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Paper 3 Human Options

UNIT 3 Global interdependence

Recommended Prior Knowledge Some basic information and terminology on the role of trade in economic development may have been covered when considering development indices and the link between population and development in the Human Core, 1.2. Students of IGCSE Economics, Business Studies or Development Studies may also have a more detailed background understanding of the topics covered.

Context This unit could follow on effectively from Unit 1, Production, location and change.

Outline Developments in transport, mass communication and electronic banking systems have promoted globalisation and the world becoming a "Global Village". This has had a great effect on trade. The emergence and growth of trading blocs is significant. Aid and debt have become issues for both the less developed world and the developed world. Debt demonstrates global interdependence. Aid needs to be considered alongside trade for discussion of their relative merits. The increasing importance of international tourism to the economies of both LEDCs and MEDCs is an essential part of this unit and its links with trade, appearing on the trade balance as an invisible export, should be considered. Countries are becoming increasingly interdependent, but increasingly vulnerable to short-term trends as the emphasis shifts from primary/secondary sectors of the economy to tertiary/quaternary sectors, which are more susceptible to shifts in opinion or to world events. Tourism, as the fastest growing sector of the global economy, is having increasing social/cultural, economic and environmental impacts.

Textbooks Burtenshaw D; Economy and Development; 2006 Philip Allan Updates 80:20 Development in an Unequal World A2 Geography Unit 4 Global Challenge Philip Allan Updates Tourism is dealt with in several specialised texts, for example, Nagle G; Tourism, Leisure and Recreation; 1999 Nelson Prosser R; Leisure, Recreation and Tourism; 2000 Collins

and trading global patterns To understa current trad		ports bws the terns of trade when the terns of trade w	Activities This topic could be introduced by reference to an atlas and the use of world outline maps. Cook, p.286, has useful data which could be developed for comparison/analysis.	June 2006 Q. 5 Figs 3A and 3B Costa Rica, useful teaching aid Nov 2005 Q. 13(a)	Cook, Hordern et al. pp.281-286 is very useful for an introduction to trade and trading patterns.
current trad have been i				June 2004 Q. 13(a) US trading flows	Burtenshaw p.71 Guinness & Nagle p.120
Factors affe trade	le patterns influenced by influenced by influenced by imp Invisit imp Produ Protec Resou enc Locati ad Trade World Orga	sible to mports/exports isible mports/exports beduct life cycle otectionism source endowment cational advantage ade agreement orld Trade rganization VTO)	World trade is organised into trading blocs, based mainly on economic or historical associations. This topic could be introduced by using a matching exercise with the various blocs' acronyms e.g. ASEAN, and their definitions - see map in Waugh p.560 Suggested case studies: NAFTA, OECD and GATT. Students can explore economic, social, environmental and political factors. It helps to identify short term and long term changes and internal and external factors.	June 2005 Q. 13(a) locational advantage June 2006 Q. 5(b) useful teaching resource, colonial ties Nov 2007 Q. 5(a) resource endowment	Cook et al. pp.287-289 Burtenshaw p.72 Guinness & Nagle pp.120-125 Waugh pp.559-563 Geo Factsheet 117 Sept 2001 The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Bananas are often used as the classic case study of a commodity. A2 Geography Unit 4 Global Challenge p.65 p.44

To appreciate the nature of recent and current changes in global patterns of trade	Tiger economies Pacific Rim economies NICs RICs BRIC	Global trade has been influenced strongly by the rise of the NICs and of the Pacific Rim countries. Waugh gives statistics on p.562 Case study – Brazil	Waugh p. 561 Geo Factsheet 136, Sept 2002 Brazil – Changing Pattern of Trade: LEDC to NIC Burtenshaw pp.72-76 good case study of the sugar trade.
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To understand the role of innovation in changing trading practices	Freeports	Free ports encourage trade to develop, e.g. Manaus, Brazil.		Waugh p. 548 about Singapore
	Fair tradeNatureRole Ethical trade	Should study the issues surrounding fair trade. Definition. Who benefits? Why? Negative and positive outcomes in both MEDCs and LEDCs. Issues of tariffs, child labour, unfair/comparative advantage. Recent publicity in MEDCs. In the UK some High Street stores now have ethical trading policies. Nike, Gap, etc. have published codes of		Cook et al. p.86 Best source of information is company websites. TV programmes e.g. Panorama, Channel 4 Dispatches programme Blood Sweat and T-Shirts. Available on DVD.
		conduct. Many products are now available as fairly traded items. Role play can be used to explore the perspectives of producers, consumers and middlemen. Students could find one product which is fairly traded and/or one which is unfairly traded and write a profile to present to the class.	www.newint.org	The best magazine source is NEW Internationalist. It has a left wing political bias, but is informative for the whole unit. Geo Factsheet 163 The Way ahead for Burkina Faso.

3.2 Debt and aid	Aid and debt as	Aid	Some of these overlap. A	Carr p.513
and their	concepts	Types of aid	brainstorming session, spider	Nagle p.444 a good
management		Bilateral aid	diagram or family tree to	summary
		Multilateral aid	distinguish could be useful.	Waugh p.578
		Emergency aid	Expand to include definitions	
		Relief aid	and examples which are	Guinness and Nagle
		Development aid	essential for full answers.	p.194, a good
		Tied aid	At some stage it would help to	discussion about the
		Short and long term	hold a class discussion or	role of aid in
		aid	debate about the relative	development.
			merits of trade versus aid and	Burtenshaw pp.79-84
		Debt	debt. It may be sensible to	includes aid agency
		Donor country	mention this early on, so	case studies e.g.
		Recipient country	students make the link back to trade. Consider the topic in	CAFOD in Africa.
			relation to donor and recipient	
			countries.	
	Distribution of aid	Aid agencies	Countries.	
	Appreciation of	World Bank	Distribution and direction of aid	
	organisations and	IMF	globally. Compare with trade	
	institutions that distribute	NGOs	and with GDP map of	
	aid	Charities	development (the indices are	
			closely connected).	
			,	
	Factors that influence aid		Aid as grants.	
	donation		Aid as loans which lead to	
			debt, i.e. debt as an outcome	
	Advantages and		of aid donation.	
	disadvantages of aid		Capital projects for	
	donation for recipient		development. e.g. HEP	
	and donor countries		schemes.	
			A critical appreciation of aid in	
			terms of its impacts on	
			receiving countries (e.g.	
			positive/negative; short-term	
			and longer term; spatially).	
	Advantages/disadvantag			
	es of the different types			
	of aid			

of aid.

Appreciation of debt Appreciation of debt - Causes - Nature - Problems	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Debt cancellation Debt crisis Debt relief Lobbying and pressure groups G8 Summits	Since 2005 the issue of debt cancellation has arisen at the G8 summits, e.g. held at Gleneagles, Scotland, 2005. Follow the arguments. Crippling debt and inability to even pay back the interest on the debt means that LEDCs are unable to invest in development and so endure poverty, etc. There are many ways to tackle this topic but it lends itself to debate, discussion and evaluation. It must be rooted in factual knowledge. The resources should help although many are not available in textbook form and require imaginative research. The scale needed is national; a study of a single country would give depth, with other examples as contrast and to ensure that all the issues are covered.	www.newint.org www.jubileedebt campaign.org www.difd.gov.uk www.practical action.org www.worldmapper for proportional maps www.gapminder. org for animated graphs comparing development indicators www.makepovertyhis tory.org	80:20 Development in an unequal world The whole book is an invaluable source for ideas debate, discussion and information. Burtenshaw pp.84-88 excellent resource. p.88 case study of MDGs with useful tasks at the end of the section. UN Development Report on MDGs 2005 New Internationalist Oct 2005, excellent articles on NGOs. Geo Factsheets 186 MDGs 78 Third World Debt 201 Sustainable development in Ecuador Geofile 471 2004 Action Aid in Africa Geofile 453 2003 Sustainable development in South
				development in South Africa Geofile 528 Development Indicators

3.3 The development of international tourism	To understand the nature of tourism	Tourism Invisible export Tertiary/service industry	It is useful to reach a consensus as to what tourism is – this could be done by a brainstorming session, from which it should emerge that there are many kinds of activity which could be classed as tourism. Distinguish between leisure and recreation. Make the link to trade.		Nagle (Development & Underdevelopment) is extremely useful for the whole of 3.3.
	The growth of tourism – social, economic and political factors that have influenced its nature and growth	Demand factors e.g. income, time available Supply factors e.g. charter flights, package holidays Facilitating factors e.g. electronic communication, advertising, the media, globalisation	Reference to a thematic atlas map of tourist origins and destinations could form the basis for a discussion of global patterns of tourism.	Nov 2008 Q. 6(a) seasonal demand and supply	Geo Factsheet 1 Sept 1996 International Tourism (dated but a talking point)
	To study the changes in the patterns of origin and destination of international tourists	Pleasure periphery Models of tourism Life cycle model (Butler)	Use statistics for tourism destinations for different years to analyse the rate of growth in international tourism and to find out the patterns.	Nov 2006 Table 1 and Q. 6 Africa's tourism earnings - a useful teaching resource Nov 2007 Fig. 3 and Q. 6 June 2008 Q. 6(a)	Guinness & Nagle pp.196-197 Cook, Hordern et al. pp.289-295 look at tourism trends in the UK and the world Waugh pp.537-539

A suggestion: discuss the students' own experiences of	Nagle p.92 and p.95
holiday destinations (if applicable) and their perceptions as gathered from the media. The intention is to lead into the idea of the life cycle model. The life cycle model could be presented and appropriate case study	Prosser pp.191-196 applies the life cycle model (Butler) to the Spanish tourism industry
examples could be used to demonstrate its application (and predictions?)	

To examine the	Leakage	Case study - environmental	June 2007 Q. 6(a)	Nagle pp.101-2
economic, social and	Multiplier effect	impact of tourism. Local	Good for skills-based	
environmental impacts of		examples are encouraged as	practices (b) positive	
tourism on the receiving	Carrying capacity	they are readily relevant and	environmental	Guinness & Nagle
countries/ tourist	Honeypot sites	familiar. It is essential that both	impacts	pp.199- 205
destinations		positive and negative		Prosser pp.184-190
	Sustainable tourism	environmental impacts on	Nov 2006 Q. 6(b)	
The impacts must		tourist destinations are	uses a case study or	Nagle pp.92-94
include impacts on:		included. Perception of	studies	More general impacts
 Economies 		impacts should be discussed.	June 2006 Q. 6	on p.201
 Societies 			June 2004 Q. 14	Case study – Bali
 Environments 				
(This is the wording that				
is likely to be used in				
examination questions.)				
•		Appreciation that tourism may	June 2005 Q. 13(b)	
		be an unstable industry,		
		subject to rapid change.		

		Students may be able to contribute experience of this from their own lives or home areas. Use could be made of news reports about the impacts of terrorist acts on tourism (e.g. Bali) or hazards (e.g. the Asian tsunami). Local familiar case studies are recommended, but it is essential that they contain facts, statistics, locations and, preferably, a map. Case study – growth of tourism in Australia Case study – news report – effects of terrorism on tourist		Nagle pp.94-96 Geo Factsheet 81 January 2000 Tourism in Southern France Guinness & Nagle pp.202-203
To examine the nature of recent developments in tourism	Carrying capacity Ecotourism Green tourism Heritage tourism Cultural tourism Wilderness tourism Adventure tourism Sustainable tourism Ethical tourism	trade in Egypt The tourism industry is dynamic, constantly redefining what tourism is and diversifying the tourism product. Case study 1 – nature tourism in Costa Rica Case study 2 – tourism in Thailand Case study 3 – tourism in Kenya	Nove 2008 Q. 6(b) Nov 2005 Q. 14(b) June 2005 Q. 14	Geo Factsheet 112 April 2001 Can Ecotourism work? Hill (Advanced Geography Case Studies) pp.125-131 Cook, Hordern et al. p.295 Nagle pp.92-93, 96, 99-100 Nagle pp.103-5 Cook, Hordern et al. pp.301-2

3.4 The management of a tourist destination	To examine and evaluate the complex nature of the impacts of tourism on one specific tourist area or resort, to illustrate • Growth • Development • Issues of sustainability • Impacts	The case study may best be located somewhere which is familiar to, or readily understood by, students. Emphasis should be given to management issues at all stages.	June 2008 Q. 6(b)	Geography (GA Journal) April 2004 pp.183-187
		Suggested case studies, but only as a guide.		Nagle pp 402 400
		Case study 1 – tourism in South Africa		Nagle pp.103-106
		Case study 2 - Malham, Yorkshire Dales National Park, UK		Cook, Hordern et al pp.298-9 Hart et al. p.149-153
				Geo Factsheet 103, January 2001 Managing US National Parks
		The need to protect areas Case study 3 - Canada Case study 4 - Antarctica		Guinness & Nagle p.206, also Hart et al. pp.144-146 Guinness & Nagle pp.210-211
		Case study 5 - Tourism in Brazil, Iguaçu		Guinness & Nagle pp.212-223