverty. Education is improving, but the adult literacy rate is still less than 70%.
- India exports services and manufactured goods across the world.



Changes in Employment Structure



- A large number of people in rural areas are still employed in the primary sector, although this sector is continuing to decrease.
- Secondary industry contributes greatly to the country's GNI.
- Increased investment in infrastructure has encouraged tourism and manufacturing, along with increases in service and construction.

Industry

India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world and generates more than \$2 trillion per year.

- Primary – 50% of the working population is employed in agriculture, but it is becoming a smaller part. It makes up only 17% of its GDP.
- Secondary – It has grown to employ 22% of the workforce. Secondary industries are stimulating economic development. They provide reliable jobs and selling manufactured goods overseas can bring more income in than selling raw materials.
- Tertiary – Has become a much larger part of the economy, employing 29% of the workforce. Lots of this is due to growth in ICT firms and supplying services for foreign companies, such as customer services. It contributes to most of India's GDP – 53% of it.

TNCs in India: Unilever

- Many TNCs operate in India, including Unilever – one of the world's biggest food and consumer goods manufacturers. Hindustan Unilever Limited is its Indian division.
- TNCs can help economic development by increasing the amount of manufacturing industry and they can bring great benefits to the countries they operate in, but they also have disadvantages.

Social issues:

- Poor working conditions can sometimes arise when regulations are followed.

Economic issues:

- TNCs may move around India to take advantage of local government settings – therefore closing factories.
- Some profits leave India.

Environmental issues:

- Waste disposal - chemicals buried underground leak into water courses and can cause environmental damage and create health problems.



Aid to India

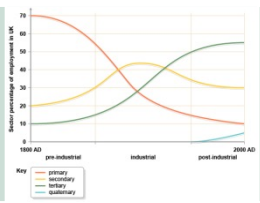
- Short-term Aid – Intended to cope with emergencies and comes from foreign governments and non-governmental organisations (NGO's). The UK sent £10m, a rescue team and 1200 tents to India after an earthquake in 2001.
- Long-term Aid – Intended to help India to be more developed eg India received over £200m each year from the UK to tackle poverty. This can not always be positive as can result in corruption and does not always reach the poorest people.
- 'Top-down' Aid – An organisation or government receives the aid and decides where it should be spent, eg large infrastructure projects like dams and irrigation schemes.
- 'Bottom-up' Aid – Money is given directly to local people eg Water Aid trains local people to maintain village hand pumps in rural India.

Impacts of Development in India

- It has improved the quality of life as there are more available and daily wages has increased by about 42 Rupees a day (46p). This means that people have more money to improve their life.
- Development can also impact a country as a demand for resources can lead to destruction of habitats, but there the increased income can mean people can afford to protect the environment.

Year	Life Expectancy	GNI per Capita	Fertility Rate
1980	54	560	4.8
2016	68	6,690	2.4

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.

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.

Toyota, Burnaston

1.5 million cars are manufactured in the UK by 7 large TNCs. Toyota are attempting to become more sustainable in a number of ways.

- They have installed 17,000 solar panels and introduced more efficient practices. They aim to reach zero carbon emissions at the plant by 2050.
- They are reducing water use, using rainwater harvesting methods and ensuring that all water used is purified before being returned to 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 HS3 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.