

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

HIC – High income country – UK, Japan
 LIC – Low income country – Nepal, Chad
 NEE – Newly emerging economy – India, Brazil

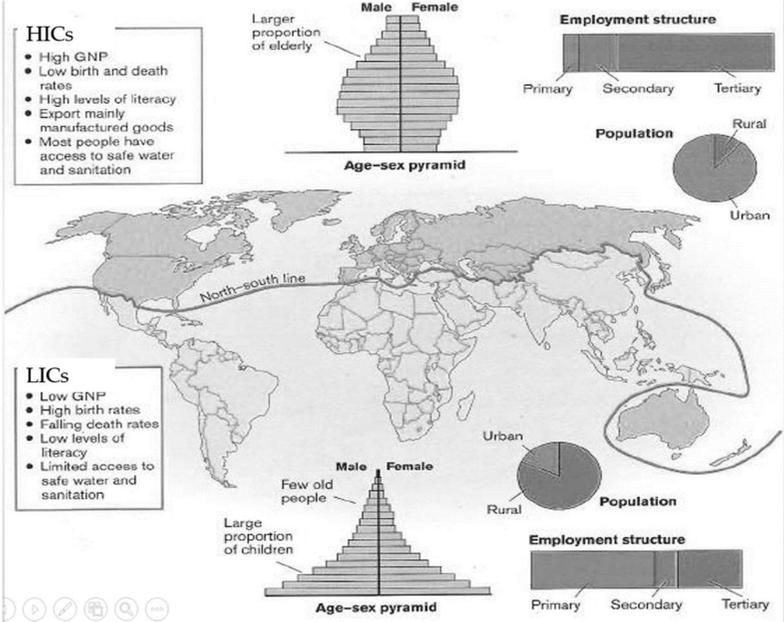
- Chad is one of the world's poorest countries
- A semi desert country
- The climate can change drastically from droughts to torrential rains and flooding, the nation lacks reliable production of harvests
- rich in gold uranium and oil (natural resources)
- Landlocked - inadequate infrastructure
- Internal civil conflict
- Life expectancy 49 years (men), 52 years (women)
- Health and social conditions are poor.
- 87% rural population (farmers)



What makes CHAD poor?

Development indicators

- Life expectancy** - the average age to which a person lives, eg this is 80 in the UK and 48 in Kenya.
- Infant mortality rate** - counts the number of babies, per 1000 live births, who die under the age of one. This is 5 in the UK and 61 in Kenya.
- Poverty** - indices count the percentage of people living below the poverty level, or on very small incomes (eg under £1 per day).
- Access to basic services** - the availability of services necessary for a healthy life, such as clean water and sanitation.
- Access to healthcare** - takes into account statistics such as how many doctors there are for every patient.
- Risk of disease** - calculates the percentage of people with diseases such as AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
- Access to education** - measures how many people attend primary school, secondary school and higher education.
- Literacy rate** - is the percentage of adults who can read and write. This is 99 per cent in the UK, 85 per cent in Kenya and 60 per cent in India.
- Access to technology** - includes statistics such as the percentage of people with access to phones, mobile phones, television and the internet.
- Male/female equality** - compares statistics such as the literacy rates and employment between the sexes.
- GDP – Gross Domestic Product** – The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year. Measured in US \$



JAPAN

How do the Japanese **solve the problems** they face in their urban areas?

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
Too many people in the city centre	Large well controlled pedestrian crossings
Too many cars, not enough parking spaces, traffic congestion	Multi Storey Parking Car vending machines Travel by bike – multi storey bike parks
Lack of space for shops, not enough time to shop!	Vending machines for everything!
Lack of green space for cemeteries	High rise cemetery, electronic urn (pot full of dead persons ashes) space!
Lack of space for farming	Indoor farms that grow crops under artificial UV lights
Lack of Space for expansion	Land reclamation – dumping rubbish and debris into the ocean to build on and extend the land.
Risk of earthquakes	Earthquake proof buildings

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN – Highest relief in the centre of the island, flattest relief on the coasts.

CLIMATE – The north is cooler and drier. The south is warmer and wetter.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN – Densest populations on the coasts, where the flat land is. E.g Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya

Japans population issues;
Japan has an **ageing population** due to people living longer. This results in a **high number of elderly dependents**. When you have a high number of old people this puts a **strain on services** such as healthcare and support in looking after them.



There is also a **strain on the economy** as there are not enough people working to support the elderly dependents, this will result in the **retirement age increasing** and people having to work longer. The lack of support for elderly people is a big issue in Japan and many are **committing petty crimes** so that they can live in prison where they are supported and looked after.

URBANISATION

Urbanisation – is the growth in the proportion of a country’s population living in urban areas.

Mega city – a very large city with a population over 10 million.

Benefits of living in shanty towns / slums

Social opportunities of living in the slums	Economic benefits of living in the Slums
There is better access to services, e.g. health care and education	With more people in jobs and more businesses this means an increase in economic development and more money in the country.
There is also better access to resources, such as a clean water supply and electricity	Better jobs and higher wages for people than in the rural areas

The challenges faced by growth in urban areas – LICs & Shanty Towns (slums)

Traffic Congestion as cars/buses/rickshaws/animals all share same roads

Shanty towns are built on poor quality or unsafe land so are prone to flooding/landslides/fires

Increase in crime

Health Problems EG Asthma & Bronchitis caused by pollution

Poverty

Water pollution - rivers/seas used as dustbins

Sewage on streets leads to water borne disease such as cholera/diarrhoea

Unemployment as there are few jobs in formal sector.

High birth rates

Poor quality building materials and a lack of basic amenities eg running water/toilets in shanty towns

Air pollution/Smog from car fumes and factories

More street children

Rural migrants can't find jobs because they are often illiterate or non-skilled so the informal sector grows.

Up to 50% of the population live in Shanty towns

Malnutrition

Break up of families

Wages are low paid and workers are exploited.

Overcrowding

Underground water supplies being lost.

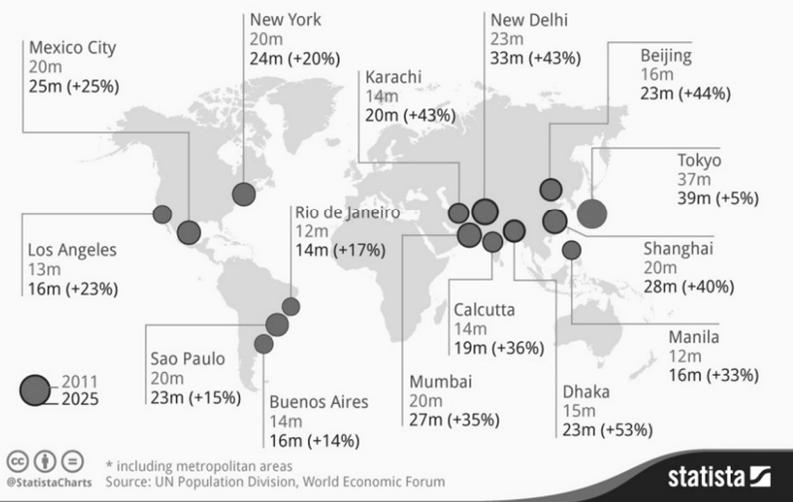
Shanty towns are illegal

Disease spreads quickly because of high density housing.

As shanty towns are built agricultural land/woodland is destroyed.

High Infant mortality rates

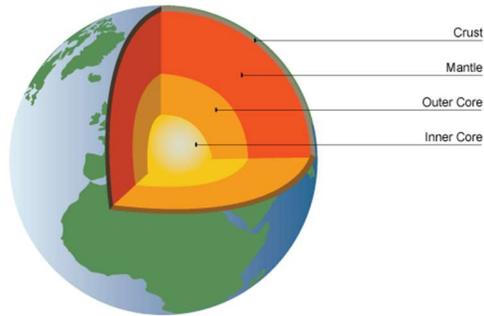
The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth
Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



© StatistaCharts * including metropolitan areas Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum



TECTONIC HAZARDS



The crust of the earth is divided up into **tectonic plates** that move. Where the plates meet is called the **plate boundary**. There are four types of plate boundary; **constructive, destructive, collisional** and **conservative**. **Earthquakes** occur on all 4 of the types of plate boundary whilst **volcanoes** occur on constructive and destructive only.

Monitoring	Prediction	Protection	Preparation
Networks of seismometers and lasers monitor earth movements, and can be used in early warning systems.	Earthquake cannot be reliably predicted, but by monitoring the movement of tectonic plates scientists can forecast which areas should be prepared if one occurs.	Buildings can be designed to withstand earthquakes, e.g by using materials like reinforced concrete or building special foundations that absorb the earthquakes energy. (e.g. buildings in Japan, San Francisco)	People can be educated so that they know what to do in the event of an earthquake or an eruption. Emergency services also train and prepare for disasters but practising rescuing people and knowing how to evacuate people safely.
Scientists can monitor the tell-tale signs that come before a volcanic eruption. Things such as tiny earthquakes, escaping gas, and changes in the shape of the volcano.	Volcanic eruptions can be predicted if the volcano is well monitored. Predicting when a volcano is going to erupt gives people time to evacuate – this reduces the number of injuries and deaths.	Existing buildings and bridges can be strengthened so they're less likely to collapse under the weight of falling ash or due to shaking of the ground.	Governments can plan evacuation routes to get people out of dangerous areas quickly and safely in case of an earthquake or eruption.

	Effects of tectonic hazards	
	Effects on people	Effects on the Environment
Volcanoes	Death, injury, homes and businesses destroyed, people left homeless, roads and travel network may be disrupted, electricity cables, gas and water pipes and communications networks are damaged, cutting off supplies. Crops are damaged and clean water supplies polluted by ash. Tourism may be disrupted. Huge economic costs in recovering from large volcanic eruption. On the positive side as makes fields more fertile once <u>its</u> broken down.	Animals and plants suffocated by volcanic gas. Mudflows (Lahars) and landslides cause damage to or completely destroy animal habitats and plant ecosystems. Large volcanic eruptions can release large quantities of gas which can result in a temporary drop in the earth temperature e.g. Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines erupted on the 15 th of June 1991. The gas lingered in the air around the globe for 3 years resulting in a slight drop in global temperatures.
Earthquakes	Death, injury, homes and businesses destroyed, people left homeless, roads, railways, ports and airports damaged, electricity cables, gas and water pipes and communications networks are damage; cutting off supplies. Secondary hazards could be triggered; tsunamis and landslides, leaking gas could start fires, shortage of clean water supplies, diseases, unemployment and damage to the economy.	Gas leaks and fires can cause air pollution. Rocks fall, landslides, mudslides and avalanches could damage wildlife habitats. Trees near the epicentre could fall and damage ecosystems.

Formation of **volcanoes** on **Destructive plate boundaries**; As plates converge at a destructive plate boundary the denser of the plates sinks below the lighter plate creating a subduction zone. Here, the crust of the downward moving plate is heated to form magma which then rises through crack in the crust above where it erupts on the surface to form volcanoes.

Formation of **volcanoes** on **Constructive plate boundaries**; As plates diverge at a constructive plate boundary new rock is being formed as magma rises from the mantle. It rises up as the crust pulls apart and reaches the surface where it erupts