

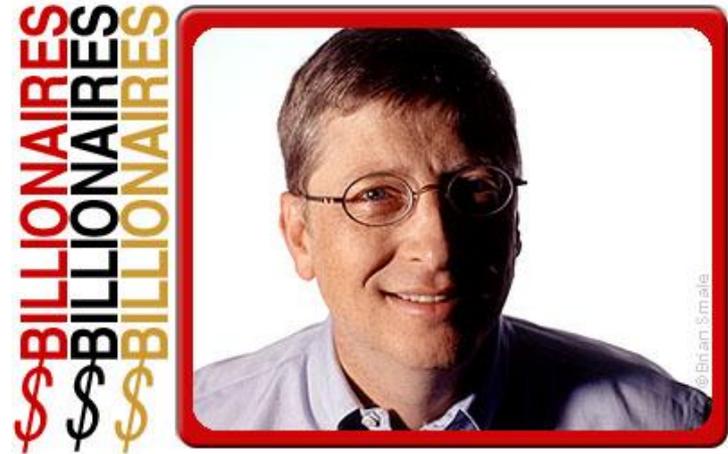
Chapter 9

Development

By Eugene Stanton

Rich and Poor

- The world is divided between relatively rich and relatively poor countries.
- Geographers try to understand the reasons for this division and learn what can be done about it.



Development

- The Key Issues are:
 1. Why does development vary among countries?
 2. Where are more and less developed countries distributed?
 3. Where does level of development vary by gender?
 4. Why do less developed countries face obstacles to development?



MDC's vs. LDC's

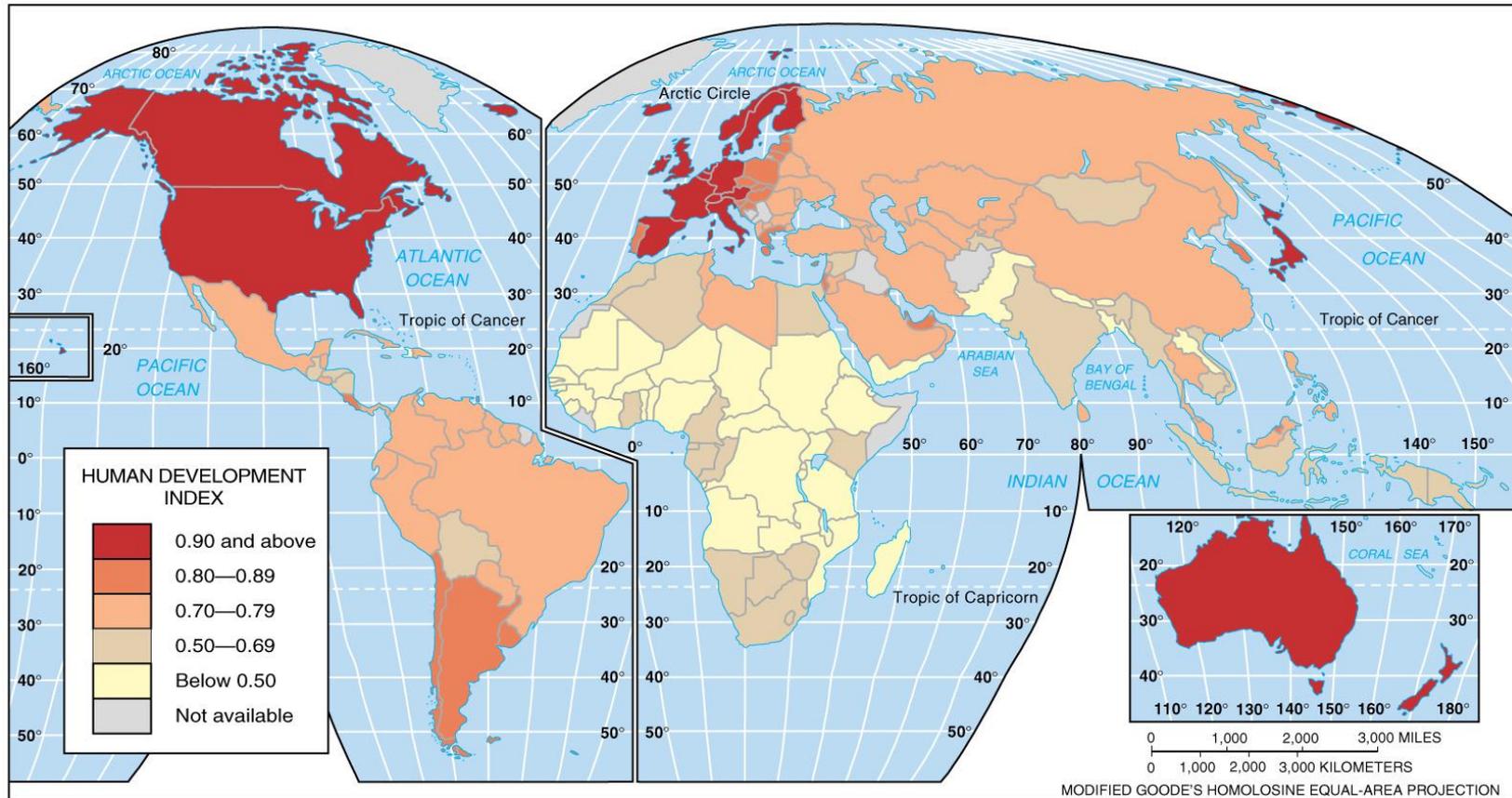
- Earth's nearly 200 countries can be classified according to their level of development, which is the process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology.
- The development process is continuous.
- For more developed regions, the economic challenge is to maintain a high level of development at the new scale.
- For less developed countries, the challenge is to find connections to the global economy that take advantage of local skills and resources.



Key Issue 1: Indicators of Development

- Economic indicators of development
 - Gross domestic product per capita
 - Types of jobs
 - Raw materials
 - Consumer goods
- Social indicators of development
 - Education and literacy
 - Health and welfare
- Demographic indicators of development
 - Life expectancy
 - Infant mortality rate
 - Natural increase rate
 - Crude birth rate

Human Development Index

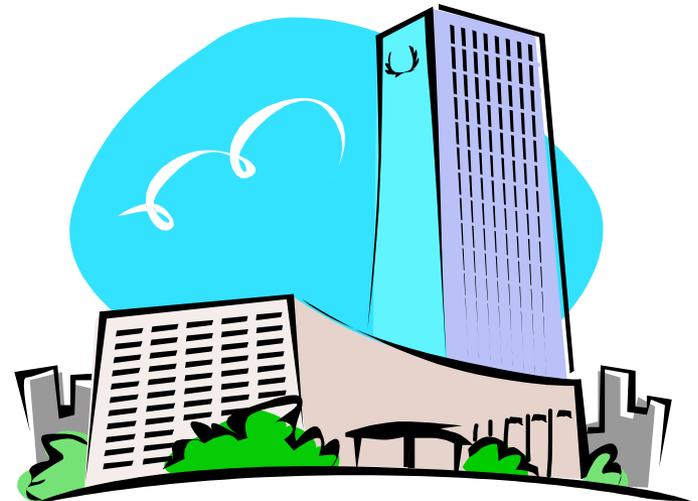


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Fig. 9-1: Developed by the United Nations, the HDI combines several measures of development: life expectancy at birth, adjusted GDP per capita, and knowledge (schooling and literacy).

Economic Indicators of Development

- The United Nation's HDI includes one economic indicator of development: gross domestic product per capita.
- Four other economic indicators distinguish more developed from less developed countries:
 - economic structure
 - worker productivity
 - access to raw materials
 - and availability of consumer goods.

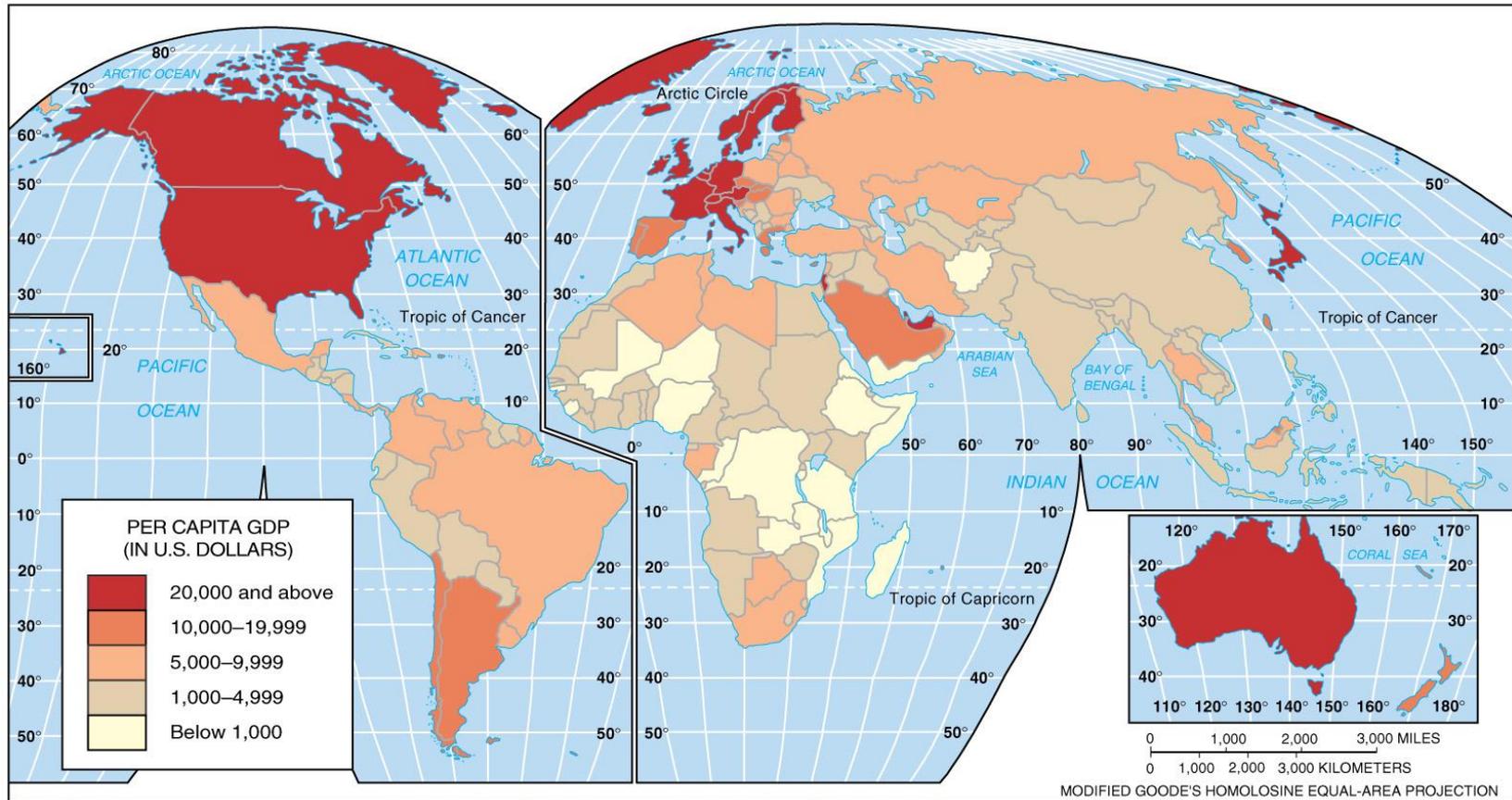


Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

- The typical worker receives \$10 to \$15 per hour in more developed countries, compared to less than \$0.50 per hour in less developed ones.
- Per capita income is a difficult figure to obtain
- Geographers substitute per capita gross domestic product, a more readily available indicator, dividing the GDP by total population.
- The gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the total output of goods and services produced in a country, normally during a year.



Annual GDP per Capita



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Fig. 9-2: Annual gross domestic product (GDP) per capita averages over \$20,000 in most developed countries but under \$5,000 in most less developed countries.

Types of Jobs

- Average per capita income is higher in MDCs because people typically earn their living by different means than in LDCs.
- Jobs fall into three categories:
 - primary (including agriculture),
 - secondary (including manufacturing),
 - and tertiary (including services).
- Workers in the primary sector directly extract materials from Earth.
- The secondary sector includes manufacturers.
- The tertiary sector involves the provision of goods and services, retailing, banking, law, education, and government.



Employment Changes by Sector

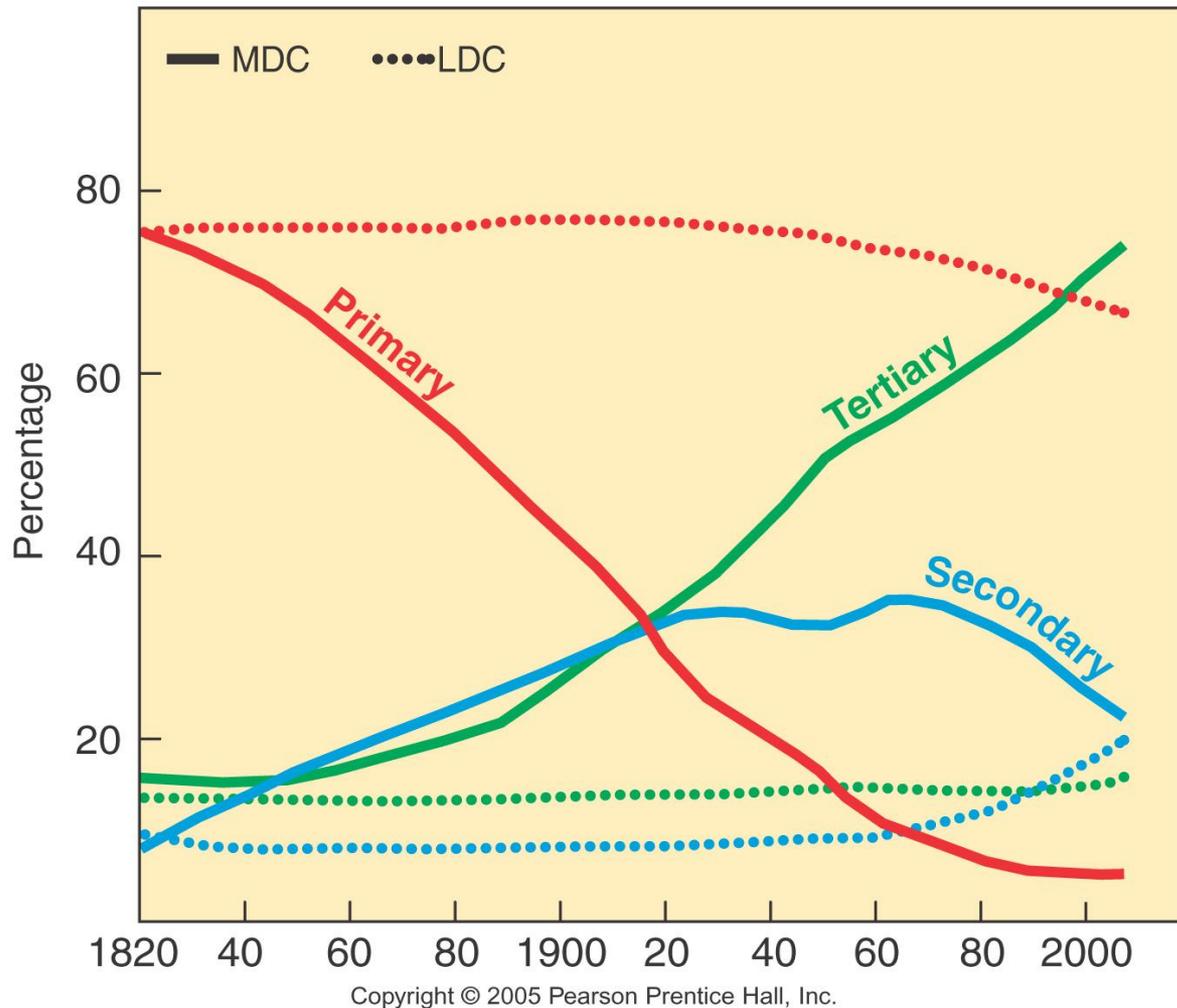


Fig. 9-3: Percentage employment in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of MDCs has changed dramatically, but change has been slower in LDCs.

Productivity

- Productivity is the value of a particular product compared to the amount of labor needed to make it.
- Workers in more developed countries produce more with less effort because they have access to more machines, tools, and equipment to perform much of the work.
- Productivity can be measured by the value added per worker, the gross value of the product minus the costs of raw materials and energy.





Raw Materials



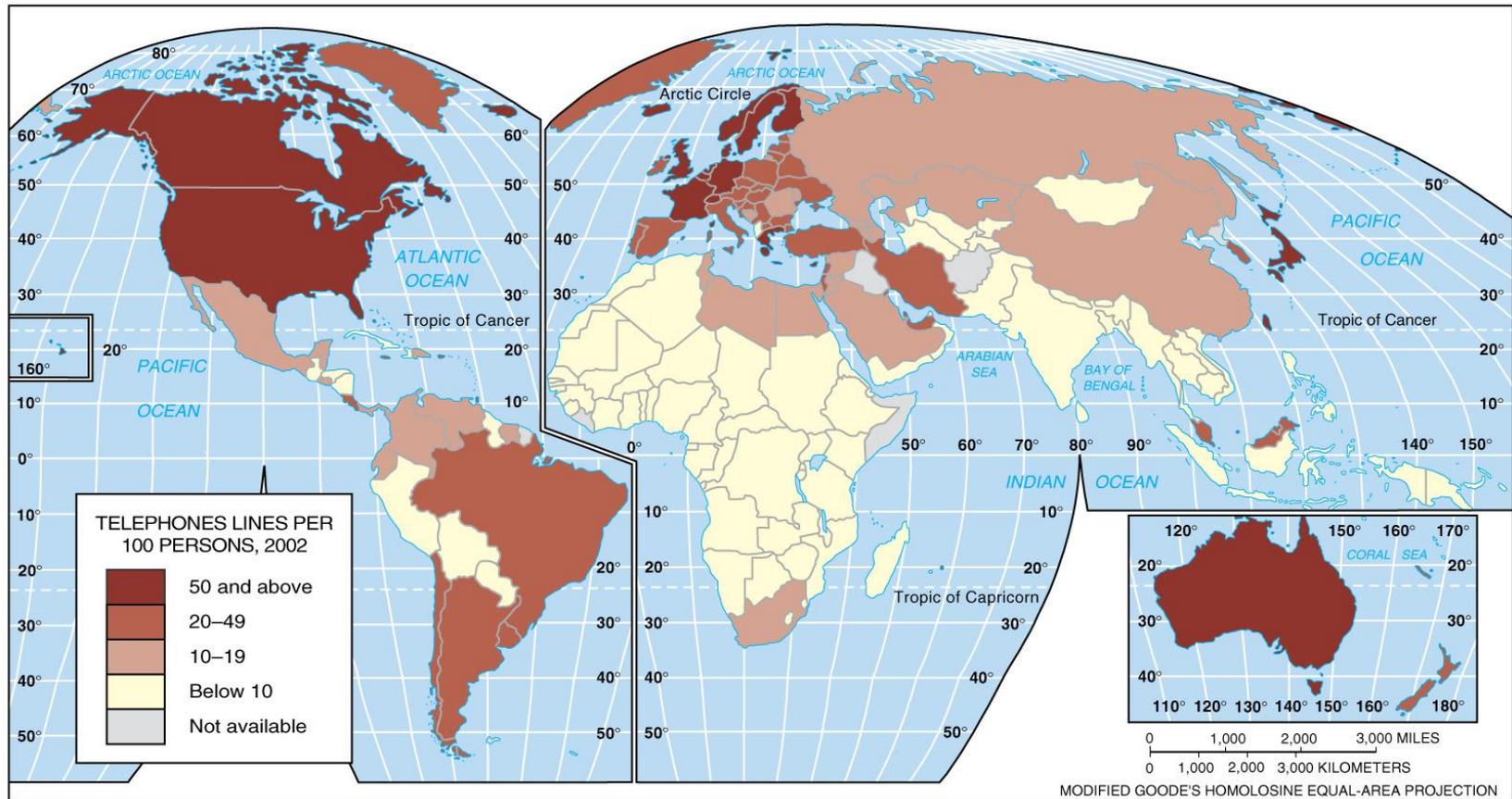
- Development requires access to raw materials, such as minerals and trees, which can be fashioned into useful products.
- It also requires energy to operate the factories.
- The United Kingdom, the first country to develop in the eighteenth century, had abundant supplies of coal and iron ore, used to make steel for tools.
- European countries took advantage of domestic coal and iron ore to promote industrial development during the nineteenth century.
- As they ran short of many raw materials, European countries began to import them.
- The international flow of raw materials sustained development in Europe but retarded it in Africa and Asia.
- Most former colonies still export raw materials and import finished goods and services.
- The LDCs that possess energy resources, especially petroleum, have been able to use revenues to finance development.
- Prices for other raw materials, such as cotton and copper, have fallen because of excessive global supply and declining industrial demand.
- A country with abundant resources has a better chance of developing.
- Yet some countries that lack resources—such as Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and Switzerland—have developed through world trade.

Consumer Goods

- Part of the wealth generated in more developed countries goes for essential goods and services (food, clothing, and shelter).
- But the rest is available for consumer goods and services.
- The wealth used to buy “nonessentials” promotes expansion.
- Among the thousands of things that consumers buy, three are particularly good indicators of a society’s development:
 - motor vehicles,
 - telephones,
 - and televisions.



Telephones per Population



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Fig. 9-4: Mean telephone lines per 1,000 persons, 2002. MDCs have several dozen phone lines per 1,000 persons, while the poorer developing countries may have less than 10.

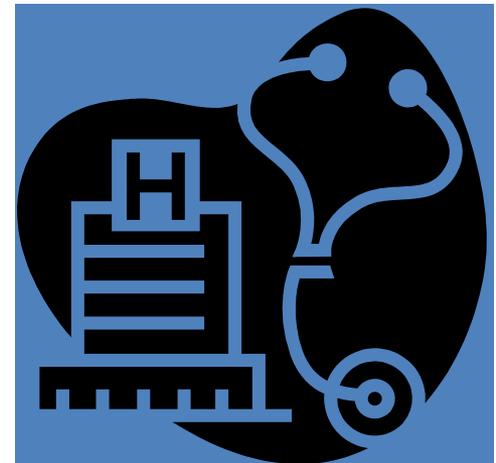
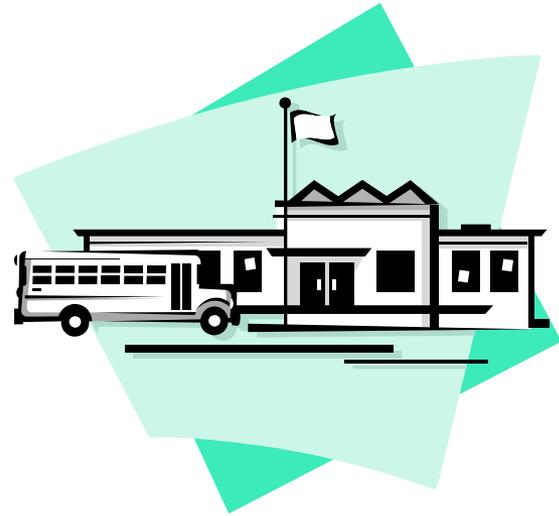
“Haves” and “Have-nots”

- The motor vehicle, telephone, and television all play important economic roles.
- In contrast, in less developed countries, these products do not play a central role in daily life.
- The number of individuals per telephone and motor vehicle exceeds 100 in most LDCs.
- The number of persons per television set varies widely.
- The variation reflects the rapid diffusion of television in recent years in LDCs.
- Most people in LDCs are familiar with these consumer goods, even though they cannot afford them.
- The minority who have these goods may include government officials, landowners, and other elites, whereas the majority who are denied access to these goods may provoke political unrest.
- In many LDCs the “haves” are concentrated in urban areas; the “have-nots” live in the countryside.

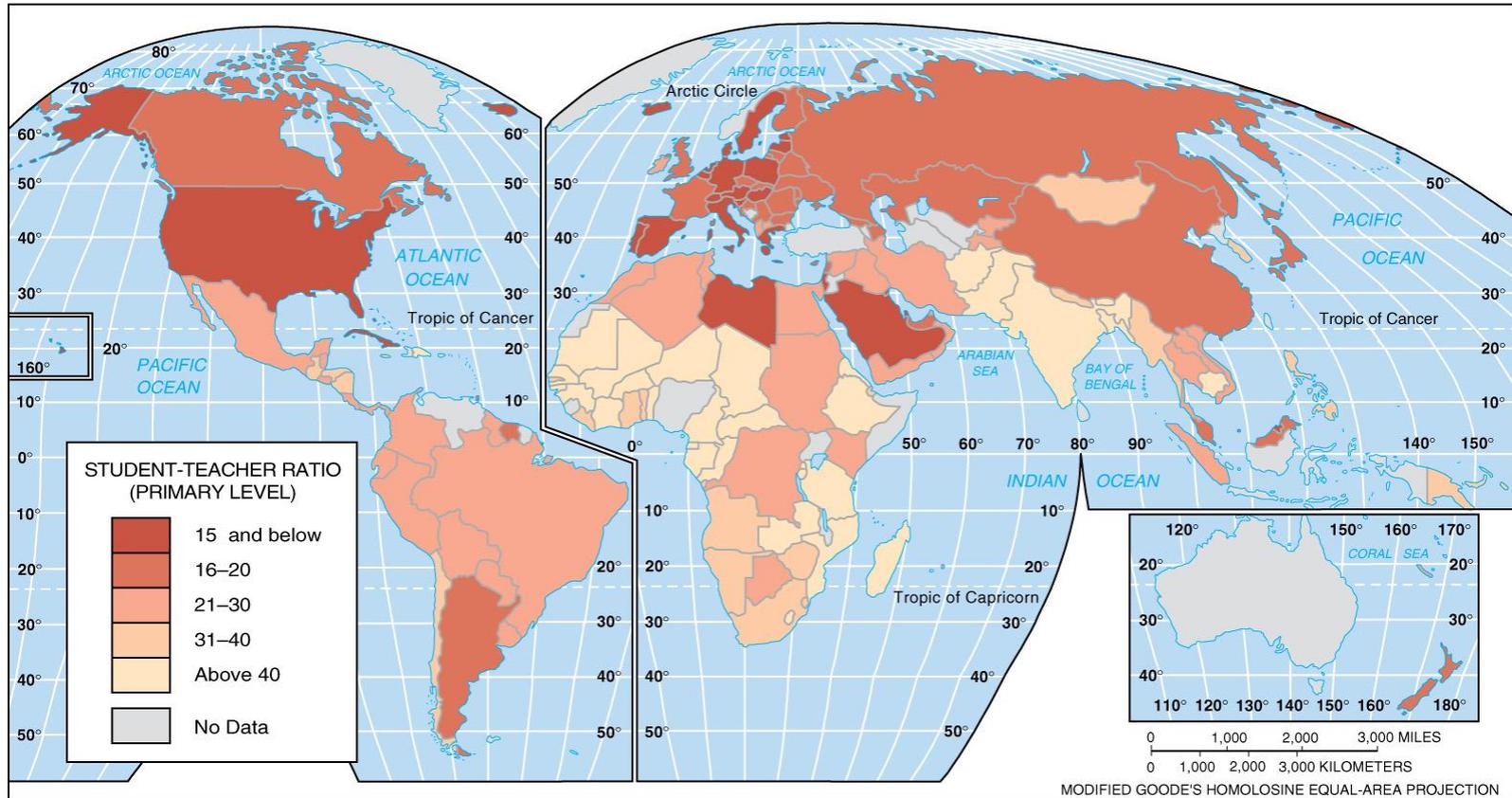


Social Indicators of Development

- More developed countries use part of their greater wealth to provide schools, hospitals, and welfare services.
- In turn, this well-educated, healthy, and secure population can be more economically productive.



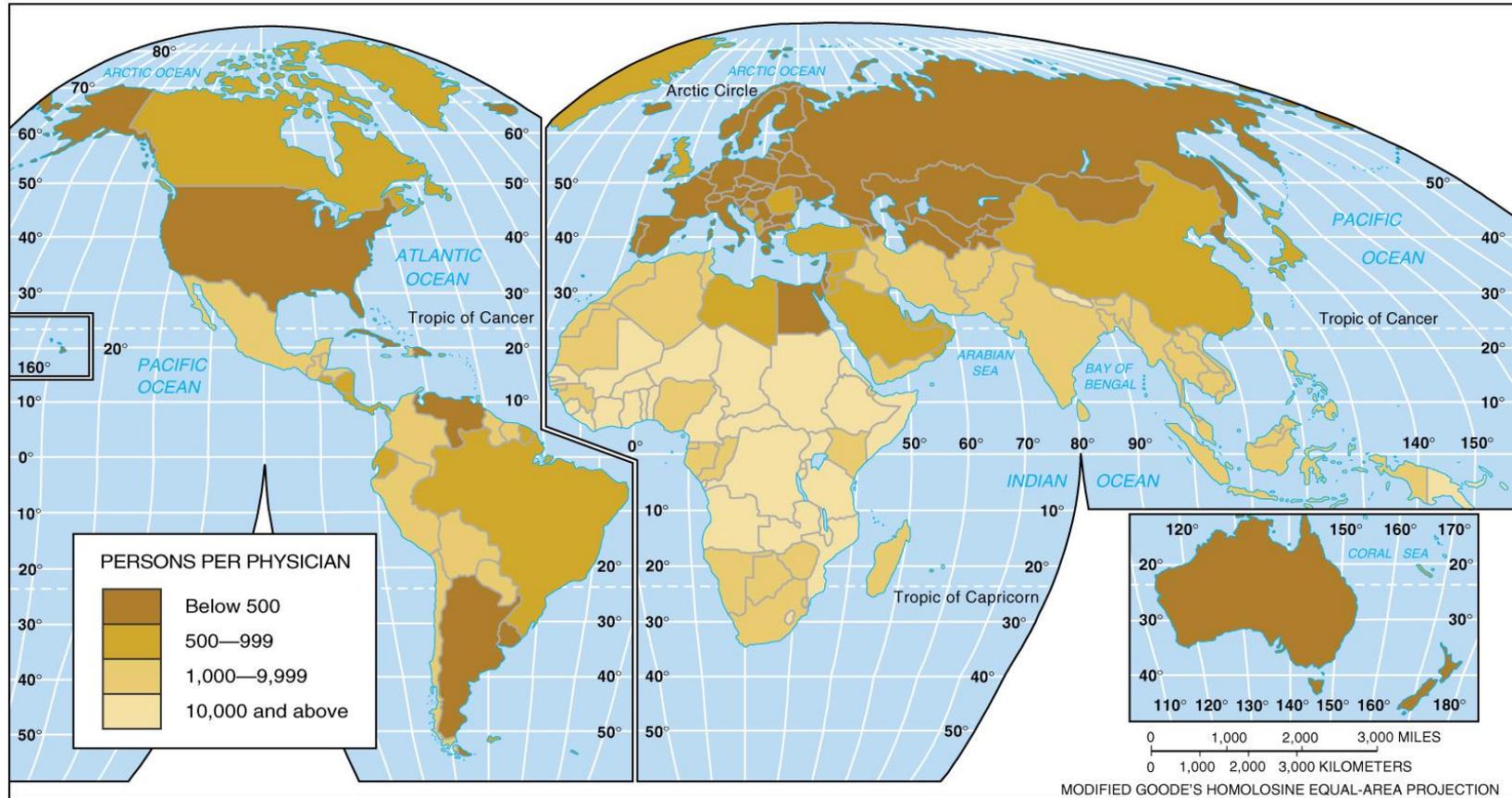
Student-Teacher Ratios



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Fig. 9-5: Students per teacher, primary school level. Primary school teachers have much larger class sizes in LDCs than in MDCs, partly because of the large numbers of young people in the population (Fig. 2-15).

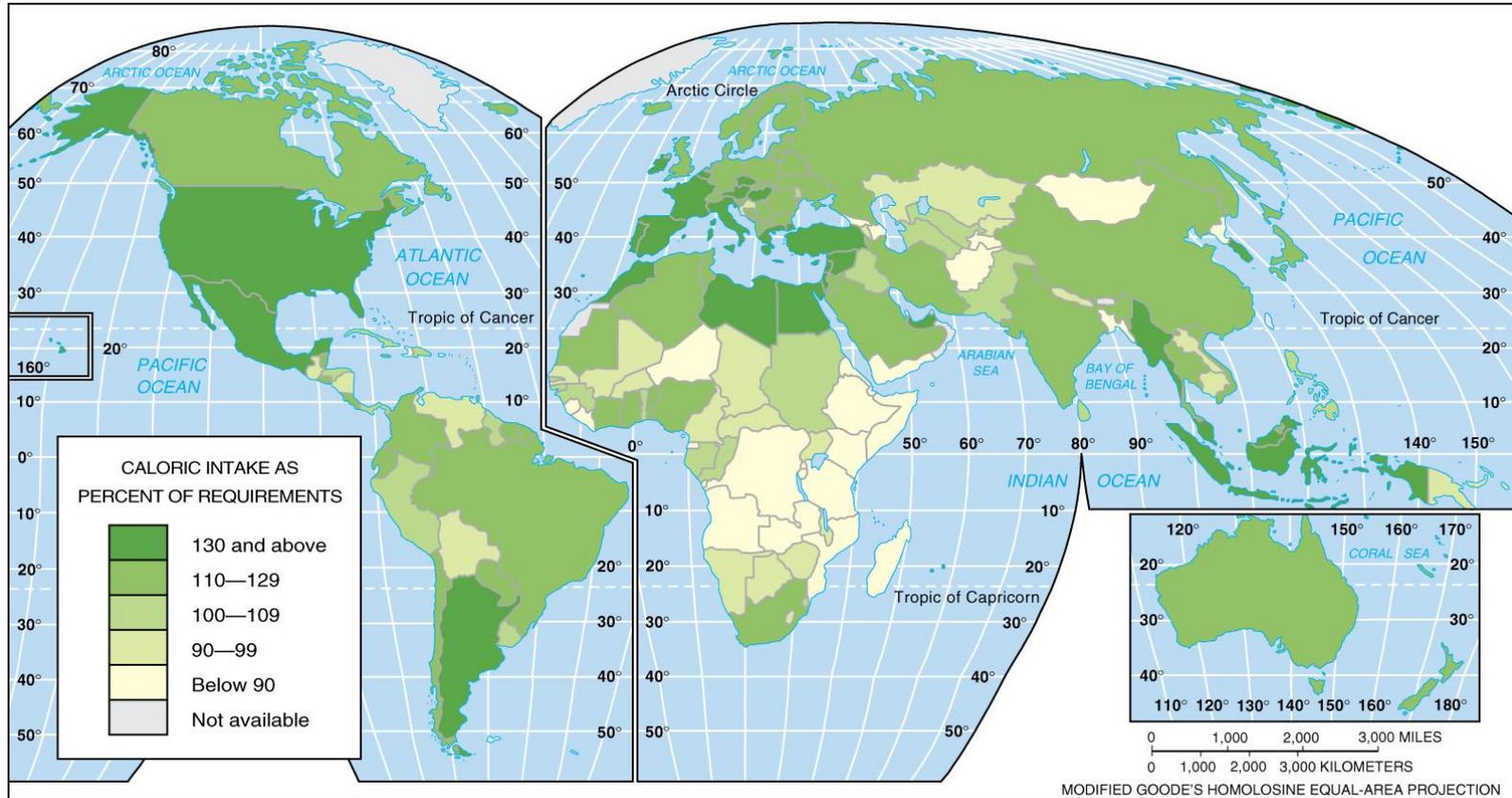
Persons per Physician



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Fig. 9-6: There is a physician for every 500 or fewer people in most MDCs, while thousands of people share a doctor on average in LDCs.

Calories per Capita

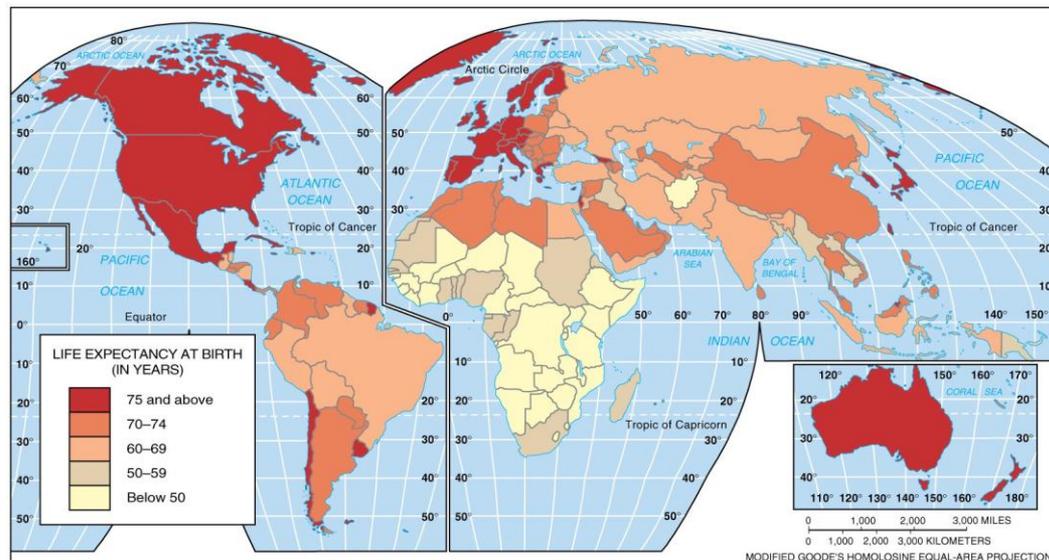


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Fig. 9-7: Daily available calories per capita as percent of requirements. In MDCs, the average person consumes one-third or more over the required average minimum, while in LDCs, the average person gets only the minimum requirement or less.

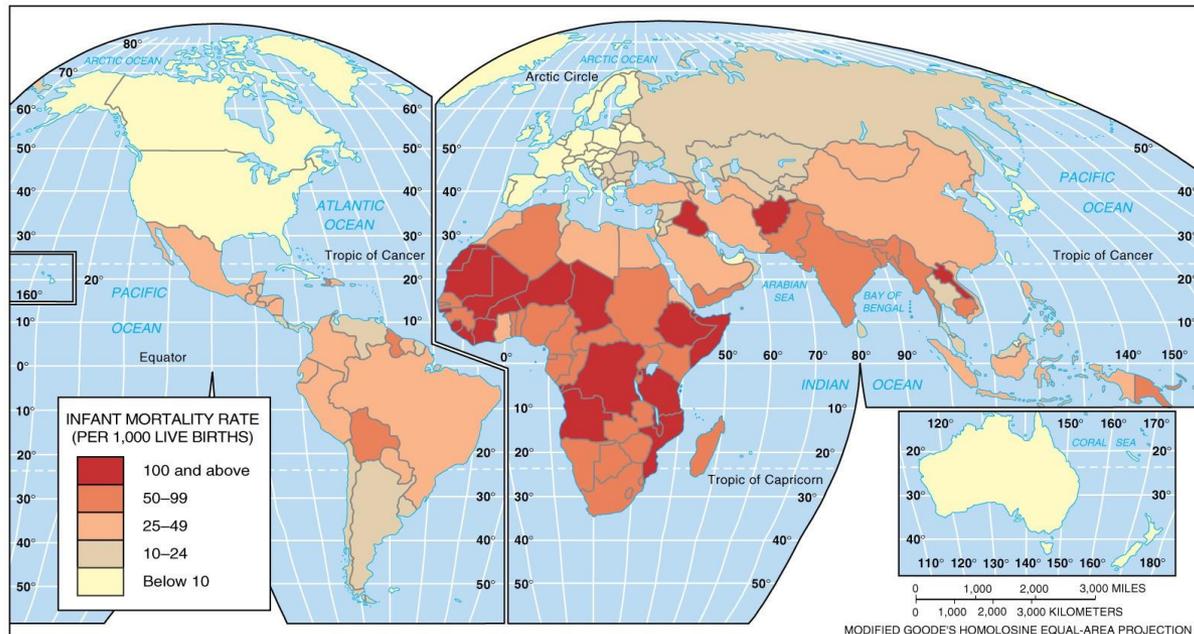
Demographic Indicators of Development - Life Expectancy

- The U.N. HDI utilizes life expectancy as a measure of development.
- Other demographic characteristics that distinguish more and less developed countries include infant mortality, natural increase, and crude birth rates.
- Babies born today can expect to live into their early forties in less developed countries compared to their mid-seventies in more developed countries.
- The gap in life expectancy is greater for females than for males.
- With longer life expectancies, MDCs have a higher percentage of elderly people who have retired and receive public support.



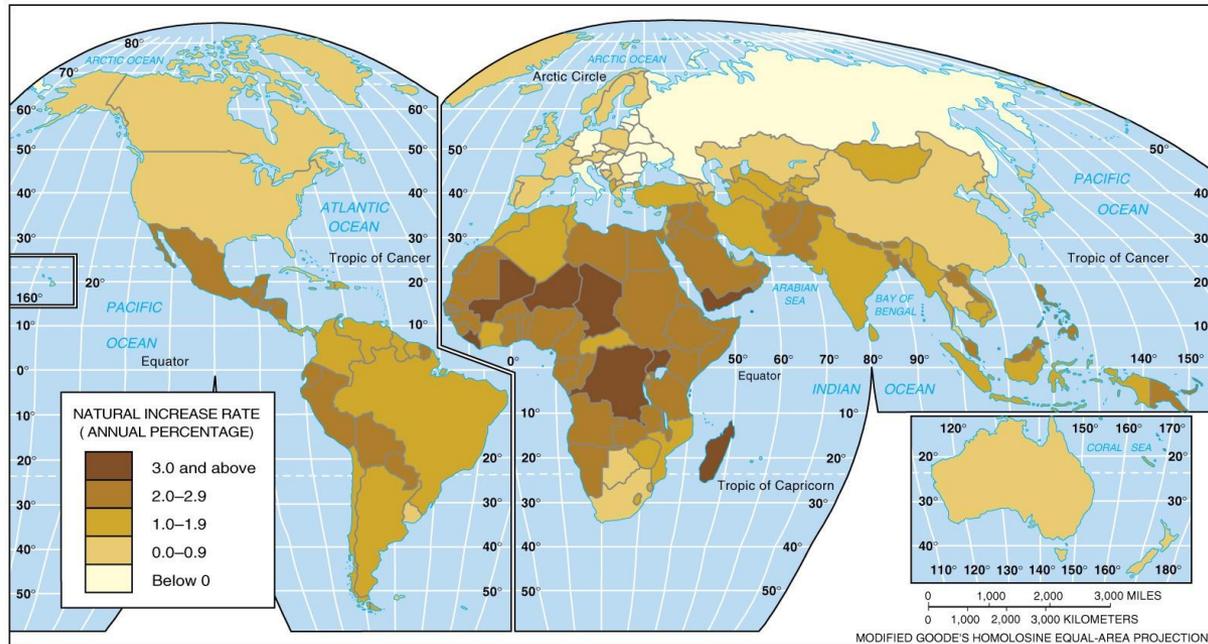
Infant Mortality Rate

- About 90 percent of infants survive. . . in less developed countries, whereas in MDCs more than 99 percent survive.
- The infant mortality rate is greater in the LDCs for several reasons: . . . malnutrition or lack of medicine. . . (or) poor medical practices.



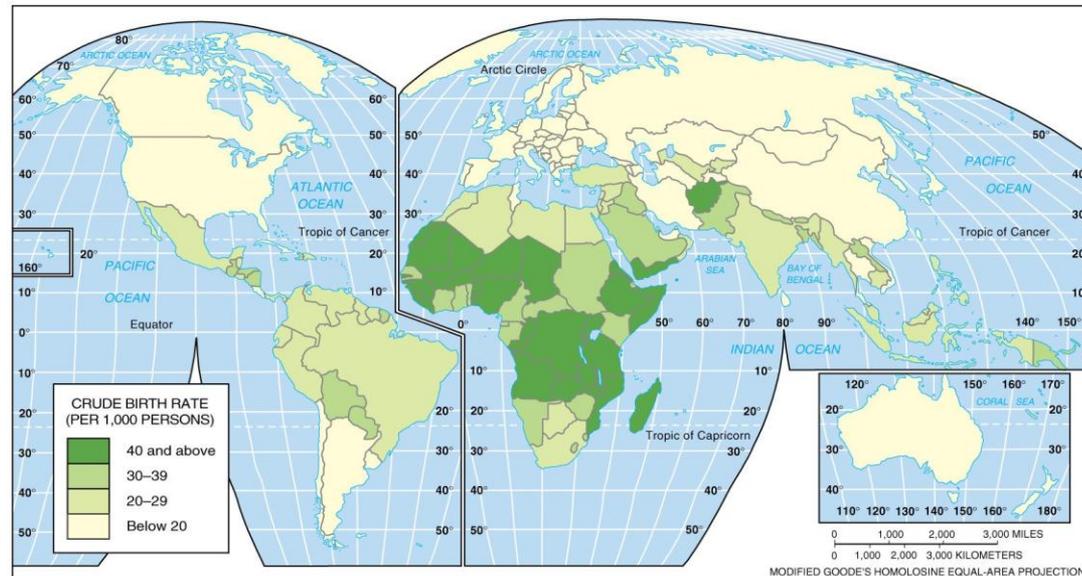
Natural Increase Rate

- The natural increase rate averages more than 2 percent annually in less developed countries and less than 1 percent in more developed ones.
- Greater natural increase strains a country's ability to provide services that can make its people healthier and more productive.



Crude Birth Rate

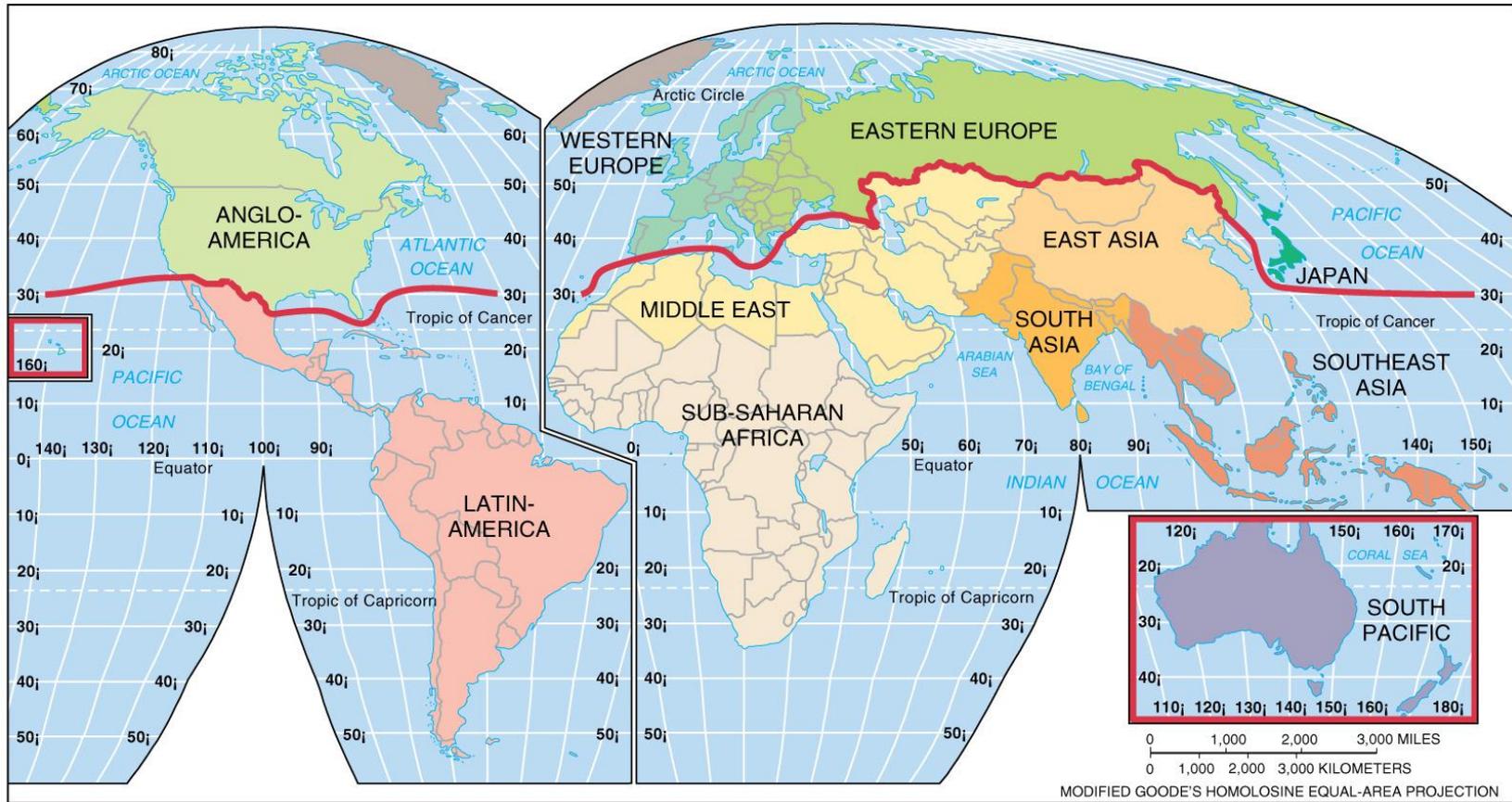
- Less developed countries have higher natural increase rates because they have higher crude birth rates.
- The annual crude birth rate exceeds 40 per 1,000 in many LDCs, compared to less than 15 per 1,000 in MDCs.
- More developed and less developed countries both have annual crude death rates of about 10 per 1,000.
- Two reasons account for the lack of difference.
- First, diffusion of medical technology. has eliminated or sharply reduced the incidence of several diseases in less developed countries.
- Second, MDCs have higher percentages of older people.
- The mortality rate for women in childbirth is significantly higher in LDCs.



Key Issue 2: More and Less Developed Regions

- More developed regions
 - Anglo-America
 - Eastern Europe
 - South Pacific
 - Western Europe
 - Japan
- Less developed regions
 - Latin America
 - Southeast Asia
 - South Asia
 - East Asia
 - Middle East
 - Sub-Saharan Africa

More and Less Developed Regions



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Fig. 9-8: The less developed regions include Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia.

More Developed Regions – Anglo-America

- Anglo-America, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe—plus Japan and the South Pacific—are considered more developed.
- Language and religious patterns are less diverse in Anglo-America than in other world regions.
- Cultural diversity generates some tensions in the region.
- However, Anglo-America's relative homogeneity reduces the possibility that a large minority will be excluded from participating in the region's economy on the basis of cultural characteristics.
- Anglo-America was once the world's major producer. . . but in the past quarter century Japan, Western Europe, and less developed countries have eroded the region's dominance. Americans remain the leading consumers.
- The region has adapted relatively successfully to the global economy, in part because it is the leading provider of. . . high-tech services. . . and services that promote use of leisure time.



Western Europe

- On a global scale, Western Europe displays cultural unity.
- However, the diversity of individual languages and religious practices has been a longtime source of conflict. . . especially when strong national identities were forged.
- Competition among Western European nationalities caused many wars.
- Since the end of World War II. . . Western Europe has become much more unified.
- Offsetting the increased cultural unity. . . is. . . migration of Muslims and Hindus. . . in search of jobs.
- Immigrants are responsible for much of the region's population growth, and they have become scapegoats for the region's economic problems.
- Within Western Europe the level of development is the world's highest in a core area.



Western Europe Continued

- Because the region's peripheral areas—southern Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Greece—lag somewhat in development, Western Europe as a whole has a slightly lower development level than Anglo-America.
- To maintain its high level of development, Western Europe must import food, energy, and minerals.
- Colonies on every continent. . . supplied many resources needed to foster European economic development.
- Colonization also diffused Western European languages, religions, and social customs worldwide.
- Now that most colonies have been granted independence, Western Europeans must buy raw materials from other countries.
- To pay for their imports, Western Europeans provide high-value goods and services.
- The elimination of most economic barriers within the European Union makes Western Europe potentially the world's largest and richest market.
- Most governments have been willing to sacrifice some economic growth in exchange for protection of existing jobs and social services.



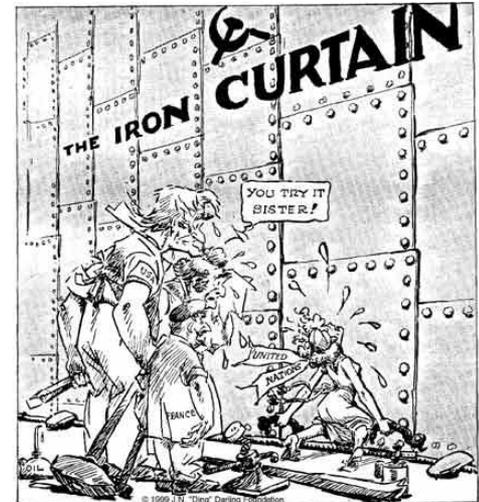
Eastern Europe

- Eastern Europe has the dubious distinction of being the only region where the HDI has declined significantly since the United Nations created the index in 1990.
- In 1990 Eastern Europe . . . had an - HDI only slightly behind those of Western Europe and Anglo-America.
- Eastern Europe's rapidly declining HDI is a legacy of the region's history of Communist rule.
- Communist parties . . . achieved rapid development, especially during the 1950s and 1960s.
- Early Communist theorists . . . believed that communism would triumph in more developed countries.
- Because few (Eastern European) . . . states had modern industries . . . the Communists had to . . . apply their theories to . . . poor, agricultural societies.
- The Communists promoted development during the 1950s and 1960s through economies directed by government officials rather than private entrepreneurs.
- In the Soviet Union, for example, a national planning commission called Gosplan developed five-year plans to guide economic development.



Eastern Europe Continued

- The five-year plans featured three main development policies.
- First—(emphasize) heavy industry, mining, electric power, and transportation.
- Second—disperse production facilities. (Russia). . . had been (frequently) invaded from the west.
- They wanted to reduce the vulnerability of their vital industries to attack, (and). . . to promote equal development throughout the country.
- Third—locate manufacturing facilities near sources of raw materials rather than near markets. Soviet planners gave lower priority to producing consumer goods.
- Eastern European countries in the 1990s dismantled the economic structure inherited from the Communists.
- Aside from the desire for freedom, the principal reason that Eastern Europeans rejected communism was that central planning proved to be disastrous at running national economies.
- For many Eastern Europeans, the most fundamental problem was that by concentrating on basic industry, the Communists neglected consumer products.
- Although restricted from visiting Western countries, many Eastern Europeans could see on television the much higher level of comfort on the other side of the Iron Curtain.



Air Pollution in Eastern Europe



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Fig. 9-1-1: Sulfate emissions in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. GIS was used to map previously secret data on air pollution after the fall of the communist regime. Extremely high levels were found in some of the main industrial areas.

Japan

- Anglo-America and Western Europe share many cultural characteristics.
- Anglo-America was colonized by European immigrants, so the regions share language, religion, and other political, economic, and cultural traditions.
- Japan, the third major center of development, has a different cultural tradition.
- Japan's development is especially remarkable because it has an extremely unfavorable ratio of population to resources.
- The country has. . . one of the highest physiological densities.
- Although Japan is one of the world's leading steel producers, it must import virtually all the coal and iron ore needed for steel production.
- At first, the Japanese economy developed by taking advantage of the country's one asset, an abundant supply of people willing to work hard for low wages.
- Having gained a foothold in the global economy by selling low-cost products, Japan then began to specialize in high- quality, high-value products.
- Japan's dominance was achieved in part by concentrating resources in rigorous educational systems and training programs to create a skilled labor force.

