

# Economic world

A **case study** of one LIC or NEE

An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.



Apply case study facts in addition to knowledge and understanding of the economic world topic



Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the theory of the economic world topic

# development

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.

Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.

Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).

Limitations of economic and social measures.

Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.

Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.

An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.

An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

**Aspire**

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**Challenge**

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# Nigeria

Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.

A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally
- the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed
- the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development
- the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country
- the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
- international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
- the environmental impacts of economic development
- the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.

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Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.

#### Economic futures in the UK:

- causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
- moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
- impacts of industry on the physical environment. An **example** of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable
- social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline
- improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity
- the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences
- the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.

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# development

1. Global variations in economic development and quality of life
2. Economic and social measures of development
3. Economic change and the Demographic Transition Model
4. causes of uneven development
5. consequences of uneven development
6. reducing the development gap
7. reduce the development gap - strategies
8. reduce the development gap - tourism

# Nigeria

# UK

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# Revision Strategies

## Revision strategy 2

- Read through your book and highlight 20 key words, can you fit them on an A-Z

## Revision strategy 3

- Read through your book and create a spider diagram for Nigeria and the UK

## Revision strategy 4

- Read through your book and design a quiz for others with an answer sheet

## Revision strategy 1

- Reread your notes and summarise in 10 key points the bits you RAG'd as RED

## Revision strategy 5

- Read through your new revision book and highlight all the facts in green and key terms in yellow

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		R	A	G
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.			
	Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).			
	Limitations of economic and social measures.			
	Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.			
	Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.			
	Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.			
Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.	An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.			
	An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.			
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	<b>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</b>			
	• the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally			
	• the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed			
	• the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development			
	• the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country			
	• the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world			
	• international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country			
	• the environmental impacts of economic development			
Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.	<b>Economic futures in the UK:</b>			
	• causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies			
	• moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks			
	• impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable			
	• social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline			
	• improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity			
	• the north-south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences			
	• the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.			

**R = RED** 'I missed the lesson and I have no notes on it at all' - attend enrichment to copy up the notes.

**A = AMBER** 'I have the notes in my book, I just don't really get it' - ask now and attend enrichment to have 1:1 explanation.

**G = GREEN** 'I remember this, I have good notes, I perhaps need to remind myself about the facts' - create a flash card to help you revise this.

















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<b>FREE PARKING!</b> 	Explain why governments see tourism as a way to reduce the development gap	Chance! 	Explain why economic growth in LICs or TNCs can bring a good way to stimulate economic growth in LICs	Outline the advantages TNCs can bring to LICs or TNCs	Keyword challenge! GDP PPP per capita 	Explain how economic growth can have harmful impacts on the environment	Discuss the causes of de-industrialisation in the UK	Community Chest. 	Explain what the UK government has done to address the balance of payments deficit	<b>GO TO JAIL!</b> 
Explain why deficit relief is important to reducing the development gap	Suggest reasons why fairtrade schemes might not always be successful	Chance! 	Explain how aid helps to reduce the development gap	Keyword challenge! Quality of life 	Suggest reasons why aid might not always be positive	Using examples explain how microfinance initiatives can reduce uneven development	Community Chest. 	Evaluate the usefulness of development indicators	Explain why quaternary choice to locate along the M4 corridor	Contrast the economic challenges associated with rural areas of population growth and decline
Explain how aid helps to reduce the development gap	Keyword challenge! Quality of life 	Explain how improving transport links can help reduce the north-south divide	Keyword challenge! HDI 	Go back to free parking! 	Explain the strategies used to resolve regional difference in the UK	Chance! 	To what extent does the UK benefit from having links with the wider world?	Explain why quaternary choice to locate along the M4 corridor	Contrast the economic challenges associated with rural areas of population growth and decline	
<b>WRONG ROOM</b> 	Discuss the impacts of uneven development globally	Explain one health issue caused by uneven development	Outline how uneven development causes international migration	Keyword challenge! Development 	Go back to the start! 	Chance! 	Suggest why some countries can develop more quickly and effectively than others	Explain how economic growth can have harmful impacts on the environment	Discuss the causes of de-industrialisation in the UK	



When you land on a question you need to answer it. Each you get right you earn a point - if you get it wrong you go to the 'wrong room - jail'.

To get out of jail you either roll a six or if you can answer a question someone has got wrong you swap places (you go to their square and they go to jail).

The person with the most points wins.

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**Challenge**

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1. What does gross national income (GNI) per head measure?
2. What are the advantages of GNI as a development indicator?
3. What are the disadvantages of GNI as a development indicator?
4. What does birth rate measure?
5. What are the advantages of birth rate as a development indicator?
6. What are the disadvantages of birth rate as a development indicator?
13. What does life expectancy measure?
14. What are the advantages of life expectancy as a development indicator?
15. What are the disadvantages of life expectancy as a development indicator?
16. What does 'people per doctor' measure?
17. What are the advantages of 'people per doctor' as a development indicator?
18. What are the disadvantages of 'people per doctor' as a development indicator?
19. What does the indicator access to safe drinking water measure?
20. What are the advantages of 'access to safe drinking water' as a development indicator?
21. What are the disadvantages of 'access to safe drinking water' as a development indicator?
22. What does HDI Human development indicator measure?
25. What development indicators are social indicators?
26. What development indicators are economic indicators?
27. What are the issues of using just one indicator?
28. What is shown in the demographic transition model?
29. Where is still in stage 1 of the demographic transition model?
30. What is the level of development in stage 2 of the DTM demographic transition model?
31. What is the level of development in stage 3 of the DTM demographic transition model?
32. What is the level of development in stage 4 of the DTM demographic transition model?
33. What happens in stage 5 of the DTM?
34. What are the disadvantages of the DTM showing development?

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35. What is uneven development?
36. What are the physical causes of uneven development?
37. What are the historical causes of uneven development?
38. What are the economic causes of uneven development?
39. What disparities in wealth occur due to uneven development?
40. What disparities in health occur due to uneven development?
41. Why does international migration occur due to uneven development?

42. How can Investment reduce the development gap?
43. How can industrial development reduce the development gap?
44. How can tourism reduce the development gap?
45. What are the different types of aid?
46. How can aid reduce the development gap?
47. What is intermediate technology?
48. How can intermediate technology reduce the development gap?
49. What is Fairtrade?
50. How can Fairtrade reduce the development gap?
51. What is debt relief?
52. How can debt relief reduce the development gap?
53. What are microfinance loans?
54. How can microfinance loans reduce the development gap?
55. How has the growth of tourism in Jamaica helped to reduce the development gap?

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56. Where is Nigeria located?
57. What are the links of Nigeria to other places regionally and globally?
58. What are the political characteristics of Nigeria?
59. What are the social characteristics of Nigeria?
60. What are the cultural characteristics of Nigeria?
61. What are the environmental characteristics of Nigeria?
62. How has the balance between different sectors of the economy changed?
63. How has the manufacturing industry stimulated economic development?
64. What are TNCs?
65. Which transnational corporations (TNCs) operate in Nigeria?
66. What are the advantages of TNC(s) to Nigeria?
67. What are the disadvantages of TNC(s) to Nigeria?
68. What international aid does Nigeria receive?
69. What types of aid does Nigeria receive?
70. What are the impacts of aid on Nigeria?
71. What are the environmental impacts of economic development in Nigeria?
72. What are the effects of economic development on quality of life for the people in Nigeria?

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73. What economic change has occurred in the UK employment sectors?
74. What is de-industrialisation?
75. How has there been a decline of traditional industrial base?
76. What is globalisation?
77. How has government policies tried to deal with deindustrialisation?
78. What is a post-industrial economy?
79. How has there been the development of information technology in the UK?
80. How has there been the development of finance services in the UK?
81. How has there been the development of research industries in the UK?
82. How has there been the development of business parks in the UK?
83. What has been the impacts of industry on the physical environment in the UK?
84. How has modern industrial development been made more environmentally sustainable?
85. What social and economic changes has there been in the rural landscape in one area of population growth?
86. What social and economic changes has there been in the rural landscape in one area of population decline?
87. What is infrastructure?
88. What improvements and new developments has there been in the UK in road infrastructure?
89. What improvements and new developments has there been in the UK in rail infrastructure?
90. What improvements and new developments has there been in the UK in port capacity?
91. What improvements and new developments has there been in the UK in airport capacity?
92. What evidence is there for the north-south divide in the UK?
93. What strategies have been used in an attempt to resolve regional differences in the UK?
94. What links through trade are there between the UK and the wider world?
95. What links through culture are there between the UK and the wider world?
96. What links through electronic communication are there between the UK and the wider world?
97. What is the EU?
98. What are the economic and political links with the UK and the European Union (EU)?
99. What is the commonwealth?
100. What are the economic and political links with the UK and the Commonwealth?

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