Key Terms

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North--South Divide:	the increasing inequality in levels of development between the North/HICs and South/LICs
Develo-pment Gap:	the difference in wealth between the developed world and the developing world
OPEC:	the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, represents the interests of oil exporters
	undermined by other oil-producing countries, such as the UK, that do not agree with OPEC controlled oil prices
The G7/8:	a group of the world's wealthiest and most powerful contries
	now the G7 as Russia was expelled from the group, power can also be undermined from China
The G10 or Paris Club:	a group representing the wealthiest members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Case Studies

Case Studies

Uneven population distribution:

China - highly concentrated on the east, especially in coastal zones and lower rivers valleys. Physical - preferable for rain-fed agriculture, trade and commerce -> leading to internal migration and core (east) periphery (west) ideas

South Africa - core regions (south-east) good for farming, trade and high in mineral resources, periphery regions (north-west) lack rainfall and steep, mountain ranges

Ageing Populations:

Japan - decreases in birth rates and death rates since 1945 has resulted in 26% of Japan's population being over 65, creating huge social issues in the work force and health care

Youthful Populations:

Chad and Niger - 26.23% of Chad's population is 0-14, Niger's mean working age is 15.1. Both due to high death and birth rates

Case Studies (cont)

Pro-natalist:

Russia - has had low fertility rates for decades. In the past, the government has imposed childlessness tax, bonuses for third and fourth children and longer maternity leaves, all somewhat increased Russia's TFR

Anti-natalist:

China - the 'one child policy' created disproportionate ratios between women and men, 100 to 118, due to tradition

Megacity Growth:

Mumbai - India's largest city, originated from multiple fishing villages until the 1970s where the economy was based on textiles and trade through the port. Since then, it has diversified and includes aerospace, engineering, computers and electronic equipment industries. Although Mumbai faces poverty, under/une-mployment, limited access to health care, education, sanitation and electricity due to rapid city growth, many living in slums

Benefits of a Demographic Dividend:

Ethiopia - since 2000, Ethiopia has improved the health and development of its people. Mortality rates had declined, literacy rates have increased, women's reproductive health has increased, TFR has decreased. 2030 Ethiopia will have the conditions to facilitate accelerated economic growth

Forced Migration:

Syria - due to conflict and harsh Islamic ruling, over 10 million people have fled Syria to neighbouring countries. Half of Lebanon's population is refugees - has about 1.4 million refugees, half of whom are children. The large number of refugees in Lebanon has strained health and education services, electricity, water and sanitation systems - as Lebanon has only receiving an eighth of target funding.

Nigeria - a terrorist group Boko Haram attacked northern Nigeria in 2014, causing over 3 million people to become IDPs. 60% of the region's farmers have left, one third of health care services have closed, in the region there is a lack of fresh water and sanitation

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