Unit 6

10.1 How do you define & measure development? How does geographical situation affect development? What are the barriers to & the costs of development? p.319-335

The following information corresponds to Chapter 10 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks.

Field Note: Geography, Trade, & Development

Timbuktu, Mali was a bustling trade city from the 13th - 16th c based on its relative location and control of the __________________________ in gold, salt, ivory, kola nuts & slaves.

• __________________________ - a series of links connecting places of production & distribution, resulting in a product exchanged on the market. Each link along the _____________ adds a certain ___________ to the commodity producing differing levels of ______________ for the place or the people. Modern commodity chains include every step of production from resources to _______________ and everything in between. Segments of the commodity chain in the core tend to be high skill level, research & development, and high salaries, while in the periphery segments are associated with _______ technology, _____ education, and ______________ wages.

How Do You Define & Measure Development?

Wealth does not depend solely on __________________________, it depends in large part on _____ & ________

• Development implies ______________, & ______________ means improvement in __________________________ & improvement in the social and economic welfare of people

• __________________________ (GNP) - a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by the people and corporations in a year. It includes goods and services produced within the country and outside the country. (Those goods & services produced in the informal (not taxed) economy are not included in the official measures)

• __________________________ (GDP) – a measure of the total value of goods and services produced within a country during a year.

• __________________________ (GNI) – calculates the monetary worth of what is produced in a country plus income received from investments outside the country. This is thought to be a more accurate way to compare a country’s wealth. (Does not include the informal economy)

• ______________ GNI – a way to standardize the GNI data by dividing it by the ______________ of the country. Japan’s per capita GNI = ______________, USA = ______________, Luxembourg = ______________, and Nigeria = ______________
  ○ ______________ = the legal economy that governments tax and monitor
  ○ ______________ = the illegal economy, not taxed or recorded (i.e. illegal drug trade)

• GNI does not reflect the ______________ of wealth in a country nor does it take into consideration the cost of ______________ (externalities) such as resource depletion and pollution to the air and water.

• __________________________ - sum of production over a year divided by the total number of workers. A more productive workforce suggests a higher level of __________________________ in production. To measure access to technology analysts use ______________ & _______________ facilities per person and reflects the amount of _______________ that exists

• ______________ a measure of social welfare which calculates the number of ______________ that each 100 employed people must support. A high dependency ratio may lead to significant ________ &
strain. Other gauges of social welfare include literacy rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, caloric intake, percent of family income spent on food, etc.

Development Models

**Walt Rostow’s** (Stages of Development or Ladder of Development) assumes that all countries follow a similar path to development (or modernization) advancing through five stages:

1. _______________ - dominant economic activity is subsistence farming, rigid social structure, limited technology
2. _______________ - new leadership, greater flexibility, openness, and diversification
3. _______________ - industrial revolution and sustained growth, urbanization increases, technology and mass production breakthroughs occur
4. _______________ - technology diffuses, industrial specialization occurs, international trade expands, population growth slows
5. _______________ - high incomes and widespread production of goods and services with majority of the workers moving to the service sector.

- **Criticism** – provides no context for what is going on in the country or the influence of culture.
- **Strength** – still influential although industrial countries today are “______________________” with production being shifted away from the core.

**How Does Geographical Situation Affect Development?**

The _____________ and _________________ made colonies dependent on the colonizers and brought wealth to the mother country. Little changed with _________________ with the capital continuing to flow to the core.

- _______________ = the major world powers control the economies of the poorer countries even after their independence.
- _______________ - the concentration of wealth and unequal relation among places make it difficult for poorer regions to improve their economic position.
- _______________ - political and economic relationships resulting from colonialism that control and limit the economic possibilities of the ________________ areas and cause them to continue to be dependent on the colonial powers.
- _______________ linking a poorer country’s currency (like El Salvador) to a wealthier country’s currency (like the US). 2 _______________ Salvadorians live in the US and send more than $2_________ in _______________ to El Salvador annually.
- The _______________ sees little hope for economic prosperity in regions that have been dominated by external powers.

A theory that includes geography, scale, place and culture is ______________________ World-System Theory.

- **Wallerstein’s** theory divides the world into a three-tiered structure (1) the _____________ (processes generate wealth) (2) the _____________ (require little education, little technology, & lower wages & benefits) (3) the _____________ (elements of both the core and the periphery).
- The core-periphery model differs from the modernization model in that it suggests that not all places can be equally wealthy in the _____________ world economy (e.g. Tadpoles)
- World systems theory applies to scales beyond the _____________, also existing within a _____________, a state (country) or even a _____________.

**What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?**

- The United Nations Human Development Index uses three basic dimensions for measuring human development (1) ____________________, (2) ____________________, (3) ____________________. It uses statistical data on (1) ____________________, (2) ____________________, (3) ____________________, & (4) ____________________
The UN Millennium Declaration set _______ key development goals to be achieved by _______. See p.328

Barriers to Economic Development – Social Conditions, Foreign Debt, Disease

- Countries in the periphery suffer from ________, relatively low ________, as much as ________ of the population is ____ years old or ________, (making the ________ ratio high).

- Inadequate ________ (________ deficiency) is common and causes ________ infant & child mortality rates.

- Many children in the periphery do not attend school because their ________ attend school longer than ________, who often stop attending to help pay for the fees of their ________. Girls are expected to ________ when they marry and are sometimes the object of ________, when parents send their child with a “recruiter” in the hopes they will send money home from the money they earn.

- After decolonization the World Bank and IMF loaned massive amounts of money to the periphery and semi-periphery states, requiring gov’t & eco reforms, such as ________________, opening the country to ________________, reducing __________, and encouraging ________________.

- The loans were called ________________. Debt repayment has been a major problem for these countries.

- ________ = belief that government intervention into markets is inefficient and undesirable, and should be resisted.

- If a substantial number of countries were to default on loans to the World Bank & IMF, a ________ economic crisis might occur.

- Lack of adequate ________________ affect economic development.

- ____________ diseases are spread from one ________ to another by an ________ (found in warm, humid areas of the periphery and semi-periphery)
  - ________ (“silent tsunami”) kills about ________ children each ________
  - ________ is spread by mosquitoes and is a major factor in ________ & ________ mortality.
  - Those who survive develop a degree of ________
  - ________ drugs exist, but to get rid of the disease countries must eliminate the vector: the ________

- Pesticides have been somewhat effective, but have negative health & environmental consequences, so “engineered” ________ have been introduced which cannot transmit the malaria parasite, ________, with the hope that they replace the Plasmodium carriers and end the disease.