

YEAR 10 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 1 – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (NIGERIA CASE STUDY)

BOX 1: KEYWORDS		BOX 5: HOW IS MANUFACTURING STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA?	
context	the background information	oil manufacturing in Nigeria	oil is drilled from the ground → up to 3 million barrels a day! → manufactured into products in factories (petrol, aviation fuel, plastics)
industrial structure	percentage of people working in each of the four employment sectors	stimulating economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oil and gas → around 14% of Nigeria's GDP Dangote Oil Refinery (Lagos) → will process 650,000 barrels of oil (each day) and create over 9500 jobs → improve quality of life → employees pay tax to government → used to increase development
manufacturing	making products in factories	BOX 6: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS → INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	a company that has operations (e.g. factories, offices, shops) in more than one country → e.g. large well-known brands such as Coca-Cola	TNC example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNC → Royal Dutch Shell → oil company from the Netherlands Nigeria is a host country for Royal Dutch Shell
host country	e.g. the countries where TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNC is originally from)	advantages ☺ → for the host country Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ training and employment → 65,000 jobs → often higher wages ✓ Royal Dutch Shell pay tax to Nigerian Government ✓ improved local infrastructure e.g. roads, pipelines
trade	buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods and services	disadvantages ☹ → for the host country Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ oil spills → damage farmland → less crop yields → livelihoods lost ✗ oil spills in Bodo → 2008/09 → 11 million gallons spilt over 20km² ✗ most profits from Royal Dutch Shell leave Nigeria
political	about the government	BOX 7: CHANGING POLITICAL AND TRADING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WIDER WORLD	
receiving	to be given something	past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1650 → England begins to trade in enslaved West African people 1807 → slavery illegal → Britain traded palm oil from West Africa 1960 → Nigeria exporting raw materials to Britain Nigeria importing manufactured goods from Britain
development	the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth , use of technology and human welfare	present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today → oil is now Nigeria's main export 19% of Nigerian imports are from China (strong relationship) 2021 → 'The China Railway Construction Corporation' have been offered \$3 billion to improve railway (Port Harcourt to Maiduguri)
international aid	money, goods and services given by one country to help another country	BOX 8: TYPES OF AID	
BOX 2: NIGERIA IMPORTANCE		multilateral	aid (money/resources) given by an organisation e.g. The World Bank
location	north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean)	bilateral	aid given by one country to another country
global and regional importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) → largest economy in Africa one of the fastest growing economies in the world predicted by 2050 Nigeria to have higher GDP than France/Canada population → over 201 million → largest population in Africa youthful population → in future many will be highly skilled for secondary/tertiary employment → will increase development 'Nollywood' → now 2nd largest film industry in the world 	short-term	aid for emergency relief e.g. after a natural disaster (tents, medicines)
BOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT		long-term	aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects
political context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 → Nigeria became part of the British Empire 1960 → Nigeria became an independent country 1967-1970 → civil war 1998 → end of military dictatorship Today → Nigeria is a democracy → however since 2002 → over 17,000 people killed in conflict, over half a million have fled region 	BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA)	
social and cultural context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more than 500 different ethnic groups e.g. Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa → different languages and religions e.g. Christianity and Islam many people in Nigeria still on low incomes → less than \$1.25 a day regional inequality → wealth in Lagos → more poverty in north 	Why is aid needed?	100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed
environmental context	north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest	Where from?	e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018
BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA		How does aid help?	built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education
primary sector	employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing	BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	
secondary sector	employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing	environmental	☹ water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions
tertiary sector	employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector	quality of life	☺ life expectancy increased from 46 years (1990) to 53 years (2017) → secondary school enrolment increased from 25% (1990) to 49% (2017)

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