



3
Consequences

1 Disparities in wealth	2 Disparities in health	3 International migration
-------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

8 strategies to reduce development

<p>Fair trade</p> <p>What is it? Farmers get a fair price for their goods eg bananas.</p>	<p>Aid</p> <p>What is it? Given by one country to another as money or resources.</p>	<p>Tourism - Example Kenya</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 600,000 people employed n tourism. Contributes 12% of the Kenya economy. <p>Negatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only a small proportion of money goes to local people, most goes abroad. Tourist vehicles damage the environment in the for example in the Massi Mara National Park. 		
<p>Explain one negative and one positive of tourism in Kenya.</p>				
<p>Microfinance loans</p> <p>What is it? Small loans given directly to people in poorer countries.</p>	<p>Investment</p> <p>What is it? FDI when people of companies in one country by property or infrastructure in another.</p>	<p>Debt relief</p> <p>What is it? When some or all of the debts of a poorer country are cancelled.</p>	<p>Industrial development</p> <p>What is it? Manufacturing jobs are more highly paid than agricultural (farming) jobs. Developing industry help poorer countries.</p>	<p>Intermediate technology</p> <p>What is it? Provide technology that can improve development in a sustainable way eg solar panels in poor rural areas.</p>

NEE CS

India (P84-86)

Importance

Changing industrial structure

Location	Regionally	Globally
South Asia.	Financial centre for whole of southern Asia.	Exports goods across the world.
Primary Decreasing	Secondary Increasing	Tertiary Increasing
Employs 50% of population but makes up		Employs 29% of the workforce due to growth
		Quaternary Starting

	only 17% of India's GDP.	Employs 22% of the workforce. Jobs are reliable and well paid. Goods exported abroad sold for more money than primary products.	in IT firms eg in Bangalore. Contribute 53% of India's GDP.	
TNC	Name: Unilever	+ Employs 16,000 people. +Annual sales of over \$4.5 billion	- Environmental Problems E.G. Unilever leaked mercury into water supplies. - Some profits go abroad to Holland.	
	Develop one advantage and one disadvantage of Unilever to India.			
Political relationship	playing a more important role in global politics.	Reducing barriers to trade and encouraging FDI (foreign direct investment)	Working with neighbours to build big infrastructure projects eg: TAPI natural Gas supply.	
Types of aid	Short Term Aid Helps with disaster EG the UK gave £10 million following earthquake in 2001.	Long Term Aid Should help countries become more developed E.G to build a dam.	Bottom Up Aid Given directly to local people eg to build or maintain a well.	
	Explain why village water pumps are an example of sustainable aid..			
Environmental impacts	Air Pollution Emission of harmful gases has increased.	Demand for Resources Increased eg wood from trees and land for commercial farming.	Increased government tax income. More money to invest in environmental improvements.	
Effect on QoL	More jobs that are more highly paid.		Some jobs are dangerous.	

Economic futures in the UK

<p>Causes of economic change (P86)</p>	<p>1 Deindustrialisation Fewer jobs in manufacturing</p>		<p>2 Globalisation Manufacturing has moved overseas where wages are cheaper.</p>		<p>3 Government Policies. Government decides which areas of the UK to invest in E.G public transport improvements.</p>			
<p>Post industrial economy (P86)</p>	<p>Primary Industry Declining</p>	<p>Manufacturing Industry Declining</p>		<p>Tertiary Industry Growing</p>	<p>Quaternary Industry Growing</p>			
<p>EG: sustainable modern industry (P86)</p>	<p>Science Parks in the UK.</p>	<p>Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Located near good transport link on the outskirts of cities. 2. Close to housing 3. Near universities. 4. Clustered near to other scientific research centres. 						
<p>Explain two factors that effect the location of quaternary industries.</p>								
<p>Rural pop growth (P87)</p>	<p>‡ More pressure on public services like GP's. ‡ More congestion (from commuters to big cities)</p>		<p>‡ House prices are rising. ‡ Less jobs available for local people.</p>					
<p>Rural pop decline (P87)</p>	<p>‡ Less need for services like GP's so they close. ‡ Families less likely to live close to relatives.</p>		<p>‡ Fewer jobs in rural areas e.g farming. ‡ Less tax income for the local government.</p>					
<p>Explain one way that economic change has led to challenges for people in rural areas of the UK.</p>								
<p>Improvements and developments (86)</p>							<p>Road: Capacity increased eg "smart motorways"</p>	<p>Rail: Capacity increased eg Crossrail in London will provide 10% more seats on London Underground.</p>
							<p>Port: New Port at London Gateway on the mouth of River Thames.</p>	<p>Airport: A new runway at Heathrow Airport.</p>
							<p>Explain how one UK transport improvement will bring economic benefits to the UK.</p>	

North-South divide (Regional Difference in the UK) (P87)	Wages lower in the north of UK.	Health worse in the UK	Education worse in the north of the UK.	
	Stat. 40% lower in Huddersfield than in London	Stat. Life expectancy lower in Glasgow than in East Dorset.	Stat. GCSE lower in the north of the UK than the south.	
	What is the government doing to resolve regional differences (north/south divide)			
	Devolving more powers Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their own devolved governments.	Creating Enterprise Zones 55 Enterprise zones created across England, Scotland and Wales. These have reduced taxes for businesses and improved infrastructure eg rail links.	The Northern Powerhouse Transport links improved in northern cities and businesses encouraged to locate there.	
Explain one way the government is trying to close the north/south divide.				
Place in the wider world (P88) >Political links	Trade UK global exports are worth \$250 billion per year.	Culture UK TV shows eg the X Factor is exported to 170 countries worldwide.	Transport The Channel Tunnel link the UK to France and mainland Europe.	The Commonwealth The UK has good trade links and agreements with the 53 other independent Commonwealth states.
	Explain one way international links promote economic development in the UK.			

Reducing the effects of industry on the environment. (P88)	Jaguar Land Rover is a manufacturing company based in Wolverhampton where they make engines. Factory is designed to operate in a sustainable way.
	Built to maximise natural light. Solar panels on the roof generate 30% of its electricity. Almost all of the waste is recycled.
	Explain one way Jaguar Land rover reduces the environmental damage caused by its factory in Wolverhampton.