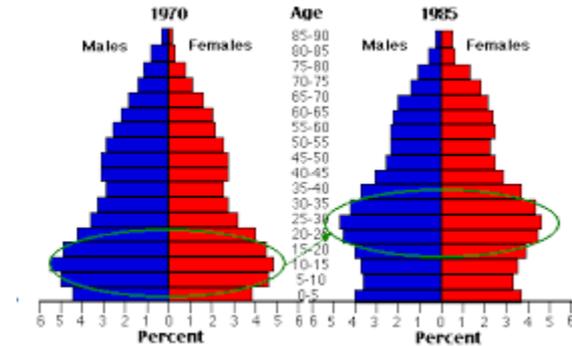# Geographical Themes Exam

Theme 2: Population and Settlement

Theme 3: Natural Hazards

Theme 4: Economic Development

Geographical Themes Exam

You will have three questions to answer:

Q2 Population and Settlement (30 marks + 3 SPAG)

Q3 Natural Hazards (30 marks + 3 SPAG)

Q4 Economic Development (30 marks + 3 SPAG)

Each question is split into smaller parts

(e.g. 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 9 = total 30 marks)

The 9 mark question is the **CASE STUDY**

By revising CASE STUDIES you will also be learning key terms / ideas for the shorter questions

Revising Case Studies

Use these slides and your case study books

Ways to revise….

- Create mind-maps of each case study
- Look at the case study, and on a separate piece of paper write the key questions with gaps for answers. Cover the case study and write what you remember.
- Create case study cards
- Answer the practice exam questions on this PPT
- Draw annotated maps and diagrams
- Print the case study and highlight key facts / places (place specific detail)

Case Study: A strategy to influence population growth in a country REDUCING FERTILITY RATES IN BANGLADESH	
1. Where is Bangladesh? - - -	2. Why did fertility rates need to be reduced? - - -
3. What strategies were used? - - -	4. How sustainable are the strategies? - - -

(f) 🖊 CASE STUDY – population management strategies **in a named country**

Name a country where population growth has been managed.

EG *Bangladesh.*

Describe the attempts made to manage natural population change.
Explain how sustainable the management strategies have been.
(Include at least three developed ideas).

Bangladesh is in the South East of SE Asia and had a population rising at a rate of 1.59% and, in 2012, it's birth rate was 22 per thousand and it's death rate merely 5 per thousand which lead to over population.

One of the methods that they used was home delivery of contraceptives. [PLC] This was sustainable as it allowed everyone access, even in rural areas, and gave the women more control. However, due to [PLC] their culture and tradition, 50% of women will not use artificial contraception, so this method was inneffective [DEV] making it unsustainable.

Another method of reducing the population growth was [PLC] were family planning clinics, where the mother and baby's health could be checked and women could be educated and therefore given more control and more choice over the amount of children they have. However, many women lived too far away from the clinics and some husbands refused to allow them [DEV] to go, meaning that this method was also unsustainable.

The most sustainable method used in Bangladesh [9]

was [PLC] raising the legal age of marriage to 21 for men and 18 for women. Though there are still a large amount of forced marriages, and most women have their first child at 19, the average age to marry has risen and the fertility rate has dropped.

Overall, the methods are sustainable, as the birth rate is dropping. However they do need to be improved to make sure that they encompass cultural aspects as well, in order to become as sustainable as raising the legal age of marriage, which does not conflict with impact the culture of Bangladesh and is the easiest to enforce. [L3]

This answer gained **full marks** (9+3 = 12)

Why?
- At least three developed ideas (DEV)
- Place specific detail (PLC)
- Very good SPAG (paragraphs, spelling, grammar and key words)

(g) ✎ CASE STUDY — a climatic hazard event in an LEDC

Name the LEDC and state the type of climatic hazard.

[EG] Myanmar – Cyclone Nargis (Tropical storm)

Describe the methods that were used to reduce the impact of the climatic hazard and assess how successful these methods were.
(Include at least three developed ideas).

[DEV] ~~Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar~~
As an attempted method of warning
to have prediction systems in place
[PLC] The government of Thailand, attempted to warn
the government of Myanmar of the storm's danger. But this
was unsuccessful, as the Government of Myanmar
broadcast little or no risk to its people. This meant
hazard
they were very unprepared for the ~~disaster~~ and no
[DEV] [PLC] [PLC]
evacuation plans or cyclone shelters were in place.
A method of reducing the impact is to provide aid
fast and ~~widespread~~ widely, but, though relief organisations
throughout the world attempted to help, the government
as
would not allow any ~~food~~ aid workers in for three
[PLC]
weeks. This meant that, 70% of houses did
not have access to clean water ~~for purposes and~~ and
[PLC]
40% of food stores were destroyed during the storm, many
more people died due to disease, malnourishment
[EV] and their injuries.
A natural defence against the storm surge that
the category 3 cyclone caused was the mangrove
trees, which acted as a barrier of sediment. [9]

[PLC]
These were also ineffective and many areas of trees
were destroyed, as they were not cared for or
increase
maintained. This lead to an ~~released~~ amount
[PLC]
of flood damage and the destruction of
the shrimp ~~industry~~ industry, which it, in
turn, caused unemployment and a decline
in the economy. [L3]

Example Case Study Question
Natural Hazards

This answer gained **full marks** (9+3 = 12)

Why?
• At least three developed ideas (DEV)
• Place specific detail (PLC)
• Very good SPAG (paragraphs, spelling, grammar and key words)

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Population & Settlement Case Studies
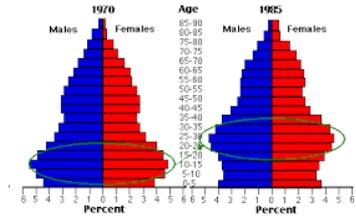
Theme 2: Population and Settlement	Case Study
A case study to illustrate strategies to influence *natural* population within a country	**Bangladesh or China *(Revision Guide page 34)***
A case study of international migration to illustrate the causes, consequences and management	**Polish migration into the UK *(Revision Guide page 37)***
A case study of migration within one country	**Rural to Urban migration in Brazil (Caatinga to Rio)**
A case study of urban change to illustrate social, economic and environmental planning and the sustainability of urban change	**London Docklands and Greenwich Village**
A case study to illustrate how retail service provision changes over time	**Retail provision in Wadebridge (Shopping changes)**
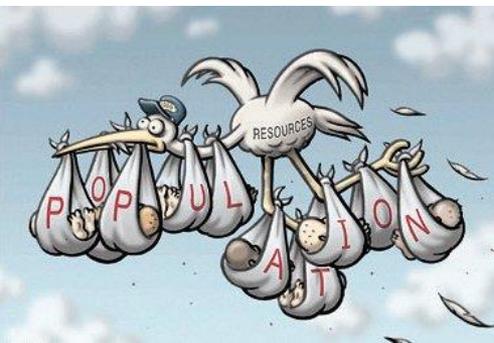
A case Study to illustrate strategies used to influence natural population growth within a country
Reducing Fertility Rates in Bangladesh

1. Where is Bangladesh?

Bangladesh is a country located in South Asia with a population of 157 million people. That's 2½ times the population of the United Kingdom living in an area the size of England. It is the most densely populated country in the world and is overpopulated.

2. Why did fertility rates need to be reduced?

The country is overpopulated (too many people for the available resources)
Pressure on transport, housing, health and standard of living (poverty)
High fertility rates (each women had on average over 6 children in their lifetime in 1970)
Bangladesh is a poor country with a low GDP per capita – living standards are poor

The average Bangladeshi family consists of 1 father, 1-6 mothers, and 3-50 children
Men dominate society and family women are not as empowered

3. What strategies have been used to reduce fertility rates and how successful have they been?

	Sustainable (SUCCESS)	Unsustainable (FAILURE)
i) Home delivery of contraceptives	- Family planning can reach rural areas. - Number of women using contraceptives has risen from 8% to 54%	46% of women still do not use artificial contraception Door to door policy of handing out contraceptives has stopped – too expensive
ii) Family Planning Clinics	- The health of mothers and children can be checked. - Mothers speak to each other about the benefits of small families - Advice can be given in private away from pressure of husbands	Some women unable to get to family planning clinics (particularly women in rural areas)
iii) Legislation to raise age of marriage (18 years for women and 21 years for men)	- Later marriages reduces the fertility rate (number of children each woman has). This has fallen from 6.4 in 1970 to 2.9 in 2006.	Strong traditions and customs mean that a large number of women still marry well below legal age. 50% of women have had first child by age of 19.

Overall the fertility rate has dropped, but is unlikely to reach target of 2.1 until 2030 (rather than 2010 as planned)

Example Case Study Question

(d) CASE STUDY: Population management strategies

Name a country in which management strategies have been used to influence natural population change.

.... *Bangladesh – reducing fertility rates* ....

Describe the strategies which have been used by the government to influence the rate of natural population change. How successful have these strategies been? Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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There is more space than this in the exam!

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

A Case Study of International Migration
Polish Migration to the UK

Today there are more Polish born people living in the UK than there are living in Cornwall

1. Where is the international migration taking place?
Between 2004 and 2007 over ½ a million people from Poland came to the UK. This is an example of economic migration where migrants from Poland have come to the UK to find work.

POLAND		UK
Net household income	£8,759	£38,547
Working hours per week	40.6	36.4
Hours of sunshine per year	1,514	1,387
Retirement age	59.3	63
Life expectancy	76.2	80.4
Number of days holiday	38	28
Education spending (of GDP)	5.6%	4.8%
Health spending (of GDP)	9.6%	11.2%
Diesel (price per litre)	£1.07	£1.38

Source: uSwitch.com

Krakow, Poland

In 2006, 134 migrants a day migrated from Poland to the UK
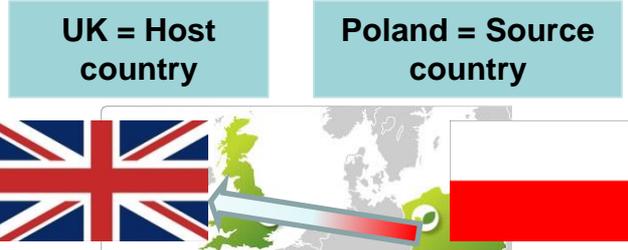
UK = Host country

Poland = Source country

2. What are the causes of migration?
PULL FACTORS
- Easy to migrate to the UK due to 'freedom of movement' (no restrictions as Poland joined the E.U.)
- More work and higher wages – 4x higher in the UK than in Poland
- Free access to health care and higher child benefits in the UK

2. What are the causes of migration?
PUSH FACTORS
- High Unemployment in Poland (20%)
- Lack of highly skilled work and low average wages
- Less access to social benefits in Poland

3. What are the impacts on the UK (Good & Bad)
- Immigration has boosted the economy as migrants earn money and pay taxes.
- Migrants do the jobs people in the UK do not want to do at the minimum wage and work hard e.g. Fruit picking
- Polish migrants have filled job shortages e.g. Building
- Supports UK ageing population

- Increase in benefit payments for the UK – child benefit
- Some money sent back to Poland (leaves the economy)
- Some UK people unhappy that migrants don't mix into the community e.g. Peterborough has divided community

BENEFITING FROM BRITAIN
Monthly child benefit payments for first-born child:

BRITAIN:	£78.43
Bulgaria:	£6.75 (plus £82 lump sum at birth)
Lithuania:	£11.00
Poland:	£13.18 (means tested)
Romania:	£14.25
Slovenia:	£17.25
Estonia:	£21.00
Hungary:	£33.75

3. What are the on impacts Poland (Good & Bad)
- Less unemployment in Poland
- Money earned in UK can be sent back to Poland
- Women in Poland have gained work e.g. Fire service

- Left behind an ageing population
- Unfilled jobs such as construction industry
- Some services cannot run properly because workers have left e.g. anaesthetists

4. How is the migration being managed in the UK?
UK now have tighter controls on immigration:
- Polish migrants now have to register under the 'Worker Registration Scheme'
- Tighter controls on new migrants from other E.U. Countries such as Bulgaria – migrants have to get permission from the Home Office to work in the UK
- E.U. Migrants will have to work for at least three months before they can access free health care and child benefits

Example Case Study Question

(d) **CASE STUDY – an example of international migration**

Name the two countries between which people have migrated.

.... *Polish Migration to the UK* ....

Explain the causes and the consequences of the migration. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

A Case Study of Internal Migration
Rural to Urban Migration in Brazil

1. <u>**Where is the internal migration taking place?**</u>
People are migrating within Brazil from the Caatinga (Dry) Region in the north east of Brazil to cities like Rio de Janeiro in the south

2. What are the causes of migration? PULL FACTORS to Rio
- Job opportunities – tourism, TNCs, chance of informal work (e.g. selling souvenirs)
- Better education – more schools
- Better health care–more clinics/doctors
- Attraction of the bright lights / big city!

Rio De Janeiro

2. What are the causes of migration? PUSH FACTORS from the Caatinga
- Harsh climate – drought zone
- People are subsistence farmers so if crops fail they struggle to survive
- Lack of health care – high infant mortality
- Poor education and lack of investment in area
- Big projects like the dam at Sobradinho meant some people lost homes

3. What are the impacts on Rio?
- Rapid Urbanisation (the growth of city in area and population)
- Overcrowding in the city – no space
- Growth of favelas such as Rocinha (population 100,000 on a hillside)
- Traffic congestion and air pollution (gets trapped by surrounding hills)
- Increase in crime in favelas
- Division of rich and poor
- Middle class are moving out of Rio

Video Rocinha   FAVELA ROCINHA   Video Rio

3. What are the impacts on the Caatinga)
- Young people migrate away leaving an ageing population
- Villages such as Pao Ferro disappear

CAATINGA (NORTH EAST OF BRAZIL)

4. How is the migration being managed ?
- Government is helping people living in the favelas by putting in services such as drainage, schools and roads
- Police are working more closely with the 'favela' communities
- A new city has been built through the hillside called 'Barra' to ease problem of space and overcrowding. This is a safe and secure 'Gated Community'
- There is a need to reduce migration from the North which means 'big projects' such as dams and investment in industry is needed to provide new opportunities

Barra Da Tijuca The 'New Rio'

Example Case Study Question

f) CASE STUDY — an example of internal migration (migration within a country)

Name the country within which people have migrated

.... *Brazil – Caatinga in the North East to Rio de Janeiro* ....

Describe the impacts of this migration on the area that the migrants have left and moved to. Explain how these impacts have been managed.

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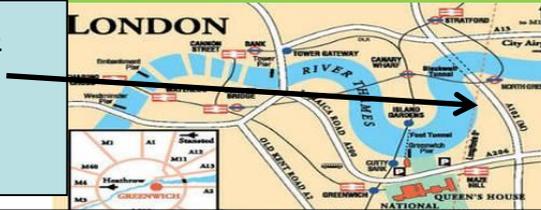
9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

A Case Study of Urban Change

London Docklands and Greenwich (a sustainable settlement)

1. Where is London Docklands and Greenwich?
- East End of London
- Alongside the River Thames

2. What was the London Docklands like 100 years ago?
- Busiest port in the world
- High employment linked to shipping, cargo and trade
- An industrial zone

3. Why did the Docklands decline (why was there a need for urban planning?)

- Ships too big to travel up the Thames to Docklands (container ships too big) – trade moved out
- Britain lost its British Empire which meant less trading –closure of docks
- Easier to transport goods by air (another reason for closure of docks)
- The area became derelict (empty and run-down, lack of services and poor quality housing)
- Unemployment rose (20,000 jobs were lost)
- The overall population fell as people moved out to find work elsewhere

4. What Urban Change has taken place in Greenwich and what makes it sustainable?
The London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) was set up by the Government in the **1980's** to try and regenerate the area following its decline......

Greenwich Millennium village (a sustainable settlement) has been developed **(1997-2005)**
- **New Industry encouraged into the area (2,500 new companies located here) = economically sustainable**
- **Over 40,000 new jobs have been created in the area –mostly service jobs = economically sustainable**
- **Homes use 80% less energy and 30% less water than the average home = environmentally sustainable**
- **There is an ecology park with lakes and woodland to encourage wildlife= environmentally sustainable**
- **The area has improved old housing and industrial land (brownfield site) = environmentally sustainable**
- **22,000 new homes have been created (a mixture of rent and to buy and affordable) = socially sustainable**
- **There is mixed land-use which means everything is close by e.g. shops, schools, Sainsbury's eco-store, open spaces, shops and entertainment (O2 Arena) = socially sustainable**
- **Close links to transport (Rail links to the city, buses, cycleways, extension to the Jubilee underground line) = socially sustainable**

Example Case Study Question

(e) **CASE STUDY** – a land use change in an urban area

Name the urban area.   *London Docklands and Greenwich*

....

Describe a land use change and comment on the sustainability of the change. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

A Case Study to show how retail service provision changes over time
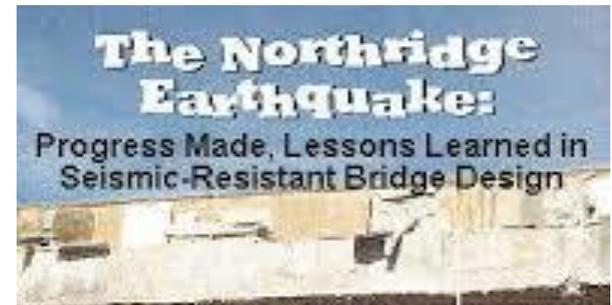## Retail Service Provision in Wadebridge

1. Where is Wadebridge?
Small market / tourist town of 8000 people located in North Cornwall

RETAIL = Sale of goods and services (SHOPPING!)

Retail Change	Reasons for Retail Change	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
New Supermarket on greenfield site **TESCO** Every little helps Tescos – West Hill	New By-Pass built in 1991 (A39) allows easy access for customers and deliveries. Increase in car ownership Room for expansion	• More choice of shops and goods for customers • Ease traffic in Town Centre • Competition driven prices down • Easy to park	•Independent shops close in Wadebridge e.g. Butchers, Grocers
Proposal for a new Sainsburys next to Trenant Council Offices	Accessibility – By-pass Growing population of Wadebridge	• Provide more choice for residents • Close to Town Centre • Car Parking • Provide 270 local Jobs	• Increased traffic on Gonvena Hill • More lorries. • Visual impact
Growth in tourist shops	Wadebridge has grown as a tourist hotspot (Camel Trail)	• Improvement of environment of town	• Higher prices • More traffic
Closure of small independent shops	Cannot compete with large superstores Economic costs	• More business and customers for the larger superstores.	Loss of local businesses Lack of variety of stores Loss of identity
Increase in e-tailing (internet shopping)	Growth of internet use e.g. E-Bay and online banking Home delivery by supermarkets	• Easier for customers as no need to travel. Can be cheaper.	Closure of smaller independent stores
Closure of village stores	Local Post Offices and grocery stores closed due to competition from supermarkets	• More trade for shops and businesses in the nearest town	Heart taken out of village Those without cars struggle
Increase in farm shops	Increased demand for local produce Increased tourism in local area Farms diversified to make money	• Reduced air miles • Improves local economy • Ethical Purchasing • Farmers survive	More traffic in rural areas

Example Case Study Question

(f) CASE STUDY: Changes in retail service provision

Name and locate an example of changes in retail service provision in an area.

.... *Retail change in Wadebridge – North Cornwall* ....

Describe the recent changes which have taken place and explain why these changes have occurred. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Natural Hazards Case Studies

Theme 3: Natural Hazards	Case Study
One tectonic hazard event in an LEDC	Sichuan earthquake (China) 2008
One tectonic hazard event in an MEDC	Northridge earthquake (California) 1994
One climatic hazard event in an LEDC	Cyclone Nargis (Myanmar) 2008 (Revision Guide page 61)
One climatic hazard event in an MEDC	Hurricane Katrina (USA) 2005 (Revision Guide page 61)

Tectonic Hazard LEDC Sichuan Earthquake, China

1. Location – Sichuan (a province) in China
The focus of the earthquake was 19km below the ground and 80 km north-west of Chengdu (the capital of Sichuan)
- 12th May 2008 at 2.28pm the earthquake struck
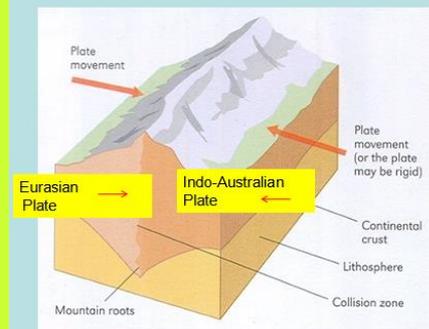- It lasted for 2 minutes and was 7.9 on the Richter Scale

2. Natural Causes
-Sichuan lies on a Collision Plate Margin
-Here the Eurasian plate and Indo-Australian plates are locked as they move towards each other
-Pressure built up until the plates suddenly jolted past each other.
-The energy released (seismic waves) caused the rocks to break and the earth to shake along the Longmenshan Fault

3. Human Causes (that made the Hazard worse)

- The epicentre was close to some densely populates areas meaning there was more infrastructure damage such as collapsed multi - storey buildings, roads and bridges.
- 15 million people lived in the earthquake zone
- Poor building construction including schools led to the deaths of many school children
- Many people in rural areas could not be rescued.

4. Primary Impacts
- **69,000** were **killed**
- **375,000 injured**
- **4.8 million homeless**
- **7000 classrooms destroyed**
- **Buildings and homes collapsed**
- **Infrastructure damaged – roads, gas and water mains**

5. Secondary impacts
- landslides triggered in mountains nearby
- Landslides blocked river valleys leaving quake lakes which created a flood hazard

6. No Prediction
The time of the event can not be predicted.
There had been very little seismic activity in over 50 years so no warnings were given.

Poor Preparation
- No Earthquake evacuation drills in place
- No buildings were earthquake proof – poorly built
- No warnings given – people were not prepared

Slow Response
- Access to rural areas was difficult.
- Army and volunteers searched for survivors
- The Chinese Govt did not ask for help for two days
- World Bank gave loans
- Chinese Govt pledged a $10 billion rebuilding fund to support survivors

Convergent or Collision Boundary

Plate movement
Plate movement (or the plate may be rigid)
Eurasian Plate
Indo-Australian Plate
Continental crust
Lithosphere
Collision zone
Mountain roots

(e) ✎ **CASE STUDY – tectonic hazard event in an LEDC**

Name and locate an example of a tectonic hazard (earthquake or volcanic eruption) in an **LEDC**.

.... *Sichuan Earthquake (China) 2008* ....

Describe the impacts of this hazard.
Suggest why it may be difficult to prepare for this hazard in your chosen area in the future.
Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Tectonic Hazard MEDC Northridge Earthquake, USA

1. Location – Northridge (a town) in California USA)

The focus of the earthquake was 19km below the town of Northridge. Northridge lies close to the San Andreas Fault in the San Fernando valley which is 30km north-west of Los Angeles.
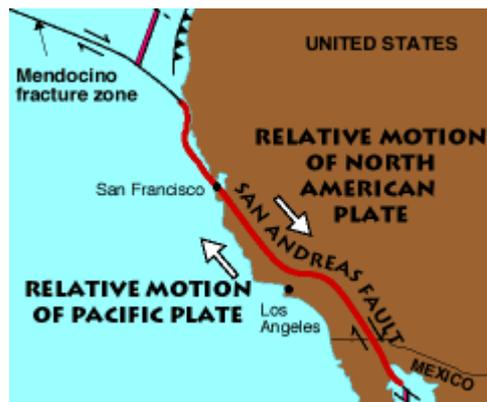
- 17th January 1994 at 04.30am the earthquake struck
- It lasted for 10-20 seconds and was 6.7 on the Richter Scale

2. Natural Causes

-Northridge lies on a Conservative Plate Margin close to the San Andreas Fault
-Here the North American plate and Pacific Plate are locked as they try to move past each other (side by side)
-Pressure built up until the plates suddenly jolted past each other.
-The energy released (seismic waves) caused the rocks to break and the earth to shake.

3. Human Causes (that made the Hazard worse)

- The epicentre was close to urban areas meaning there was more infrastructure damage such as collapsed multi - storey buildings, roads and bridges.
- 3 million people lived within 20km of the epicentre
- Damage was worse where houses were wood frame

UNITED STATES
Mendocino fracture zone
RELATIVE MOTION OF NORTH AMERICAN PLATE
San Francisco
SAN ANDREAS FAULT
RELATIVE MOTION OF PACIFIC PLATE
Los Angeles
MEXICO

4. Primary Impacts

 -57 were killed
- 9,000 injured
-20,000 homeless
- £20 billion damage (costliest US disaster at the time)
- 170 bridges and 7 freeway interchanges collapsed)
- Multi-storey wood frame buildings collapsed
- Infrastructure damaged – roads, gas and water mains

5. Secondary impacts

- landslides triggered in mountains nearby
- 50 fires broke out in San Fernando Valley due to burst gas mains and overhead power lines breaking
- Liquefaction occurred in San Fernando Valley destroying more roads

6. Improving Prediction

Although the time of the event can not be predicted, researchers had mapped previous earthquakes in the area and knew the area was at risk

Good Preparation

- Earthquake evacuation drills in place
- Many buildings were earthquake proof
- In the town of Parkfield near to Northridge, research and mapping of earthquakes help monitor the risk

Excellent Response

- President Clinton declared the area a Federal disaster
- Hundreds of workers from FEMA (federal Emergency Management Agency) were deployed to help communities recover).

Example Case Study Question

(f) CASE STUDY – an example of a tectonic hazard event in an MEDC

Name the MEDC and state the type of tectonic hazard event.

.... *Northridge Earthquake (California) 1994* ....

Explain the natural processes which caused the tectonic hazard event and describe how people were able to reduce the impact of the hazard. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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There is more space than this in the exam!

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Climatic Hazard LEDC Cyclone Nargis, Myanmar

1. Location – Myanmar in South East Asia

The cyclone started in the Bay of Bengal.
It hit the **Irrawaddy delta** in **Myanmar as a Category 4 on May 2nd 2008**

2. Natural Causes

-Warm water in Bay of Bengal (27°C)
-Warm moist air drawn upwards – low pressure
-Rising air spiralled causing high winds of 135 mph
-Clouds developed causing Heavy Rainfall
-Cyclone tracked through Bay of Bengal to Myanmar
-Storm surge of 7.6metres hit Irriwady Delta

3. Human Causes (that made the Hazard worse)

Densely Populated Farming Region
Many people in Myanmar rely on farming for a living. They live on the Irriwaddy Delta which got flooded, ruining crops
Poor Country
Myanmar ranks as one of the poorest countries in the world.
It's people were unable to cope with the disaster.
Lack of Investment
-Lack of flood defences or emergency action plans
-Poor health care facilities
-Poor infrastructure (roads, sewage, water)
Poor Government
The country is ruled by a Military Government that has restricted development in the country. It also has kept Myanmar isolated from the rest of the world.
Destruction of mangrove swamps
Myanmar had destroyed 83% of its mangrove swamps to help make shrimp farms, tourist spots and farm land. These were natural barriers to storm surges but their destruction for money making meant the impacts were worse.

4. Primary Impacts

- **140,000** were **killed**
- **450,000** homes **destroyed**
- **1700 schools** were **destroyed**.
- **200,000 farm animals** were **killed**
- **40%** of **food** stores were **destroyed**.
- **Rice fields were flooded on the Irrawaddy Delta**
- **Mangrove swamps destroyed** (natural flood defence)

5. Secondary impacts

-up to **3 million** were made **homeless**
-**millions lost** their **livelihoods**.
-Over **70%** of **households didn't have** access to **clean water** and this caused **diseases**.
-**Shrimp industry destroyed**
-Stagnant water led to diseases such as **Malaria**
- **Sewage contaminated** rice fields - food shortages

6. Poor Prediction

Weather agencies from Thailand warned Burma of the cyclone, but the forecasters in Myanmar reported little or no risk!

Poor Preparation

Lack of evacuation plans or flood defences
People not prepared due to poor communication from Government

Poor Response

Foreign Aid eventually arrived – but initially the Government refused help. Aid workers were not allowed into Myanmar until 3 weeks after the disaster

Example Case Study Question

(e) CASE STUDY: Climatic hazard in an LEDC

Name and locate an example of a climatic hazard in an LEDC.

.... *Cyclone Nargis (Myanmar) 2008* ....

Explain the natural processes causing the hazard and describe its impact on people in the area. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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There is more space than this in the exam!

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Climatic Hazard MEDC Hurricane Katrina

1. Location – South East USA
The hurricane started over the Bahamas, crossed Florida, intensified over the Gulf of Mexico and hit landfall in New Orleans on 29th August 2005

2. Natural Causes
-Warm water of the Carribean (27°C)
-Warm moist air drawn upwards – low pressure
-Rising air spiralled causing high winds of 282 km/hour
-Clouds developed causing Heavy Rainfall
-Hurricane tracked through Gulf of Mexico to Southern USA as a category 5 Hurricane

3. Human Causes (that made the Hazard worse)
Global Warming
Some suggest that Hurricanes are becoming more intense due to rising sea temperatures linked to global warming (increased pollutants into the atmosphere)
Late Warnings
People were not forced to evacuate New Orleans until August 28th.
Urban Areas
New Orleans is a densely populated coastal urban area
Levees breached
The man-made levees (flood walls) were broken by storm surges as they were designed to withstand a category 3 hurricane. Also poor construction and poor maintenance were to blame.

4. Primary Impacts
- **1800** were **killed**
- **300,000** homes **destroyed**
- **$125 billion** damage
- Main route out of New Orleans closed as **I-10 bridge collapsed**
- Coastal habitats damaged such as **turtle breeding beaches**

5. Secondary impacts
-up to **1 million** were evacuated and made **homeless**
-**millions lost** their **livelihoods**.
-**water supplies polluted** with sewage, chemicals and dead bodies leading to a lack of clean water, food and toilet facilities
-**230,000 jobs** l**ost** – high unemployment and less tax paid
-Offshore oil platforms damaged – **oil prices increased**

6. Changed Prediction
There was sophisticated monitoring system which helped predict the path of the Hurricane – however the Hurricane changed course into the Gulf of Mexico. News bulletins predicted that New Orleans would be hit by a storm surge

Poor Preparation
Levees and floodwalls were in place but failed
Residents ordered to evacuate on 28th August, but poorer (black) population had to stay behind due to a lack of transport and money to leave

Poor Response
President visited nearly a week later and apologised
Control centres set up iuch as the Louisiana Superdome
Coastguard, police, fire service and army rescued over 50,000 people

Example Case Study Question

(f) ✏ **CASE STUDY** – climatic hazard in an **MEDC**

Name and locate an example of a climatic hazard in an **MEDC**.

.... *Hurricane Katrina (USA) 2005* ....

Describe the climatic conditions which caused the hazard, and explain the impacts of the hazard on people in the area.
Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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Economic Development Case Studies

Theme 4: Economic Development	Case Study
A case study of an aid project in an LEDC	**Comic Relief Somaliland** (or other)
A case study from an LEDC to illustrate the factors that affect the location of different types of economic activity	**India – Quaternary Activity – IT in Bangalore**
A case study from an MEDC to illustrate the factors that affect the location of different types of economic activity	**UK – Secondary Activity - Steelmaking**
A case study of MNC investment in a specific area in an international context	**Nike in Vietnam**
A case study of a specific development where conflicts exist between economic development and environmental damage	**Pearl River Delta in China** *(Revision Guide page 81)*

An aid project in an LEDC
Comic Relief – Somaliland

COMIC RELIEF

1. WHERE IS SOMALILAND?

Somaliland is the Northern part of Somalia (East Africa) . It has no recognised Government and split itself from Somalia in the early 1990's following a civil war. It is bordered by Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. The capital of Somaliland is Hargeisa.

2. WHY IS AID NEEDED?

POOR HEALTH CARE – RURAL AREAS

Hospitals lack equipment and staff. There are not enough beds for patients. The hospitals are overcrowded as there are very few of them. Patients have to pay for their own medical supplies if they can afford it as there is no National Health Service.

Understanding of basic health care is poor particularly in the rural areas. Poor nutrition, lack of fresh clean water and poor living conditions result in illness and diseases such as hepatitis and dysentery.

3. What does the project involve + sustainability.

VET AID

About 70% of the population rely on animals as a way of life. The health of goats and sheep are vital for the survival of many Somalilanders. Comic relief has funded trained animal carers to go into rural communities to educate people on caring for their animals. This includes the sprays and equipment needed.

The project is sustainable as it is a low cost scheme and local people are educated. They then pass on knowledge to others.

3. What does the project involve + sustainability.

TRAINED BIRTH ASSISTANTS

Comic relief has helped to fund trained birth assistants. A £2 kit which includes rubber gloves, clean towels and sharp razor blades has helped birth assistants with safer births. This has reduced the number of deaths during child birth (of both mother and baby).

Most women still give birth in poor living conditions without any help.

The project is sustainable as it is small scale.

3. What does the project involve + sustainability.

HEALTH CARE ASSISTANTS

Comic relief has helped to fund health care assistants. £50 provides a 6 month training course in basic health care. This enables volunteers to work in rural villages and provide basic health care and educate people.

50 pence provides inoculations for somebody against diseases such as hepatitis.

The project is sustainable as local people are educated and it is about prevention rather than cure (long term).

Contents of a clean birth kit:
1. small piece of soap
2. pair of plastic gloves
3. five squares of gauze
4. small blade
5. three pieces of string
6. small plastic sheet
7. sandwich-sized ziplock bag

A $2.00 clean birth kit can help save the life of a mama in the developing world.

Example Case Study Question

(e) CASE STUDY – an aid project in an LEDC

Name the LEDC and aid project.

Somaliland – Comic relief (Vet Aid, Health Care Assistants and Trained Birth Assistants)

Describe the main features of the aid project and explain how sustainable the project is. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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1. Where is Bangalore?
Bangalore is a city in Southern India
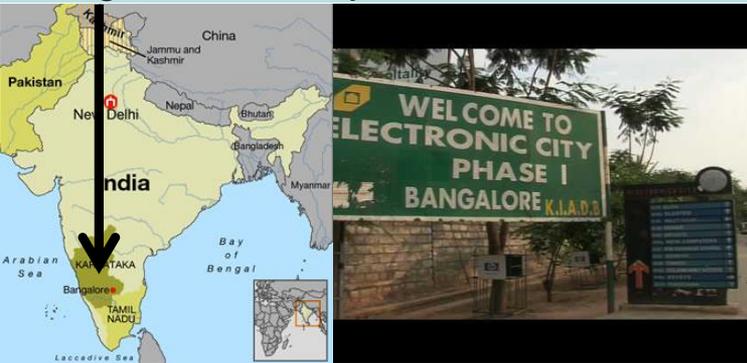
2. Why is it known as the electronic city?
Lots of ICT jobs have moved OFFSHORE from the UK/USA to locations such as Bangalore in India
Jobs include call centres, research, design, development and marketing.

Improvements in technology in India

English Speaking workforce

Lots of infrastructure e.g. Airports, roads, power, business parks

Cheap labour force

English Speaking workforce

3. Why has so much ICT work moved to India?

Hard workers

India is awake when the UK is asleep. So a company can operate for 24 hours a day if it uses Indian workers

Educated workforce in ICT (there are more ICT graduates in India than total graduates in the UK each year!

4. What are the benefits of this change in location?
-New and well paid jobs in India. Improves opportunities.
- Cheaper services e.g. Cheaper telephone calls from India for UK residents and businesses

5. What are the problems of this change in location?
-Fewer jobs for some UK/USA residents
-Not all jobs can be moved offshore – some need face to face contact

BANGALORE CALLING
BRINDA S. NARAYAN

I WORK AT AT&T
CALL CENTER BANGALORE

Bangalore IT.biz 2010
India's premier ICT event
conference > tradeshow > partnering

Example Case Study Question

(f) ✐ **CASE STUDY – an economic activity in an LEDC**

Name and locate an example of an economic activity in an **LEDC** which you have studied.

··············· *ICT (tertiary and quaternary) to Bangalore in India* ·················

Explain the factors which influence the location of this economic activity and describe its effects on people in the local area.
Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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Factors that affect the location of economic activity
MEDC – Steelmaking in the UK (Secondary)

1. Where are three remaining integrated steelworks in the UK?
(Integrated =where all assembly takes place in one location)
Port Talbot (on coast near Swansea in South Wales)
Redcar (on coast Teeside in North East England
Scunthorpe (on coast Lincolnshire in England)

2. Why are they all located near the coast?

a). Iron Ore, coal and limestone can be imported so being near to a port is easier and cheaper (we have run our of most of these raw materials in the UK)

b). The ports have deep water allowing large vessels in and out (import raw materials and export finished steel)

c). Land on the coast is flat and therefore easy to build on. There is also room to expand

d). All three sites have good transport routes (accessibility) so it is easier for workers and deliveries to get in and out e.g. Port Talbot is on the M4 motorway. It also has a rail link

Example Case Study Question

f) CASE STUDY – an economic activity in an MEDC

Name and locate an economic activity you have studies in an MEDC

.... *Steelmaking in the UK – Secondary Economic activity* .....

Describe the economic activity taking place, and explain the reasons for its location in the MEDC

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A Multi-National Company (MNC) Nike

1. What is Nike?
- A **multi-national company** founded in 1972
- Leading global supplier of sports footwear, clothes and equipment
- Headquarters in Oregon USA (design and marketing)
- Sub-contracts to South Korean and Taiwanese companies who control production (manufacturing/making)
- Production in 700 factories mainly in China, Thailand, South Korea and **Vietnam**
- Yearly profit of $19 billion

An MNC (multi-national company) produces and sells products in more than one country.

The average pay at a Nike factory close in Vietnam is $54 a month, 3x higher than other jobs.

2. What are the positives (benefits) of Nike having factories in Vietnam (LEDC)?
- Employment for local people with regular wages
- Pays higher wages than most local companies
- Nike locating in Vietnam has attracted other companies (positive multiplier effect)
- Contributes taxes to help improve infrastructure in Vietnam (roads, power, drainage)

3. What are the negatives (problems) of Nike having factories in Vietnam (LEDC)?
- Allegations of 'sweatshops' – overworked and under-paid workers (exploits workers)
- Allegations of under-age workers (usually girls) having to make Nike products in harsh conditions
- The image and advertising of Nike in Vietnam erodes local culture
- Nike factories could at any time move to other lower cost locations e.g. Laos

JUST DO IT OR ELSE
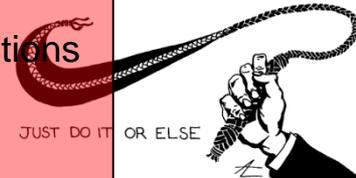
4. How is Nike linked to globalisation (the world being more connected and integrated)?
- It operates globally – HQ in Oregon USA and Factories mainly in Asia and Sells products in 140 countries
- It is an example of 'international division of labour' (marketing, design, production in different countries)
- It produces new shoes on a regular basis for particular markets – different product for different tastes
- It has responded to negative allegations by producing an open report in 2005 on its 700 factories and increasing minimum age of workers to 17

Example Case Study Question

(d) CASE STUDY – a multi-national company

Name a multi-national company and **one** country where it operates.   *Nike in Vietnam*

....

Explain how the multi-national company affects local people and the economy of that country. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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There is more space than this in the exam!   9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

The Pearl River Delta -China

1. Where is the Pearl River Delta?
The Pearl River Delta is in the South of the Republic of China in the low-lying area surrounding the Pearl River. It also includes Hong Kong and Shenzen Province of China

2. What economic development is taking place?
The Pearl River Delta has become **the world's workshop and is a major manufacturing** base for products such as electronic products (such as watches and clocks), toys, garments and textiles, plastic products, and a range of other goods. Many MNCs such as Honda, IBM, and Wal-Mart manufacture and process their products here.

Nearly five percent of the world's goods were produced in the Greater Pearl River Delta in 2001. Over 70,000 Hong Kong companies have plants there.

3. What are the environmental Impacts
Water Pollution
(Greenpeace raised issue in 2009)
• It is notorious for the sewage and industrial waste (poisons) that is put into the river e.g. Dye from blue jean factories. This has contaminated the river – putting the Chinese White River Dolphin in danger.

Air Pollution
•Much of the area is frequently covered with a **brown smog**. This has a strong effect on the air pollution levels in the delta. High levels of sulphur dioxide have led to acid rain as well as health problems in cities.

Deforestation
•Rapid urban and industrial growth has led to large scale deforestation in the area. Habitats have been lost as well as increased Co2 emissions (global warming)

The industries in the delta make over US$448 billion a year

4. How are the environmental impacts being managed?
Water Quality
•7.1 billion was spent on the river by mid 2010 to clean up the river's sewage problems. The city will build about 30 water treatment plants, which will treat 2.25 million tonnes of water per day. The program hopes to cut down the amount of sewage in the area by 85%
Air Quality
The Pearl River Air Quality Management plan has tried to reduce air quality by introducing emission targets for factories. Also a reduction in dependence on coal (fossil fuel) to reduce Co2 emissions

Example Case Study Question

(f) ✎ **CASE STUDY – economic development and the environment**

Name and locate an economic activity.

.... *Secondary Industry – Pearl River Delta in China*

Describe how this economic activity has caused environmental damage. How has the conflict between economic development and the environment been managed?
Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG