

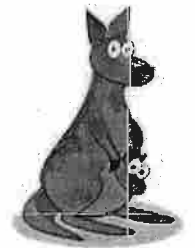
CASE STUDY 1 = EVALUATE THE IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE UK



- to know how many migrate,
- where from & where to
- evaluate positive & negative impacts on services & economy

How Many Migrate/ Where from and Where to:

- UK population is growing because immigration is higher than emigration.
- Between mid 2005- mid 2006 → 385,000 people **emigrated from** the UK
- Mostly to Australia and Spain
- 574,000 **immigrated into** the UK
- Between 2004-2008 → 700,00 people from the A8 countries came to the UK.
- Many originated from Poland
- Birmingham, London and Leeds have seen high influx of immigrants.



Evaluation of Impacts:



IMPACTS ON	IMPACTS
SERVICES	<p>Positive: Increase in multicultural services. Increases awareness and diversity among people</p> <p>Negative: Pressure on education and health services. Class sizes and waiting times have increased. Increase need for housing</p>
ECONOMY £££	<p>Positive: 1999-2000 contributed £31.2 billion in taxes. Fill important skills gap in the UK labour market.</p> <p>Negative: 1999-2000 cost £28.8 billion. Locals in competition for low paid jobs- resulting in job loss. Construction industry in the South of England Send home £10 million each day from UK</p>





CASE STUDY 2 = SHANTY TOWN = KOLKATA, INDIA



-Describe and explain growth, location and characteristics of shanty town areas.



	General	In KOLKATA	WHY???
<p>Growth</p> 	Rapid growth recently	<p>Growing rapidly, increased by 32% from 1981-1991</p> <p>Now about 4 million live in them</p>	<p>Pull factors – job prospects in city- relocation of TNCs</p> <p>Push factors – machines in farming means people lose jobs in countryside</p>
Location	<p>Cheap land</p> <p>Edge of city</p> <p>Next to main road</p> <p>Steep slopes</p>	<p>City Centre</p> <p>Near factories & main road junctions</p> <p>Vacant and unwanted land</p>	<p>Old buildings are derelict.</p> <p>Near factories for jobs or roads for buses</p> <p>Cheap unwanted land – less likely to be bulldozed</p>
<p>Characteristics</p> 	<p>Poorly constructed, often using scrap wood or corrugated iron,</p> <p>crowded,</p> <p>few facilities, no sewage disposal</p>	<p>“unfit for human habitation”.</p> <p>Registered bustees, people have the right to live there.</p> <p>Crowded.</p> <p>Water supply & sanitation are shared between houses.</p> <p>Average earnings £7-24 per month= below poverty line</p>	<p>Low wages = cannot afford normal housing.</p> <p>Built quickly to meet urgent needs.</p> <p>No planning permission.</p> <p>Electricity & water may only be provided years after building.</p>



CASE STUDY 3 = URBAN PLANNING SCHEME IN AN INNER CITY = TITANIC QUARTER, BELFAST





- Know and understand how the scheme aims to regenerate and improve the housing, employment and environment of the inner city
 - Evaluate how sustainable the scheme is

Background

- Titanic Quarter is a 75 hectare site
- Titanic was built in the Harland & Wolff shipyard
- 1990's much of the area was disused & derelict.
- Planned regeneration is approx. £5 billion.

REGENERATION = trying to give an area new life. Improving the buildings, making new jobs & social facilities.

IMPROVEMENTS

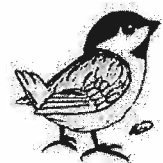
HOUSING	EMPLOYMENT	ENVIRONMENT
7500 apartments & townhouses to be built 	Shops, hotels & offices to be built 	Derelict industrial site to be decontaminated (cleaned up)
Residents will be attracted to the restaurants, shops & leisure facilities in the plans for the site	International firms e.g. Citigroup & Microsoft have opened offices here	Areas where Titanic & Olympic were built will be turned into parks & open space = good for residents & tourists
	20,000 jobs will be created over 15 years Belfast Metropolitan College & Public Records Office have located here	1.5km of attractive water = hosted the Tall Ships in 2009 

Is Titanic Quarter SUSTAINABLE???

Sustainable Development = an area should change in a way that meets the needs of today & the future residents.

Planners are hoping it will be sustainable in the following ways.....

1. Developing on a Brownfield site means less countryside is built on → more open space → good views & wildlife is protected.



2. Provides housing in the inner city → people can live close to work → less fuel is used → less pollution



3. Some shipyard buildings have been restored & re-used e.g. the Drawing Offices for Public Events



4. Buildings designed to use less energy → less CO² is released

5. Helps local communities in Belfast's inner city e.g Stepping Stone Project which helps long term unemployed people.

The scheme will be less sustainable if

- Fewer jobs are actually created than expected
- If jobs are taken by well qualified people who live out of the city

CASE STUDY 4 = WORLD VISION – a strategy to reduce the global development gap

World Vision

- describe one strategy attempting to reduce the global development gap
- Identify the organisation, aims & action taken

The country and/or organisations: The ONE Organisation. An organisation that aims to reduce the development gap.

Core aims of the strategy:

1. Increase public awareness of poverty through the use of the internet.
2. It aims to improve child mortality and combat easily treated diseases. (This is because diseases such as measles and malaria can be treated if help is made available to LEDCs, nearly 10 million children under 5 die every year).
3. To fight aids and poverty. They want government to place more of its budget into life saving drugs to HIV patients in LEDCs as over 2 million people die from HIV/Aids every year.

Actions Taken:

- The ONE organisation supported the Make Poverty History Campaign.
- The campaign asks world leaders to either cancel the debt, increase aid or to establish free, fair trade.
- They also placed pressure on politicians.

Evaluation of Actions:

Positive:

59 million mosquito nets have been distributed to African families → helping prevent the spread of malaria
3 million people who are HIV positive have been given life saving drugs.

Increased awareness of Poverty → 10 million people in the UK purchased white wristbands

Negative:

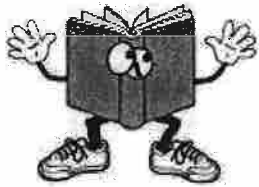
Only 18 out of 62 LEDC countries had their debt cancelled → failed to fully eradicate poverty.

CASE STUDY 5 = GLOBALISATION IN INDIA

- to know how globalisation helps & hinders development in one LEDC or NIC

How has globalisation affected India??

- Globalisation is how places are becoming increasingly linked by trade, commerce and ideas.
- Since 1990s foreign entrepreneurs have set up businesses & lots of MNCs have invested in India!
- Most people speak English
 - Many skilled Indians are returning "Brain Gain"



IMPACTS WHICH HELP INDIA DEVELOP.....

- ⚡ Life expectancy has gone up from 59 years in 1990 to 63 in 2004!
- ⚡ Adult literacy rates have increased from 50% in 1990 to 61% in 2004
 - ⚡ More people in India now have cars, TV's, washing machines etc....
 - ⚡ MNCs have created many new jobs in call centres & hi-tech industries
- ⚡ Increase in number of enormous shopping centres



IMPACTS WHICH HINDER INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT.....

- ⚡ Half of children under 5 years of age are malnourished
 - ⚡ 300 million Indians live on less than \$1 a day
- ⚡ Development gap has widened- Rich City Dwellers like Bangalore in comparison to the rural countryside
- ⚡ More imported goods mean there are fewer jobs in factories for those with little education
- ⚡ Western-style clothes & behaviour are considered shocking by some
- ⚡ Unrest in rural areas has led to guerrilla fighting



SUMMARY

- India is a richer country as a result of globalisation, however, it has had a slower effect in helping India's poor to have a better life.
- Average income averages £365 a year. REMEMBER that this is an average as there are a lot of BILLIONAIRES. The poorest live in rural areas which are far away from the big city of Bangalore.
- The differences between the rich & poor are so great that this causes fighting!! (the poor areas get no investment at all)



CASE STUDY 6 = SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, KATTUMARAMS IN INDIA



Background



- Locals depend on fishing for food & income
- Working population = 70% are involved in fishing & 21% in fishing related jobs
- Fishermen in Tamil Nadu (southern state) were having problems.
- Solution = Appropriate Technology. This technology would help economically £££, environmentally & socially.

Kattumaram are canoes made from hollowed out logs and rafts.

PROBLEMS

1. Kattumarams are made of tree trunks. This was causing deforestation
2. Other big fishing boats (Trawlers) were taking all the fish, leaving the locals getting POORER!

The fishermen worked with the European agencies. This was to devise ways of using the technology in a way which suited to the needs of the fishermen! = design a new boat!

SOLUTION

1. They designed a new boat based on the original design which was made of plywood & fibreglass → carry engines → increase area for fishing → larger catch.
(reducing deforestation)
2. Uses local skills of stitching and gluing. These skills can continue to be passed onto future generations → Two-thirds of local fishermen changed to these boats!



The people now have a guaranteed income and will no longer be among the poorest people in India & over time their literacy rates will improve!

Evaluation:

- + less damage to environment as less deforestation,
- + helped to develop India economically,
- +meets needs of local people as they earn money, jobs created
- large boats will still overfish,
- engines contribute to global warming
- fossil fuel (Petrol) which will run out

CASE STUDY 7 – MANAGING TRAFFIC SUSTAINABLY, FREIBURG, GERMANY

- to know what has been done to manage traffic in an EU city (not British Isles)
 - evaluate their success



PROBLEMS:

1970s → Major Traffic Problems.
 Freiburg is an old city with narrow streets and walls.
 Population growing.



SOLUTIONS-

1971 pedestrianised city centre
 Improved public transport (cheap fares → £22 a month unlimited fare)
 Park and ride for commuters
 200 miles of cycle paths → take bike onto tram
 No free car parking in city centre
 30km speed limit in residential areas



Two traffic control measures adapted:

- 1) Promote Public Transport
- 2) Restrict car use

WAS IT SUSTAINABLE?

YES	NO
4000 fewer cars than in 1970	Those who live far from the city rely on cars as public transport not as good
70% of local trips use the tram	People still use cars
Use of public transport has doubled	
Cycle lane network has increased- 29km to 500km	
Congestion reduced	



CASE STUDY 8 – Place Reference Only

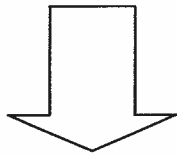


- to know why resource demand has increased
- to know how it puts pressure on people and the environment
 - Be able to refer to two places

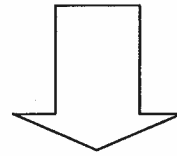


Reasons for increased resource demand:

1 .POPULATION GROWTH- China Population grows by 1 million / month 1.3 billion people in China	2.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- China Economy grows at 9.5% / year Earnings five times larger than in 1981
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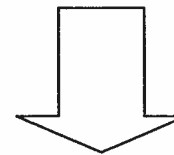
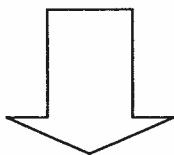


Leads to pressure on ...



PEOPLE	ENVIRONMENT
Air pollution kills ¾ million each year	Air pollution in 2/3 of cities
Increased traffic congestion	Waste – 4 million fridges thrown out/year
90% of city water is polluted	Deforestation – 10 million hectares in 5 yrs
	Tigers dying out

1 .POPULATION GROWTH- India Population growing	2.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- India 1996-1997 growth rates of almost 78% have been claimed. Economy growing at a enormous rate
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PEOPLE	ENVIRONMENT
Increased Traffic Congestion	Enormous shopping centres → increase consumerism → most waste going to landfill sites
Development Gap widening	

CASE STUDY 9 – WIND POWER IN DENMARK

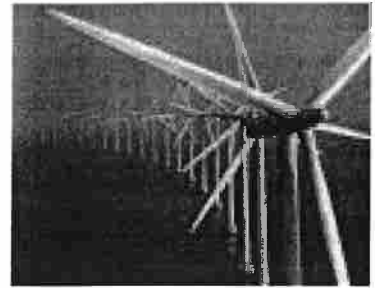
- to know the benefits and problems of renewable energy

Background:

Denmark produces 19% of the country's energy, aim to increase to 50% by 2025

Most wind farms are in the sea, 14km from shore

Horns Rev, the largest farm, generates 2% of Denmark's energy



BENEFITS	PROBLEMS
No global warming	Winds farms damage plants on the sea bed
Wind will not run out	Eyesore – can be seen 45km away
Denmark has to import less fuel	Birds migrate and lose feeding grounds Birds such as divers and guillemots have avoided the Horns Rev area since the wind farm was established.
Electric cars could be charged at night when there is spare electricity	When wind speed drops, production falls and it is difficult to store
	Tourists stop visiting
	Expensive to construct- costing £245 million to build.



CASE STUDY 10 – BELFAST CITY COUNCIL WASTE MANAGEMENT

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

Belfast produces 121,000 tonnes of household waste each year, most went to landfill. 'Superdumps' at Mallusk were used = unsustainable.



Eleven councils around Belfast joined together to form the Eastern Region Waste Management Group called **ARC21**.

Target = reduce landfill by 80% by 2020.

Solution 1:

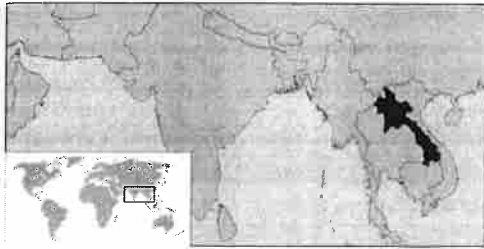
- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
- Most houses have black, blue and brown bins.
- Collected every fortnight



Solution 2:

- Plans to build a 'waste to energy plant'
- EFW plants remove waste which will burn and then recycle or send the remainder to landfill.
- The burnt waste could heat 20,000 homes.
- EWF → causes pollution.





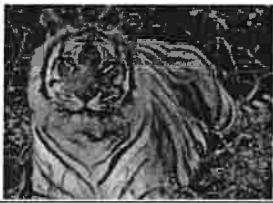
CASE STUDY 11 – IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN NAM HA, LAOS (LEDC)



- Know and understand one sustainable tourism project
- *to know the impact on the community and the environment*

Background:

- Laos in a LEDC in SE Asia (pop 6.8 million)
- Ecotourism project organised by UNESCO
- **Eco-tourism is where visitors enjoy nature at first hand while protecting the environment and local way of life.**
- Nam Ha National Protected Area north of Laos (mountains and deciduous forest)
- Nam Ha covers 2224km².



COMMUNITY	ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people become guides and lead the trekking and river tours. • This increases the local people's knowledge on the importance of conservation. • Locals become guides instead of hunters, so wildlife preserved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife protected • 37 mammal species found in the heritage park. • Clouded leopard, tigers, gibbons, elephants) • At least 288 Bird species recorded
Village income increased: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earnings in 1 year contributed to 40% of total village income in the area. This assisted the rural poor considerable. 	2 roads not allowed so less logging
Earnings of Eco Guide Service are invested into small local projects	All trekking and boat trips have Eco Guides so visitors and envt protected

Potential Negative:

Laos government are actively encouraging tourism.

Arrivals in 1991 → 38,000

Arrivals in 2000 → over 737,000

To accommodate growing tourism, many low cost guest houses and hotels have been built.

Too many people → not a sustainable eco-tourism project