SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 8 World of Work

Key terms:
GDP per capita – This is the value of all the goods and services produced in a country in one year per person.
Life Expectancy – The average number of years that a person is expected to live in a country.
HDI – A combination of GDP per capita, life expectancy, literacy (the percentage of adults that can read and write) and the average number of years of schooling. This is measured on a scale of 0 to 1. More than 0.8 = high, 0.6 to 0.8 = medium and less than 0.6 = low.
Standard of living: A level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation.
Quality of life: The overall well-being of a person. This is their mental, physical and social health. Generally, when people have all of these things, they are happier.

Economic Activity

- **Primary – collecting raw materials**

- **Secondary – manufacturing**

- **Tertiary – providing a service**

- **Quaternary – research and development**

The Development Gap:
Causes:
Climate – drought prevent crops growing, climate related diseases can impact population.
Landlocked – if a country is landlocked it is difficult for them to trade.
Corruption – if a government is corrupt they may not invest in the country or the majority of the population.
Historical causes: past colonisation of countries has led to the exploitation of resources.
The Poverty Trap – negative cycle keeping countries in poverty.

Closing the gap:
Tourism has both a positive and negative impact on Kenya.
Positive:

- Development
- Employment
- Money
- Aid

Negative:

- **Environmental impact**
- **Loss of tribal life**

Impacts of Post-industrial UK Economy:
Positives:
Higher skilled jobs and gain better qualifications
Higher paid jobs
Better working conditions (safer, nicer environments)
Make advances in technology, healthcare etc.
Contribute towards sustainable living and energy sources
Negatives:
Secondary industry workers struggle to find other jobs – reduces quality of life
Many people previously working in the secondary industry will need to retrain to find employment.
Many people previously working in the secondary industry are now close to retirement age so won't want to spend time retraining
Higher unemployment rates in those areas with low aspirations and poor quality education.

Closing the development gap: Transnational Co-operations in India.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Employs 16,000 people Yearly sales of $4.5billion (contributes tax to India) The 'Shakti Project' – a scheme where 45,000 rural women get loans to set up businesses that sell Unilever's products (a bit like Avon, Betterware etc) Runs hygiene education programs to help improve sanitation to 115 million people (better health = HDI improves)	Some profits leave India (back to UK/Netherlands) Unilever takes advantage of weaker environmental laws. There were leaks of mercury from a Unilever factory in Kodaikanal onto a waste dump (where people live) – it causes brain damage Factories close and move to other regions when cheaper tax incentives are offered. People cant afford to move with their jobs.