

## 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.

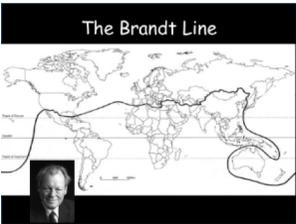
### Development Indicators

GNI	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.
HDI	A chemical reaction that dissolves rocks.
Infant mortality	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.
Literacy rate	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.

**You need to know the advantages and disadvantages of each of these**

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 However over time, countries in the south began to develop like Singapore and China and the line became outdated.

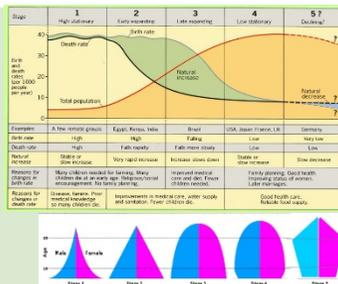
### SoL/QoL

**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.

### Ports

- UK port industry is the biggest in Europe due to our large coastline
- 120 ports in UK; Teesport is the 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest
- Teesport handles 5000 vessels each year



### Air

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



### Roads

- 1<sup>st</sup> motorway in 1958
- By 2008 there were 2200 miles of motorways
- The A1 is the longest road in the UK and connects Teesside
- The A19 is getting improved



## UK Global Links

## Unit 2b

# Changing Economic World



### Solutions to Uneven Development

TNCs	Aid
Industrial Development	Intermediate Technology
Fair Trade	Debt Relief
Microfinance	Tourism

### Tourism in Kenya

**Background:** Kenya is in East Africa. It has 333 miles of coastline on the Indian Ocean. It has a GNI per capita of \$760.

**Attractions:** The Big 5 animals for safaris, Mt Kenya, Mombasa coast for white, sandy beaches and coral reefs Hot climate. Cultural tours of the Masai Mara tribe and hot air balloon rides over the savannah

### Positive Impacts:

Economic – earns \$500mill/year. 11% of people employed in tourism. Better roads and infrastructure. Social – understanding of cultural ideas. Can invest money in healthcare and education. Environmental – Educate on how to look after environment. Ecotourism.

### Negative Impacts

Economic – only 15% of profits stays in the country; the rest goes to HICs. The jobs are seasonal. Social – local people can be offended by dress ware that's considered inappropriate. Most people visit the south so the north isn't benefiting. Environmental – wildlife can be disturbed affecting breeding. Increased air pollution. Soil erosion from jeeps.

### Ecotourism



Ecotourism, is a type of tourism which involves protecting the environment and the way of life of local people. E.g. Tsavo National Park. People camp, they stick to roads and don't get close to the animals.

### Political



### 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

### 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.

### Trade



- 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.

### 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 (good seeing as we're not the 4th biggest population!)
- Eurotunnel links our island to Europe

### Culture



- 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

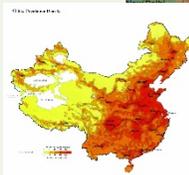
### Technology



- 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 China

### History and Landscape



- In 1949 China was one of the poorest countries in the world with ~90% of the population lived in the countryside and in poverty. The average life expectancy was 49 and you'd have 5 children.
- 1979 opened up borders and Coca-Cola was one of the first companies to set up a joint venture in China.
- It has some very inaccessible areas including the 4000m high Tibetan plateau and 2 deserts! This means the population is concentrated near the rivers in the East and the coast.
- China has an ageing population and a gender imbalance following its 1 child policy.

## 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).

The employment structure for Teesside has changed in the last 50 years due to the loss of employment in iron, steel and chemical industries as companies such as SSI in Redcar close. In the 1970's, approximately 50% of people in Teesside were employed in manufacturing. In 2008, just 10% of jobs were based in manufacturing, which has mostly been due to industry closures.

### Changing Economic and Industrial Teesside

#### Science Parks; Wilson Centre

- Wilson Centre** was opened in 1975 in Redcar and had £200 mill of government investment.
- Over 60 companies, ranging from TNCs to start-ups, are located at the Centre and it's 70% filled.
- It has strong links with Teesside Uni in terms of employment.

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.



#### Political Changes

- China joined the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2001 and that reduced barriers to trade.
- China is an original member of the UN and is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council who safeguard world peace.
- The EU is by far the largest trading partner of China, and China is the second largest trading partner of the EU. The EU's investment in China continues to grow.
- Treaty of Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation.



#### Manufacturing and Economy

- China is 'the workshop of the world'.
- ~80% of China's exports are manufactured goods - textiles and electronic equipment. It is the #1 producer of computers.
- 3/5 of the world's busiest ports are in China
- China has low production costs and cheap labour
- There's a lot of people in china to buy goods there – never mind exporting them. This means more money for the government and they've invested in education, healthcare and infrastructure (China has enough tarmacked roads to loop the world x16!)

#### Business Parks; Belasis Business Park

- Belasis Business Park was built in the 1990s is 1 mile from the A19 and from Billingham Town Centre. It is part of the Tees Valley Enterprise Zone.
- It's eco aware as waste heat and CO<sub>2</sub> is used to grow tomatoes on site.
- Rents are as low as £2/m<sup>2</sup> to try and attract businesses to the area.
- A lot of the businesses are chemical companies

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



#### TNCs in China: Apple

- Workers are cheaper in China than American ones would be. The apple Shenzen factory employs over 300,000 people and they get paid 30p/hr. Most workers live in dorms next to the factory, and get 3 meals a day.
- However, In 2006 it was reported that 200,000 workers who lived and worked in Shenzen factory were regularly working more than 60 hours a week for \$50 a month. Some workers also decided to sue Apple after complaining about being poisoned by a cleaner used to clean LCD screens.
- An investigation occurred in 2010 after 10 people committed suicide and the investigation shows that rules were broken on working hours and the safety of workers.



#### Aid to China

11.8% of people in China live on less than \$1.90 a day. Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan to China began in. This was following a history of violent and nasty wars between the 2 nations. It is an example of **bilateral aid**.

#### Impacts of Development in China

##### Social

High rural – urban migration has led to water stress in the north of China. Also traffic congestion; 5mill cars in Beijing alone!  
Very dense populations in the flat, accessible areas of the east means greenbelts no longer exist. HDI on the up

##### Environmental

Soil erosion and desertification in the north. Habitats being destroyed to build and farm  
10% of agricultural land is contaminated with heavy metals and 1/3 Yangtze river is too polluted to use!  
China emits 30% of the world's annual greenhouse gases due to coal - which has knock on health impacts.

#### 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. Stillington Village): people live close to their work but drive there by car. This can lead to benefits for the villages or drawbacks:

##### Growth; Stillington Village

Good links to Stockton and Durham is having 54 new houses built.  
A primary school, takeaway and football pitches have been built as a result, along with improved bus routes.

##### Decline; Lazenby Village

Limited services with the post office shutting down and the bus cancelled in 2012.  
It has an elderly population as young people leave to find employment.

#### 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!

