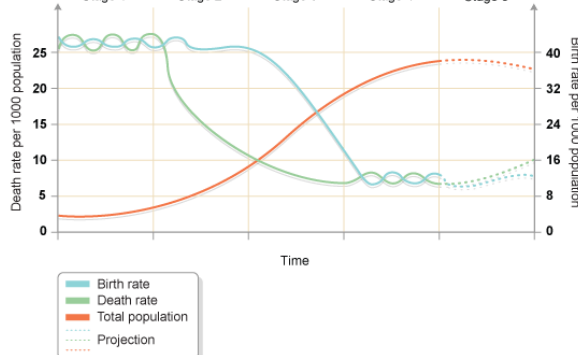


# GEOGRAPHY – CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY TERMS		DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL AND LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT		CAUSES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT			
<b>Quality of Life:</b> range of needs which should be met.		<p>LICS are in S2 of the DTM. World poorest countries experienced DR fall due to basic healthcare provision.</p> <p>NEES are in S3. Parents do not need large numbers of children to farm the land and good health care means contraception is available. E.g. Bangladesh.</p> <p><b>Rapid Population Growth:</b> High BR and Low DR means a high natural increase. Impacts development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Environmental degradation caused by over grazing and use of water supplies.</li><li>2. Reduced health due to malnourishment.</li></ol>					
<b>Development:</b> progress based on economy and welfare							
<b>Primary Products:</b> unprocessed raw materials.							
<b>Multiplier Effect:</b> when one investment starts to benefit someone or something else.							
<b>Debt Relief:</b> when a HIC writes off some debt of a LIC							
<b>Secondary industry:</b> Manufacturing produce from a raw material for example cars				<p><b>Physical:</b> Poor farming land, no crops to sell. landlocked country (no coastline) cannot trade easily, poor climate (too hot and dry/too cold) can't grow crops easily to sell. Few raw materials such as oil – can't sell. Lots of natural hazards such as earthquakes – cost or reparations.</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> Only trading primary products (low value) so little income, poor trade links. Lots of debt (constant payback so no money to develop)</p> <p><b>Historical:</b> Colonisation: Country colonised by another – removed raw materials and took slaves. Country can't sell or use raw materials and cannot develop.</p> <p><b>Conflict:</b> Money is spent on war and weapons rather than on developing the country. Healthcare becomes much worse and things like infant mortality increase a lot.</p>			
<b>Economic Migrants:</b> someone who migrates to find work							
<b>Quaternary Industry:</b> research, ICT and knowledge based industries.							
MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT							
<b>Gross National Income per head (GNI):</b> shows a countries level of development in terms of wealth.		TOURISM CLOSING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP		STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE DEV. GAP CONSEQUENCES OF UNEVEN DEV.			
<b>Birth rate:</b> countries with a high birth and death rate are likely to be less developed.		<p><u>Tourism in Jamaica</u></p> <p>Tourism is popular in Kenya because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weather</li><li>• Beaches</li><li>• Rainforests</li><li>• Wild animals</li><li>• Scenery</li></ul> <p><b>Positives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ Contributes 24% to GDP</li><li>+ Nearly 200,000 people directly &amp; indirectly employed</li><li>+ Income from tourism is \$2billion each year and taxes paid to government.</li><li>+ HDI has increased in Jamacia from 0.45-0.55</li></ul> <p><b>Negatives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Only a small portion of profit goes to locals – most goes to big companies.</li><li>– Some locals tribes forced to leave land</li><li>– Tourists can cause environmental damage – littering, disturbing animals and vehicle damage soil and vegetation</li></ul>		<p><b>Industrial Development:</b> TNCS are now producing their goods where primary products are made resulting in Foreign Direct Investment. Multiplier effect as people are employed and then purchase goods and services from others.</p> <p><b>Aid:</b> International aid is a gift of money, goods and services. Most aid is targeted at long term development goals. E.g. 'One Laptop Per Child' is part funded by Google. Finland's international aid budged it designed to help women.</p> <p><b>Intermediate Technology:</b> Used to help NEES reach development goals. Includes sustainable energy. Uses local and appropriate technology (goat aid).</p> <p><b>Fairtrade:</b> aim is to give producers a better price for goods. Many people in HICS are happy to pay more knowing it supports the people who produce it.</p> <p><b>Borrowing:</b> Lagos lent \$1bn by World Bank to build a dam which produces \$2bn a year in HEP.</p>		<p><u>Disparities in wealth and health</u></p> <p>Disparities can be studied in the Gini-coefficient (LICs have a high score &gt;5) meaning all the income goes to a couple of people. LICs have become dependent on HICS and some NEES for money. Many have borrowed to build hospitals and are in debt.</p> <p>Ebola outbreak in 2014-2015 shows lack of healthcare.</p> <p><u>International Migration</u></p> <p>International migration all-time high in 2015. 14 million people displaced from homes in 2015.</p> <p>50,000 African migrants attempted to migrate from Africa by boat.</p>	
<b>Infant Mortality:</b> number of children who die under the age of 1 per 1,000 births.							
<b>Life Expectancy:</b> the average number of years a person can expect to live.							
<b>People per Doctor:</b> the number of people who depend on a single doctor for their health needs.							
<b>Literacy Rates:</b> the % of people with reading / writing skills.							
<b>Access to Safe Water:</b> % of people who access water that does not contain health risks.							
<b>Access to Safe Water:</b> % of people who access water that does not contain health risks.							
<b>Human Development Index (HDI):</b> A composite measure including factors on income, life expectancy and education.							
<b>Limitations of Economic Measures:</b> data may not be accurate, levels of work effort not recognized. <b>Limitations of Social Measures:</b> does not always provide numerical data which means it is hard to compare.				<b>STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE DEV. GAP</b>			
				<p><b>Debt Relief:</b> Past borrowing can lead to serious problems. DRC the Prime Minister Joseph Mobutu took \$4 billion that had been lent to the country.</p> <p><b>Microfinance Loans:</b> Subsistence farmers find it hard to escape poverty. These help local people to make small profits and enough to pay the loan off.</p>			

# GEOGRAPHY – CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD – KNOWLEDGE NAVIGATOR

## MAJOR UK ECONOMIC CHANGES – CASE STUDY

## RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH – CASE STUDY – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Causes of Economic Change		
<u>De-industrialisation</u> Closing down of coal mines, textiles and ship building caused by cheap labour in countries like china. Machines have replaced people in manufacturing	<u>Globalisation</u> Ideas spread around the globe. Trade allows economic growth (around 1% a year).	<u>Government Policies</u> Investment in industrial estates. Encouraging foreign investment (Nisan employs 7,000 people in Sunderland)
<b>Post Industrial Economy: where manufacturing is replaced by the service industry.</b> <u>IT Development:</u> 'The knowledge economy' <u>Service Industries:</u> provides services for people such as consultancy and advisory work. <u>Finance:</u> the banking sector has grown in London. <u>Research:</u> development of new science parks <u>Science and Business Parks:</u> Cambridge as a high tech hub with good transport links.		
<b>Sustainable Industrial Development</b> Torr Quarry Surry Mendip Hills – negative impacts: destroys natural environment & habitats, creates noise & air pollution (trucks transporting rock from the quarry). <b>Sustainable management:</b> The quarry is being restored to create wildlife lakes for recreation and water supply. Characteristic limestone features will be created to make the landscape look natural. 200 acres of the site landscaped to blend in with the surrounding countryside, including planting grass and trees. Regular monitoring of noise, vibration, airborne emissions (dust) and water quality. Rail transport minimizes the impact on local roads and villages.		
<b>Population growth in a rural area – South Cambridgeshire:</b> Rural area surrounding city of Cambridge. Population increasing due to migration into the area. Migrants have mostly come from Cambridge and other parts of the UK. However, more migrants are now arriving from Eastern Europe. The population of South Cambridgeshire is estimated to reach 182 000 by 2031. <b>Effects of increasing population:</b> Puts pressure on services (health/education). Creates more traffic. Housing shortages. Leads to increased waste and pollution. Can create conflict between people already in the town.	<b>Rural area with population decline: The Outer Hebrides</b> Overall decline of more than 50%. Due to outward migration. Young people move away from the area in search of better-paid jobs. <b>Social impacts</b> ♦ The number of school children is expected to fall over the next few years may result in school closures. ♦ younger people moving away- there will be fewer people of working age. ♦ An increasingly ageing population with fewer young people to support them may lead to care issues in the future. <b>Economic effects</b> The UK and Scottish governments provide subsidies towards the costs of operating ferries and the maintenance of essential services. But it is a struggle to maintain the economy and many of these services, such as post offices, are closing.	
<b>Improvements in UK infrastructure:</b> <u>Road and Rail:</u> HS2 (London-Birmingham-Leeds) expected to bring benefits to the north due to more accessibility and reduced journey times. <u>Ports:</u> Thames Estuary port (London Gateway) to accommodate larger container ships to increase trade. <u>Airports:</u> Expansion of Heathrow / Manchester as at full capacity with 480,000 flights a year.		
<b>North / South Divide: strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences</b> Assisted areas to help develop new business, HS2 and M62 motorway improvements.		
<b>UK links with the wider world:</b> <u>Trade:</u> mainly with EU countries, USA and China. <u>Culture:</u> festivals such as Eid and Diwali are known in the UK due to strong global relationships <u>Transport:</u> world connection of flights from Heathrow to the majority of the world. <u>Electronic Communication:</u> 183 billion emails sent and received each day in 2013. <u>Economic and Political Links</u> EU: free movement of goods and people amongst member states and the <u>Commonwealth:</u> trade, culture and migration.		

Location and Importance:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country off West Africa (3 times larger than the UK)</li><li>Population of 184 million in 2015. (60% live below the \$1.25 dollar a day poverty line)</li><li>2014 overtook South Africa in having the largest economy in Africa and is an NEE.</li><li>High proportion of educated young people due to start work which will result in a good labour force.</li></ul>
<b>Political, environmental and social and cultural context:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>500 different ethnic groups. The Igbo, Yoruba (mainly Christian) and the Hausa (mainly Muslim) dominate.</li><li>Rural-urban migration has taken place but local traditions still exist.</li><li>Northern Nigeria is drier than the South as it is nearer the equator. Cocoa and oil palm are grown in the south and peanuts are grown in the north.</li></ul>
<b>Changing Industrial Structure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Moving from an agricultural to an industrial economy. 50% of the GDP comes from manufacturing.</li><li>Telecommunications – 115 million mobile phones</li><li>Nollywood film industry and is third largest film industry in the world.</li></ul>
<b>Manufacturing stimulating development</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Oil a vital part of the economy accounting for 14% of the GDP.</li></ul>
<b>New manufacturing industries are increasing development through:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improving the standard of living by the products such as cement.</li><li>Producing manufactured goods in the country</li><li>New industries create jobs, give people and income and contribute to the country's wealth through taxes. TNC's provide expertise for Nigeria in the oil industry.</li></ul>
<b>Advantages of TNC's</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bring new investment into the country's economy.</li><li>Provide jobs, often at a higher wage level, than the average local economy.</li><li>Have international links which open up world markets.</li><li>Provide new technology which helps economic development.</li></ul>
<b>Disadvantages of TNC's</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Take profits out of the country to pay shareholders or to invest elsewhere.</li><li>Wage levels in LICs and NEEs are usually lower than in HIC's.</li><li>Can cause environmental damage and deplete natural resources. (Delta region oil spill)</li></ul>
<b>Changing wider world relationships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nigeria trades with the USA, India and the EU (amongst others).</li><li>China invests in Nigerian infrastructure as it needs resources that China can't provide itself</li></ul>
<b>Types of aid</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Issues of death from Malaria. 60 million mosquito nets (£2 each) have been given out by a World Bank, IMF and USA funded scheme.</li></ul>
<b>Impacts of aid</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nigeria was relieved of \$36 billion dollars of aid on 2005. UK provides £300 million a year.</li></ul>
<b>Effects of development on quality of life for the population</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improvements in life expectancy, years at school and GNI per capita.</li></ul>

# GCSE GEOGRAPHY (9-1) – URBAN CHALLENGES – URBAN TRENDS & RIO - KNOWLEDGE NAVIGATOR

Urban Trends	Rio-De Janerio (NEE)	Opportunities in Rio	Challenges in Rio De Janeiro	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over half of the world's population now lives in cities. This is called urbanisation.</li> <li>The world's largest cities with 10 million people or more is a megacity.</li> <li>There are 20 megacities and in 1975 there were only 4.</li> <li>London is not expected to become a megacity until 2030.</li> <li>The highest rates of urbanisation are in LIC's due to rural-urban migration</li> <li>Urban areas in HIC's not growing – already industrialised and urban areas established. Not much rural-urban migration.</li> </ul> <p><b>Factors Affect Population Growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the birth rate is higher than the death rate the population grows (this is natural increase)</li> </ul> <p><b>Factors Affect Urbanisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural-urban migration in search of jobs</li> <li>Cities are growing economically</li> </ul>	<p><b>Location and importance</b></p> <p>Rio de Janeiro is situated on Brazil's Atlantic coast.</p> <p>Rio De Janeiro was once the capital of Brazil and is home to 12.5 million in the surrounding. Rio has grown rapidly in the last 50 years to become a major industrial, administrative, commercial and tourist centre. These economic activities have attracted many migrants from Brazil and other countries to swell the population of the city. These migrants have contributed to Rio's continuing economic development. As a result, Rio has a racially mixed population. Migrants have come to Rio from many different places. Rio has hosted international events such as the Olympics.</p>	<p><b>Economic opportunities</b></p> <p>jobs available in: Financial sector, Port facilities, retail (shops) industrial areas, oil related industries.</p> <p>The city now provides more than 6 per cent of all employment in Brazil. Rio has one of the highest incomes per head in the country.</p> <p><b>Social opportunities</b></p> <p>Jobs, Housing, Access to education and healthcare services. Access to services and a much easier life than living on a farm in rural areas.</p>	<p><b>Economic challenges (in the favelas)</b></p> <p>High unemployment rates, high numbers of jobs in the informal economy, About one-third of Rio's 3.5 million workers don't have a formal employment contract, and many are without any insurance cover or unemployment benefit.</p> <p><b>Social challenges (in the favela's)</b></p> <p><b>Services &amp; construction:</b> Around 12% of home have no running water, 30% have no electricity, 50% have no sewage connections. Houses are poorly constructed from basic materials, limited road access into the favelas, many houses built on steep slopes are at risk from landslides.</p> <p><b>Health:</b> Infant mortality rates are as high as 50 per 1000. Waste cannot be disposed of and builds up in the street, increasing the danger of disease. Burning rubbish often sets fire to the wooden houses. Smoke is harmful to health.</p> <p><b>Crime:</b> There is a high murder rate of 20 per 1000 people in many favelas. Drug gangs dominate many favelas. Many inhabitants distrust the police because of violence and corruption.</p> <p><b>Environmental challenges</b></p> <p><b>Water pollution:</b> many of the 55 rivers flowing into the bay are heavily polluted. Rivers are polluted by run off from open sewers in the favelas Over 200 tonnes of raw sewage pours into the bay each day. over 50 tonnes of industrial waste enters the bay each day there have been oil spills from the Petrobras oil refinery. Ships empty their fuel tanks in the bay.</p> <p><b>Air pollution:</b> Heavy traffic and congestion on roads causes air pollution. Fumes and pollutants from factory chimneys pollute the air.</p> <p><b>Traffic:</b> Steep mountains – roads can only be built on coastal lowland. Main transport routes become very congested. Tunnels through the mountains are needed to connect different areas of the city. The number of cars in Rio has grown by over 40 per cent in the last decade. High crime levels mean that many people prefer to travel by car.</p> <p><b>Waste pollution:</b> The worst waste problems are in the favelas. Many are built on steep slopes and have few proper roads, making access difficult for waste collection lorries. Most waste is therefore dumped and pollutes the water system. This causes diseases like cholera and encourages rats.</p>	
Rio Urban Planning (NEE) –improving an urban area in an NEE - The Favela Barrio Project			The Olympics in Rio – improving parts of Rio	
<p><b>Favela barrio project</b></p> <p>Site and service scheme, local authority provides land and services for residents to build homes.</p> <p><b>Improvements made:</b></p> <p>Paved and formally named Roads. Access to a water supply and drainage system to improve sanitation. Hillsides secured to prevent landslides, or people relocated. Building of new health, leisure &amp; education facilities.</p> <p>Installation of a cable car system. Access to credit to buy materials to improve their homes 100 per cent mortgages available for people to buy their homes A Pacifying Police Unit (UPP) set up, with police patrolling the community to help reduce crime</p> <p><b>Has the Favela Bairro Project been a success or failure?</b></p> <p>Yes, quality of life, mobility &amp; employment prospects have improved. Recognised as a model by the UN and been used in other Brazilian cities.</p> <p><b>However, it has not been a complete success, and there are still problems:</b> The budget of US\$1 billion may not cover every favela. The newly-built infrastructure is not being maintained. Residents lack the skills and resources to make repairs. More training is needed to improve literacy and employment. Rents rise in the improved favelas and the poorest inhabitants are even worse off.</p>			<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <p>Areas of the favelas were cleared and people were rehomed in a new town - Campo Grande</p> <p>Improved services</p> <p>New facilities and infrastructure</p> <p>Businesses benefited due to increased revenue</p>	<p><b>Disadvantages:</b></p> <p>Some people that were moved to the new homes felt that the new houses lacked a community feel</p> <p>Campo Grande is too far from the city</p> <p>The environment was not improved in preparation for the Olympics and Guanabaro bay is still heavily polluted</p>
			Parts of a city	Where people live in the UK
			<p>Rural-urban fringe</p> <p>Suburbs</p> <p>Inner city</p> <p>Central Business District (CBD)</p>	<p>Upland regions such as the north of Scotland are sparsely-populated they are difficult to farm and have few natural resources.</p> <p>Coastal areas attracted human settlement — especially where there are sheltered bays and river estuaries for building harbours.</p> <p>London is the UK's biggest city over 8.6 million people.</p> <p>Most urban areas developed in lowland area, easy to build on and have a milder climate than upland areas.</p>