**Unit 6**

**Human Geography**

10.2 What are the barriers to & costs of development?

How do political & economic institutions influence uneven development within states? P. 335 - 347

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.

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

**Political Instability**

- ____________________ (lack of power) of the poor and the ________________ among the rich for control can lead to extreme _______________________ within a state (e.g. Kenya 2007-8) leading to corrupt govt.
- In the process of decolonization, the colonial countries often left gov’t that reflected ___________ or ___________ hierarchies. Some failed, some were overthrown, and some came under a strong dictator.
  - o ________________ stability presents many challenges to the US. More than ____ the population lives in poverty while the govt lacks money to invest in development. ___________ has provided some help, but is insufficient to solve the ___________ problems.
  - o In poor countries, ___________ can stay in power for decades and sanctions by other countries or NGOs (non-gov’t organizations) cause ___________ to bear the brunt of hardship.

**Cost of Economic Development**

- Economic development _________ a place. ________ & ____________ are often polluted, ___________ & ___________ have a negative impact on the soil and water.
- ____________________ (EPZs) – manufacturing export zones set up by the gov’t to attract new industry by offering favorable ___________ , ___________ , & ___________ arrangements to foreign firms. By 2000 more than ____ countries had EPZs.
  - o Mexican ___________ are located directly across the border from the US to provide ___________ & ___________. US corporations built plants for assembly of ___________ and ___________ materials into finished products ___________.
  - Today some ___________ maquiladoras employ ___________ workers and account for ____% of Mexico’s exports. US corporations in Mexico avoid the ___________ & ___________ regulations of the US. They hire young women & men for ___________ & few if any benefits.
  - o In 1992 the US, Mexico, & Canada agreed to the North American Free Trade Agreement (___________) which took effect on Jan. 1, ________ facilitating the movement of ___________ jobs from the US to Mexico including ___________ operations.
  - o China’s ___________ (SEZs) are located near major ___________.
- In the periphery large scale modernized agriculture produces foodstuffs for ___________. Little is produced for the local markets because ___________ systems are poorly organized.
- Main crops for local consumption tend to be ___________ & ___________ with little ___________. High-protein crops typically have a ____________________ modes of life prevail.
- ___________ is usually caused by ___________ destroying vegetation & eroding soils. In Sub-Saharan Africa over ___________ square MILES have become desert in the last 50 years.
- ___________ is a development strategy for many peripheral countries, esp. in the ___________ region and ___________.

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Tourism bring some ___________ and _____________ but it also may have ___________ effects on culture and the environment. In fact, many ___________ are not owned by the host country, but by large ____________, which take their profits and send them back to their home offices in core countries.

- Some countries do earn income from tourism: (4) ___________.
- Income may be reinvested in _____________ to support tourism (e.g. Airports, ports) & the local jobs are _____________ with little job _____________.
- Tourism has the effect of _____________ local culture (adapting to the visitors’ tastes)
- Over reliance on tourism can leave an economy vulnerable if shifting economic circumstances cause a sharp decline in the number of tourists or if natural disasters hit (Think FL- recession & oil spill)

How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within states?

- Recent economic growth in the _____________ has created huge _____________ in economic conditions between some _____________ and the distant _____________. GNI does not accurately represent the economic development of _____________ places. Major cities (particularly capitals) look like _____________ with modern buildings, factories, and modern farms. Just a few miles away may be a very different landscape and economic story.
- Gov’t actions influence ____________, ___________ & ___________ wealth is produced by _____________, _____________, _____________, _____________ etc.
- The Ninth Ward in New Orleans, devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, was a result of gov’t decision to _____________ & _____________.
- In Wisconsin land grant colleges have led to highly mechanized farming, including cows with _____________ that record data and provides the exact feed mix for that cow.
- In rural Appalachia farmers with limited education or mechanization live at a subsistence level. Gov’t policies that influence educational opportunities, provide _____________ for particular agricultural pursuits, and promote development favor some regions over others.
- _____________ laws affect how and whether regions can or will produce goods for exchange on the world market.

Islands of Development

In most states the capital city is the _____________, its _____________, and _____________. They are often home to gov’t buildings & jobs, universities, museums, convention centers, and headquarters for large corporations – a showcase!

- In the periphery, capital cities are by for the _____________ & most _____________ influential cities in the state (i.e. _____________ cities). Some former colonies have moved their capital away from the colonial headquarters to separate themselves from the colonizers & to bring together diverse groups by building a city that reflects the common _____________ & to extend _____________ development into the interior. (These capitals are called forward capitals – e.g. Nigeria’s _____________, Malawi’s _____________, Pakistan’s _____________ Brazil’s _____________, and Malaysia’s _____________)
- Corporations can also make cities a focal point, like _____________ in Gabon, where the oil companies built housing, roads, stores, etc.
- _____________ - When a gov’t or corp build up and concentrate economic development in a city or small region which become a pull factor for rural to urban migration.
- _____________ (NGOs) nonprofit private organizations try to improve the plight of the poor outside these islands of development. Some offer a _____________ - giving loans to the poor, especially women to encourage the development of small businesses. This can alter the _____________ balance in a region giving fiscal power to _____________, while helping to alleviate _____________, as women with income can feed themselves & their children. They have been successful in South Asia & South America. They have been less successful in places with high _____________ from diseases like AIDS where the borrower may become unable to work.