

## ***Human Geography***

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## ***Human Geography***

Chapter 9. Development

### **Chapter 9. Development International Development**

This Week's Goals:

- Meaning of Development
- Measuring Development
- Location of More and Less Developed Countries
- Strategies for International Development

The single most important geographic fact of development is its striking unevenness.

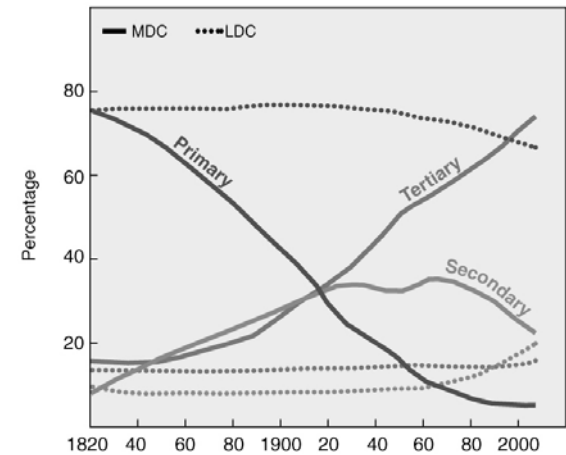
### **Chapter 9. Development Measuring Development?**

United Nations Development Program Overview 2005

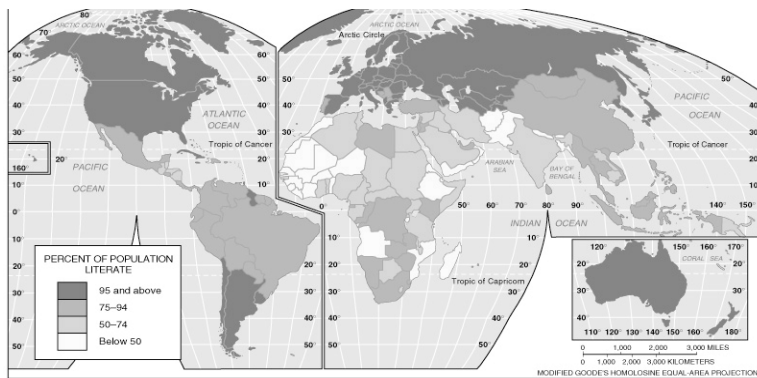
- Economic Indicators
  - Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
  - Types of Work (Economic Sectors)
- Social Indicators
  - Education and Literacy
  - Health and Welfare
- Demographic Indicators
  - Life Expectancy (37 - 80 years)
  - Infant Mortality (<10 - >100 per thousand)
  - Natural Increase (0 - 4.7 %)

Rank		HDI Index	Life Expectancy	Adult Literacy	GDP (US\$)
	Arab States	0.679	67	64.1	2,611
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.768	70.5	90.4	1,512
	Latin America / Caribbean	0.797	71.9	89.6	3,275
	South Asia	0.628	63.4	58.9	617
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.515	46.1	60.5	633
	OECD	0.892	77.7	na	25,750
	World	0.741	67.1	na	5,801
<b>High Human Development</b>					
1	Norway	0.963	79.4	99	48,412
10	United States	0.944	77.4	99	37,648
11	Japan	0.943	82	99	33,713
42	Slovakia	0.849	74	99.6	6,033
47	Costa Rica	0.838	78.2	95.8	4,352
53	Mexico	0.814	75.1	90.3	6,121
<b>Medium Human Development</b>					
75	Venezuela	0.772	72.9	93	3,326
83	Armenia	0.759	71.5	99.4	918
84	Philippines	0.758	70.4	92.6	989
94	Turkey	0.75	68.7	88.3	3,399
108	Viet Nam	0.704	70.5	90.3	482
144	Uganda	0.508	47.3	68.9	249
<b>Low Human Development</b>					
159	Rwanda	0.45	43.9	64	195
166	Zambia	0.394	37.5	67.9	417

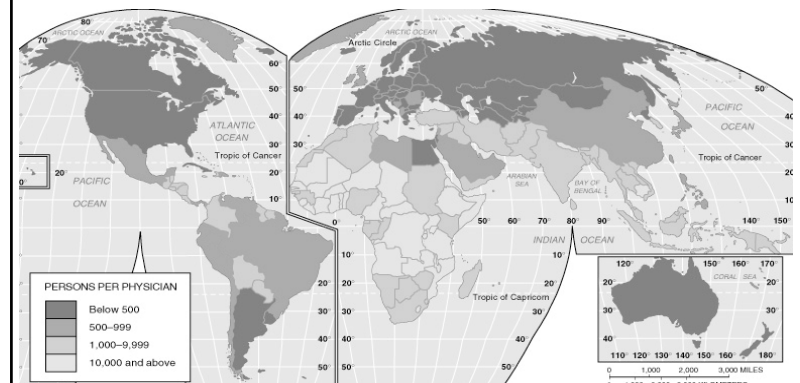
## Chapter 9. Development New International Division of Labor



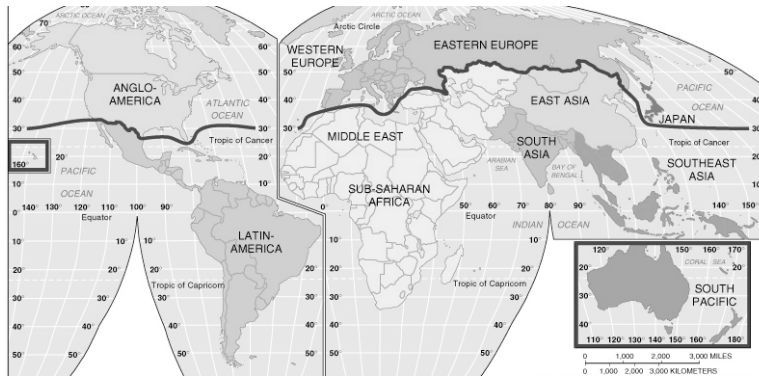
## Chapter 9. Development Measuring Development – Social Indicators



## Chapter 9. Development Measuring Development – Social Indicators



## Chapter 9. Development Location of More and Less Developed Countries



Development generally reflects a North-South split in the world.

## Chapter 9. Development Strategies and Models for International Development

- International Aid
  - Important, but can foster dependency
  - Loans, in particular, lead to loss of sovereignty
- Self-Sufficiency Model or Import Substitution (tariffs protect markets)
  - Attempted in Mexico (economy stagnated)
  - Attempted in India (industrial quality suffered)
- International Trade Model (Economic Growth)
  - Rostow's Model
  - World Bank lending
- Basic Needs Model/Appropriate Technology Model
  - Microlending ([Grameen Bank](#), [Kiva.org](#))
  - Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Revolutionary/Radical Reform Model
  - Cuba, U.S.S.R

## Chapter 9. Development Rostow's Model

- American economist and political advisor during 1950s developed model, arguing that each country passes through five stages from traditional society to high mass consumption.
  - TRADITIONAL SOCIETY
  - PRECONDITIONS FOR TAKE-OFF - elite group initiates economic innovations, leads to productivity.
  - TAKE-OFF - rapid growth in a number of specific economic activities, technical advances.
  - DRIVE TO MATURITY - Modern technology diffuses to a wide variety of industries
  - AGE OF MASS CONSUMPTION - economy shifts from heavy industry to consumer goods.

## Chapter 9. Development Problems with Restow's Model and the International Trade Approach

- Developmentalism: the idea that every country and region will eventually make economic progress toward "high mass consumption" provided that they compete to the best of their ability. This is not likely and is hard on the planet.
- Increased dependence on MDCs and their markets. Undue influence on many global policies, including those of the U.N. and World Bank.
- Market Stagnation: the MDCs have very limited population growth. Markets for low-cost manufactured goods grow slowly today. Undervalues the obstacles and competitive disadvantages faced by late starters versus those in the Core.

## **Chapter 9. Development**

### **Other Problems in International Development**

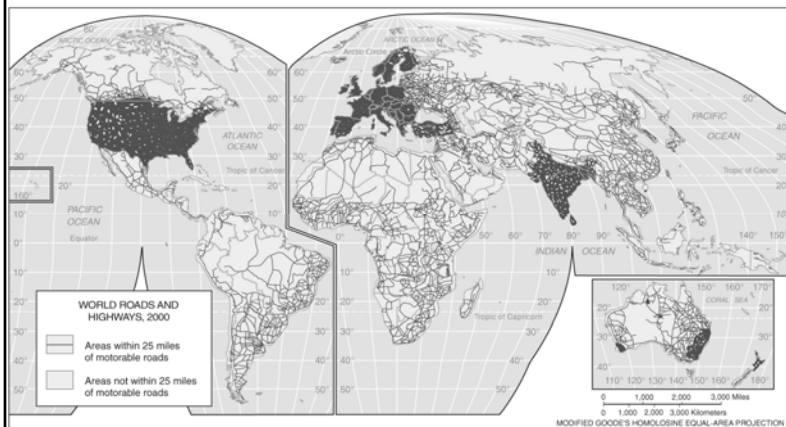
- Corruption, even kleptocracy, is common
- Warfare and instability limit foreign investment
- Lack of infrastructure (or colonial infrastructure) limits opportunity and investment
- High debt countries
- Hostility regarding world bank and IMF structural adjustment programs
  - IMF “free market” requirements for loans and assistance

## **Corruption Limits Investment and Reduces Effectiveness of Aid Efforts**



Source: Transparency International, 2009

## **Infrastructure**



## **Chapter 9. Development High Debt Poor Countries**

For the World

- In 1970, the world's poorest countries (roughly 60 countries classified as low-income by the World Bank), owed \$25 billion in debt.
- By 2002, this was at least \$523 billion

For Africa,

- In 1970, it was just under \$11 billion
- By 2002, that was over half, to \$295 billion

• Interest payments consume some small economies, encouraging export earnings instead of internal improvements. Third World Debt kills.



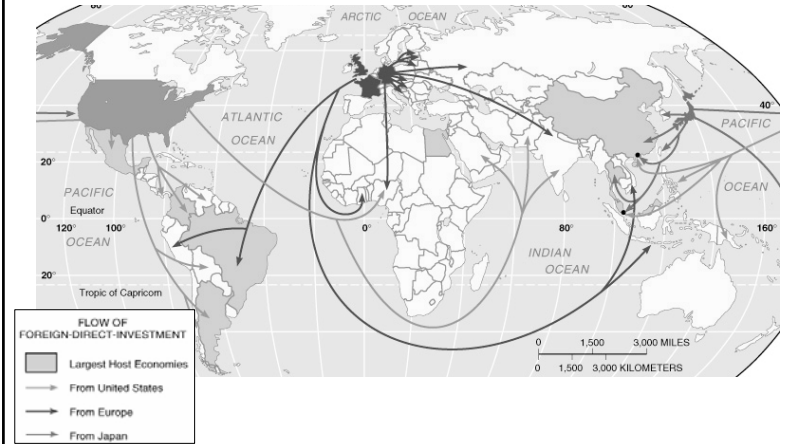
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### Debt Forgiveness

- In 2005, The IMF, after pressure from NGOs, announced debt forgiveness relief programs for 18 of the poorest countries. However, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program continues to demand austerity programs that damage social welfare systems.
- After the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, the G7 countries pledged to forgive debt in the 12 affected countries. Sri Lanka and Indonesia, however, still owe billions today.



## Warfare and Instability Limit Foreign Investment

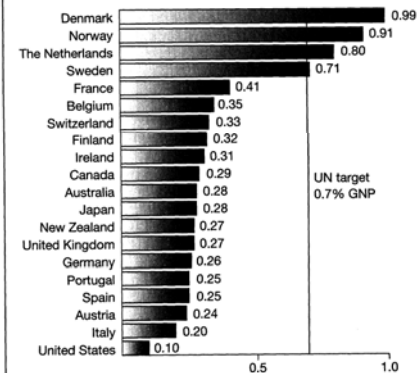


## Direct Foreign Aid

### Who gives what?

Only four countries meet or give more than the UN's target of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) as a percentage of donors' Gross National Product (GNP) 1998



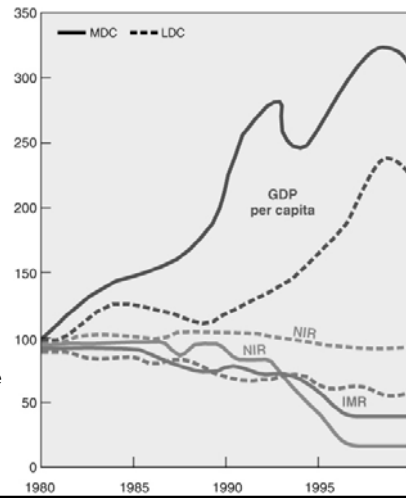
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### Institutions of International Development

- **United Nations** - formed in 1945 to promote peace and communication between nations; 189 current members.
- **World Bank** - financial assistance and loans. Owned by 189 United Nations members.
- **International Monetary Fund** - arm of U.N. that surveys and oversees international money exchange to prevent monetary crises. Also provides loans and training to help countries with balance of payment problems.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)** - World Watch, Human Rights Watch, World Commission on Dams, Grameen Bank, Kiva.org, many others.

## Progress Towards Development

NIR = Natural Increase Rate  
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate



## Chapter 9. Development International Development

