

Rivers and Coasts

Population and Settlement

Geographical Themes

Thursday 22nd May – 9.00am

Economic Development

Geographical Themes Exam

You will have three questions to answer:

Q1 Rivers and Coasts (30 marks + 3 SPAG)

Q2 Population and Settlement (30 marks + 3 SPAG)

Q3 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....

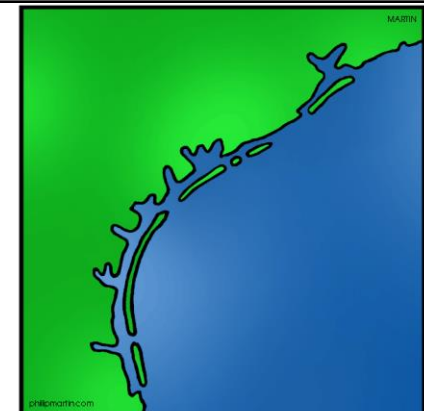
- Create mind-maps of each case study
- Look at the case study, and on a separate piece of paper write the key questions with gaps for answers. Cover the case study and write what you remember.
- Create case study cards
- Answer the practice exam questions on this PPT
- Draw annotated maps and diagrams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

Case Study: LEDC River Floods Flooding of Ganges in Bangladesh	
1. Where is Bangladesh? - - -	2. What caused the floods? Physical - - - Human - - -
3. What were the impacts? Primary - - - Secondary - - -	4. How has flooding been managed? - - -

Rivers & Coasts

Case Studies

Theme 1: Rivers and Coasts	Case Study
The causes, effects and management of river flooding in an MEDC	The Boscastle Floods 2004 River Valency and Jordan
The causes, effects and management of river flooding in an LEDC	Bangladesh Floods 2007 River Ganges (<i>Revision Guide pg 15</i>)
One river valley and its landforms	River Severn
One coastal area and its landforms	North Devon Coastline around Westward Ho! - remember coursework
A case study of coastal management including reasons for protection, measures taken, resulting effects and possible conflicts	North Devon Coastline around Westward Ho! - remember coursework



MEDC Flood Boscastle

River Valency and Jordan August 16th 2004

2. What caused the floods?

**6cm (2ins) of rain
fell in two hours**

PHYSICAL FACTORS

- A very wet August (2 times average rain) so the ground was already saturated
- Impermeable rocks & thin soils
- Steep slopes – rapid runoff
- Confluence of Rivers Valency & Jordan just above the village
- A very high tide – made it difficult for water to flow out to sea

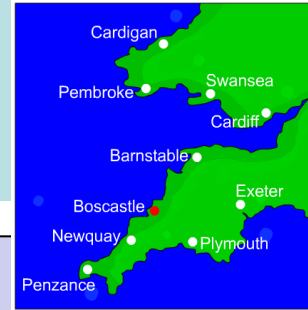
HUMAN FACTORS

- Bridges were low so acted like dams - debris such as tree trunks caught on them water piled up until it burst through in a great wave
- Many buildings, roads and car parks were positioned close to the river (impermeable surfaces)
- Deforestation in upper catchment

**ALL OF THESE FACTORS LED TO HIGH SURFACE
RUNOFF AND LOW INFILTRATION = FLASH FLOOD
(SHORT LAG TIME)**

1. Where is Boscastle?

Small coastal village in North Cornwall at the confluence of the River Jordan and River Valency



3. What were the effects (impacts)

Primary Impacts

- 50+ cars, and caravans were swept out to sea
- a wall of water swept through the village destroying everything in its path
- 6 buildings were swept away
- Many other houses, shops (museum of witchcraft) were flooded, with mud + sewage as well as water; possessions also ruined
- Roads under 2.75m of water
- No deaths, few serious injuries – good rescue operation

Secondary Impacts

- 90% of economy dependent on tourism > lost money > 20 accommodation providers & tourist attractions/shops forced to shut
- Insurance companies pay out £20 million
- But now tourism increased – economy booming and new flood protection measures in place

4. What flood protection measures are in place (management)

£4.6m scheme now in place following the floods which includes.....

HARD ENGINEERING

- Concrete culverts (underground drainage/channels) to move water downstream beyond the village
- move & raise bridges to allow debris through in future floods
- widen & lower the river bed to increase the amount of water it can hold

SOFT ENGINEERING

- Environment Agency – flood warning system + information has helped raise awareness
- raise car park to safer level and made into permeable surface (gravel)



Example Case Study Question

(f) CASE STUDY: River flooding in an MEDC

River Valency and Jordan Boscastle

Name a river where flooding is managed:

Describe how the flooding is managed and explain how sustainable these methods are. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

LEDC Flood Bangladesh

River Ganges July & August 2007

2. What caused the floods?

PHYSICAL FACTORS

- Heavy monsoon rain – 900mm in July
- Melting snow from the Himalayas meant the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers were full (high discharge)
- Low lying and very flat land to the south – 80% of land in Bangladesh is on a flood plain
- Sediment brought down from Himalayas blocked up rivers

HUMAN FACTORS

- Densely populated to the South
- Deforestation in Nepal further north increases runoff downstream (less interception & infiltration & shorter lag time)
- Bangladesh is very poor (low GDP per capita) means it finds it difficult to prepare and respond to flooding

1. Where is Bangladesh?

Country in South east Asia
Bay of Bengal to the South
Ganges and Brahmaputra
Rivers flow through Bangladesh
Capital City is Dhaka



3. What were the effects (impacts)?

Primary Impacts

- Over 2000 deaths
- 112 000 houses destroyed
- 44 schools destroyed
- 10 000km of roads destroyed
- Factories closed
- Livestock killed / rice destroyed
- Rivers polluted with sewage

Secondary Impacts

- Bereavement
- 25 million homeless
- children not attending school
- Dhaka being cut-off
- High Unemployment
- hunger & rising prices
- water-borne diseases



4. What flood protection measures are in place (management)

Hard Engineering (Dhaka Integrated Flood Management Plan)

- 6000km Man made levees / embankments to hold back rising water around Dhaka – expensive, easily eroded and not well maintained
- Raised homesteads, housing on stilts and cluster villages raised 2metres above sea level reduce damage from flooding – small scale and helps rural areas



Soft Engineering Methods (Preparedness Programme)

- Improved flood Forecasting and warning system – unfortunately they do not always reach rural areas
- Planting mangroves – sustainable as they are a natural defence to flooding and provide farmers with an income (fishing)



Example Case Study Question

f) CASE STUDY – Flooding in an LEDC

Name and locate a flood event you have studied in an LEDC

..... *2007 Flood Bangladesh*

Explain the physical and human causes of the flood and describe the impacts of the flood on people and property.

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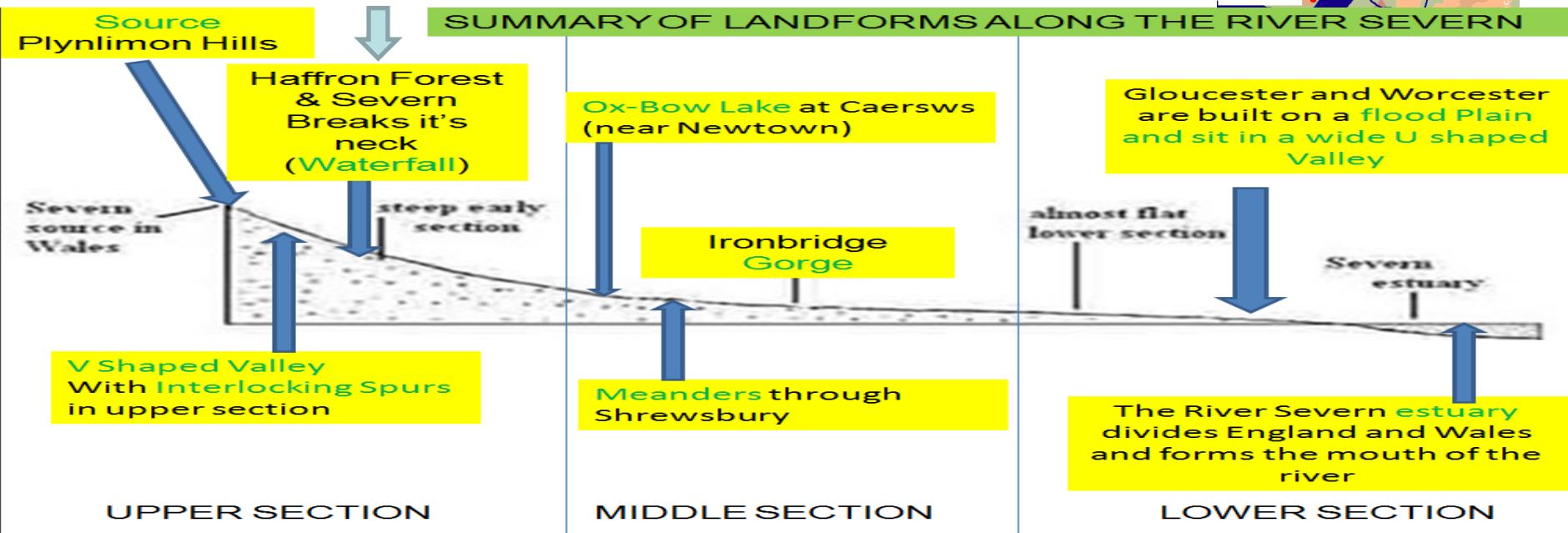
A River Valley and its Landforms - The River Severn



1. Where is the River Severn?

Source = Plynlimon Hills In the Cambrian Mountains (Wales)
Flows East through Wales and the South through England (338km)
Mouth = Bristol Channel

2. What landforms and features are found along the River Severn Valley?



3. What processes are happening along the River Severn Valley?

Upper Section Processes

- Vertical (downwards) erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition, Corrosion)
- Weathering (Chemical, Freeze Thaw, Biological)
- Transportation = Traction (drag) and Saltation (bounce)

Middle Section Processes

- Lateral (sideways) erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition, Corrosion)
- Transportation = Saltation (bounce) and Suspension and Solution (dissolved)
- Some deposition

Lower Section Processes

- Transportation - Suspension and Solution (dissolved)
- Lots of deposition

Example Case Study Question

4

(f) **CASE STUDY – river landforms and processes**

Name a river valley you have studied.

The River Severn Valley

Describe **one** landform in your chosen river valley and explain how natural processes may change this landform over time. You may draw a labelled diagram(s) as part of your answer. Include at least **three** developed ideas.



There is more space than this in the exam!

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Case Study of a Coastal Area and its Landforms

The North Devon Coastline around Westward Ho!

1 Where is the study area?

Westward Ho! Is a coastal Town in North Devon.

There is a 4 km stretch of coastline with cliffs to the West and a Spit to the north of the town



SLIDE 1

LANDFORMS created by deposition = Spit, Pebble Ridge

LANDFORMS created by erosion = Cliffs, Wave-Cut Platform, Cave, Gulley, Raised Beach, Headland, Bay

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES:

Tectonic forces

Weathering (biological, chemical, mechanical);

Coastal Erosion (Hydraulic action, Corrosion, Abrasion, Attrition);

Transportation (Long-shore Drift);

Deposition;

OTHER

Geology; Fetch; Prevailing Winds; Discordant; Concordant; Sedimentary Rocks, Resistant, Less Resistant, Sea Level Changes

MAIN POINTS:

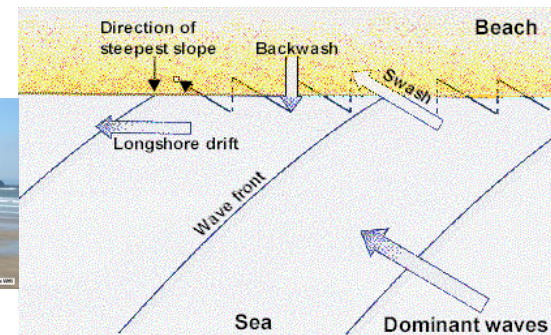
- The North Devon Coast at Westward Ho! is a classic physical landscape that has a variety of **landforms** created by past and present **geomorphic (physical) processes**.
- The rocks in the study area are mostly **sedimentary**. The older Devonian sandstones are the **most resistant** and the younger carboniferous sands and shales are **less resistant**. These differences mean that erosion takes place at different rates.
- Past **tectonic forces** have folded the rocks so that they now stand vertically (side by side) rather than horizontally (on top of each other).
- To the North of Bideford Bay the coastline is discordant (rocks at right angles to the coastline), whereas to the south it is concordant (rocks lie parallel to the coastline).

Case Study of a Coastal Area and its Landforms

The North Devon Coastline around Westward Ho!

How was the pebble ridge (spit) created?

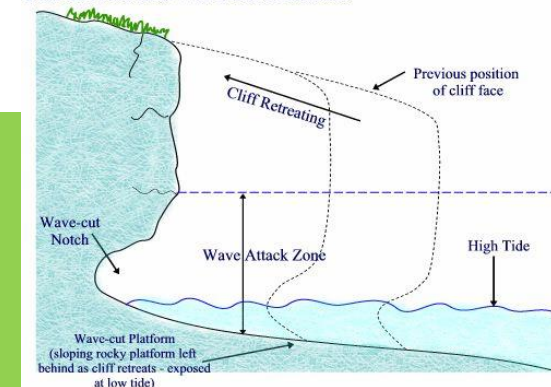
- The pebble ridge is an example of a spit. It is a landform created by deposition. Eroded sediment from the cliffs to the West has been transported by long-shore drift and deposited onto the beach at Westward Ho!
- As the bay is sheltered from destructive waves from the South West the material gets deposited to form the beach and pebble ridge
- This material has been rounded and smoothed to form pebbles of different shapes and sizes by the process of attrition as it moves.
- Historic maps show evidence that the pebble ridge at Westward Ho! has become longer due to long-shore drift.
- The ridge has migrated eastwards as waves pick up the beach material from the base of the ridge and deposit them further inland.



How was the wave-cut platform created?

- The wave cut platform to the south of Westward Ho! is evidence of coastal erosion.
- Destructive waves attack the base of the cliffs and erode them.
- Abrasion (waves picking up material and pounding the cliff) and hydraulic action (waves bash against the cliff forcing air into cracks) undercut and remove the base of the cliff to leave a wave cut notch.
- As the wave-cut notch deepens the cliff overhangs and eventually collapses due to gravity.
- The cliffs become steeper and at the base of the cliff rock platforms are left to erode slowly where the cliff once stood.

Cliff Erosion and Wave-cut Platforms



SLIDE 2

RAISED BEACH

- The raised beach to the south of Westward Ho! is evidence that the sea level was once much higher than it is today.
- There is a distinct line of pebbles in the cliff face that shows the original location of the beach.



CLIFFS, GULLEYS, CAVES

- The cliffs at Westward Ho! consist mostly of less resistant shale with some more resistant sandstone.
- Destructive waves erode the less resistant rocks to form gulleys and caves, leaving the more resistant sandstone behind.
- The top and face of the cliffs are weakened by the processes of weathering.
- Biological weathering is where the plant roots grow into the cracks in the cliff and open them up.
- Freeze thaw action (mechanical weathering) also weakens the cliff face.
- Weathering makes it easier for the waves to erode (wear away and remove) the cliff material.

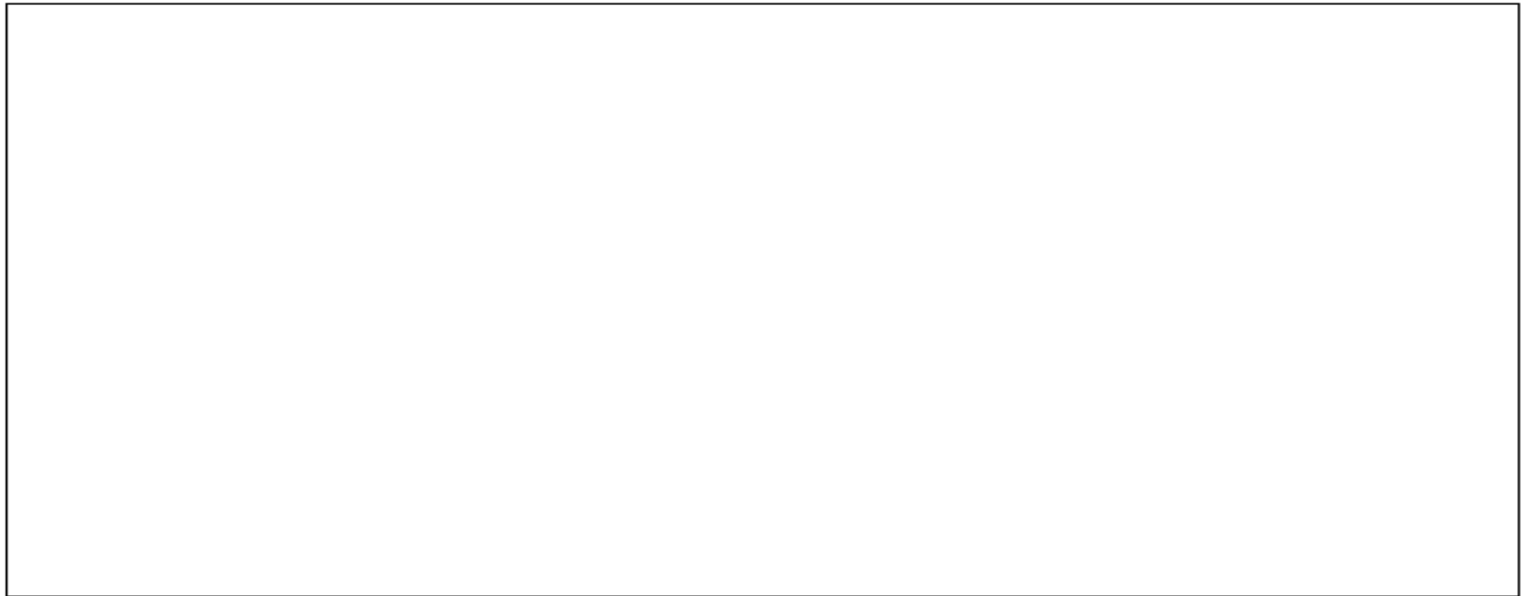
Example Case Study Question

(f) CASE STUDY – coastal landforms and processes

Name a coastal area you have studied.

..... *The North Devon Coast around Westward Ho!*

Describe **one** landform in your chosen coastal area and explain how natural processes may change this landform over time. You may draw a labelled diagram(s) as part of your answer. Include at least **three** developed ideas.



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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Case Study of Coastal Management

The North Devon Coastline around Westward Ho!

1. Why is there a need to protect the area?

- The coastline to the west is under threat from coastal erosion.
- The pebble ridge protects Northam Burrows Country Park (SSSI, A.O.N.B. and Nature Reserve) from flooding.
- Business (tourist), homes and high value land is under threat from erosion and flooding – likely to get worse with global warming



3. What conflicts are there linked to coastal management?

- Recent storm damage has highlighted the need for improved sea defences as existing ones are not effective enough
- The pebble ridge (a natural defence) is under threat due to a lack of beach material (inputs) brought in by long-shore drift, and potential flooding in the future (predicted sea level rises)
- There is an old rubbish dump on Northam Burrows that would be disrupted if it was to flood, polluting the coastal waters and land around Westward Ho = **ENVIRONMENTAL cost** if not protected
- Westward Ho! is a tourist resort. The beaches, sand dunes, Northam Burrows Country Park and tourist facilities (shops, cafes, holiday homes, caravans etc.) need to be maintained and protected from coastal flooding = **ECONOMIC and SOCIAL cost** if not protected
- Golf course unprotected – **SOCIAL cost** if not protected
- At the long term management plan is to maintain existing defences which is concerning residents, business owners, golfers and tourists

2. How sustainable are the Sea Defences at Westward Ho!

Bulkhead – Protects cliffs below one old house – cheap – short lifespan

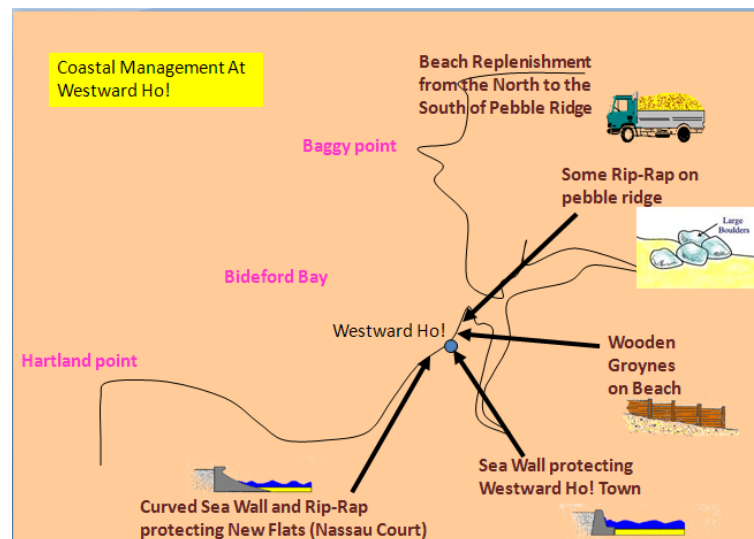
Curved Sea wall – reflects waves – expensive but effective – long lasting

Rip Rap – absorbs wave energy – protects town front at slipway -

Sea Wall - absorbs energy along sea front – protects whole town – expensive but effective – long lasting

Wooden Groynes – stop long-shore drift – expensive to replace – eroded – not working

Beach Replenishment – environmentally sensitive – expensive – now has been stopped



Example Case Study Question

(e) CASE STUDY: Coastline management

Name an area of coastline where management has taken place.

..... *The North Devon Coast around Westward Ho!*

Describe how the coastline has been managed and explain how sustainable these methods are. Include at least **three** developed ideas.

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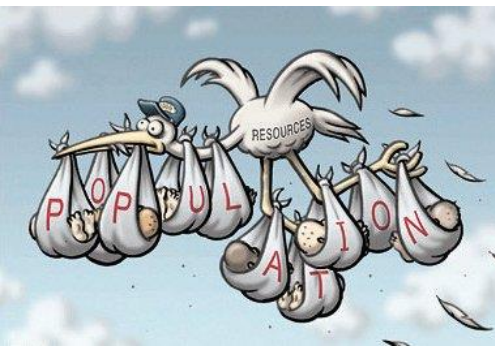
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Population & Settlement

Case Studies

Theme 2: Population and Settlement	Case Study
A case study to illustrate strategies to influence <i>natural</i> population within a country	Bangladesh or China (<i>Revision Guide page 34</i>)
A case study of international migration to illustrate the causes, consequences and management	Polish migration into the UK (<i>Revision Guide page 37</i>)
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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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



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

3. What are the on impacts Poland (Good & Bad)

- High Unemployment in Poland (20%)
- Lack of highly skilled work and low average wages
- Less access to social benefits in Poland

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 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

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. Where is the internal migration taking place?

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!



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



3. What are the impacts on the Caatinga

- Young people migrate away leaving an ageing population
- Villages such as Pao Ferro disappear



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



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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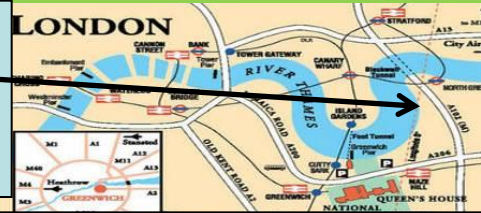
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A Case Study of Urban Change

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  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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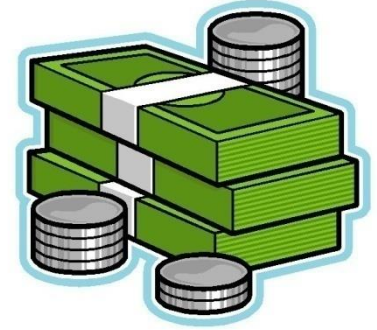
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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

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 <i>(Revision Guide page 81)</i>

An aid project in an LEDC

Comic Relief – Somaliland

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.

COMIC
RELIEF



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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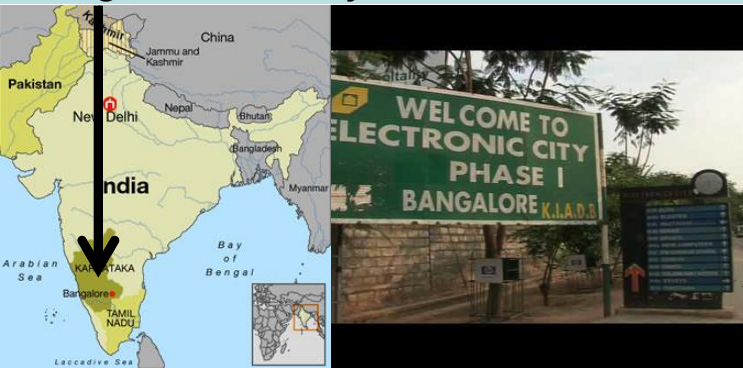
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Factors that affect the location of economic activity

LEDC – ICT in Bangalore (tertiary & quaternary India)

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.

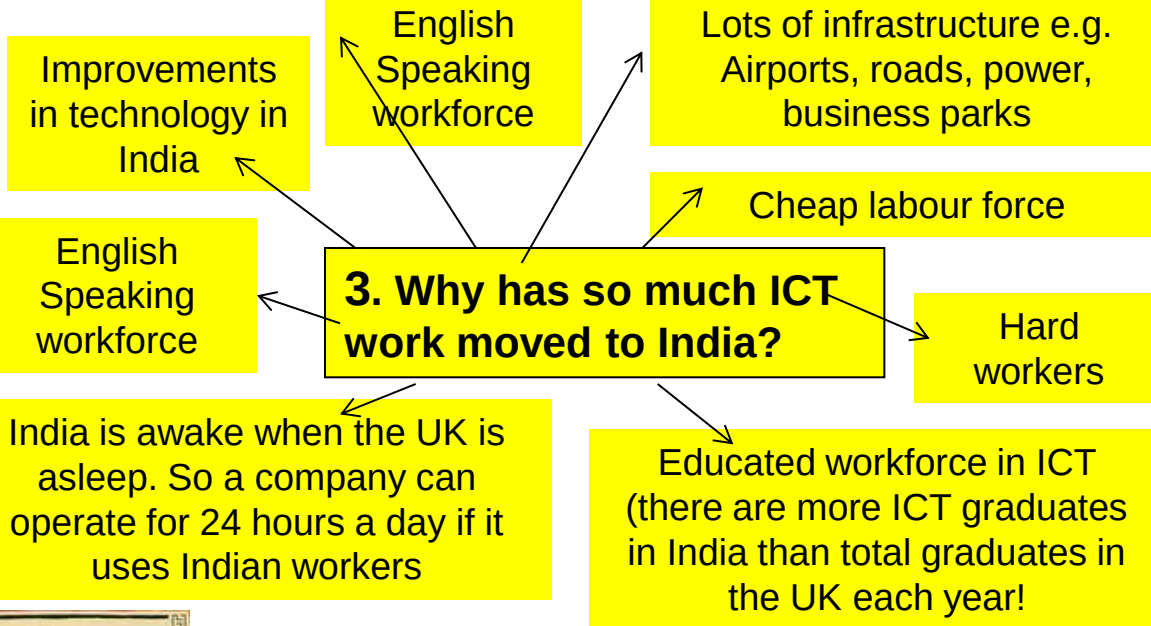
4. What are the benefits of this change in location?

- 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

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



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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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

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)



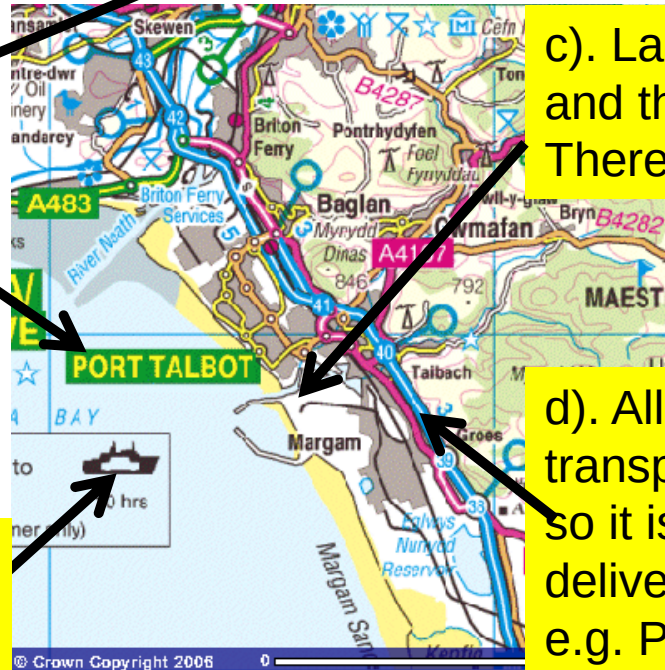
2. Why are they all located near the coast?

a). Iron Ore, coal and limestone can be imported so being near to a port is easier and cheaper (we have run out 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



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Example Case Study Question

f) CASE STUDY – an economic activity in an MEDC

Name and locate an economic activity you have studied 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.



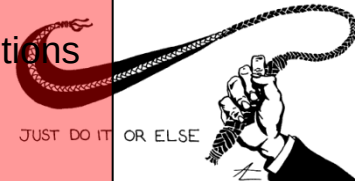
The average pay at
a Nike factory close
in Vietnam is \$54 a
month, 3x higher
than other jobs.

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



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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9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG

Conflict between economic activity & the environment

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 Shenzhen 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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There is more space than this in the exam!

9 marks plus x 3 for SPAG