

| Term | Definition |
|-------------------------|---|
| development | The state of growth or advancement whereby people and places improve over time. |
| population density | The number of people in an area, usually expressed as people per square kilometer. |
| relative poverty | The condition in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live. |
| absolute poverty | Measures the ability to meet basic human needs of minimal food, water, shelter, sanitation, health and education. |
| Human Development Index | A scale that measures development and gives a score from 0 to 1, with 1 being the highest. Considers the gross national product per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rate of a country. |

Measuring Development

Development is a term that measures how advanced a country is compared to others. It is about the standard of living in a country – whether people can afford the things they need to survive. It is not just about money – it is about the quality of life within a country.

Economic development is a measure of a country's wealth and how it is generated (for example agriculture is considered less economically advanced than banking).

Economic development indicators include:

- **GDP** (Gross Domestic Product): The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.
- **PPP** (Purchasing Power Parity) – this means that the GDP is given in terms of what it can buy using local prices. It takes into account the cost of living in a country e.g. \$1 can buy more in Sierra Leone than in the USA.

But...development is actually pretty hard to measure because it includes so many things.

- Single indicators like GDP can be misleading if they are used on their own because, as a country develops, some aspects develop before others.
- Using a composite measure of development like HDI where more than one way of looking at development is included avoids these problems.

Health – Many LIDCs have high levels of infant mortality, high birth rates and low life expectancy levels. These indicators can show low levels of investment in health care, education, water supply, food supply and sanitation. The lower the number of doctors shared per 1000 people, the lower the development levels in a country. As a country develops, the level of infant mortality decrease, life expectancy level increase, and birth rates go down. The number of doctors goes up as there are higher levels of education. In the UK, the birth rate is 11 per 1000, however in Ethiopia it is 33.5 per 1000.

Human development measures the access the population has to wealth, jobs, education, nutrition, health, leisure and safety - as well as political and cultural freedom. Material elements, such as wealth and nutrition, are described as the standard of living. Health and leisure are often referred to as quality of life.

Human development indicators include:

- **Life expectancy**: The average number of years a person can expect to live to.
- **Infant mortality**: The number of children per 1000 live births who die before their first birthday.
- **Literacy rate**: the percentage of the population, aged over 15, who can read and write.
- **Birth rate**: The number of live births per 1000 people per year.

The Human Development Index is produced every year by the UN. It's a combined measure of life expectancy, education and GDP per capita which scores a country between 0 and 1.
0.8 and over = **high development**, 0.5 – 0.799 = **medium development**, Under 0.5 = **low development**

Wealth – generally northern countries are wealthier than southern countries. Over time countries should all become more developed and wealthier.

Consequences of uneven development

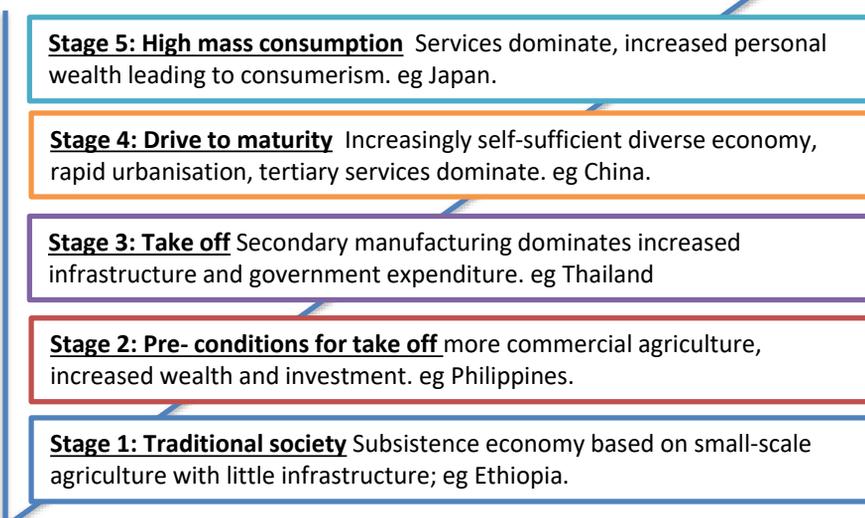
Education – low literacy rates and low numbers of people attending schools suggests money for investment in education is low.

Standard of living – in LIDCs a large number of people live in areas where infrastructure is poor with lack of running water, sanitation and decent housing.

| Term | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| aid | A transfer of resources from one country to another; typically from an AC to an LIDC. |
| Advanced Countries (AC) | Countries that share a number of important economic development characteristics including well-developed financial markets, high degrees of financial intermediation and diversified economic structures with rapidly growing service sectors. |
| Emerging Developing Countries (EDC) | Countries which neither share all the economic development characteristics required to be an AC or are eligible for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (an LIDC). |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | Countries that are eligible for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust from the IMF; they are the poorest countries in the world. |

| Physical factors affecting development | Human (social) factors affecting development | Human (political) factors affecting development |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Natural resources – countries with lots of raw materials like minerals and fuel sources can make money by selling these.</p> <p>Climate – countries with poor climates find it difficult to grow food to feed their population and support their families.</p> <p>Location – landlocked countries (have no coastline) so find it difficult to trade as they have no free access to the sea (cheapest form of transport).</p> <p>Relief – steep land is difficult to farm and to build on.</p> <p>Natural hazards – countries that have lots of natural disasters have to spend a lot of money on rebuilding instead of improving what is already there.</p> | <p>Debt – if a country has to borrow money then most of the money it makes in the future goes towards paying back the debt and its interest.</p> <p>Conflict – money is spent on fighting and not on improving education and health care. Fighting can also damage infrastructure that then needs to be repaired.</p> <p>Disease and healthcare – lack of clean water and health care can mean a large number of people suffer from diseases so cannot work.</p> <p>HIV/Aids – these mainly affect the young adult working age population so it reduces the number of people available to work.</p> | <p>Trade links – if a country is outside of a trade bloc or agreement then it is more difficult for them to trade with these other countries.</p> <p>Colonialism and neo-colonialism – countries that were colonised (ruled by a foreign country) were often at a lower level of development when they gained independence as the ruling country had removed their raw materials and sold them back expensive manufactured goods. After independence the old ruling countries still controlled the newly independent countries through exploiting their cheap labour.</p> |

Rostow's Model of Development



Rostow said that countries would develop as time goes by if they went through five stages.

Problems:

- Assumes all countries start at the same level of development.
- It doesn't consider the quality or quantity of a country's natural resources.
- Based on 18th and 19th century development of European countries.

INDONESIA- case study of an EDC and its changing economic development

Geographical Location

Indonesia is a country in the south east of Asia which lies on the Equator. It is a group of volcanic islands with the Pacific Ocean to the north east and the Indian Ocean to the west. The country borders Malaysia to the north, and Papua New Guinea to the east. The capital city is Jakarta which is on the island of Java.

Factfile:

- Population = 263 million
- GNI per capita = \$3,440 (in 2000 just \$580)
- HDI = 0.689
- Islands = 14,000

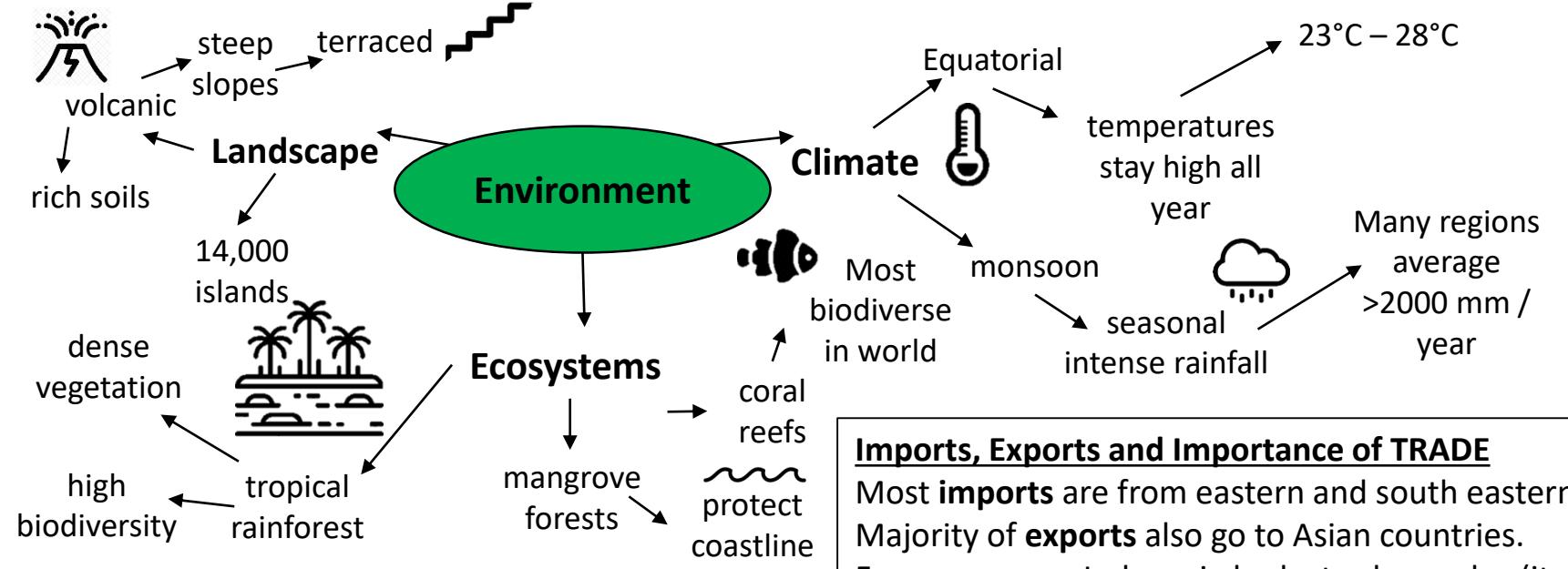
Political Development

- Only 70 years old as a country.
- Dutch colony until 1945.
- Japanese occupation from 1940 – 1945 during WWII.
- Military coup in 1965.
- Communist purge (up to 2 million killed!)
- 1969- General Suharto made himself president and ruled under the 'New Order'- despite this authoritarian rule, he was supported by the US who encouraged foreign direct investment.
- 1997 - Asian Financial Crisis resulted in very high levels of inflation and in 1998 General Suharto was forced to step down.
- In 2004 the country finally became democratic.
- 2014 new president pledged to improve infrastructure and become a maritime power.



Availability of Natural Resources

- Rich and fertile volcanic soils
- Diverse and productive seas
- Coffee, cocoa, coconuts and spices
- Rice, oil palms and rubber trees
- Significant coal, oil and natural gas
- Mineral ore resources: copper, tin and gold



International Investment

Since democracy there has been increased investment from overseas as it is more stable, especially in the oil and gas industry. Companies invest in Indonesia because it is rich in natural resources and the minimum wage is half that of in China which means that companies can maximize profits.

In 2017 over \$8 billion was invested (almost twice that of investment from within Indonesia!) e.g. Nike has 39 factories across Indonesia

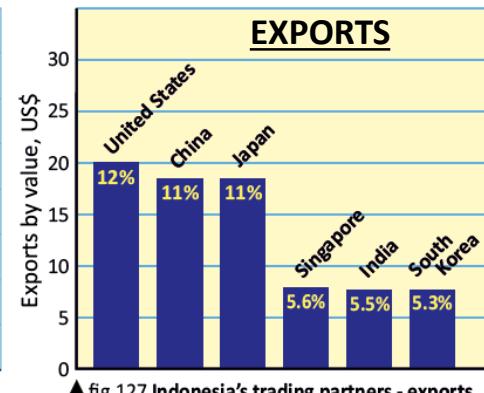
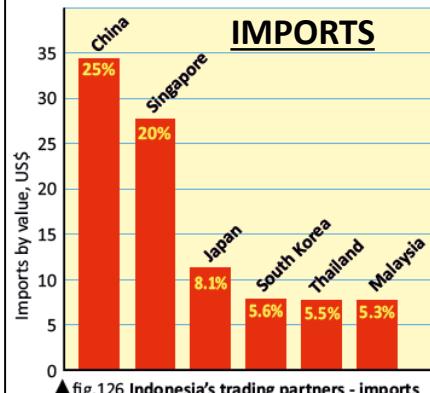
PROs: Brings tens of thousands of jobs for workers, gives people a stable source of income and often provides higher wages than jobs in agriculture.

CONS: exploitation of low wages, poor working conditions- 'sweatshops', plus poor environmental practices.



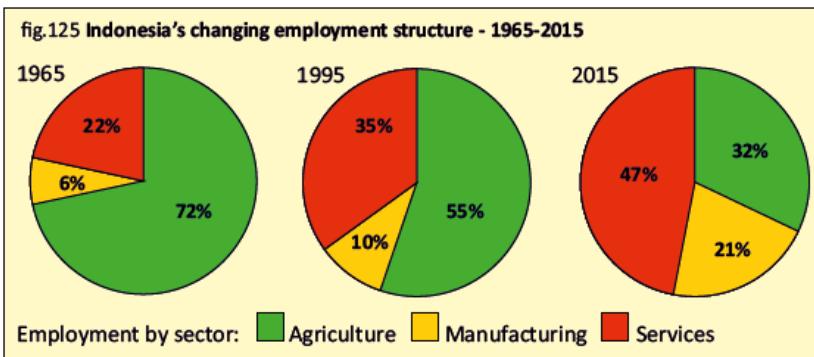
Imports, Exports and Importance of TRADE

Most imports are from eastern and south eastern Asia. Majority of exports also go to Asian countries. For many years Indonesia had a trade surplus (it exported more than it imported) but in recent years has seen a trade deficit (imports>exports).



| IMPORTS | EXPORTS |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Refined petroleum – 9.3% | Coal – 8.7% |
| Broadcasting equipment – 2% | Palm oil – 7.6% |
| Vehicle parts – 1.9% | Natural gas – 5.9% |
| Crude oil – 1.8% | Crude oil – 5.7% |
| Telephones – 1.7% | Rubber – 2.6% |

Changes in Employment



Since 1965, employment in agriculture has dropped by 40%, from 72% to just 32% in 2015. At the same time, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of the population employed in the service sector, which in 2015 made up nearly 50% of the workforce. The manufacturing sector has also seen a rapid increase as the percentage employed in this sector has more than trebled. This reflects the changing economic status of Indonesia as it has grown from an LIDC to an EDC. The increased proportion of the population employed in the service sector is also likely to be a reflection of the growing tourist industry. **However**, accurate figures are often difficult to produce as many Indonesians are employed in the informal sector e.g. seasonal agricultural work.

Changes in Population

Indonesia has the **4th largest population** in the world, with **58%** living on the island of **Java**. Transmigration was encouraged for many years to ease the overcrowding in Java, but this created **conflict** between indigenous people and the migrants and the policy was ended in 2015. Indonesia has a very **youthful** population (1/4 are under 15) and dependency ratio is low. Both **birth rate and death rate have dropped**, although death rate has fallen more rapidly- still significant population growth.

fig.132 Indonesia's changing population.

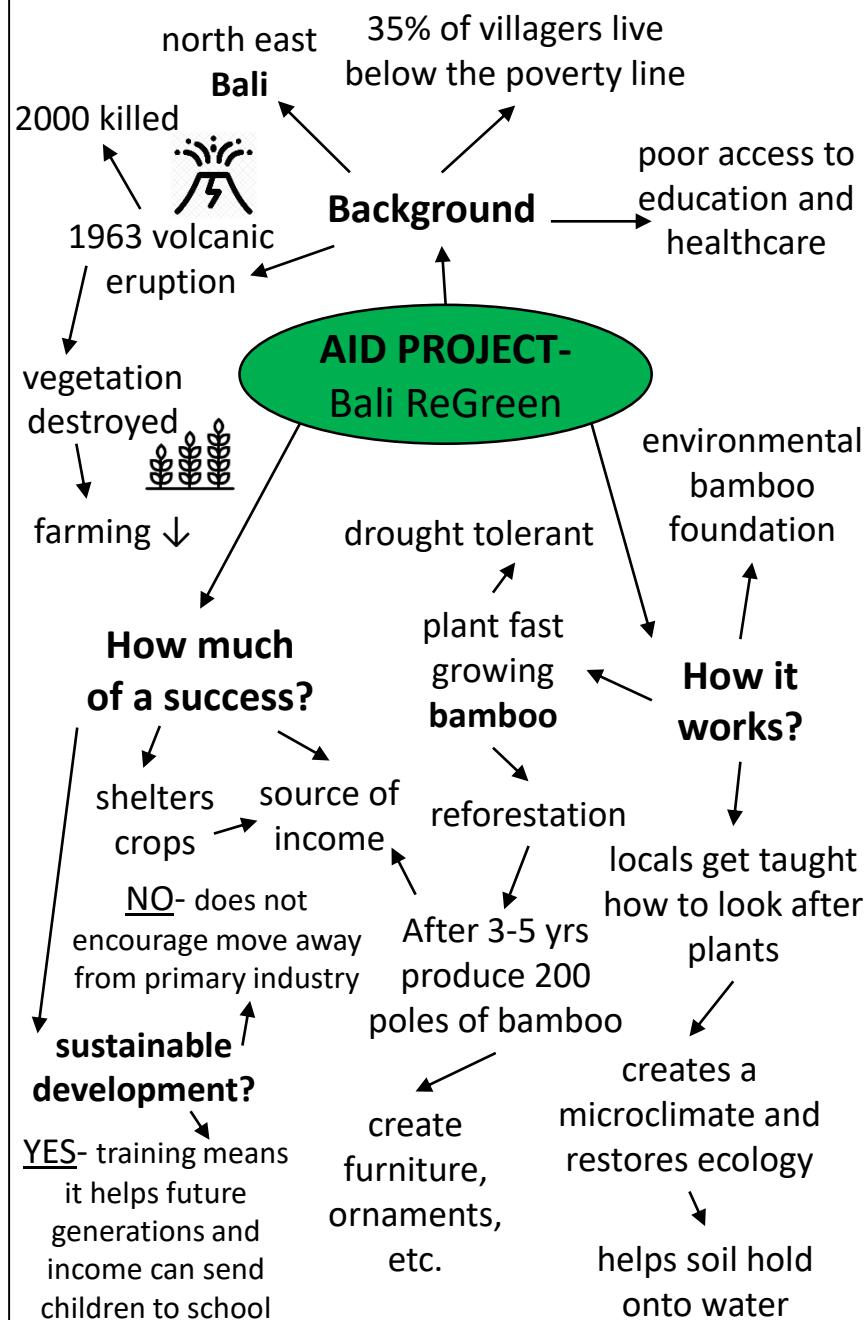
| Year | Life expectancy years at birth | Birth rate births per 1000 | Death rate deaths per 1000 | Natural increase % annual growth | Fertility rate* children/woman | Child mortality** deaths per 1000 |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1955 | 44 | 43 | 25 | 1.8% | 5.5 | 192 |
| 1975 | 56 | 38 | 13 | 2.5% | 5.3 | 99 |
| 1995 | 65 | 24 | 8 | 1.6% | 2.9 | 49 |
| 2015 | 73 | 16 | 6 | 1.0% | 2.1 | 23 |

* fertility rate records the mean number of children born per mother.
** child mortality records the number of deaths of children before the age of 5.

Technological Developments

There were 132.7 million internet users by 2016. Facebook is a hugely popular destination and Indonesians are among the world's most active Twitter users. Although the number of fixed internet subscriptions is relatively low, there is huge demand for mobile phones.

In fact the number of mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people is over 150! This gives millions access to the internet. Foreign investment brings in technological advances.

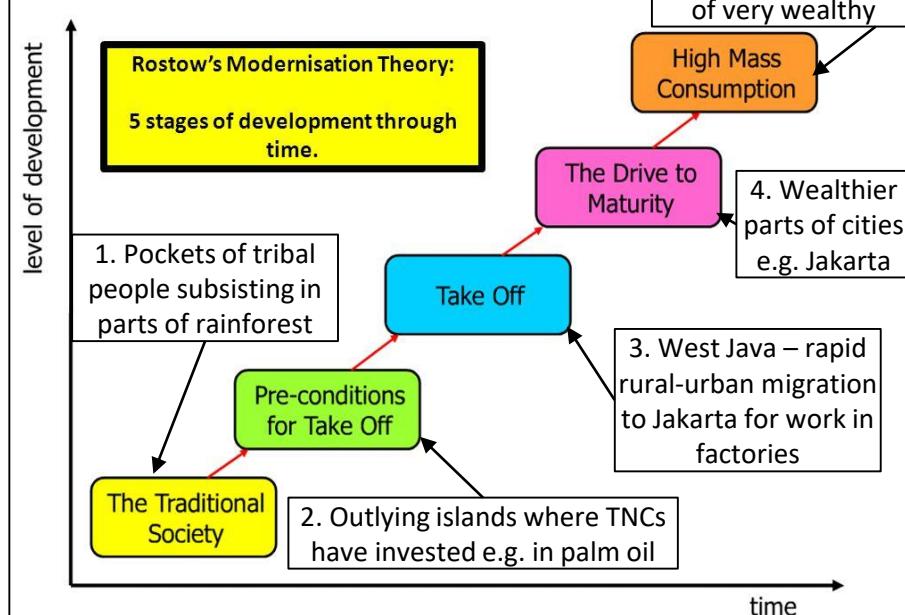


Social Factors Influencing Development

The Indonesian government has a medium-term **development plan** which focuses on, among others, infrastructure development, education and health-care. The **poverty rate has been cut by more than half** since 1999, to 10.9% in 2016. However, the quality of health clinics and schools is uneven, meaning there are still some very poor social development indicators e.g. **1 in 3 children** under the age of 5 suffer from **stunting**.

| EDUCATION | HEALTHCARE |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spend 3.3% of GDP. (almost half of the UK) By law children should complete 12 years education, but is often not enforced. Only 77% of possible students enrolled in secondary school. 94% adult literacy. Corruption - problem May be unable to fill job posts in future. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much improved- new universal healthcare system (JKN). In past Indonesians needed health insurance which is ££! Millions had none. Biggest killer = strokes. Linked to smoking (highest % of adult smokers in the world!) Other issues: HIV and traffic. |

Rostow's Model Applied to Indonesia



| Term | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| urban | Refers to areas that have been built by people; towns and cities. |
| urbanisation | The process of towns and cities developing and becoming bigger as their population increases. |
| Migration | The movement of people from one place to another; may be voluntary or forced, temporary or permanent, domestic or international. |
| internal growth | Growth within a city that results from births among the resident population rather than people moving into the city. |
| functions | A role performed by something; in the case of a city, this may be administrative or related to a sphere of activity. |
| conurbation | A large urban agglomeration that results from several cities merging over time, forming a continuous urban area. |
| urban belt | An area of land which has become more urban in character. |
| megacity | Usually defined as a city that has a population of over 10 million, although the exact number varies. |
| world city | A city considered to be an important node in the global economic system and which has iconic status and buildings. |

How is the global pattern of urbanisation changing?

In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time more than 50% of the world's population lived in urban areas. The number of urban dwellers rises by an estimated 180,000 every day. By 2050, 75% of world population could live in towns and cities.

What are the characteristics of megacities?

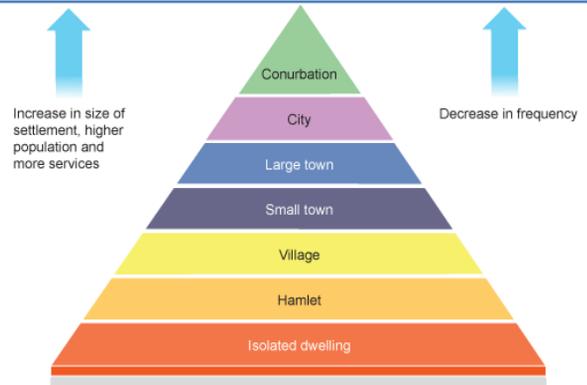
The rapid rate of growth which takes place in AC's and more recently LIDC's has led to the creation of a number of cities with a population over ten million. Cities with a population of this size are called megacities. These are often capital cities. In 1950 there were only two megacities, but there are now thought to be over 30 and the number is growing. Some of the most recent growth have been a result of industrialisation and outward investment from AC's and are found in southeast Asia and Africa. Megacities have 5% of world population at present. Some cities now have populations over 20 million people and these are continuing to grow as they draw in surrounding populations as well as growing internally.

Why are megacities important?

As cities grow, their demographic pattern changes. People who move in are often of working age or younger and are looking to support their families and offer them a better life changes. Greater financial stability often gives couples the confidence to raise larger families, increasing the rate of growth still further even without a rapid rate of immigration. Many urban areas also get denser as they grow. This could potentially bring environment benefits in the longer term as people are concentrated in smaller areas rather than causing urban sprawl. It is important to plan for growth or the urban form that develops in the early stages of a city's development tends to persist for decades. A good examples of careful city planning is Singapore. Infrastructure was considered in long term planning to cope with long term growth. Megacities can offer benefits for economies of scale so that the impact of people is concentrated in one area, rather than sprawling over a larger area. There can also be a better 'civic identity' with the city, which fosters pride, rather than resentment at those in charge. Megacities may be more stable and offer better public services, but internal divisions need to be tackled. Solar energy generation, recycled materials and careful integration of technology could help these cities become more efficient.

What is the global pattern of urban growth

The pattern of growth in urban areas has not been the same across the world. Cities in Europe and north America reached the peak of their growth in the 1950s or earlier. The most sustained period of urban growth in AC's took place during the industrial revolution of the late 1700s and early 1800s. Increase in population driven by the 'baby boom' and the building of new houses, led by sprawls and the growth of the 'suburbs'. London and Paris were the first 'millionaire' cities. Urbanisation is currently much more rapid in EDC's and LIDCs. Cities in Asia and Africa have now taken cities in Europe and North America terms of population size.



What is a city?

Cities are nearer the top of settlements hierarchy. They develop more functions as settlements move through the hierarchy. They provide more services as a consequence. The hierarchy moves from dwellings and farms where single families live, moving through hamlets, villages, towns and cities to conurbations. A conurbation is made up of the major city and its suburban areas, housing tens of millions of people. Examples are the Pearl River Delta area in China. These can then merge with other cities to form sprawling urban belts.

Why is water an important factor for settlements?

Water is still an important site factor, providing communications and opportunities for trade, along with water supply and waste disposal. Many of the world's major cities are situated on major river, sometimes close to its mouth, such as Rio de Janeiro. They are built of flat land created by the river, which sometimes floods the same area. Many major cities are vulnerable to sea level rise due to their locations.

What is a world city?

A world city (known as a global or alpha city) is one which is considered to be an important hub in the global economic system.

Characteristics:

- Headquarters of multinational companies based in the city
- A center for innovation in business
- A center for media and communications
- Integration into the global economy
- A major center for manufacturing
- Important port facilities
- Financial services
- Regional importance compared with other cities
- Highly rated universities
- Cultural opportunities.

| Term | Definition |
|-----------------|---|
| pull factors | A positive factor that attracts people to an area. |
| push factors | A negative factor that results in the movement of people away from an area. |
| Informal sector | Refers to jobs that don't offer regular contracted hours, salary, pensions or other features of formal employment; may refer to illegal or unlicensed activity. |

What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities?

What are the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDC's?
 The rate of growth of LIDC cities is now the fastest in the world. The highest population growth rate is in the continent of Africa; urban populations there are expected to triple in size by 2050. There is still less than 40% urban population in Africa, with plenty of potential to grow further. Cities such as Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, may grow by over 40 per cent in the next five years.

Urbanisation is driven by:

- Rural – urban migration – people being drawn from the rural areas to live in cities.
- Internal growth – when people who have moved into the cities have lots of children.

City dwellers are predicted to double in number by 2050, rising to over 6 billion people, which will lead to further urban sprawl or increased density of occupation. There has been particular growth in the Pearl River Delta in China, including cities such as Shenzhen and Guangzhou. Some cities have specialised in manufacturing particular product, and this has drawn people into them from surrounding rural areas, looking to improve their quality of life.

| Push | Pull |
|--|--|
| - Opportunities for employment other than agricultural work are limited and wages in rural areas are at poverty levels in many countries. - Rural areas often have fewer services (including access | - There are more opportunities for employment than in rural areas, better wages. - Better health care systems and schools in urban areas - Cities become transport hubs, with road, rail, canal and air networks meeting there or passing through them. Encourages new arrivals, benefits on industry, draws in workforce from the surrounding area. - Prestige comes from a city location, drives up cost of property and office space through demand. |

What are the consequences of rapid urban growth in LIDC's?

LIDC towns and cities are facing rapid rates of growth and may not be able to cope. Investment needs to continue or the growth may slow. Infrastructure issues such as traffic congestion, poor air quality and inadequate housing may begin to restrict further economic growth.

In Africa, the last two decades have seen cities growing at their fastest ever rate. Urbanisation has not always resulted in improvements in the quality of life for those who live there, although the perception that leads them to move to the cities is that they will improve their life chances. As slums have grown, air quality has deteriorated and some cities are facing severe water shortages.

Infrastructure improvements such as paved highways and new bridges, sometimes as a result of World Bank Funding, have enabled easier access to some LIDC cities. New arrivals have priorities; to find somewhere to live, secure employment or source income, food, water, sanitation and children require education and the whole family may need healthcare.

Internal growth

Once people arrive in cities and find employment and housing, they will tend to have children. This increase in population due to higher birth rates is called internal growth and it can result in rapid rate of population growth, particularly in LIDCs where cities have a large youthful population. By contrast, many cities in AC's are facing ageing population and declining numbers. It is not just cities and megacities that are experience an increase in population. Towns great and small are seeing rapid growth in many parts of the world. Are LIDCs going to repeat the pattern of the United states, where rural areas are often neglected as a consequence?

CASE STUDY

Lagos, Nigeria: a better life for new arrivals?

Lagos has experienced a rapid population increase with numbers growing by 3.4 m people between 2000-2010. Consequences: City has run out of room and extends along bridges, leading to traffic congestion and sprawl up to 24km inland. Lagos is expected to double in size in the next 10 years. It is Nigeria's most important city and is economic centre for West Africa, but many people live in slums. Problems: resident live without electricity, poor sanitation, threatened by flooding, disease, human waste flows through homes after rain. Outbreaks of typhoid, yellow fever and virus H5N1, high rates of HIV/AIDS. Life expectancy is below 50. Residents are affected by corruption and need to pay bribes to officials and crime rates are high. There have been investments for sport stadiums and conventions centres yet residents do not benefit from this investment. There are slums named the Makoko is considered to be the 'Venice of Africa'. Homes have been build on stilts over a lagoon which has been polluted. The area has become a floating city extending out to the point where the water gets too deep. 250,000 people live in this area, using the water for domestic use and smoke from fires used for cooking and heating hangs over the houses. In 2006 the World Bank identified nine of Lagos's largest slums for upgrading. These included Makoko. A loan of US\$200 million will be used to help improve drainage and the management of solid waste.

Informal housing

Built on land which does not belong to those who are building it. Land not suitable for the purpose: river beds which may not be suitable for the purpose: river beds which may fill with water after rains, land close to industrial activity which may be bad for peoples health, or land on steep and unstable slopes. Often affected by landslides and flooding.

Jing – Jin – Ji

The Chinese government is currently pushing forwards a plan to develop a city region centred on Beijing which may eventually house 130 million people. It is known as Jing – Jin – Ji. The idea is that integrating existing urban areas into one super city may lead to further innovation and environmental protection. The settlement could spread over 207,200 km2 and would require significant investment in transport, including high-speed rail, as well as services such as schools and hospitals. This is an extreme example of the planning decisions that are needed to cope with the increase in urban growth.

People of the Planet 6

Cities have distinct challenges and ways of life, influenced by its people and culture



LAGOS ...is a megacity on the coast of Nigeria built on a large lagoon. Nigeria is an LIDC, although it has the biggest economy in Africa. Lagos has a population of around **21 million** and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world (+500,000 people per year). Lagos is the main financial centre for Nigeria (10% of Nigeria's GDP), containing 80% of Nigeria's industry. It has an international airport and one of the largest ports in Africa.

| Key term | Definition |
|--------------|--|
| Consumption | How resources are used up |
| Urban sprawl | The spread or expansion of the urban area into the surrounding countryside |

Migration: rapid growth has caused urban sprawl.

Mostly **rural-urban migration**. Majority of migrants come from **within Nigeria**, seeking higher wages and more job opportunities. Incomes are 4 x higher in Lagos compared to rural areas.

Some **international migration** from neighbouring countries e.g. Niger and Chad for higher wages. Also migration from some ACs and EDCs including USA, UK and China for business.

Impact of character: Lagos was originally a fishing settlement inhabited by the Yoruba people. It is now much more diverse with people from different ethnic groups across Nigeria and different nationalities. These have brought their own culture and ways of life.

Ways of life:

Culture: 'Nollywood' film industry very popular and a thriving music scene which has introduced music styles such as Afrobeat. Western style fashion alongside more traditional dress.

Ethnicity: 250 different ethnic groups, sometimes tensions arise between religions e.g. Christians and Muslims.

Housing: around 2/3 of the population live in slums, although for those who can afford it, there is a mix of old colonial houses and new high rises and skyscrapers. The very rich live in gated communities e.g. Banana Island.

Leisure: street parties, pool parties and nightclubbing are popular, as is shopping. There are a range of street vendors, markets, plus more modern shopping in the CBD.

Consumption: increasing. As people get wealthier they buy more goods and are using much more energy. Lagos alone is responsible for half of energy increase.

Challenges:

Waste

The population generate approx. 13,000 tonnes of waste / day. Waste and emissions are not controlled leading to air and water pollution. Only 40% is collected officially and just 10% is recycled. These are taken to large rubbish dumps e.g. Olusosun which contain toxic waste. 50% of waste is organic and therefore breaks down to produce vast amounts of methane, a greenhouse gas.

Transport

7-10 million passenger trips daily, of which over 95% were undertaken by road. Severe traffic congestion means the rush hours have become known as the 'go slow' - 2 hours to make short journeys. Congestion also means increased air pollution. This is a result of the volume of traffic, the poor infrastructure and current lack of mass public transport (e.g. rail network) although there is a new bus system and a rail system is under construction. 2015 - 1,332 deaths in road traffic accidents.

Housing

City is expanding faster than homes can be built meaning many poor live in slums. Over 60% of the population live in slum settlements e.g. Makoko. These houses are flimsy and illegal, so residents live in constant fear of eviction. In Makoko, there is just one primary school for the 50-300,000 population and many can't afford education for their children. There is also just one toilet for 15 households. 'Area boys', gangs and high crime rates.



Sustainable solutions:

Overcoming the challenge of WASTE

Lagos State Integrated Waste Management Project- trying to improve sustainability by reducing amount of waste going to landfill. Strategies:

1. The World Bank- financed project to collect waste from food markets to turn it into compost.
2. Where waste goes to dumps, government generates electricity from it by collecting and burning the methane. E.g. 1- Ikosi Fruit Market- electricity from rotting fruit powers the lighting. E.g. 2- Olusosun- pipes placed in dump collect methane then transport it to generators.

Cleaner Lagos Initiative- over 27,000 sanitation workers employed and 100,000 bin distributed across the city.

Why is this SUSTAINABLE?

Less waste going to landfill means there are fewer greenhouse gases emitted especially methane.

Useful product is produced- compost- can be used to fertilise farmland and increase food production.

Electricity is not taken from grid which would use greenhouse gases, and instead of methane being released, less potent greenhouse gases are created.