

DEVELOPMENT & GLOBALISATION

HIC – High income country – UK, Japan

LIC – Low income country – Bangladesh, Nepal

NEE – Newly emerging economy – India, Brazil

GLOBALISATION - the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of hugely increased trade and cultural exchange.

TNC – (trans-national corporations) are companies that are located in, or produce and sell products in more than one country. E.g Nike, Sony, MacDonald's.

Advantages & disadvantages of globalisation

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 \$

Advantages	Disadvantages
Inward investment - TNCs help countries by providing new jobs and skills for local people	TNCs are usually from HICs and therefore money made stays in the richer countries. They exploit the LICs for cheap labour and raw materials.
TNCs bring wealth and foreign currency to local economies when they buy local resources, products and services. The extra money created by this investment can be spent on education, health and infrastructure. (positive multiplier effect)	TNCs may drive local companies out of business. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, the TNC might close down the factory and make local people redundant.
The sharing of ideas, experiences and lifestyles of people and cultures. People can experience foods and other products not previously available in their countries	There are fewer working restrictions in LICs therefore TNCs exploit this. This results in pollution of the environment, poor working conditions and low wages on local workers.
Globalisation increases awareness of events in far-away parts of the world. For example, the UK was quickly made aware of the 2004 tsunami tidal wave and sent help rapidly in response.	Globalisation is viewed by many as a threat to the world's cultural diversity. It is feared it might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and simply re-cast the whole world in the mould of the capitalist North and West.
Globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming - and alert them to the need for sustainable development.	Industry may begin to thrive in LICs at the expense of jobs in manufacturing in the UK and other MEDCs, especially in textiles.

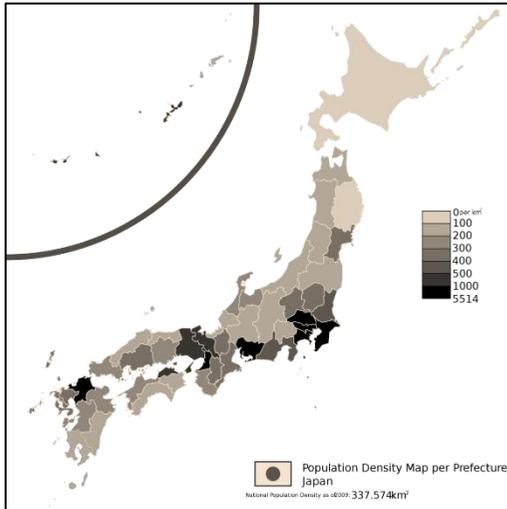
JAPAN

KEY IDEA:
 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.

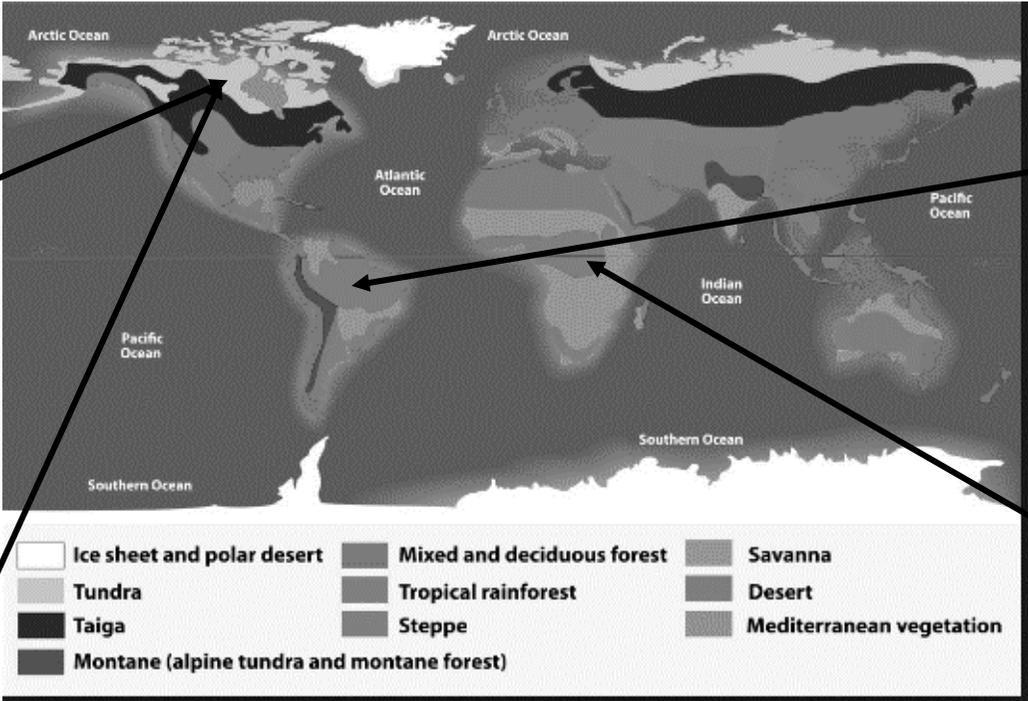
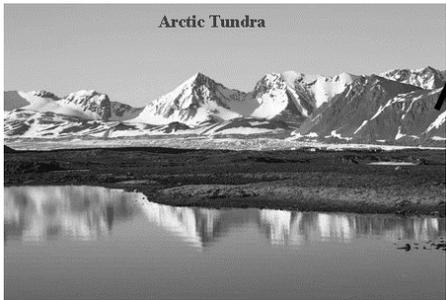
CLIMATE – The north is cooler and drier. The south is warmer and wetter.



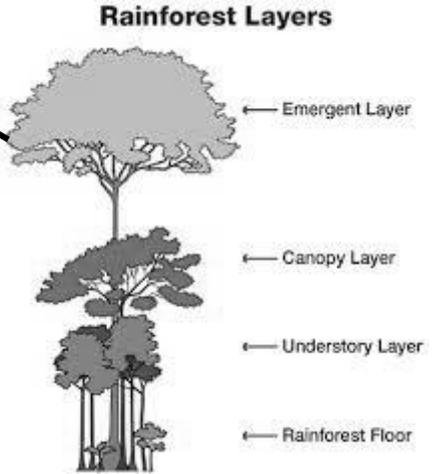
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN – Densest populations on the coasts, where the flat land is. E.g Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya

BIOMES

Tundra is a cold and treeless environment with very little precipitation. The landscape is quite bare with vegetation specially adapted to the low temperatures. The average temperature ranges from -34°C in winter up to 12°C in the summer months.



Tropical Rainforests are hot and wet all year round. The climate is the same all year round – there are no definite seasons. The temperature is generally between 20-28°C. Rainfall is very high around 2000mm per year. It rains everyday usually in the afternoon.



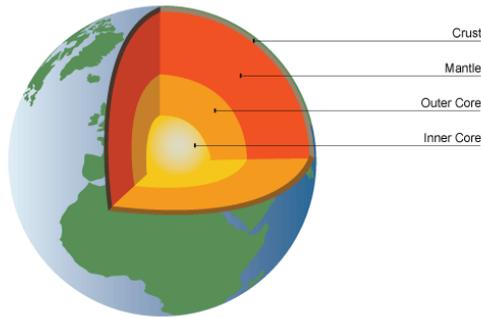
Plant adaptations to the Tropical rainforest

- Tall trees competing for sunlight have big roots called **buttress roots** to support their trunks.
- Plants have thick, waxy leaves with pointed tips. The pointed tips (called **drip tips**) channel the water to a point so it runs off – that way the weight of the water doesn't damage the plant. The **waxy coating** of the leaves also helps repel the rain.
- Many trees have smooth, **thin bark** as there is no need to protect the trunk from cold temperatures. The smooth surface also allows water to run off easily.
- **Climbing** plants, such as **lianas**, use the tree trunks to climb up to the sunlight.
- Plants drop their leaves gradually throughout the year, meaning they can go on growing all year round.

What human activity is causing the destruction of the TRF?

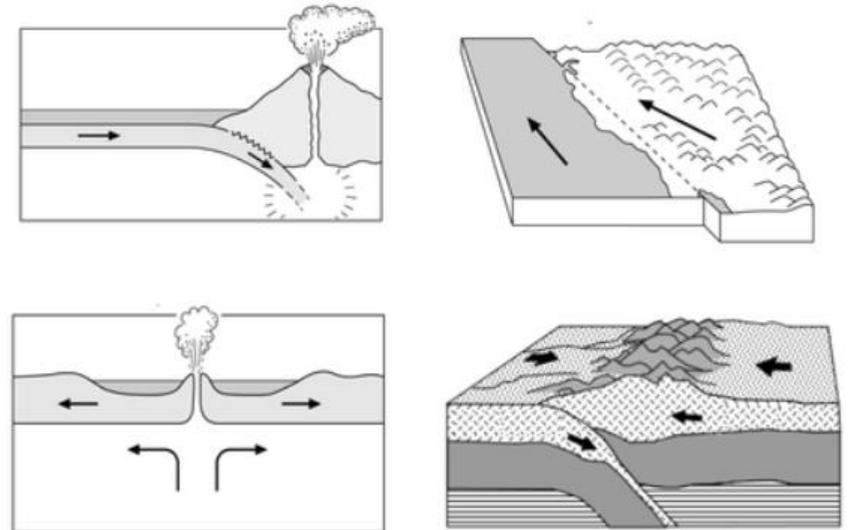
- Clearing land for new settlements
- Mineral extraction
- Energy development
- Commercial logging
- Commercial farming
- Subsistence farming

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.



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