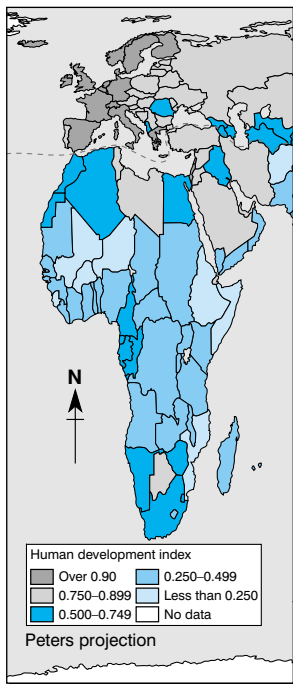


CONTRASTS IN DEVELOPMENT (1)

- **Development** is the extent to which a country, region or locality has realised the full potential of its human and physical resources. Development can reduce poverty and improve quality of life. **Economic development** is the expansion of agricultural, manufacturing or service industries. **Social development** is about providing people with essential services such as education and healthcare.

Measures of development

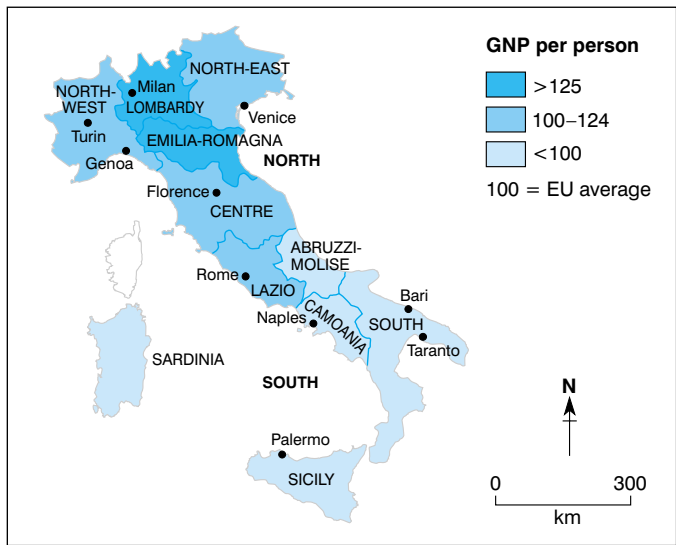
- There are a number of ways of measuring development. Measures are average figures only and do not take account of internal variations. **Gross national product (GNP)** per person is the most common measure. It is the total value of goods and services produced by a country divided by its population. GNP does not take into consideration the purchasing power of people's money or any **subsistence economy**.
- Other development measures include **adult literacy rates, birth and death rates, daily calorie intake per person, percentage employed in agriculture, and percentage receiving secondary education**. In all cases the measure is expressed as a rate or per head. The UN uses a combination of measures in the **Human Development Index (HDI)**. This ranges from zero to one; one being the most highly developed countries.



Human development index for Europe and Africa, 1993

CONTRASTS IN DEVELOPMENT (2)

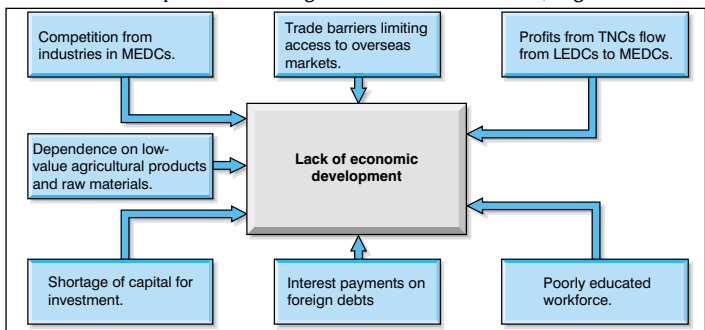
- The global distribution of wealth is very uneven. With the exception of Australia and New Zealand all MEDCs are in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere. LEDCs are concentrated in the Tropics and the southern hemisphere. It is possible to divide the world into the rich 'North' and the poor 'South'.
- Contrasts in development are very marked within countries. **Core** areas tend to concentrate on manufacturing industry and services. This creates jobs and attracts investment – the '**multiplier effect**'. Remoteness, physical disadvantages of relief and climate, and greater reliance on agriculture are features of poorer, **peripheral** regions. These regions do not attract investment and this can lead to out-migration. Differences between core areas and the periphery tend to increase.



Regional GNP per person in Italy, 1996

Obstacles to development

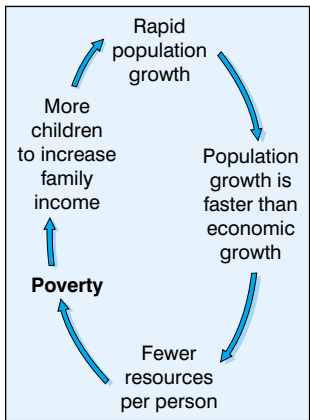
- Globally, the contrast between the rich North and poor South is getting wider. The majority of the world's countries is still under developed. The **obstacles to development** are both human and physical.
- Landlocked countries are isolated from international trade. Tropical soils are shallow and acidic. **Laterisation** leads to the build up of iron salts in the surface layers making them difficult to cultivate. **Low precipitation** and its seasonal nature make farming difficult. **Dense rainforest** hinders development in equatorial regions.
- **Pests and disease** affect the health of people living in LEDCs. The tropical climate and poor living conditions favour the spread of malaria and sleeping sickness - both diseases are carried by mosquitoes and tsetse flies. In LEDCs most people cannot afford essential medicines. Pests destroy up to half of the world's food crops. Poor food results in **famine, malnutrition and disease**. Lack of education is responsible for the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS in many LEDCs.
- About two billion people have no access to clean water. Polluted streams and pools encourage water-borne diseases, e.g. diarrhoea.



Economic obstacles to development

CONTRASTS IN DEVELOPMENT (4)

- **Lack of investment** (capital) has hindered development in many LEDCs.
- LEDCs trade mainly **primary products** such as food and raw materials. These are less profitable than manufactured goods. The price for primary products can fall sharply. Generally, prices have fallen behind those of manufactured goods.
- **Political instability** and corruption in many LEDCs means that money is not spent effectively. Civil war can disrupt the local economy and discourage foreign investment.
- Women have lower status than men in many LEDCs. Female literacy is much lower than males because of poor education for girls.
- All problems faced by LEDCs are made worse by their **rapid population growth**. Population growth exceeds economic growth resulting in a **viscous cycle of poverty**.



Vicious cycle of poverty

- **Tourism** and **industrialisation** have been the main focus of **economic development** in LEDCs. **Social development** has taken place in Kerala, India. Here, priority was given to education, family planning and healthcare. Despite being one of India's poorest states Kerala's development compares favourably with the rest of India.

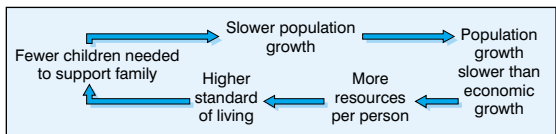
	India	Kerala
Female life expectancy	60	75
Infant mortality per 1,000	80	17
Birth rate per female	3.6	1.8
Percentage female literacy	39	86

Contrasts in development (1–4)

- 1** Why are measures of development expressed as rates per 100 or per head? (1)
- 2** What is infant mortality? (1)
- 3** What is GNP? (1)
- 4** Why is population not a good measure of development? (1)
- 5** What pest spreads malaria? (1)
- 6** How will an improvement in female literacy affect population growth? (1)
- 7** What is the Brandt Line? (1)
- 8** Why is the improvement in water supplies considered to be the most important way of helping poorer parts of the world? (1)
- 9** Why is the 'debt' crisis considered a barrier to development in LEDCs? (1)
- 10** What is the difference between famine and malnutrition? (2)
- 11** Name three features of a balanced diet. (3)
- 12** What will happen to the vicious cycle of poverty if LEDCs manage to control population growth? (4)
- 13** The GNP for Saudi Arabia is 6,945 US dollars per head. Why is this not a true picture of development in Saudi Arabia? (2)

- 1 Allows comparison of like with like. (1)
- 2 The number of children who die before their first birthday. (1) Child mortality is the number who die before they are 5.
- 3 Gross National Product. (1) This geographical term can be expressed as an abbreviation.
- 4 Countries with a large population are not necessarily richer or poorer than countries with a small population. (1) The economic means to support the population is more important.
- 5 Mosquito. (1)
- 6 It will reduce population growth. Literate women are more likely to understand the benefits of family planning. (1) Educated women are more likely to postpone having children in order to pursue a career.
- 7 The line separating the rich 'North' from the poor 'South'. (1)
- 8 It can be done relatively cheaply and it quickly improves health. (1) Small water pumps are good examples of intermediate or appropriate technology.
- 9 Much of an LEDC's resources are used to pay interest on debts. (1) This means there is less money to spend on improvements.
- 10 Famine is lack of food. (1) Eating an unbalanced diet causes malnutrition. (1)
- 11 Diet containing protein (1), fats (1) and carbohydrates. (1) Many LEDC diets are dominated by carbohydrates.

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- 13 It is an average figure. (1) It does not show the difference between rich and poor. (1) Average figures do not show the variations between urban and rural areas.