

A Case Study of Nigeria, Africa (a LIC or NEE) which is experiencing rapid economic development (leading to social and cultural change)

<p>1. Location and Importance</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Located in West Africa, on the Atlantic Coast 2. Former UK colony 3. Population 190 million 4. It is predicted that by 2040 it will be the world's 4th biggest country in terms of population. 5. Globally important because it is an oil producer 6. Regionally important because it is one of Africa's fastest growing economies 	<p>2. Political Links</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Commonwealth country (a former UK colony) 2. Trades with EU, USA, India, Brazil, China 3. Member of the African trade bloc ECOWAS 4. 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions <p>3. Culture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi-faith and multi-cultural - Christianity and Islam as well as tribes like the Fulani 2. Islamic fundamentalist group Boko Haram – cause tensions and have hindered economic growth 3. Thriving film industry = Nollywood 4. Football is successful – have won the African Nations 3 times 	<p>4. Industrial Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing from being based on primary (oil and farming) to being based on secondary and tertiary (manufacturing and services) 2. There is a big gap between the very rich and very poor 3. Has GNI of \$5,360 so is a NEE not a LIC 4. 60 million live below the poverty line (mainly in the North and rural areas)
<p>5. Economic Potential</p>  <p>It has a big potential because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has a large population to buy the goods it makes 2. It's position on the west coast is good for exporting to the USA and EU 3. It has a big population to work in the factories 4. It has natural resources like oil 	<p>6. Limits to growth</p> <p>a) Poor infrastructure (like roads and electricity)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hard for poor people to get loans to set up a business 2. Poor people rely on farming (don't have the skills to do anything else) 3. Problems with terrorism like Boko Haram and there is political corruption 4. There has been fighting over access to land and water 	<p>7. How Manufacturing Can Help the Economy Grow</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manufacturing can turn a low cost good like cocoa beans into a product that will bring in more money like chocolate  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The Warri Oil Refinery has set up a positive multiplier effect – locals have jobs in the factory, they spend their wages in the local shops etc and pay tax. More shops, restaurants etc, then set up – these are called indirect positives.

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<p>8. A Transnational Corporation (TNC) in Nigeria There are 40 TNCs in Nigeria because it has cheap labour and a large population to buy the goods (called a market)</p>  <p>Case study: Shell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shell is a British / Dutch TNC Primary = extracting the oil Secondary = refining the oil Tertiary = selling the finished product 	<p>9. The Advantages TNCs bring to Nigeria</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creates jobs They try to put right any environmental damage Have charities such as the Shell Foundation which helps the local community and the environment They invest money, eg, Shell has invested \$12 billion in poorer countries They pay tax (in 2013 Shell paid £20 billion) and the Nigerian government can spend this 	<p>10. The Disadvantages TNCs bring to Nigeria</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Oil spills pollute the environment Employees work long hours in poor conditions ('sweatshops') Pay workers less in LICs than in HICs Use child labour Jobs are not secure because the TNC can shut a factory and move it to somewhere where they can pay the workers less Profits go back to the company headquarters in a HIC Try to avoid paying tax 
<p>11. Human Rights vs Oil</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The oil is in the Niger Delta and this is where the Ogoni people live The Ogoni have had their water and land contaminated by oil When the people protested, they were killed 	<p>12. Impacts of the Aid Nigeria Receives</p> <p>The Issues in Nigeria</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Africa's richest economy but the money is not spread equally (poverty and millionaires) Africa's most populated country (190 million people) but only 10 million are wealthy Nigeria has 15% of the world's children who don't go to school, and only 1 in 4 girls go to secondary school Nigeria has 10% of the world's deaths (mothers and babies) during child birth Lack of bank loans, have to import food, terrorism and violence about oil <p>What the UK does to help</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From 2013, the UK has promised £1.14 billion over 5 years £100 million of UK's aid money has been spent on health <ol style="list-style-type: none"> training medical staff – the result is that there were 500,000 babies born safely giving out 10 million mosquito nets (to protect people from malaria) £30.8 million spent on education – the result is an extra 481,000 children go to school and almost half of these are girls 	<p>13. How economic development is improving the quality of life</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The change is slow but conditions are improving In 2010 only 48% had electricity, in 2012 it was 55% In 1981, the infant mortality rate was 211, in 2015 it was 108 In 1981 life expectancy was 41, in 2013 it was 52.5