

**Unit 6 10.2 What are the barriers to & costs of development?
How do political & economic institutions influence uneven development within states? P. 335 - 347**

Human Geography

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.
 - _____ stability presents many challenges to the US. More than _____ the population lives in poverty while the gov't lacks money to invest in development. _____ has provided some help, but is insufficient to solve the _____ problems.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 _____.

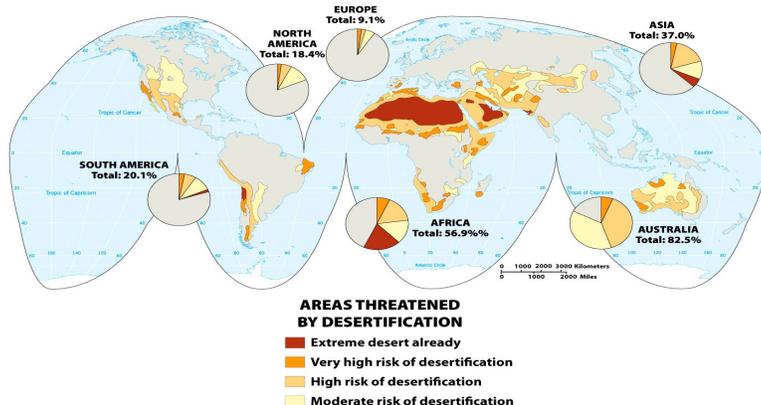


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- _____ modes of life prevail.
- _____ is usually caused by _____ destroying vegetation & eroding soils. In Sub-Saharan Africa over _____ square MILES have become desert in the last 50 years.
- _____ is a development strategy for many peripheral countries, esp. in the _____ region and _____.

- 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 (eg. 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 far 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.



Figure 16.17
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