

Geography Knowledge Organiser: NEE

1. What is development?

Development is the process of improving an areas quality of life. A person's quality of life is affected by social, economic, environment and political factors.

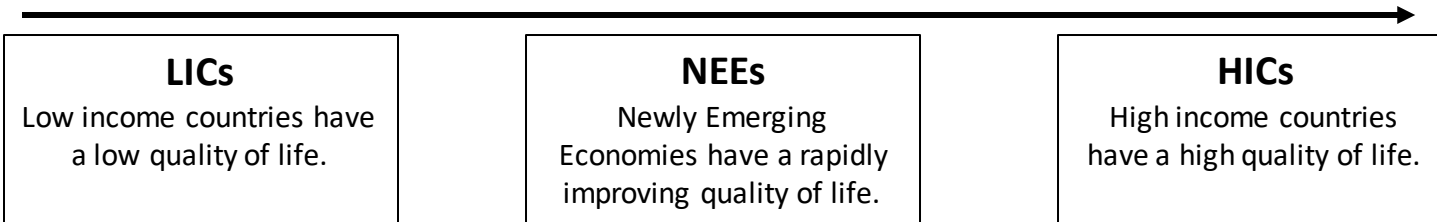
Social factors: housing, education and health.

Economic factors: **employment** and **wealth**.

Environmental factors: water quality, air quality, **biodiversity**.

Political factors: freedom of speech, freedom of religion

Countries have different levels of development, because they have developed at different speeds. But, since the 1800 the quality of life in all countries has increased.



A country's level of development is measured using development indicators.

Indicator	What is it?
Fertility rate	The average number of children a woman has.
Infant mortality	The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday.
Adult literacy rate	The % of people that can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average age you are expected to live to in a country/ area.
People per doctor	The number of people to one doctor.
GNI per capita	The total value of goods and services produced in a country plus income from foreign countries divided by the population.
GDP per capita	The total value of goods and services produced in a country.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator that combines the average number of years in school, life expectancy and GNI per capita.

Keywords:

to develop: to improve an area's quality of life

wealth: how rich a person or area it.

employment: having paid work.

biodiversity: the range of species in an area




indicator: a measurement of what something is like.

composite: made of multiple different things.

average: a single person/number/ object from a group that represents all the other things in that group

Does employment change as a country develops?

As a country develops the types of jobs people have change. There are four categories of jobs called employment sectors.

	<p>Primary Industries: collect raw materials such as; farming, logging, oil rigging and mining</p>	<p>Secondary Industries: manufacture goods/products such as; car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders</p>	
	<p>Tertiary Industries: provide a service such as; teaching, accounting, health care, sales assistants etc.</p>		<p>Quaternary Industries: hi-tech, research and design such as: hardware and software designers for computers, pharmaceutical companies, and aeronautical engineering.</p>

Keywords:

to manufacture: to make.

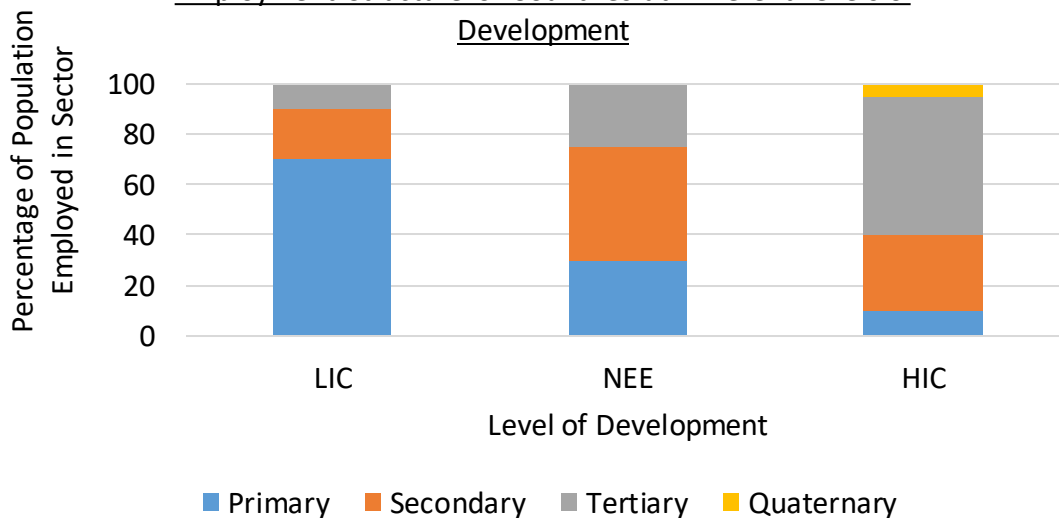
hardware: the physical parts of a computer.

software: the programs used by a computer.

pharmaceutical: to do with medical drugs.

aeronautical: to do with aircraft.

Employment Structure of Countries at Different Levels of Development



LICs have a high percentage of people working in the primary sector.

NEEs have a high percentage of people working in the secondary sector.

HICs have a high percentage of people working in the tertiary sector.

13 What are the characteristics of NEEs?

Countries have become **NEEs** at different times. Europe, North America and the Asian Tigers are now **HICs**.

1800s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Europe and North America	Asian Tigers South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore	BRICS Brazil, India, China, South Africa	MINT Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey



A map showing the BRIC economies (Brazil, Russia, India China)



A map showing the MINT economies (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey)

NEEs have:

A growing **GNI per capita** and improving quality of life.

A young and growing **population**.



A decreasing percentage of the population working in **primary industries**.



An increasing percentage of the population working in **secondary industries**.

Keywords:

NEE: Newly Emerging Economy. A country with an improving quality of life.

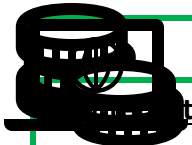
HIC: High Income Country. A country with a high quality of life.

GNI per capita: the total value of goods and services produced in a country plus income from foreign countries divided by the population.

population: the people or animals that live in an area.

primary industries: collect raw materials.

secondary industries: manufacture goods/products



International trade

International trade is where countries sell goods and services to each other.

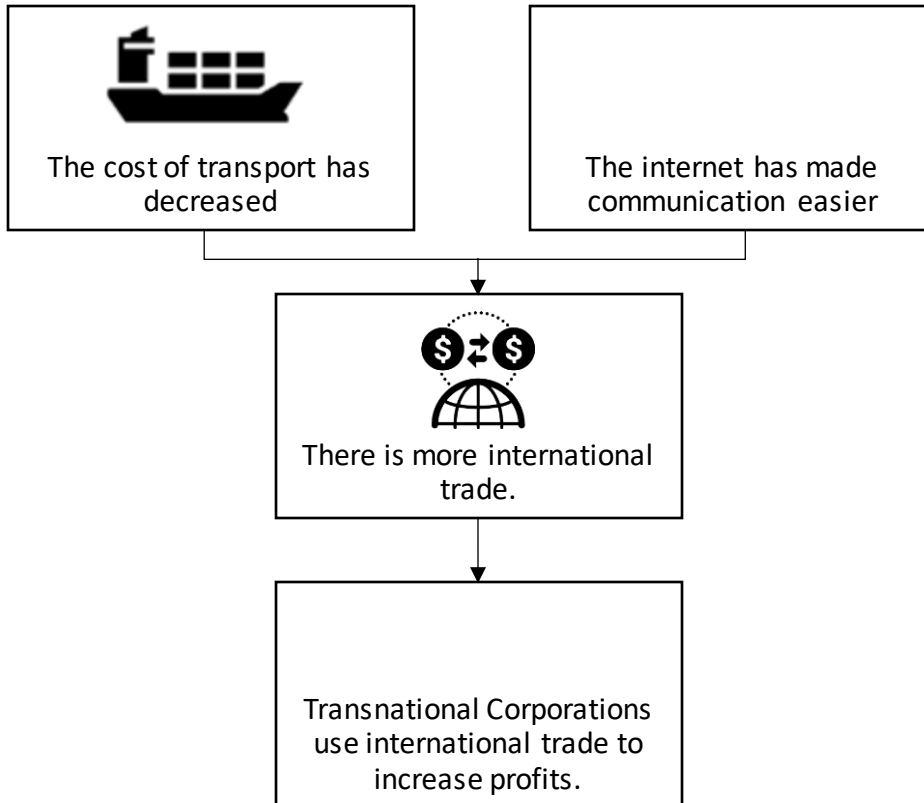
Transnational corporations (TNCs) are companies that operate in multiple countries e.g. Apple.

Keywords:

communication: the act of giving and receiving information.

profit: a benefit from something normally by getting money.

The amount of international trade and the number of transnational corporations has increased.

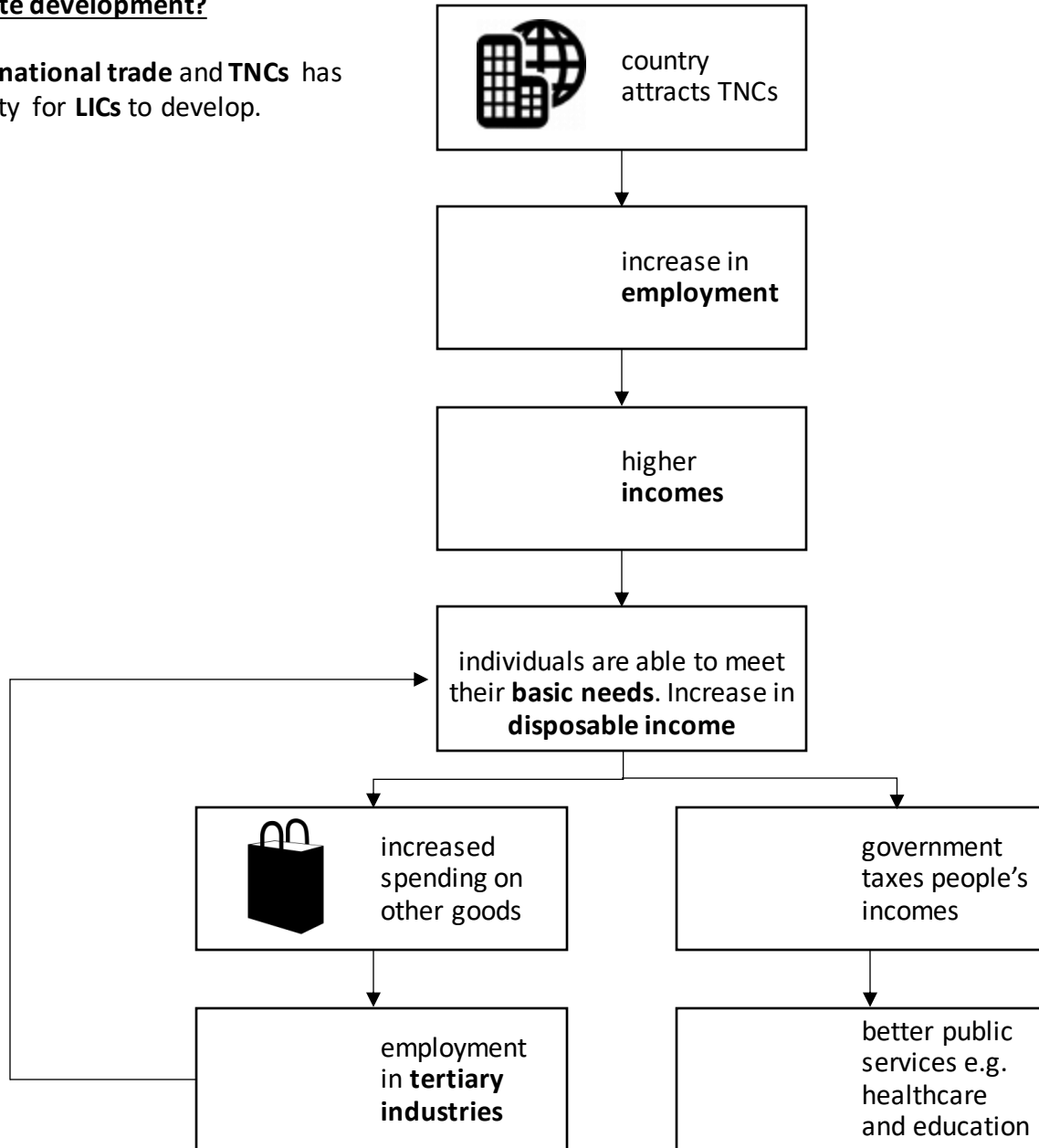


Geography Knowledge Organiser: NEE

Do TNCs create development?

The increase in **international trade** and **TNCs** has created an opportunity for **LICs** to develop.

The multiplier effect



Keywords:

international trade: where countries sell goods and services to each other.

TNCs: transnational corporations operate in multiple different countries.

LICs: low income countries have a low quality of life.

employment: having paid work.

income: money received through paid work.

basic needs: the minimum resources needed to live a happy life e.g, food, water and shelter.

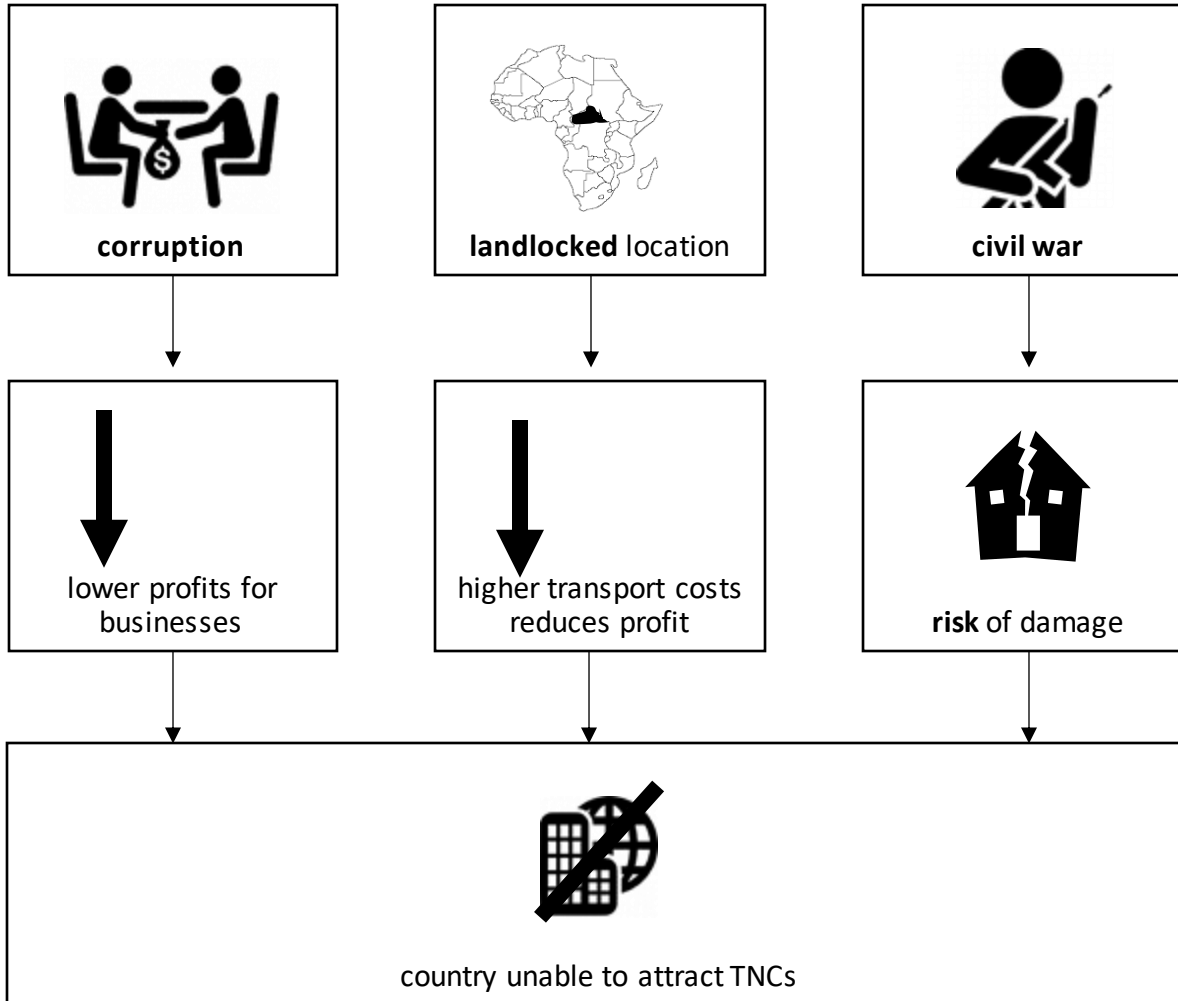
disposable income: money that is left after a person has paid for essential things like food and shelter.

tertiary industries: jobs that provide a service.

tax: money paid to the government used to provide public services e.g. healthcare and education.

Why is it difficult for some countries to attract TNCs?

Some LICs face barriers to their development which make it difficult to attract **TNCs**.



Keywords:

TNCs: transnational corporations operate in multiple different countries.

corruption: when people in a position of power act dishonestly or illegally for selfish reasons.

landlocked: having no border with an ocean/sea.

profit: a benefit from something normally by getting money.

civil war: a war between people from the same country.


risk: how likely something is to happen.


Why has Shenzhen, China attracted TNCs?

 Shenzhen located near coast

 easy to **export** goods

 **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** established

 removal and lowering of businesses taxes

 businesses have higher **profits**.

Shenzhen attracts TNCs

Quality of life in China has rapidly improved. From 1970 to 2010, China's HDI increased from 0.3 to 0.7.

 China has the most **international trade** in the world. In 2018 20% of **goods** were made in China.

low wages in **rural** areas

young people, especially women **migrate** to **urban** areas

hundredfold growth in **population** of Shenzhen



Location of Shenzhen, China

Keywords:

to export: to send things to another country to sell them.

Special Economic Zone: businesses located in this area pay no taxes.

profit: a benefit from something normally by getting money.

rural: the countryside.

migrate: to move to an area with better conditions.

urban: towns and cities.

population: the people or animals that live in an area.

international trade: where countries sell goods and services to each other.

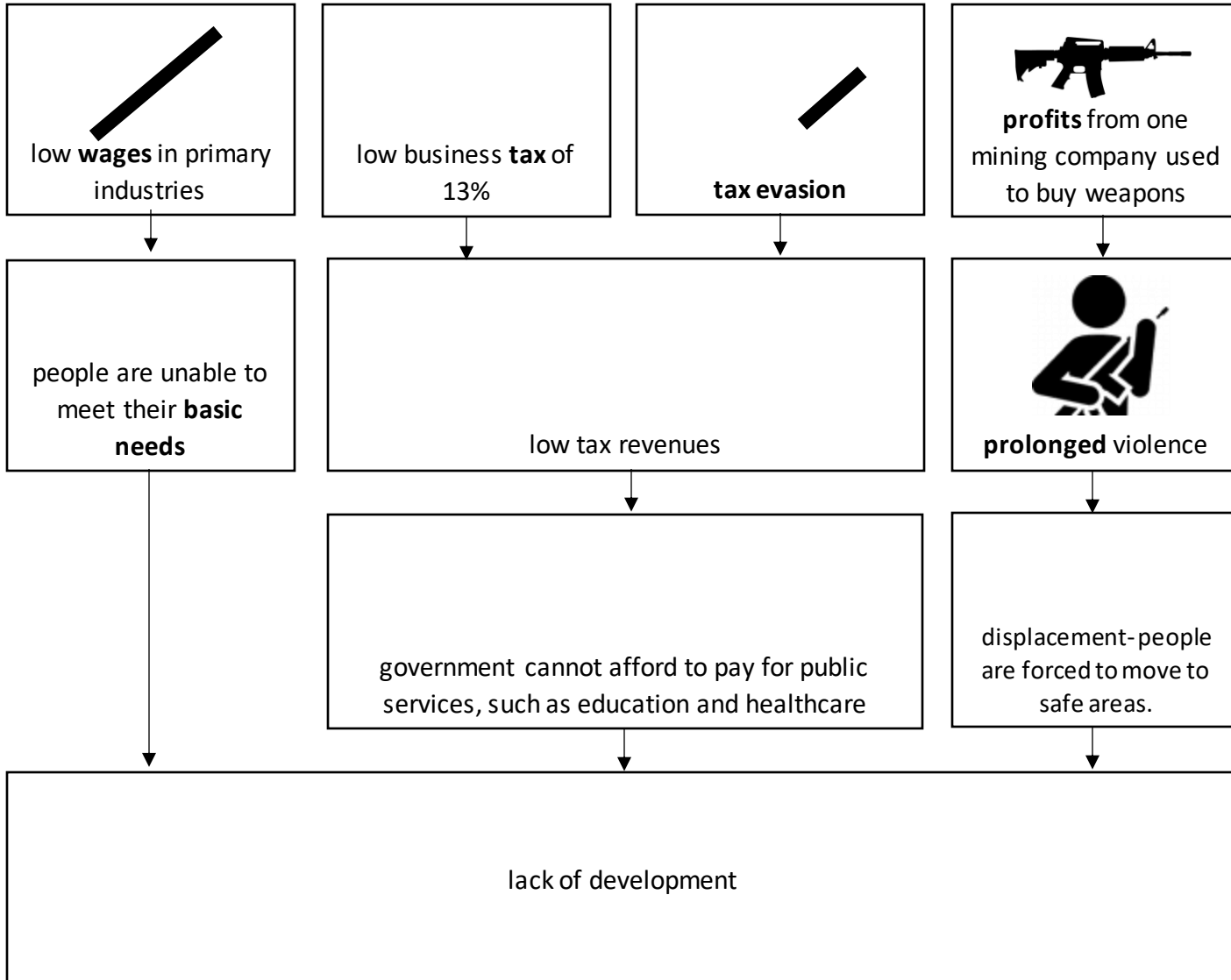
goods: something that is made.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: NEE

Why have TNCs in the Democratic Republic of Congo not created development?

The DRC is rich in natural resources e.g. diamonds, gold, copper, cobalt and coltan.

It has attracted fewer TNCs than China. Most TNCs in the DRC are in primary industries, in particular mining.



Keywords:

tax: money paid to the government used to provide public services e.g. healthcare and education.

tax evasion: businesses avoid paying tax to the government

wage: money from paid work.

primary industries: jobs collecting raw materials.

basic needs: the minimum resources needed to live a happy life e.g. food, water and shelter.

profit: a benefit from something normally by getting money.

prolonged: lasting a long time.

9. Working conditions in Chinese factories.

People migrate to urban areas to work in factories, because factory workers have higher wages than workers in agriculture. But, factories in NEEs often have very poor working conditions.

The Working Conditions in Factories in China

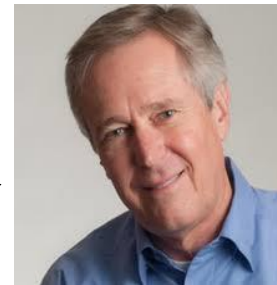
The working conditions of factories in China where goods like iPads are made and sent to the UK have been criticised for having poor working conditions. But, some people argue HICs should not criticise countries who are trying to develop and improve their quality of life.



Workers in a factory that made products for Apple were found to:

- work 12 hour days 6/7 days a week.
- fall asleep on the **production line**, because they were so tired
- not have been given training to keep them safe.
- have their ID cards stolen, so they couldn't leave.

- Workers in factories earn more than workers in primary industries.
- Workers send money home which improves the quality of life in rural areas.
- As countries develop working conditions improve.



James Fallow,
American journalist

Keywords:

to migrate: to move to an area with better conditions.

production line: a line of machines and workers in a factory that a product moves along while it is being built.

primary industries: jobs collecting raw materials.

Pollution in China

Air pollution is caused by releasing harmful gases or very small particles into the air.
LICs and NEEs have the most air pollution.
In 2013 7 of the ten most air polluted cities were in China.

Causes of air pollution



Burning coal for electricity is the biggest cause of air pollution in China



Heavy industry e.g. steel production

Increasing car ownership



Burning coal for heating and cooking in rural areas.

Impacts of air pollution

Air pollution increases the risk of heart disease, strokes, lung cancer and respiratory illnesses.

1.1 million early deaths every year

people taking days off work

6.5% of GDP lost every year

Keywords:

LICs: low income countries have a low quality of life.

NEEs: newly emerging economies have an improving quality of life.

respiratory: to do with breathing.

rural: countryside.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: NEE

How has the management of air pollution in China been successful?

the government introduced **environmental regulations** to reduce air pollution.



some coal power stations have been closed



investment in renewable energy

an app lets people report polluters



filters installed in coal power stations to remove **particulates**.

Successes	Limitations
Since 2013 the number of harmful particulates in the air has decreased by 36%.	Shanxi, Sha'anxi and Xinjiang are building more coal power stations.
Air pollution has been reduced in all provinces.	Air pollution has decreased slowest in coal mining areas.
China is the world's biggest investor in renewable energy.	1.1 million people still die from air pollution in China every year.

How have changes in employment in China affected environmental regulation?



Keywords:

environmental regulations: rules to protect the environment

investment: money spent on something in return for social, environmental or economic benefits.

renewable energy: energy from sources that will not run out e.g. solar and wind power.

particulates: very small particles.

disposable income: money that is left after a person has paid for essential things like food and shelter.

tertiary industries: jobs that provide a service.