	What is development?	Val	riations in the level of	development	t		, Vin	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.		ds through LICs	per capita is low	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.		dvanced ountries merging eveloping cuntries our-income eveloping ountries		
Economic	This is progress in economic growth levels of industrialisation and use of	_		These countries are getting richer		The Control of	Service Control	
Social	This is an improvement in people's sliving. For example, clean water and		as their econom from the primar secondary indus exports leads to	y industry to t try. Greater	the			
<b>Environmental</b> This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.		gement and HICs		These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards		3000km		
	Measuring development		of living. These of spend money or			4:	A. S.	
These are used to co development.	ompare and understand a country's le	evel of \$_		s of uneven	develop	ment		
	Economic indictors examples	•	oment is globally unev			. ,		
Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and		ceania. Most NEEs are Africa. Remember, dev			*		
	quaternary industries.		eography	· Year	11 K	nowledg	je	
Gross Domestic This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.		C)II	Organiser – The Changing Economic					
				World	4			
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national in person, per year in US dollars.	ncome per	Physical fact	World ors affecting	-	levelopment		
	0 0	ncome per	Physical fact		-	development Natural Hazar	rds	
	person, per year in US dollars.	ie before • F		ors affecting	uneven d Ri Be		zards.	
Income per capita	person, per year in US dollars.  Social indicators examples  The number of children who di	ie before . N	Natural Resources uel sources such as oil dinerals and metals for	ors affecting	• Ri • Be ar	Natural Hazar sk of tectonic haz enefits from volca	zards. anic materia	
Income per capita Infant mortality	person, per year in US dollars.  Social indicators examples  The number of children who di reaching 1 per 1000 babies bound for the percentage of population of 15 who can read and write.  The average lifespan of someo	ie before rn. A over the age A	Natural Resources uel sources such as oil dinerals and metals for vailability for timber. ccess to safe water.  Climate	ors affecting fuel.	• Ri • Be ar • Fr	Natural Hazar isk of tectonic haz enefits from volca nd floodwater. requent hazards u edevelopment. Location/Terr	zards. anic materia undermines	
Income per capita Infant mortality Literacy rate	person, per year in US dollars.  Social indicators examples  The number of children who di reaching 1 per 1000 babies bootomen to be percentage of population of 15 who can read and write.	ie before rn.  over the age  ne born in  R	Natural Resources  uel sources such as oil  ninerals and metals for  vailability for timber.  ccess to safe water.  Climate  deliability of rainfall to  arming.	fuel.	Ri Ri Be ar Fr re  La	Natural Hazar isk of tectonic haze enefits from volca nd floodwater. requent hazards usedevelopment.  Location/Terra andlocked countrade difficulties.	zards. anic materia undermines ain	
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e.g. Tribes

e.g. Kenya

of a country.

#### Human factors affecting uneven development

#### Aid

#### Aid can help some countries develop **key projects** for infrastructure faster.

- Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads.
- Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established.

#### Trade

- Countries that export more than they import have a **trade surplus**. This can improve the national economy.
- Having good trade relationships.
- Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.

#### Education

- Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced.
- Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future.

#### Health

- Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases.
- People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy.
- More money on healthcare means less spent on development.

#### Politics

#### Corruption in local and

- national governments.
  The stability of the
  government can effect
  the country's ability to
  trade.
- Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure.

#### History

- Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries.
- Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

#### **Consequences of Uneven Development**

Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.

		lth	
w	ea	ıtn	

People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.

Health

Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.

Migration

e.g. Japan

e.g. UK

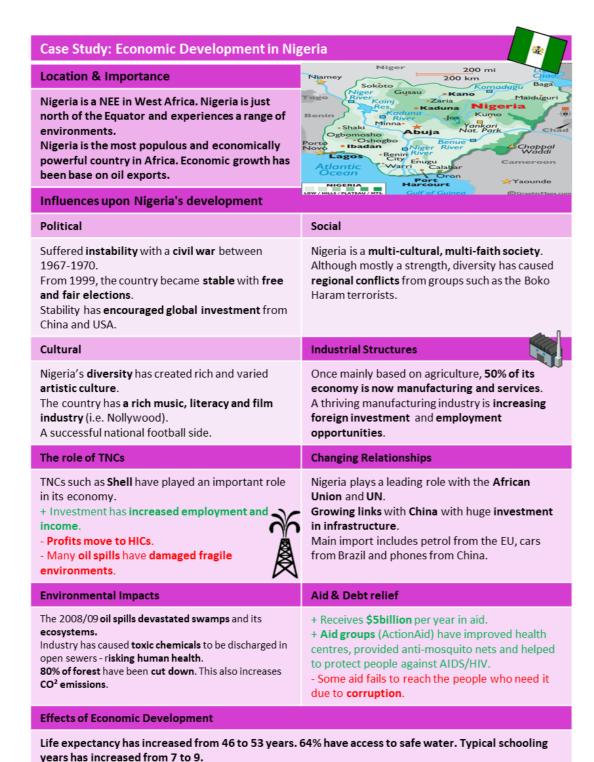
e.g. India

If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of page 45



#### **Activities**

- 1. To what extent is the HDI the most effective measure of development?
- 2. Use a range of development indicators to explain the difference between standard of living and quality of life.
- 3. Evaluate how far economic development can be linked to the DTM.
- 4. Compare the population structure of an LIC Or NEE with one of a HIC.
- 5. Explain the link between trade and the development gap.
- 6. How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth
- 7. How does uneven development cause international migration?
- 8. Hoe can industrial development reduce the development gap?
- 9. Explain why the use of aid must be sustainable if it is to be effective in raising a poor country's level of development. 10. How can debt relief help to improve the status of woman?



"Evaluate to what extent, economic development has improved the quality of people's lives in Nigeria" "Suggest how the UK benefits economically and politically from its membership from the commonwealth"

# Case Study: Economic Change in the UK UK in the Wider World The UK has one of the largest economies in the world. The UK has huge political, economic and cultural influences.

## and the Eurostar. Causes of Economic Change

The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance.

The UK has global transport links i.e. Heathrow

De-industrialisation and the **decline** of the UK's industrial base.

Globalisation has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower.
Government investing in supporting vital businesses.

The quaternary industry has increased, whilst secondary has decreased.

Numbers in **primary** and **tertiary industry** has **stayed** the **steady**.

Big increase in professional and technical jobs.

#### Developments of Science Parks

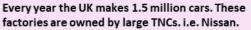
Science Parks are groups of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses on a single site.

- Access to transport routes.
- Highly educated workers.

loss of identity.

- Staff benefit from attractive working conditions.
- Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses.

#### CS: UK Car Industry



- 7% of energy used there factories is from wind energy.
- New cars are more energy efficient and lighter.
- Nissan produces electric and hybrid cars.

#### Change to a Rural Landscape

Social

Rising house prices have caused tensions in

villages.
Villages are **unpopulated** during the day causing

Resentment towards poor migrant communities.

#### Economic

**Lack of affordable housing** for local first time buyers.

Sales of farmland has increased rural unemployment.

Influx of poor migrants puts **pressures** on local services.

#### Improvements to Transport

A £15 billion 'Road Improvement Strategy'. This will involve 10 new roads and 1,600 extra lanes. £50 billion HS2 railway to improve connections between key UK cities.

£18 billion on Heathrow's controversial third runway.

UK has many **large ports** for importing and exporting goods.

#### UK North/South Divide

- Wages are lower in the North.
- Health is **better** in the South.
- Education is worse in the North.
- + The government is aiming to support a **Northern Powerhouse** project to resolve regional differences
- + More **devolving of powers** to disadvantaged regions. **Page 48**



#### Resource Challenges Resources are things that humans require for life or to make our lives easier. Humans are becoming increasingly dependent on exploiting these resources, and as a result they are in high demand. Significance of Water Resources such as food, energy and water are what is needed for basic human development. WATER FOOD ENERGY Without enough A good supply of People need a supply energy is needed for nutritious food. of clean and safe people can become a basic standard of water for drinking, malnourished. This living. People need cooking and washing. can make them ill. light and heat for Water is also needed This can prevent cooking or to stay for food, clothes and people working or warm. It is also other products. needed for industry. receiving education.

#### Demand outstripping supply

The demand for resources like food, water and energy is rising so quickly that supply cannot always keep up. Importantly, access to these resources vary dramatically in different locations

#### 1. Population Growth

- Currently the global population is 7.3 billion.
- Global population has risen exponentially this century.
- Global population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050. With more people, the
- demand for food, water, energy, jobs and space will increase.

#### water is required for food production as diets improve. Resource Reliance Graph

2. Economic Development

further, they require more

LICs and NEEs want similar

lifestyles to HICs, therefore

they will need to consume

Development means more

As LICs and NEEs develop

energy for industry.

more resources.

Consumption – The act of using up resources or purchasing goods and produce.

Carry Capacity – A maximum number of species that can be

Resource consumption exceeds Earth's ability to provide!

#### 3. Changing Technology and Employment

- · The demand for resources has driven the need for new technology to reach or gain more resources.
- More people in the secondary and tertiary industry has increased the demand for resources required for electronics and robotics.

#### Food in the UK

#### **Growing Demand**

- The UK imports about 40% of its food. This increases people's carbon footprint.
- There is growing demand for greater choice of exotic foods needed all year round.
- Foods from abroad are more affordable.
- Many food types are unsuitable to be grown in the UK.

Farming is being treated like a

large industrial business. This is

+ Intensive faming maximises the

+ Using machinery which increases

Only employs a small number of

increasing food production.

amount of food produced.

the farms efficiency.

workers.

Agribusiness

#### Foods can travel long distances (food miles). Importing food adds

to our carbon footprint.

Impact of Demand

- + Supports workers with an income + Supports families in LICs.
- + Taxes from farmers' incomes contribute to local services. - Less land for locals to grow their
- Farmers exposed to chemicals.

#### **Sustainable Foods**

#### Organic foods that have little impact on the environment and are healthier have been rising. Local food sourcing is also rising in popularity.

- Reduces emissions by only eating food from the UK.
- Buying locally sourced food supports local shops and farms.
- Chemicals used on farms damages A third of people grow their the habitats and wildlife. own food.

#### The average water used per household has risen by 70%. This

#### growing demand is predicted to increase by 5% by 2020. This is due to:

**Growing Demand** 

Water in the UK

- · A growing UK population.
- Water-intensive appliances. · Showers and baths taken.
- Industrial and leisure use.
- Watering greenhouses.

#### Pollution and Quality

#### Cause and effects include: Chemical run-off from farmland can destroy habitats

 Oil from boats and ships poisons wildlife.

and kills animals.

- Untreated waste from industries creates unsafe
- drinking water.

#### Sewage containing bacteria spreads infectious diseases.

#### The north and west have a water surplus (more water than is

**Deficit and Surplus** 

required). The south and east have a water deficit (more water needed than is actually available).

More than half of England is experiencing water stress (where demand exceeds supply).

#### Water stress in the UK



#### Management UK has strict laws that limits the amount of discharge from

pollutants.

#### factories and farms. Education campaigns to inform what can be disposed of safety. Waste water treatment plants remove dangerous elements to then be used for safe drinking. Pollution traps catch and filter

#### Water Transfer

Water transfer involves moving water through pipes from areas of surplus (Wales) to areas of deficit (London).

#### Opposition includes:

- · Effects on land and wildlife.
- High maintenance costs.
- The amount of energy required to move water over long distances.

# The Challenge of **Resource Management**

#### Energy in the UK **Growing Demand Energy Mix**

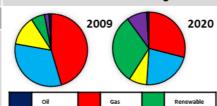
### The UK consumes less energy than compared to

the 1970s despite a smaller population. This is due to the decline of industry.

#### Changes in Energy Mix

- 75% of the UK's oil and gas has been used up. Coal consumption has
- declined. UK has become too dependent on imported energy.

The majority of UK's energy mix comes from fossil fuels. By 2020, the UK aims for 15% of its energy to come from renewable sources. These renewable sources do not contribute to climate change.



#### Energy in the UK (continued)

#### Significance of Renewables

- + The UK government is investing more into low carbon alternatives.
- + UK government aims to meet targets for reducing emissions.
- + Renewable sources include wind, solar and tidal energy. Although infinite, renewables are still expensive to install.
- Shale gas deposits may be exploited in the near future

## Exploitation

- New plants provide job opportunities. Problems with safety and
- possible harm to wildlife. Nuclear plants are expensive. Locals have low energy bills.

Reduces carbon footprint. Construction cost is high. Visual impacts on landscape Noise from wind turbingage 49