

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

BOX 1: KEYWORDS	
context	the background information
industrial structure	percentage of people working in each of the four employment sectors
manufacturing	making products in factories
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
host country	e.g. the countries where TNCs have operations (does not include the country where the TNC is originally from)
trade	buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods and services
political	about the government
receiving	to be given something
development	the improvement of a country e.g. economic growth , use of technology and human welfare
international aid	money, goods and services given by one country to help another country

BOX 2: NIGERIA IMPORTANCE	
location	north of the Equator in West Africa (has coastline on the Atlantic Ocean)
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

BOX 3: NIGERIA CONTEXT	
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
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
environmental context	north → low precipitation and high temperatures → savanna biome south → high precipitation and high temperatures → tropical rainforest

BOX 4: THE CHANGING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIA	
primary sector	employment in collecting raw materials (e.g. farming) → decreasing
secondary sector	employment in manufacturing (e.g. factory work) → increasing
tertiary sector	employment in service industries (e.g. banking) → now the largest sector

BOX 5: HOW IS MANUFACTURING STIMULATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA?	
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)
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

BOX 6: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS → INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	
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
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
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

BOX 7: CHANGING POLITICAL AND TRADING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WIDER WORLD	
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
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)

BOX 8: TYPES OF AID	
multilateral	aid (money/resources) given by an organisation e.g. The World Bank
bilateral	aid given by one country to another country
short-term	aid for emergency relief e.g. after a natural disaster (tents, medicines)
long-term	aid to increase development e.g. for education and healthcare projects

BOX 9: IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AID ON THE RECEIVING COUNTRY (NIGERIA)	
Why is aid needed?	100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day → aid needed
Where from?	e.g. the UK donated £300 million to Nigeria in 2018
How does aid help?	built Aduwan Health Centre → vaccinations, HIV testing and education

BOX 10: IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	
environmental	☹ water pollution, toxic waste, air pollution, 80% forests destroyed, desertification, reduction in giraffes, oil spills, carbon emissions
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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