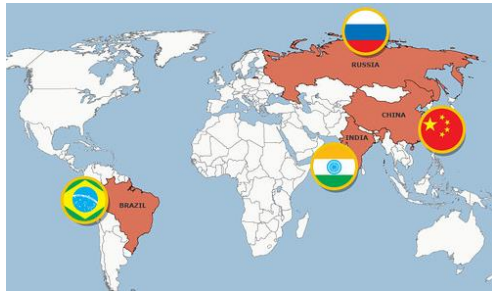


Life in an emerging country – subject summary

9.3.1 Describe the location of the newly emerging countries and the characteristics of them.

Who are the emerging countries?



A map showing the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China)

1. The **BRIC** countries are the countries with the **fastest growing economies** world-wide.
2. They are located in South America (Brazil) and Asia (Russia, India, China).
3. They have a **large land mass**.
4. They tend to be rich in **natural resources**.
5. They have **large populations**, which are generally young.
6. They play a key role in **world trade**, with China being the world's biggest exporter.

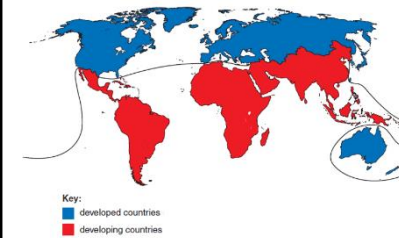


A map showing the MINT countries (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey)

1. The **MINT** countries are another four recently emerging countries.
2. One is located in South America (Mexico), two in Asia (Indonesia and Turkey), and one on the east coast of Africa (Nigeria).
3. Similar to the BRIC countries, they have **large land masses** and a young population.
4. **Nigeria's** growth has been based on exporting **oil**.
5. Mexico is home to many **TNCs** (see below), such as Fiat, therefore **exporting secondary products world-wide**.

9.3.1 Describe the location of the newly emerging countries and the characteristics of them.

Is the Brandt line still relevant?



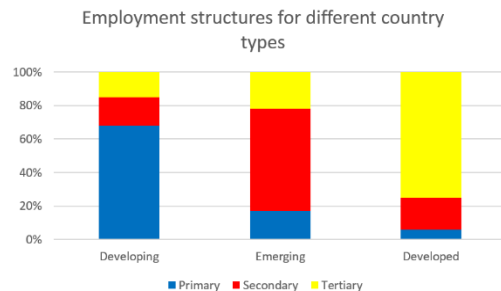
1. The **Brandt line** suggests that there are just two categories of countries, developed and developing.
2. This was created in the 1980s and was based purely on GDP.
3. The rise of the **BRIC and MINT countries** does **undermine** the line.
4. 7 of the countries are found south of the line.
5. Today many countries are seeing a rapid increase in their GDP per capita.

Key Terms:

1. **Imports** – Goods brought into a country.
2. **Exports** – Sending goods to another country for sale.
3. **Trade unions** – An organisation of workers who work to protect the rights of those employed.
4. **Tax Breaks** – This reduces the amount of tax a company must pay (normally for a fixed period), therefore increasing profit.
5. **Subsidies** – Money given by a government to help an industry keep down the cost of exports.
6. **Human development index (HDI)** – A development measure which combines GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rate.
7. **Urbanisation** – The growth in the number/ proportion of people living in towns and cities.

9.3.1 Describe the location of the newly emerging countries and the characteristics of them.

The key features of emerging countries:



1. The graph shows the 'general' employment structures for a developing, emerging, and developed country.
2. **Emerging countries** are characterised by having a **large % of workers in secondary industries** (manufacturing).
3. Emerging countries have seen **mechanisation of primary activities** such as farming, in rural areas, so a reduction in jobs in the primary sector.
4. This has allowed people to move to cities, to work in the **manufacturing sector**, where wages are often higher.

	GDP	Life expectancy	Infant mortality	HDI
Somalia	\$550	50	117 per 1000	0.26 (v. low)
Mexico	\$13, 150	72	19 per 1000	0.81 (high)
UK	\$36, 250	77	6 per 1000	0.95 (v. high)

Development indicators in an emerging country:

1. Emerging countries are categorised as having a **rapidly improving quality of life**.
2. In general, the **population is getting richer**, due to higher wages.
3. This means the **governments** of these countries have more money to **invest in infrastructure** such as schools and hospitals, which also improves quality of life.
4. From the table it is clear to see that **Mexico** (an emerging country), has **significantly improved development indicators**.
5. This has resulted in a HDI score for Mexico, which is much closer to the UK.

How China became an emerging country:

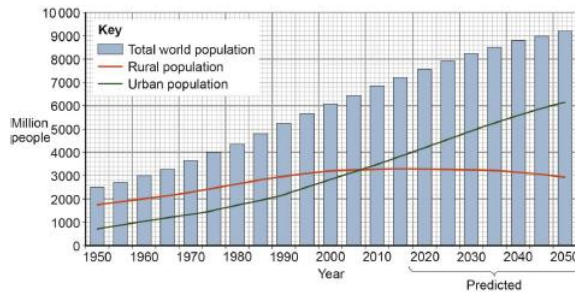


1. China had a very **low minimum wage** compared to developed countries, this encouraged companies to set-up, as products could be made cheaply, leading to **greater profits**.
2. **Trade unions were weak** in China, resulting in many companies attempting to pay below the minimum wage and making **workers work long hours**. This led to **greater production and profits**.
3. Companies such as **transnationals were given tax breaks**, this encouraged companies to set-up.
4. There were **fewer environmental laws** in China, this meant that **industries could operate more cheaply**, resulting in bigger profits.
5. The **government placed subsidies on exports**; \$1 billion was set aside each year to reduce the cost of the goods exported, resulting in **more being sold** and therefore increasing job opportunities.

Life in an emerging country – subject summary

9.3.2 Explain why rural to urban migration is a key feature of life in emerging countries.

Urbanisation is a key feature of emerging countries:



1. The world's population is becoming **more urbanised**.
2. The **fastest rates** of urbanisation are taking place in the **emerging countries**.
3. People are moving from the rural areas to the urban areas; the pace of this movement is rapid.

Push and pull factors to urban areas are a key feature in emerging countries:



Possible push factors from rural areas:

1. **Mechanisation** of primary industries (farming) means few jobs.
2. **Potential drought**, lack of food and clean water.
3. **Lack of schools**, meaning less chance of children getting an education.
4. **Difficult to access medical care**, meaning illness and disease may go untreated.

They are pulled to the city as there are many jobs in the manufacturing industries, with improved wages.

As well as a reliable food and water source, access to medical care and education.

KPIs:

- 9.3.1** Describe the location of the newly emerging countries and the characteristics of them.
- 9.3.2** Explain why rural to urban migration is a key feature of life in emerging countries.
- 9.3.3** Assess the opportunities and challenges faced by people living in a city in an emerging country.
- 9.3.4** Evaluate the social, environmental, economic and political impacts of a TNC(s) in an emerging country.

9.3.3 Assess the opportunities and challenges faced by people living in a city in an emerging country.

The opportunities and challenges of living in a city in a newly emerging country (Rio):

1. Rio is a city in an emerging country (Brazil) which has seen rapid rates of urbanisation.
2. Some people live in **modern apartments** and housing, whilst others live in **favelas** (shanty settlement/ illegal) on the edges and hillsides of the city.



What are shanty settlements (favelas) like?



1. **Houses** are **densely packed** together.
2. They are **built illegally** and could be knocked down by the authorities.
3. They are usually built on land which developers do not want to use e.g. **hillsides**, near railway tracks, on marsh land, on the outskirts of cities etc.

Opportunities of living in Rocinha (a favela in Rio):

1. Located in **Rio** which has the **highest income per head** in the country, so jobs could lead to wages for food, medicines and sending children to school.
2. **88%** of housing is connected to the main **water supply**, so less diseases e.g. cholera.
3. **Housing has electricity**, which means an improved quality of life e.g. being able to heat and light the home.

Challenges of living in Rocinha (a favela in Rio)

1. **12%** of the population **do not have** access to **clean water**, so might be forced to drink dirty water with the risk of getting diseases.
2. **Unemployment** in favelas is **20%**, so many people do informal, cash in hand jobs. Pay can be low, so they might not be able to afford basic medicines and food.
3. Only **50% of waste is collected**, so waste builds up in the streets, sometimes leading to vermin and mosquitos, which can increase the risk of diseases, such as malaria.
4. **Crime** can be a problem in the area.

9.3.4 Evaluate the social, environmental, economic and political impacts of a TNC(s) in an emerging country.

The role of TNCs in emerging countries

A **transnational corporation** is a company which has its **headquarters** in one country (normally a **developed country**), and its **factories elsewhere** (normally an emerging or developing country).

TNCs as a route out of poverty:

1. South Korea is a good example of a country which historically used TNCs to help it develop.
2. During the 1960s they encouraged companies to set-up within the country.
3. They promoted their cheap labour force, and ensured workers worked long hours.
4. Companies such as Ford set-up in S. Korea.
5. **The S. Korean's used taxes to improve schools** and develop their own industries.
6. **Today S. Korea** is home to some of the **biggest companies in the world**, including Samsung, LG, and Hyundai.
7. The South Korean example demonstrates that TNCs can significantly help a country develop

Shell (Nigeria) – opportunities and challenges

Shell is responsible for extracting 50% of the oil in the Niger Delta in Nigeria.



Opportunities:

1. Creates **65,000** jobs for local people.
2. Sales of oil and gas account for **65%** of the Nigerian government's income. This creates a revenue to improve **schools, hospitals, and infrastructure**.
3. Created **250,000** in-direct jobs.

Challenges (some are perceived and in the past):

1. Oil spills pollute the Niger Delta this leads to:
2. Reduction in biodiversity.
3. Polluted water supplies.
4. Polluted farmland which reduces income of local farmers.
5. Life expectancy of people in the Niger delta is 10 years less than the rest of Nigeria.
6. Majority of the profits leave Nigeria.