APHG CHAPTER 10: DEVELOPMENT

KEY QUESTION #1

HOW DO YOU DEFINE AND MEASURE DEVELOPMENT? (8 SLIDES)

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- Modern development = progress
- Progress = improvements in technology and production as well as improvements of the social & economic welfare of people
- Either you have these things….or you don't (and you are trying to get them)
- Therefore, there are two types of countries:
  - DEVELOPED: already achieved high technology & production; has excellent social & economic welfare relative to most countries
 - DEVELOPING: process of becoming developed

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- Based on the definition of progress & development, development is a relatively new concept
  - Were countries in 1800 worried about technology & production growth? Not really
- Geographers need ways to be able to measure development when they compare countries
  - Three most common ways are:
    - 1)Economic welfare development
    - 2)Technology/production development
    - 3)Social welfare development

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- Economic welfare is the most common way that countries are measured….statistics make it fairly easy to compare & contrast countries
- Definitions:
  - GNP (Gross National Product): total value of officially recorded goods & services produced (includes foreign investment)
  - GDP (Gross Domestic Product): same as GNP, but only deals with goods & services produced within the country
  - GNI (Gross National Income): figures the monetary worth of what is produced plus income received from foreign investment…this has become the most accurate way
  - Per capita GNI: GNI dollars divided by population
  - Formal Economy: economy that governments tax & monitor
  - Informal Economy: Uncounted economy that governments cannot tax or keep track of (sometimes include illegal activity)

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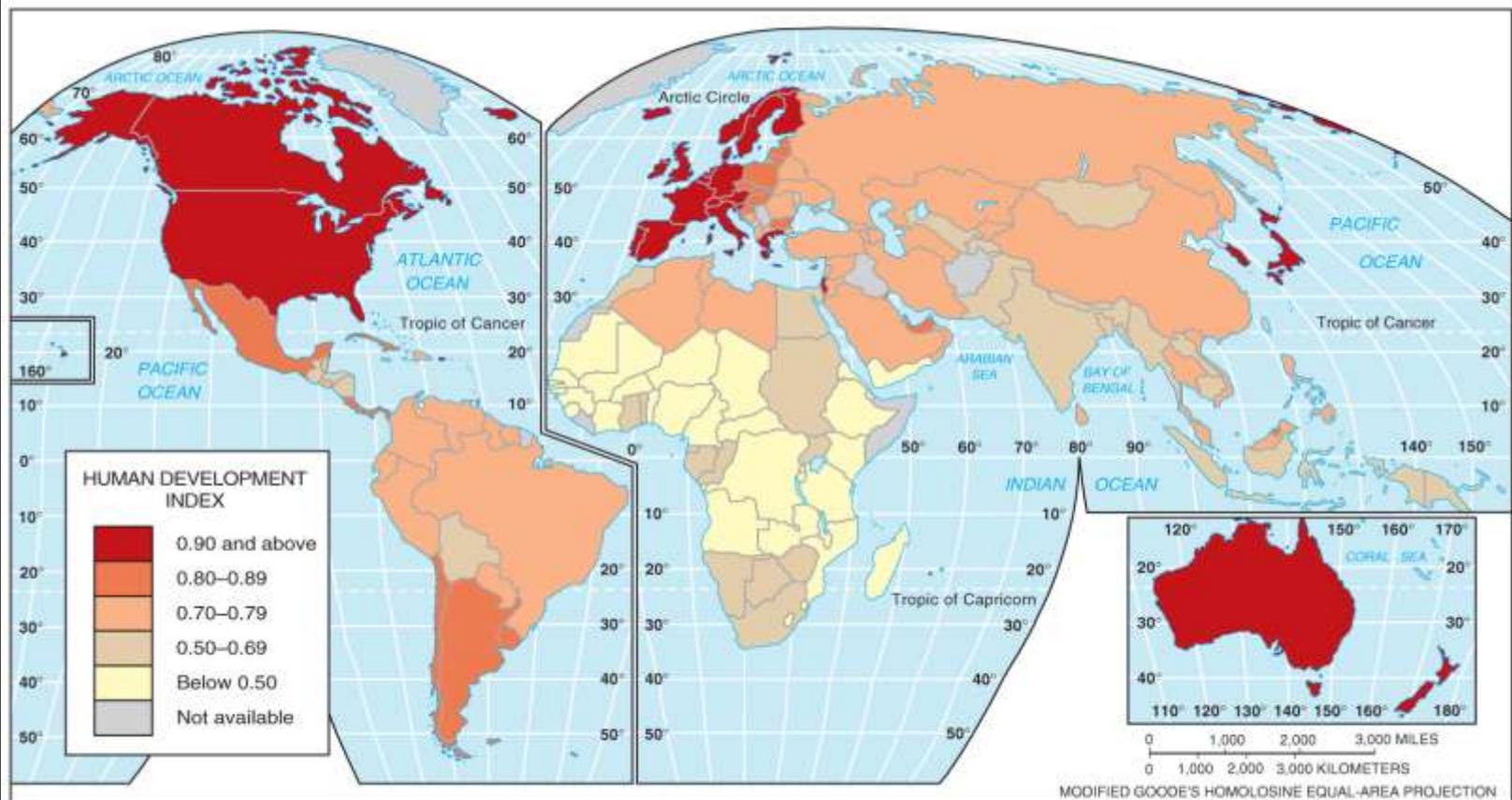
Fig. 9-1: Developed by the United Nations, the HDI combines several measures of development: life expectancy at birth, adjusted GDP per capita, and knowledge (schooling and literacy).

Human Development Index (HDI) value

Human Development Index (HDI) value
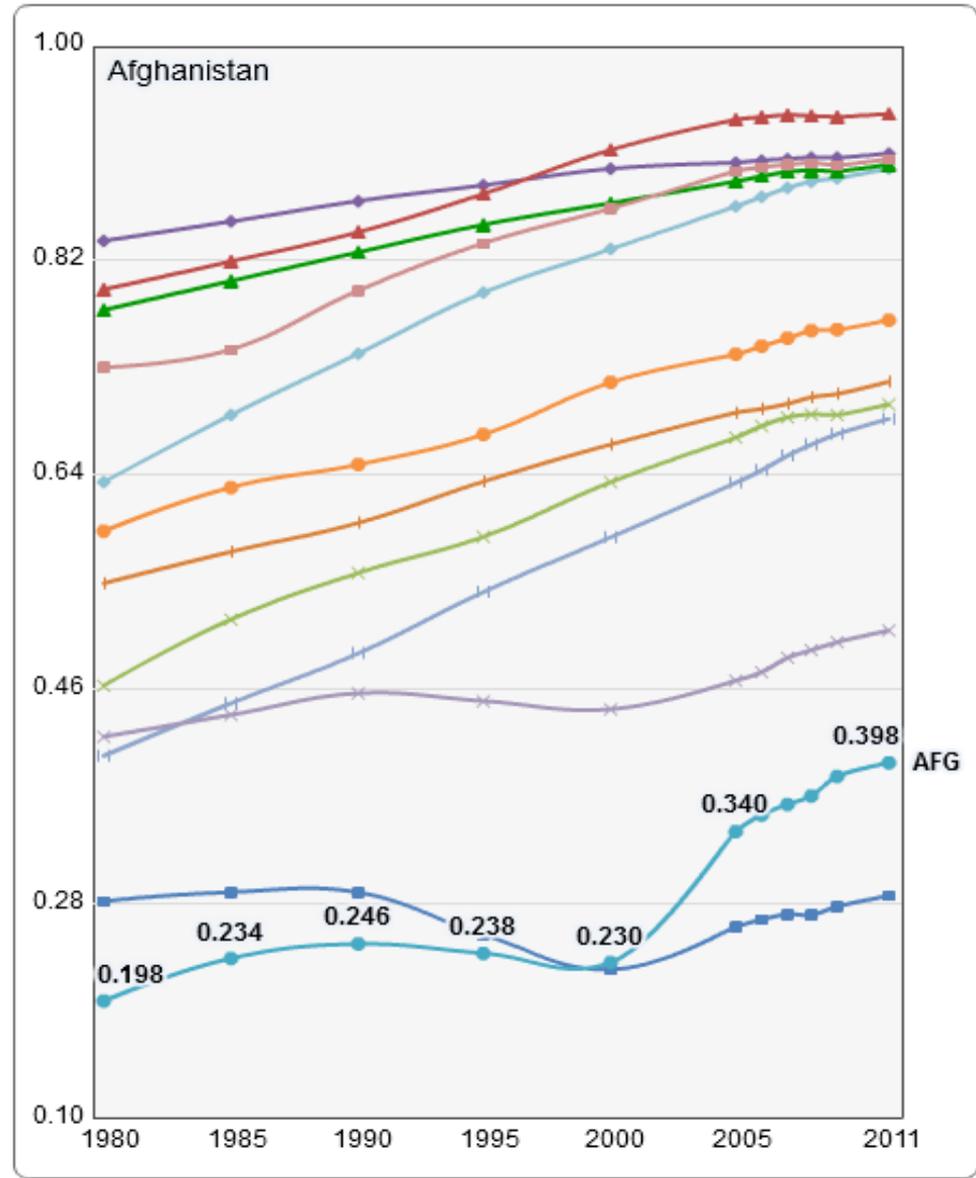
Afghanistan · Brazil · China · Congo (Democratic Republic of the) · Germany · Japan · Kenya · Korea (Republic of) · Mexico · Norway · Turkey · United States

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- ◉ What per capita income does not indicate is income gaps
  - Gap between rich and poor is extreme in certain regions
  - Major gaps can exist from state to state or region to region within a country
    - ○ Western Germany much richer than the East
    - ○ Northern Mexico much richer than the South; same thing with Italy
    - ○ UAE has 7 emirates; Abu Dhabi & Dubai combined make up 84% of the wealth
- ◉ The second way to measure development is by looking at technology & production
  - Most reliable method to measure technology is to see how many people use and rely on cars, railroads, airplanes, TVs, radio, computers, etc.
  - Most reliable method to measure production is to look at what types of jobs people have
    - ○ More farmers = lower development
    - ○ More manufacturing & service industry jobs = higher development

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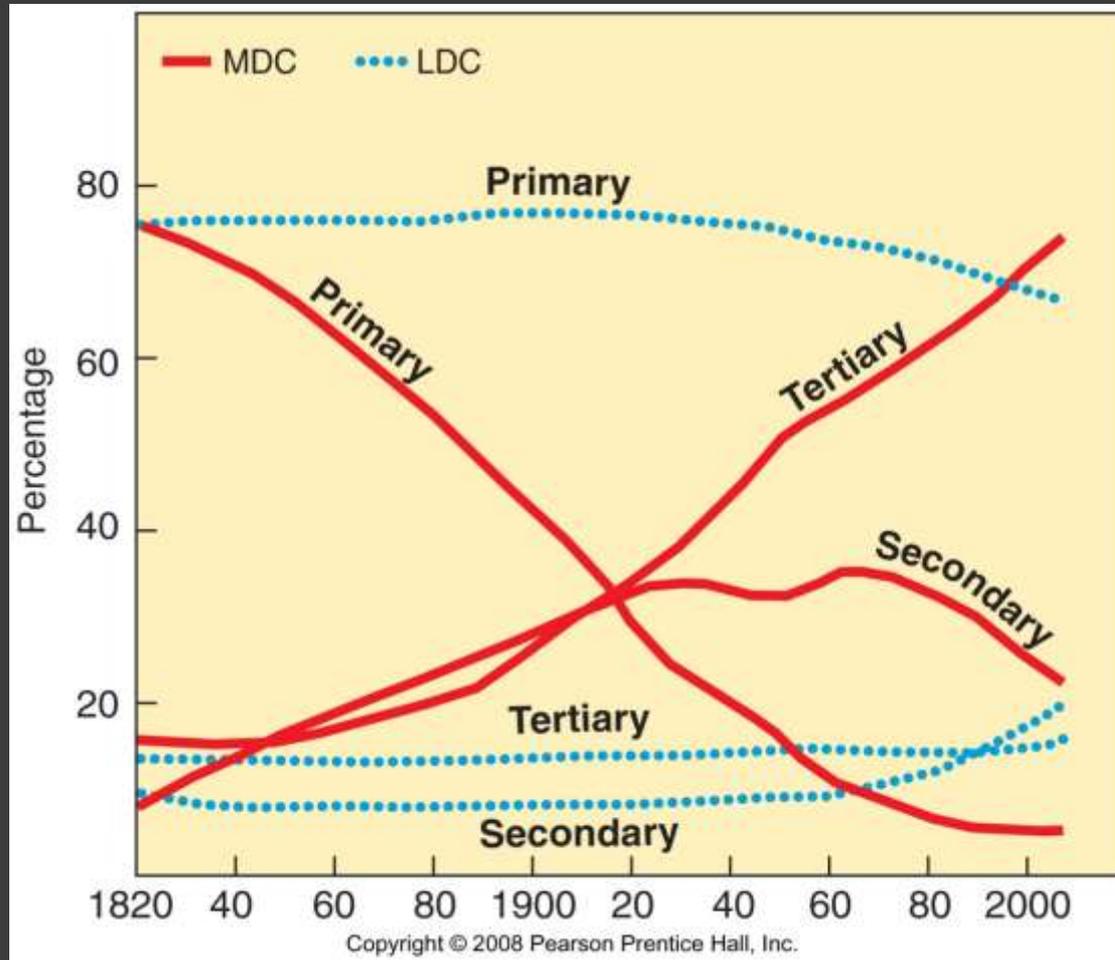
Fig. 9-3: Percentage employment in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of MDCs has changed dramatically, but change has been slower in LDCs.

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- The final method is to look at the social welfare of a country
  - One method used is the "Dependency Ratio"
    - Measures the number of dependents(under 15 and over 65) that each 100 employed people must support
      - High Dependency Ratio = lower development
      - Low Dependency Ratio = higher development (less of an economic strain)
    - Countries that have reached negative growth rates can be an exception (lots of old people, not as many people in the work force as there really should be…examples: Japan, Russia, etc)
  - Other methods involve demographic statistics such as life expectancy, AIDS/disease rates, Infant Mortality Rates, Calorie Intake per person, etc.
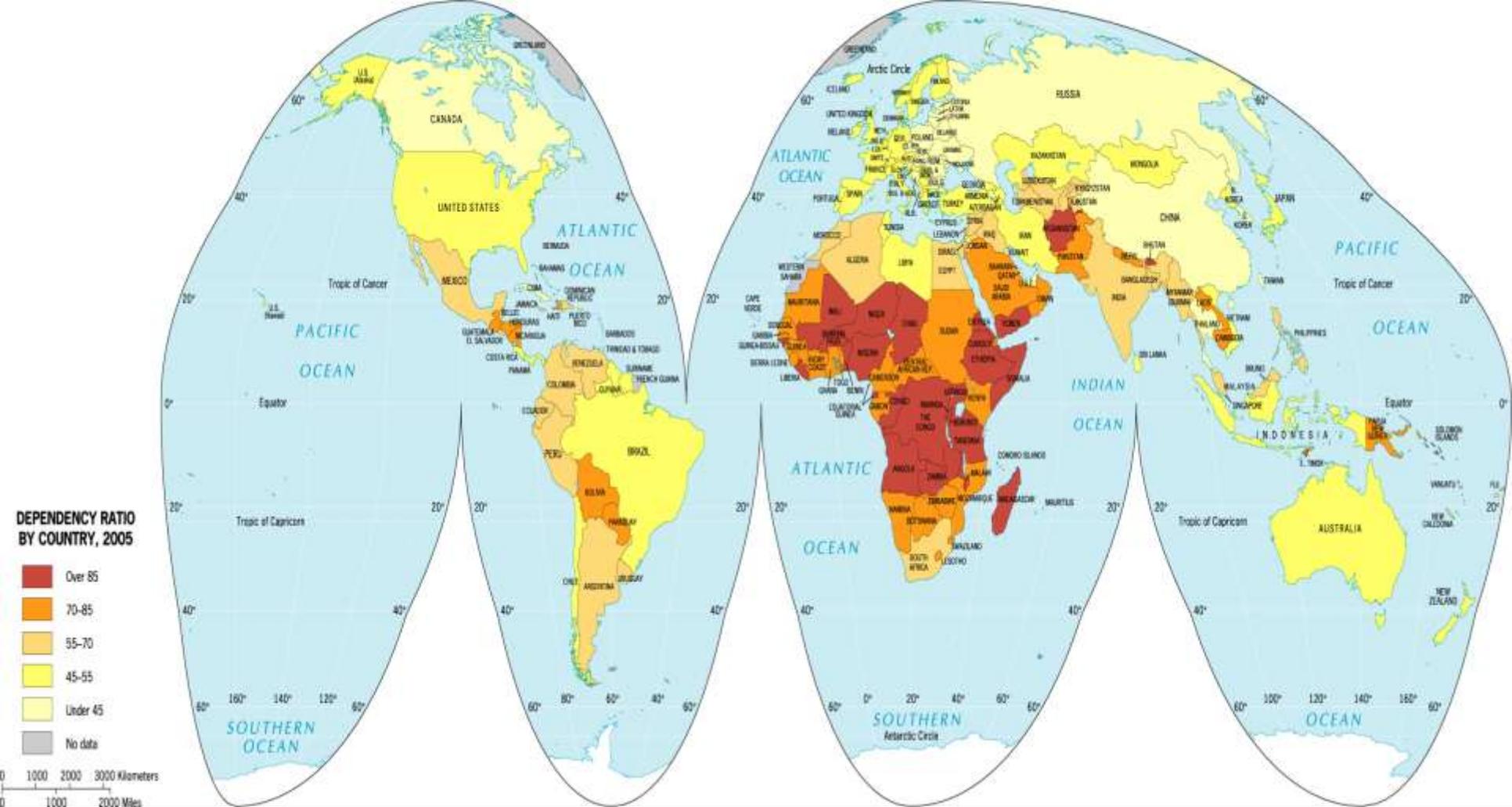
Dependency Ratio by Country, 2005

A measure of the number of people under the age of 15 and over the age of 65 that depends on each working-age adult.

Telephone Land Lines per Population

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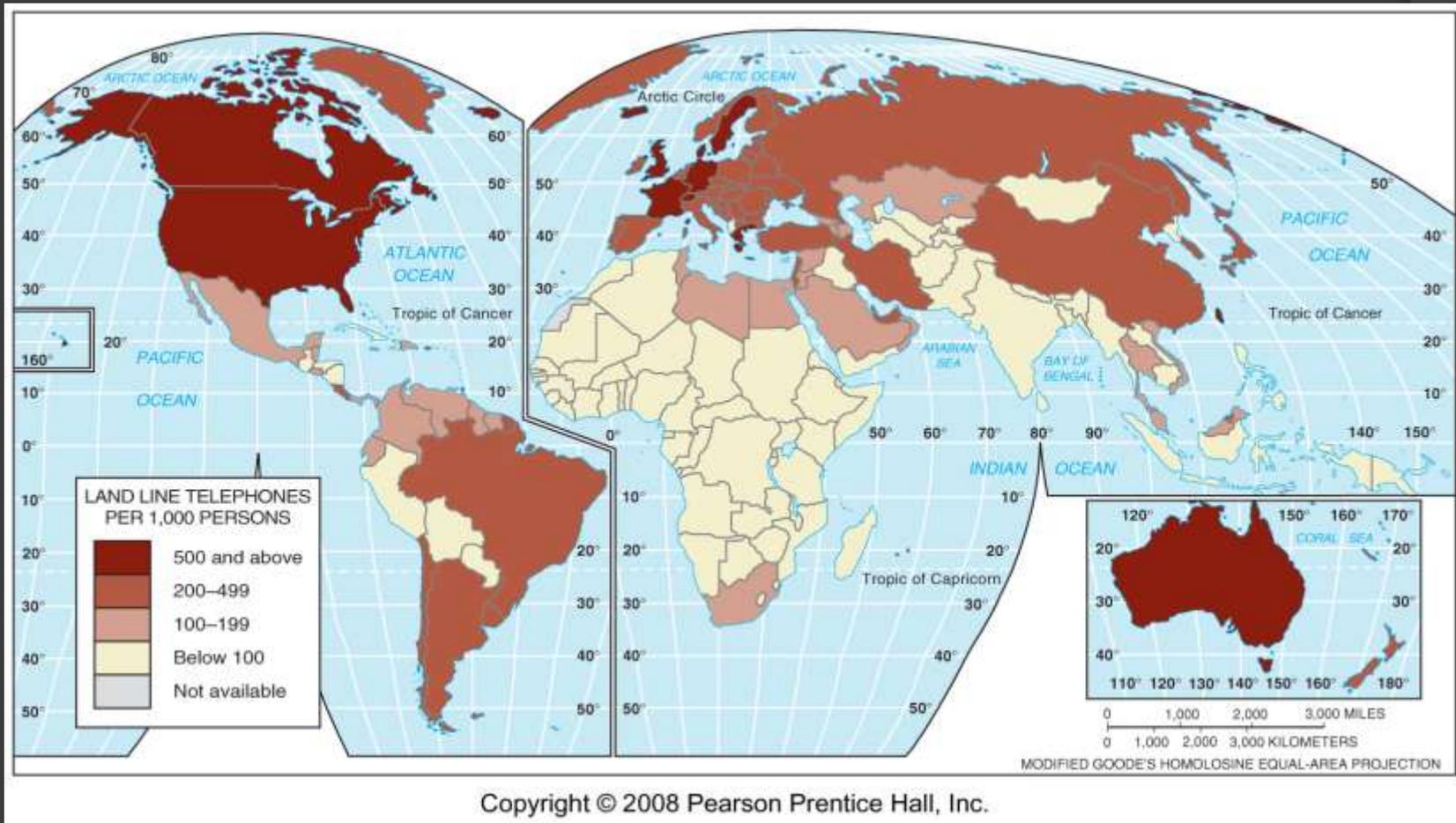
Fig. 9-4: Telephone land lines per 1000 persons, 2005. MDCs have several hundred phone lines per 1000 persons, while the poorer developing countries may have less than 100.

Cellular Phones per Population


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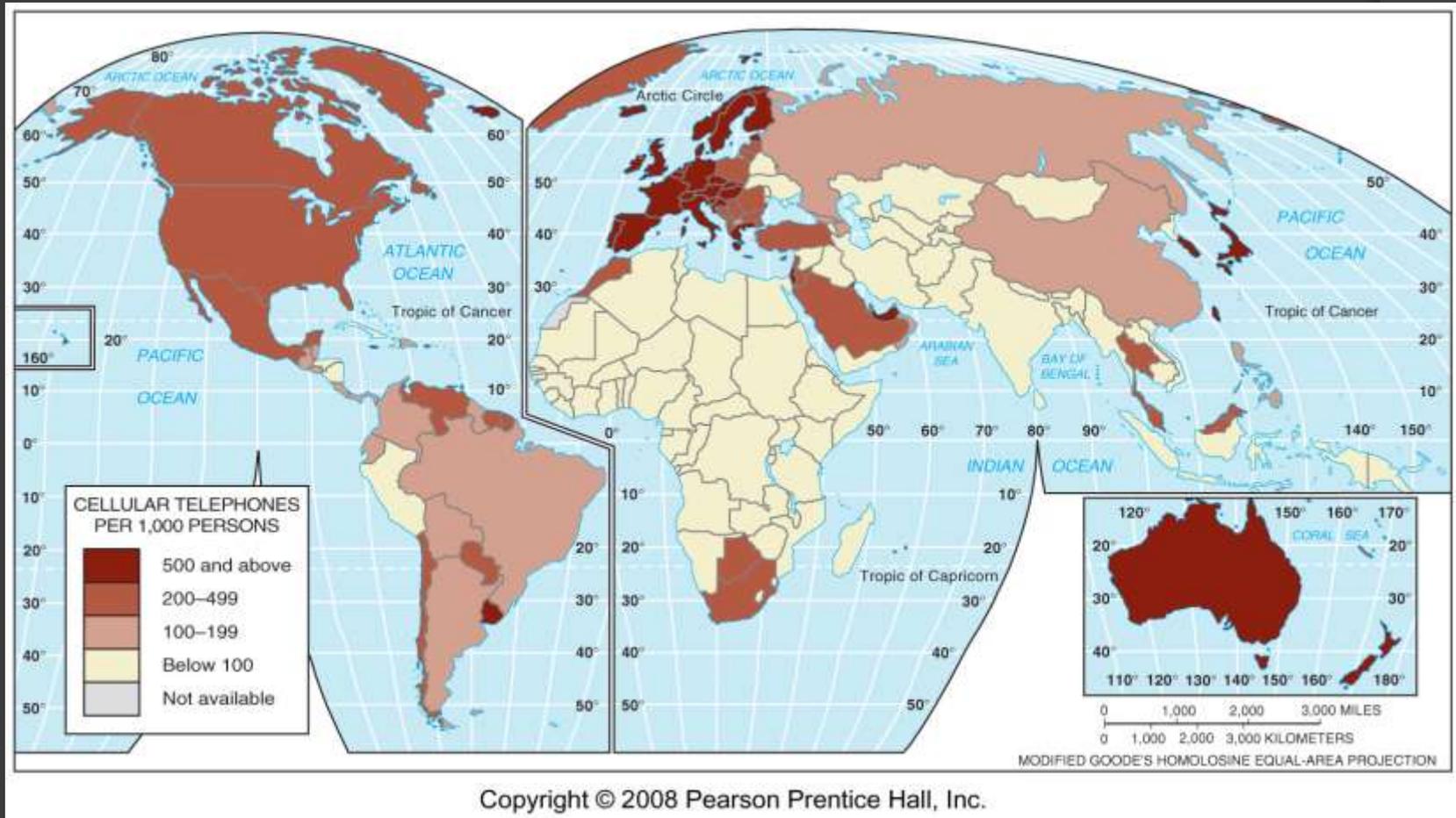
Fig. 9-5: Cellular telephone lines per 1000 persons, 2005. Cell phones are now more common than land lines in much of Europe and Africa, but they are less common than land lines in North America.

Primary Student-Teacher Ratios
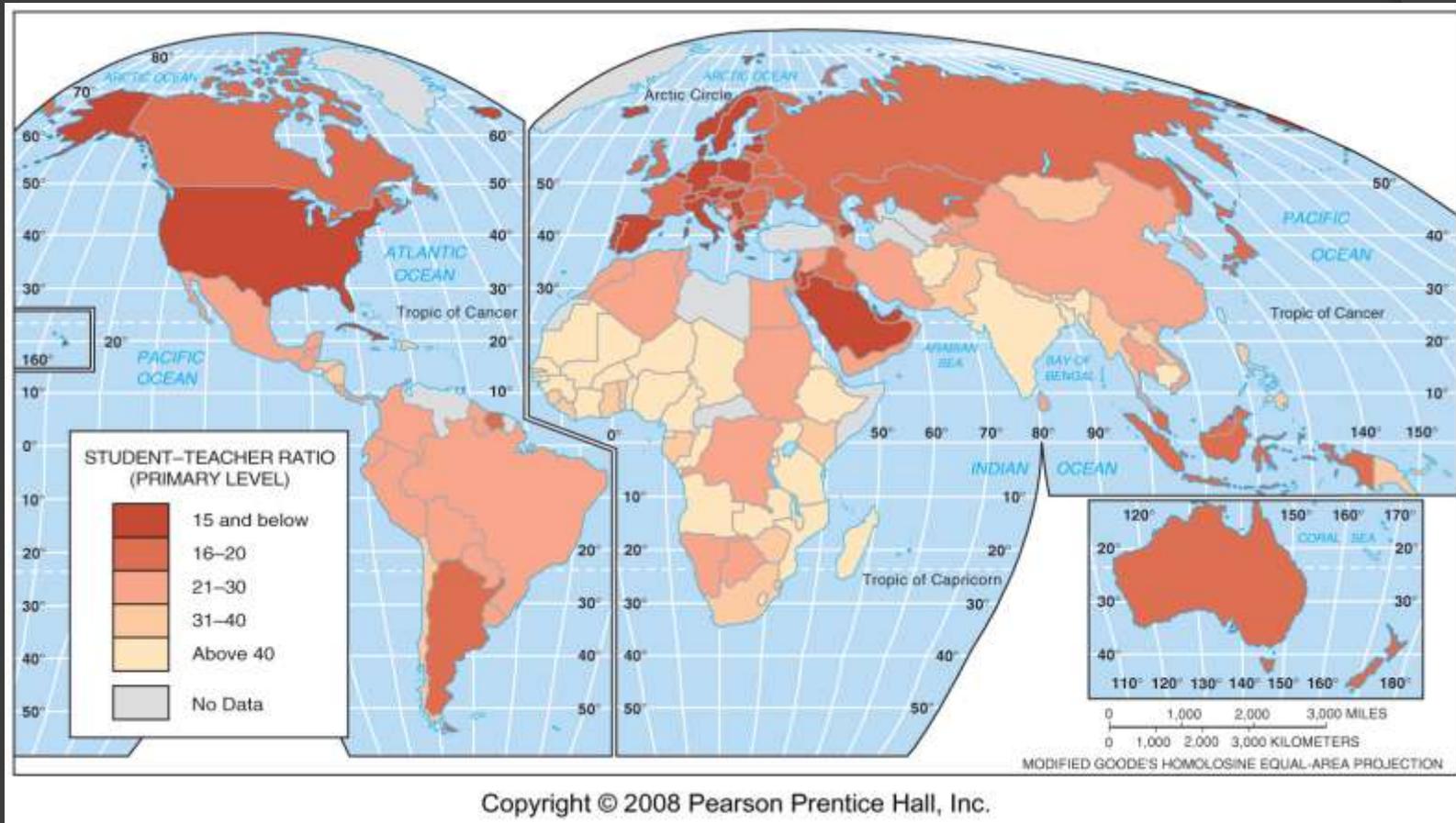

Fig. 9-6: Students per teacher, primary school level. Primary school teachers have much larger class sizes in LDCs than in MDCs, partly because of the large numbers of young people in the population.

# Health Care Expenditures per GDP
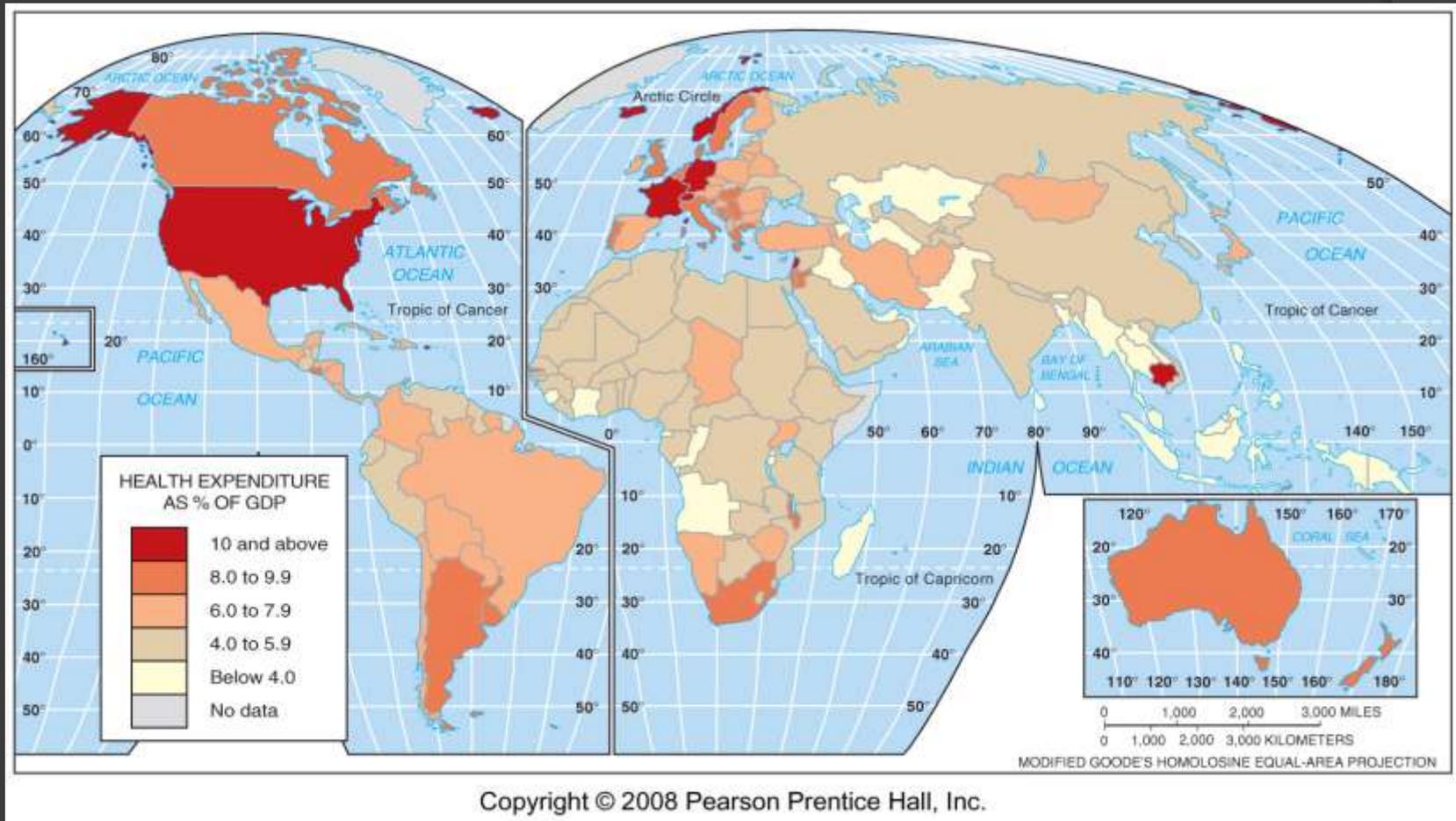
Fig. 9-7: Expenditures on health care as percent of GDP, 2005. MDCs have much higher GDP and spend a greater proportion of GDP on health care than do LDCs.

Physicians per Population

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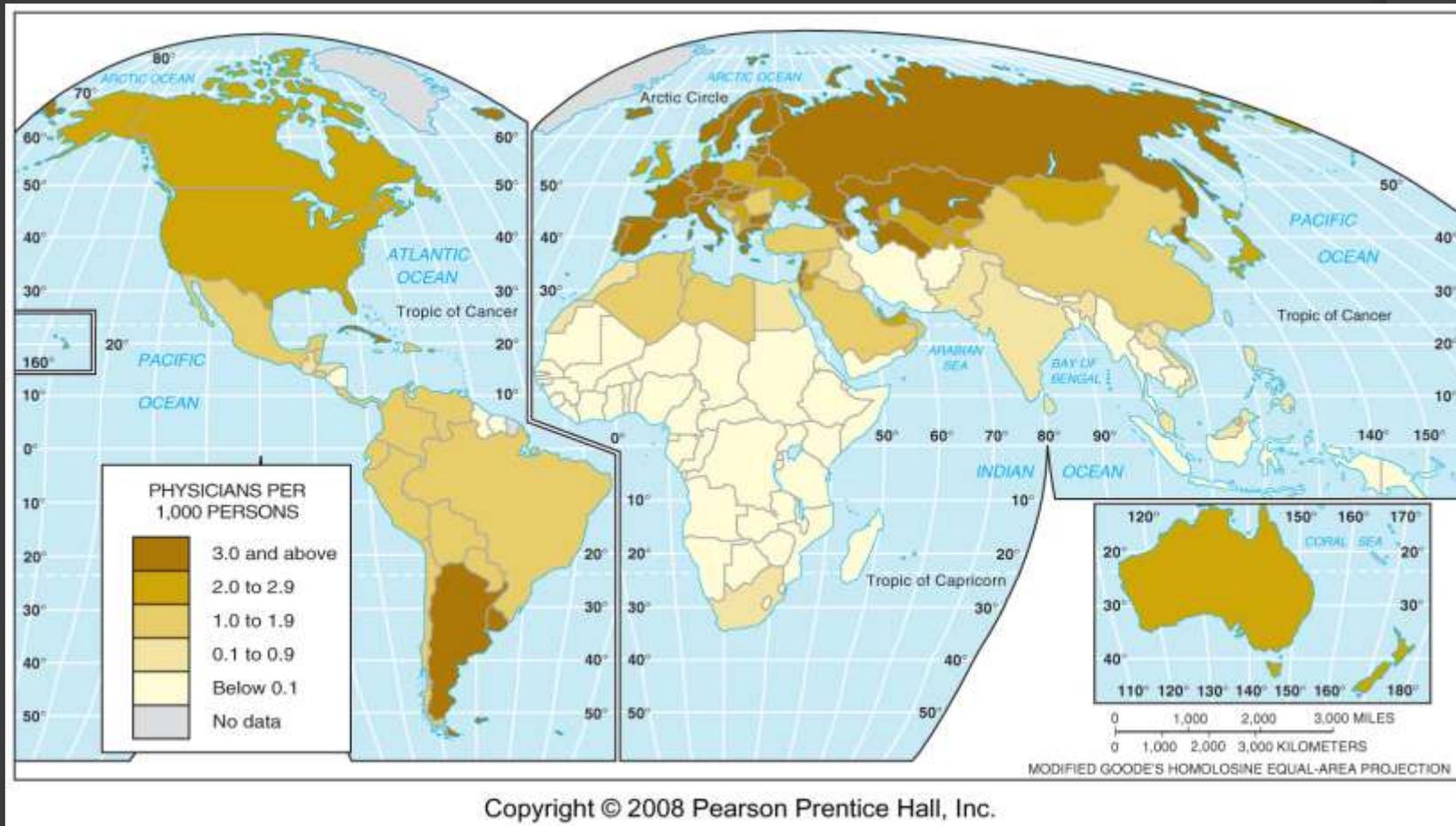
Fig. 9-8: Physicians per 1000 people, 2005. MDCs have three or more physicians per 1000 people compared to less than one in most LDCs.

Calories per capita
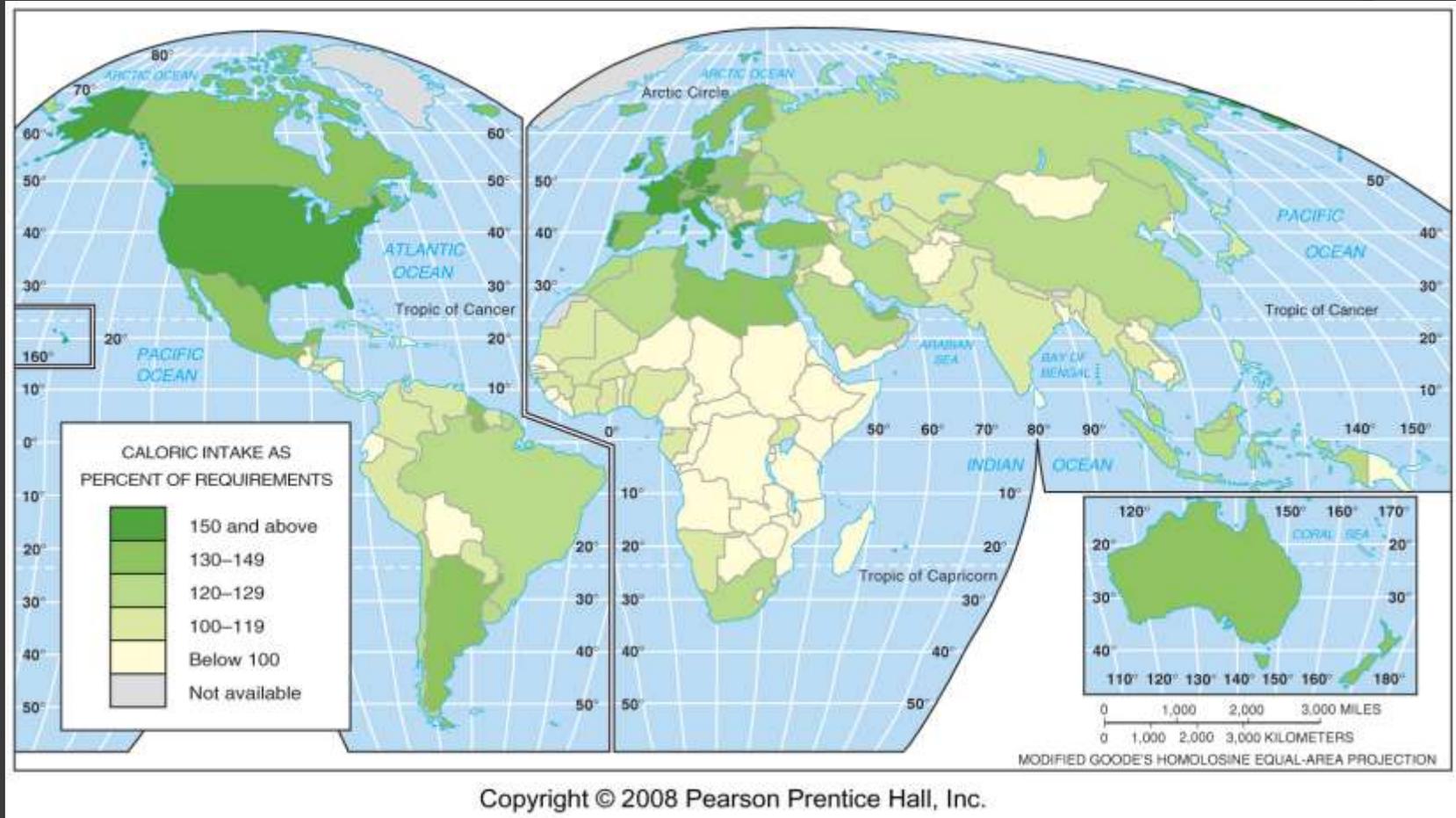
Fig. 9-9: Daily available calories per capita as percent of requirements, 2005. In MDCs, the average person consumes one-third or more over the required average minimum, while in LDCs, the average person gets only the minimum requirement or less.

Private Health Care Expenditures
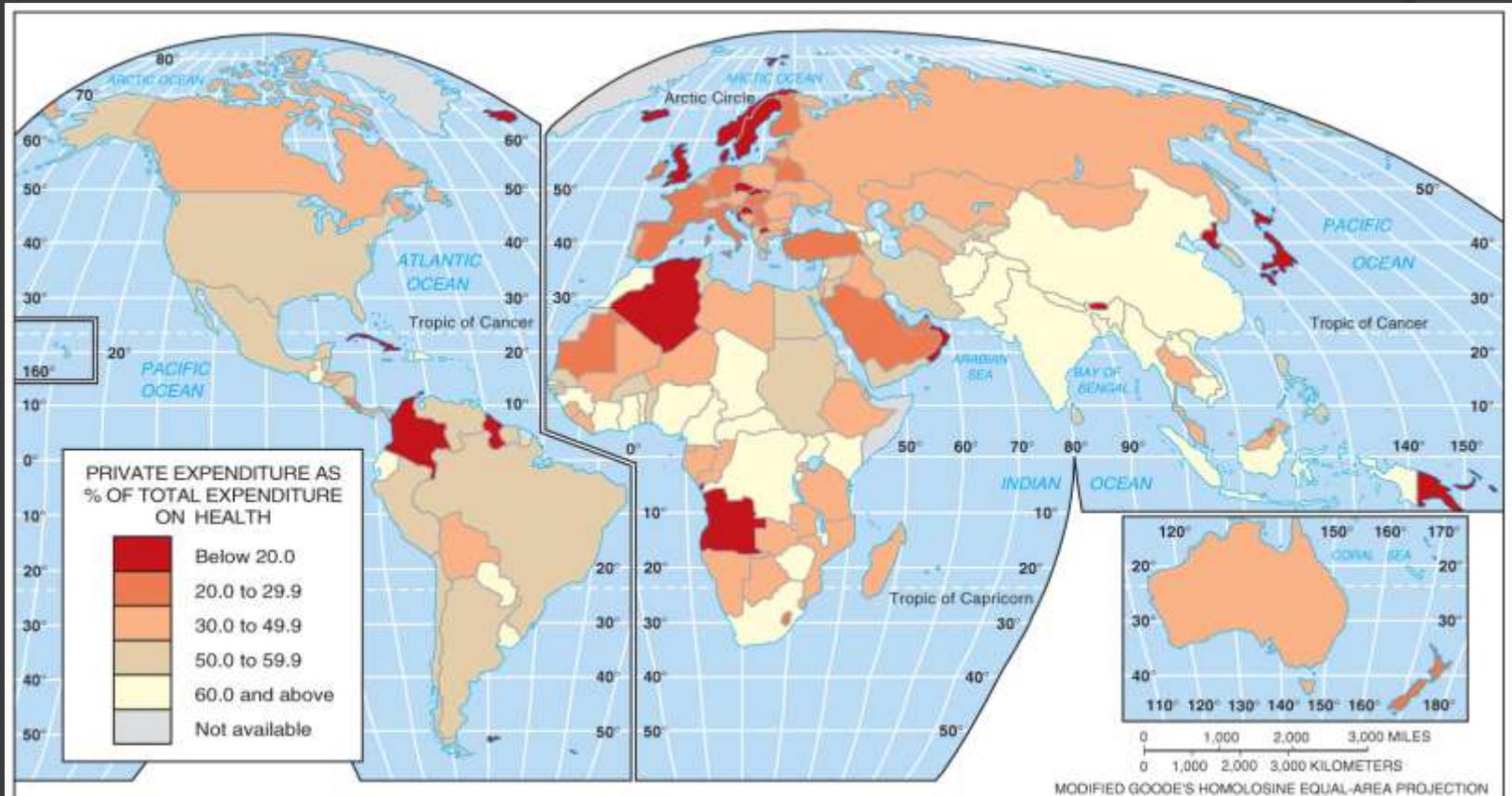
Fig. 9-10: Private expenditure on health care as percent of total health care expenditure, 2005. Except for the US, health care is considered a public service in most MDCs. In most LDCs and in the US, most health care costs are paid by individuals.

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- For AP test, this is CRITICAL:
  - Do NOT use the terms "First World", "Second World" and "Third World"….geographers relate those terms with the Cold War era…DON'T use them in free response sections anymore…PERIOD!!!!
  - Proper terminology now is:
    - For "Good" places = Developed, MDC (more developed country)
    - For "Bad" places = Developing, LDC (less developed country)
    - "In Between" places = NIC (Newly Industrialized Country)
      - Remember, there aren't many of these
        - Most of them are still in stage 3 of the DTM

More & Less Developed Regions
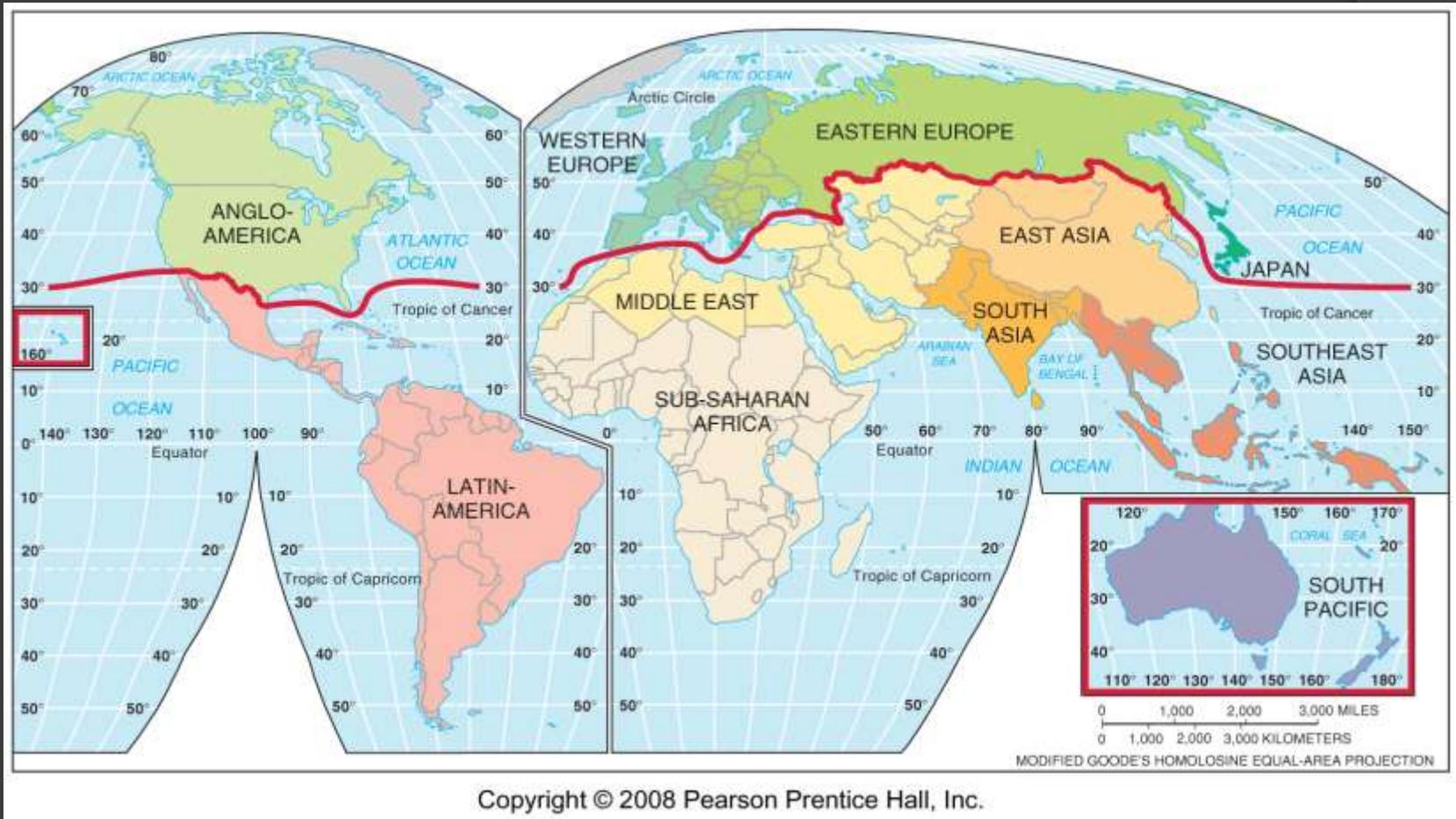
Fig. 9-11: The less developed regions include Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia.

Income & Demographic Change, 1980-2005

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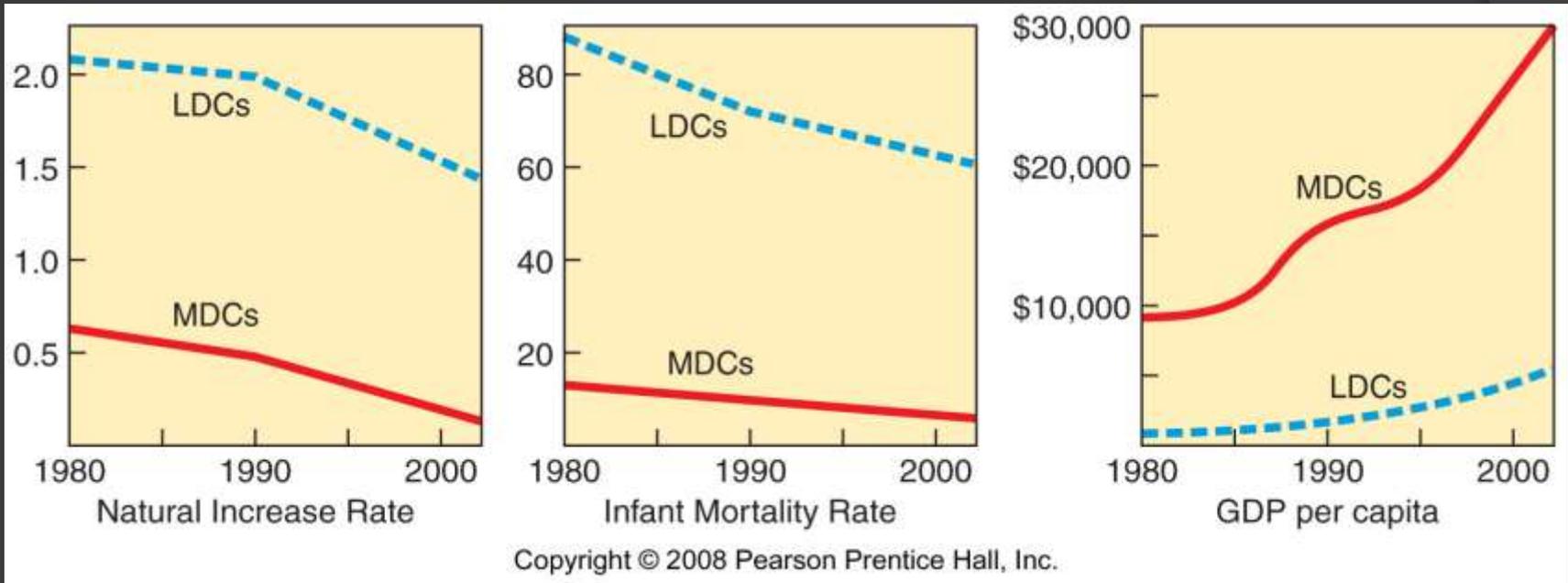
Fig. 9-22: Rates of natural increase and infant mortality have remained much higher in LDCs than in MDCs. Since 1980, the natural increase rate has declined at about the same rates in MDCs and LDCs, while the infant mortality rate has declined more rapidly in LDCs. Per capita GDP has increased more in MDCs than in LDCs during this period.

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- Its important to understand that not everyone has the same belief system when it comes to development
- To most people, industrial & economic growth equals progress
  - To others, it means environmental degradation, pollution, etc.
- Many geographers have come up with theories or models to explain how a country reaches development or modernization
- Walt Rostow created the most famous model: the "Modernization" model

KQ #1: How do you define & measure development?

- Rostow's model (also called the "ladder of development") assumes that all countries follow the same path to development/modernization
- Involves 5 stages
  - Stage 1: Traditional
    - Subsistence farming dominates; people resist technological change
  - Stage 2: Preconditions of Takeoff
    - Leadership moves the country towards more openness & diversification
  - Stage 3: Takeoff
    - Industrial growth, urbanization, technology & mass production increases
  - Stage 4: Drive to Maturity
    - Technology diffuses, industrial specialization takes place; population growth slows
  - Stage 5: High Mass Consumption
    - High incomes, widespread production of goods & services

KEY QUESTION #2:

HOW DOES GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AFFECT DEVELOPMENT? (5 SLIDES)

KQ #2: How does geographical situation affect development?

- Development differences can be traced back to colonialism & the Industrial Revolution
  - Colonialism made colonizers richer….faster
  - The Industrial Revolution did the same thing
- Therefore, countries that were once colonies (especially recent ones), that experienced industrialization last are the ones that are today called LDCs
- Many people think that LDCs are experiencing "Neo-Colonialism"
  - Major world powers control the economies of poor countries, even though those poor countries are independent

KQ #2: How does geographical situation affect development?

- Many theories have been made to try and connect geography to development
- STRUCTURALIST THEORY
  - Economic differences cannot be changed easily
  - Concentration of wealth in certain places & unequal relations between places make it very difficult for poor regions to get better
    - This theory is a counterargument to Rostow's theory
    - Not all countries can go through development the same way

KQ #2: How does geographical situation affect development?

- DEPENDENCY THEORY
  - Goes hand in hand with structuralist beliefs
  - Political & economic relationship between countries & regions control & limit the possibilities of the poorer areas
  - States that colonial dependency still basically exists (goes hand in hand with neo-colonialism)
  - This dependency helps keep the rich countries rich…and the poor countries poor

KQ #2: How does geographical situation affect development?

- To have economic stability, many poor countries "tie" their currency with a wealthy country's currency
  - They either tie the value of their currency to the value of another's
  - Some even adopt the wealth country's currency as their own
    - Some in Latin America tied theirs to the American dollar (called "dollarization")
    - Some in Europe that aren't in the EU have tied theirs to the Euro
    - Other countries have done this as well
  - Does this increase dependency? *absolutely*

KQ #2: How does geographical situation affect development?

- In chapter 8, we studied Emmanuel Wallerstein's "World Systems Theory"
  - World is broken into a core, periphery & semi-periphery
  - This three-tier structure also helps explains the interconnections between places in today's economy
    - Core places have socioeconomic prosperity, more advanced education
    - Periphery places do not….are dependent on the core
    - Semi-periphery have some good development qualities…but are still somewhat dependent on the core (not as dependent as the periphery is)

THE WORLD-ECONOMY

- Core
- Semi-periphery
- Periphery

# Core and Periphery in World Economy
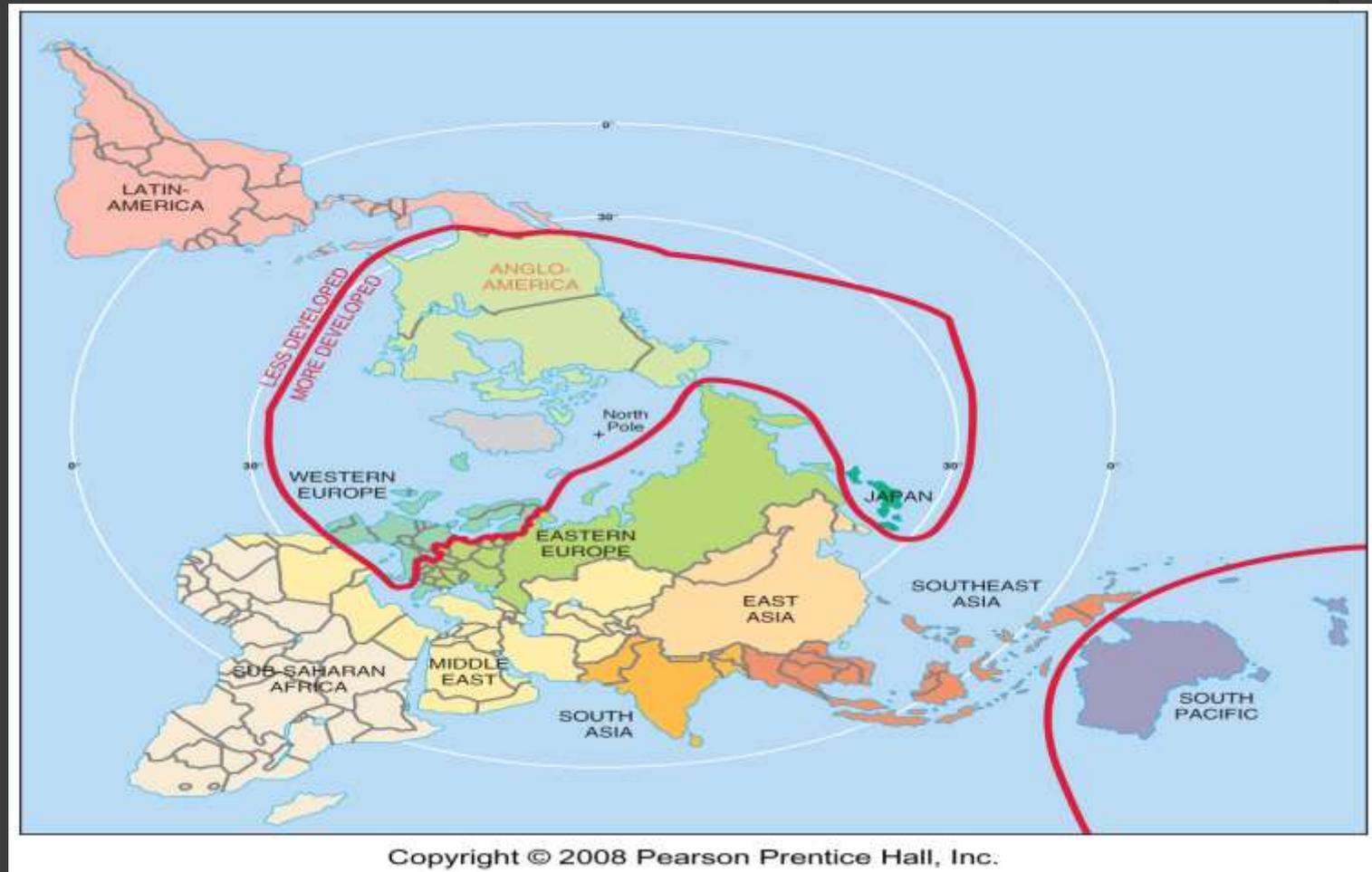
Fig. 9-25: This north polar projection of the world shows that most of the MDCs are in a core area north of 30° N latitude. The LDCs are mostly on the periphery of this map.

KEY QUESTION #3

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS TO AND THE COSTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT? (3 SLIDES)

KQ #3: What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?

- The structure of the world's economy creates a distinct disadvantage for LDCs or periphery countries

- The social conditions in these countries (life expectancy, disease) and political conditions (instability, debt) make it even worse

- Its fair to call these things "barriers" to development

- Additionally, the only way to develop economically involves massive change…and cost

KQ #3: What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?

- BARRIERS TO DEVELOPMENT
  - Low levels of social welfare
    - High birth rates, low life expectancy, high dependency ratio, high infant mortality, disease, lack of access to education, lack of public sewage, lack of clean drinking water
  - Foreign Debt
    - International Monetary Fund gives structural adjustment loans….countries must make massive structural changes to get money
    - World Bank gives loans to fight poverty….also requires countries to make changes geared at reforming the government
      - Both expect loans to be paid back…many have not
  - Political Instability
    - Many coups take place, lots of economic corruption

KQ #3: What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?

- COSTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
  - Industrialization
    - Some places try to become export processing zones---- offering low labor costs and favorable tax and trade arrangements to richer partners (Hong Kong, Macao, Mexican maquiladoras are great examples); leads to air & groundwater pollution
  - Agriculture
    - Food is grown for sale on the world market instead of local consumption; can lead to starvation; can result in soil erosion & desertification
  - Tourism
    - Takes a massive investment (which takes money away from other programs); Can be hard on the environment, makes it hard to preserve local cultures, changes the cultural landscape (sometimes for the worst)

KEY QUESTION #4

HOW DO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS INFLUENCE UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STATE? (6 SLIDES)

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- Core countries have poor regions
  - Usually involves rural regions, inner city regions and areas hit hard by natural disasters
  - As some countries get richer, that doesn't make everyone in the country richer (Dubai is great example)
- Semi-periphery & periphery countries are the same way….but flip-flopped (not all of these places are poor)
- Governments affect this…corporations affect this….and people try to deal with this

China, GDP per capita by Province
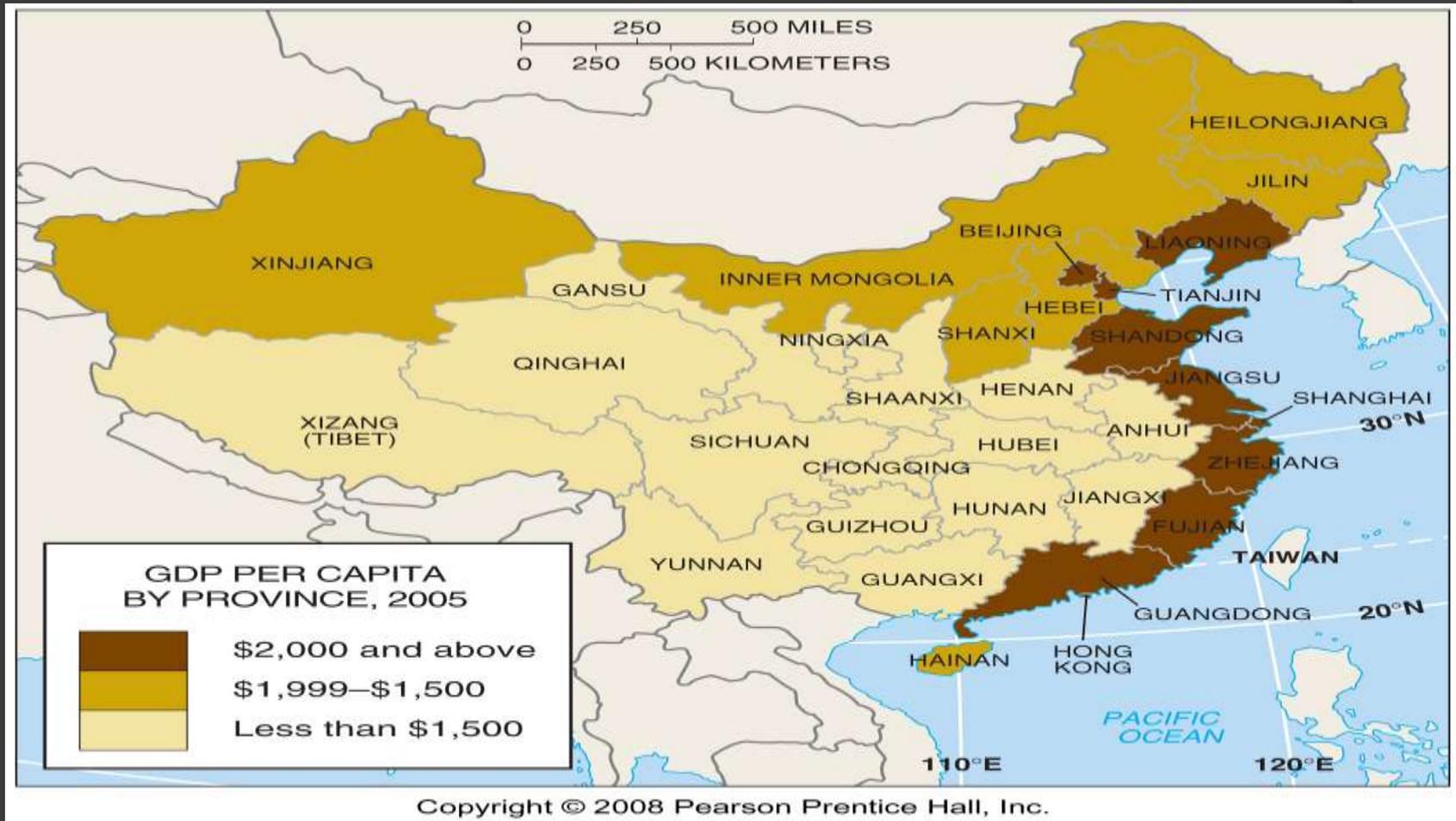
Fig. 9-12: GDP per capita, China provinces, 2001. The highest gross GDP per capita is found along the eastern coast where manufacturing is concentrated, while income in much of the interior is far lower.

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- ◉ Government policies have huge influence on agricultural & industrial production
- ◉ Establishment of capital cities can have huge impact---if the industrial and cultural center is in that city
- ◉ Corporations can build up certain cities (especially near resources that they need)
  - • When the government or a corporation builds up economic development in a certain city, that is called an "island of development"

Governments and Corporations can create Islands of Development

Places within a region or country where foreign investment, jobs, and infrastructure are concentrated.
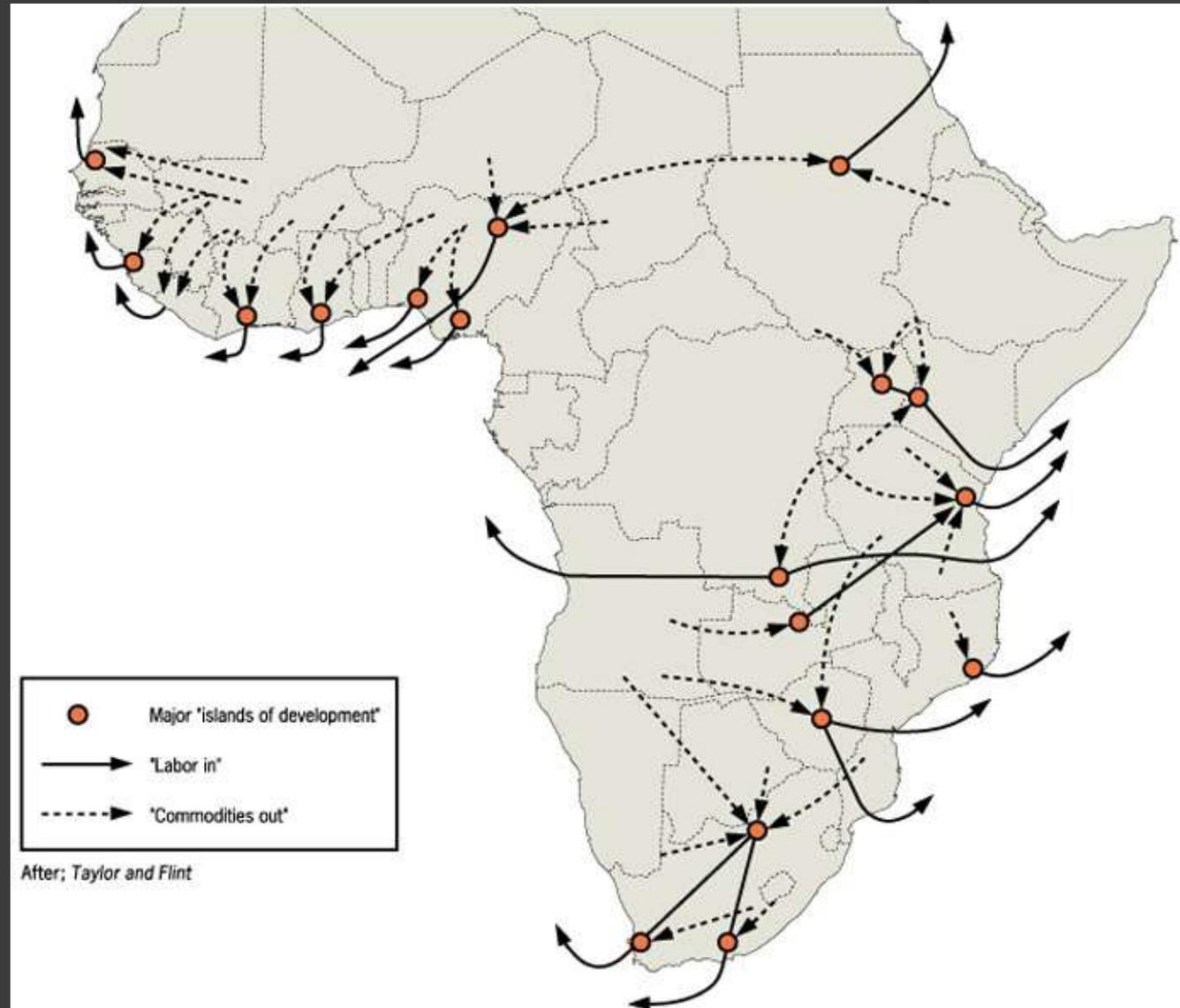
●	Major "islands of development"
→	"Labor in"
┄►	"Commodities out"

After; Taylor and Flint

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- A monumental challenge is to build up development opportunities in the periphery; especially the most rural, impoverished regions
- Many times "Nongovernmental organizations" or "NGOs" try to improve the lives of these people
  - Most NGOs are nonprofit organizations
  - Some exist as churches or religious organizations, some as charity groups
- Its estimated that 20,000 NGOs exist in Bangladesh alone

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- One example of an NGO program happens in South Asia (Bangladesh) and in Latin America…its called a "microcredit program"
  - Loans are given to poor people, particularly women, to encourage the development of small businesses
  - Most of the time future lending to others is contingent on repayment by the first borrowers of that area
  - Repayment rates in these programs is around 98%
    - Therefore, the programs can finance themselves

Gender Differences in School Enrollment

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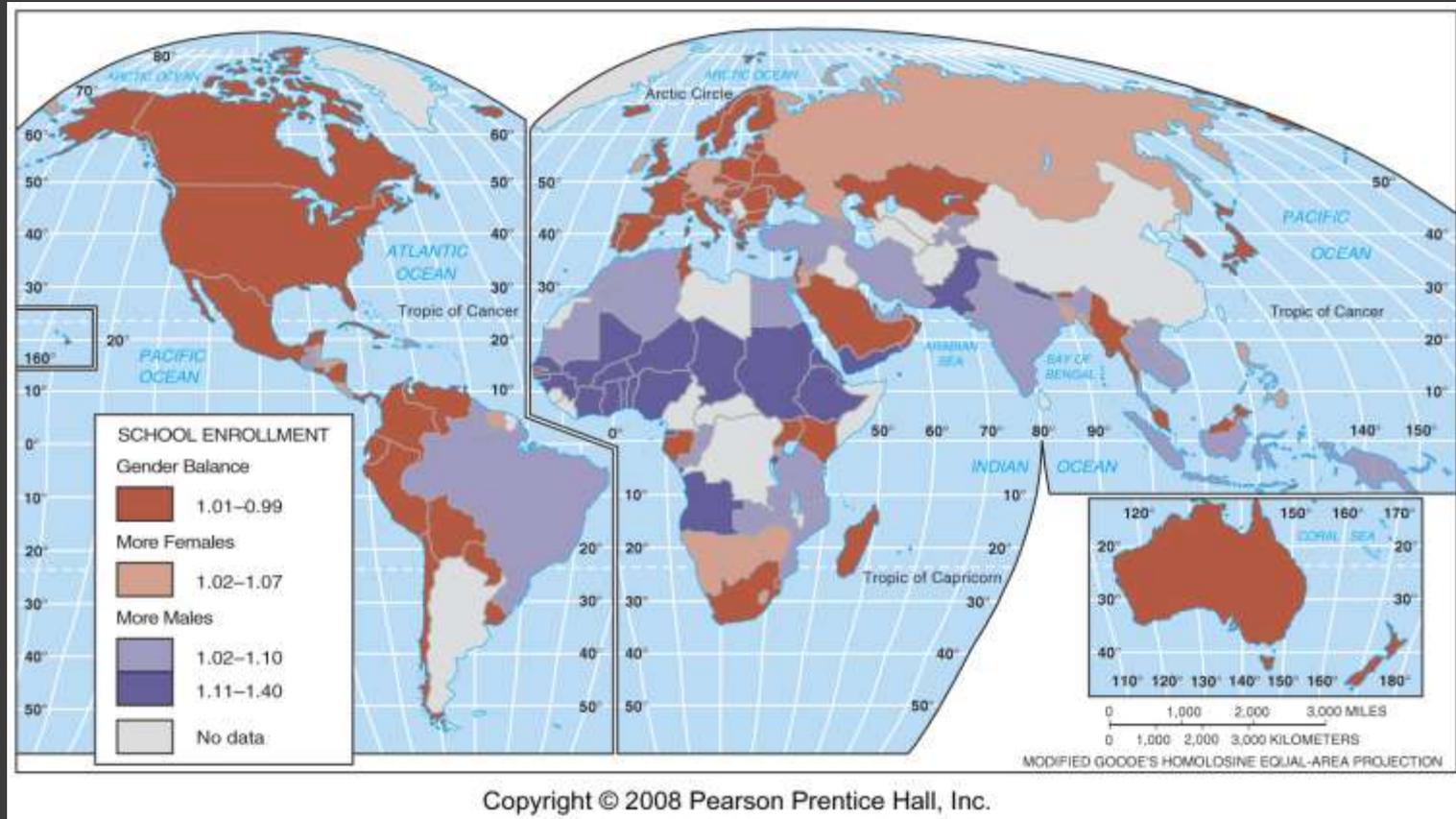
Fig. 9-15: As many or more girls than boys are enrolled in school in more developed countries, but fewer girls than boys are enrolled in many LDCs.

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- Microcredit programs can alter the gender balance---giving more economic power to women
  - In some regions, people say that microcredit programs have lowered birth rates & alleviate malnourishment
- These programs do not work as well in places with high mortality rates from disease (like AIDS)
  - If a borrower gets sick or dies, then obviously, the chances of loan repayment is low

KQ #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within the state?

- The book refers to these extremely undeveloped regions as the "periphery of the periphery"

- Industrial and economic development take a back seat in these places to the most basic of goals---daily survival