

## Development

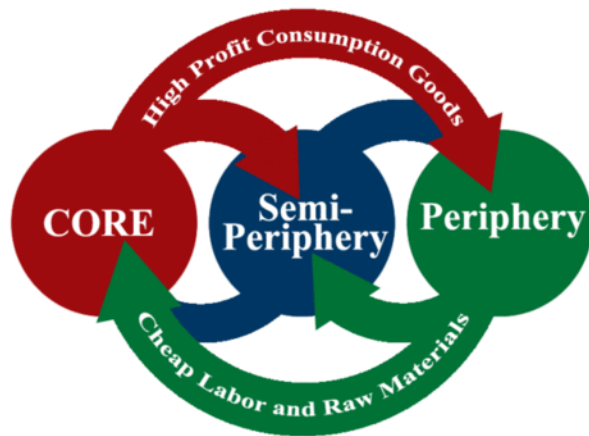
### I. Unequal Development

#### A. The Basics

1. Development: process of improving the lives of people with diffusion of knowledge and tech
2. Developed/More Developed Country (MDC) vs. Developing/Less Developed Country (LDC)
3. Millennium Development Goals
  - a. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - b. To achieve universal primary education
  - c. To promote gender equality
  - d. To reduce child mortality
  - e. To improve maternal health
  - f. To combat HIV/AIDS, and other diseases
  - g. To ensure environmental sustainability

#### B. World Systems Theory

1. Immanuel Wallerstein
2. Divides with world into Core, Semi-Periphery, and Periphery by looking at international relations, history and sociology
  - a. Core = More developed
  - b. Semi-periphery = Developing
  - c. Periphery = Less developed
3. So Core ALWAYS exploits the Periphery



#### **Wallerstein's World System Theory Model**

#### C. Human Development Index

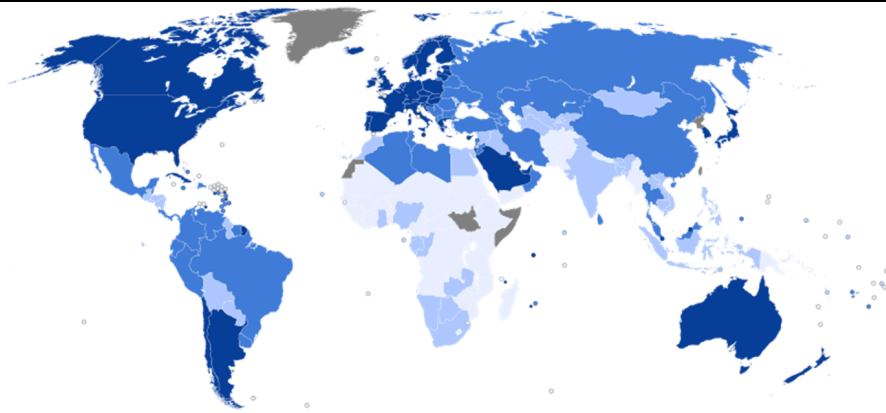
1. HDI: created by the UN to measure development of a country
2. Developed countries have:
  - a. Decent standard of living
  - b. Long and Healthy life
  - c. Access to knowledge

**Bellwork:** Other than age and physical development, what makes an adult different from a teenager?

**Geographic Connections:** Quick! What are some MDC's and LDC's?? What decides the difference?

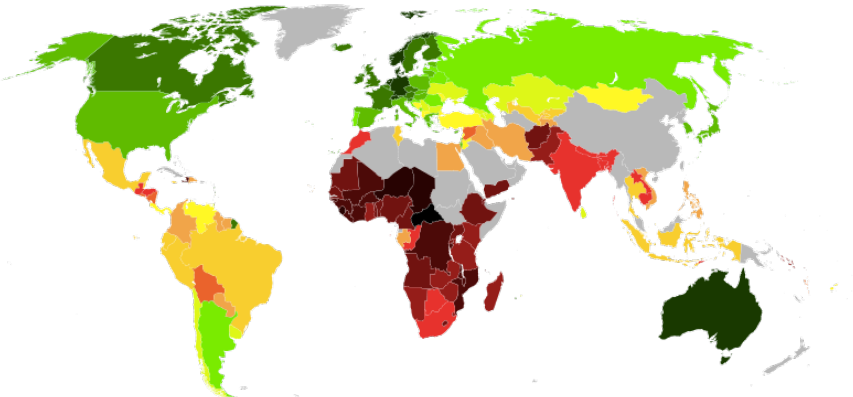
This is a Marxist theory!

Have the kids draw this into their notes. This is a concept you should return to again and again. Connect it to industry and agriculture.



### 3. Inequality-adjusted HDI

- a. Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI): modifies HDI to account for inequality within a country
  - Ideally, HDI and IHDI should be the same



**Discuss:** What are some of the types of inequality they look at? Why does it matter?

**Summary:** Define development. Describe the differences between a MDC and a LDC using real examples.

**Bellwork:** When you want to get something new, how do you pay for it?

This is also very important. You are going to want to use the language of development often throughout the rest of the semester.

**Video:** Last Week Tonight Infrastructure

**Discuss:** Why does infrastructure and major economic sector matter for a developing country?

**Video:** Create Jobs in Arab World (World Bank)

## II. Funding Development

### A. Economic Indicators of Development

#### 1. Types of jobs

- a. Primary sector: things from Earth (agriculture, fishing, mining)
- b. Secondary sector: manufacturing and industry
- c. Tertiary Sector: Services (retail, banking, law, education, gov, tourism)

#### 2. Worker productivity

#### 3. Access to raw materials

#### 4. Availability of consumer goods

#### 5. Standard of Living

- a. Infrastructure: the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society

### B. Paths to Development

#### 1. Self-sufficiency: encourage domestic production, no international intervention

- a. Limits on imports
- b. Protection from international competition
- c. Investment equal across country
- d. Challenges
  - protection of bad businesses
  - need for a large bureaucracy

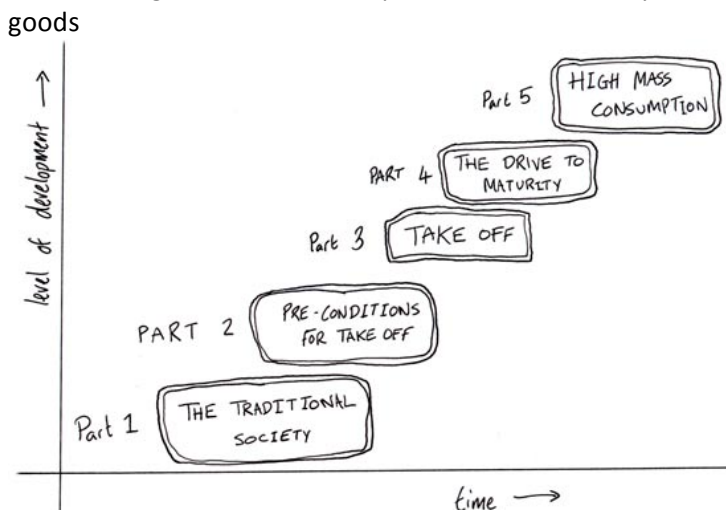
2. International trade: open up to international investment
  - a. Figure out what resource they have that everyone else wants
  - b. Instantly gets you into international markets
  - c. Faster
  - d. Challenges
    - uneven resource distribution
    - dependence on developed countries
    - market decline

### 3. International Approach Winning

- Some countries became developed with this
- Developing countries have a lot of raw materials
- Makes them competitive

### C. Rostow's Stages of Development

1. Traditional Society: not started development; high % of agriculture
2. Preconditions for Takeoff: new businesses, gov. invests in tech and infrastructure = MORE PRODUCTIVITY
3. Takeoff: Rapid growth from limited economic activities
4. Drive to maturity: diffusion of modern tech, more growth, more skilled workers
5. Age of Mass Consumption: shift from heavy industry to consumer goods



### D. Money for Development

1. Loans:
2. World Bank: loans money to developing countries to help with infrastructure
3. International Monetary Fund: loans money to stabilize the country's economy
  - a. BUT most of the projects fail
    - faulty engineering
    - Countries misuse funds or it is stolen
    - New infrastructure does NOT attract other investments
  - b. ALL countries in a lot of debt

### E. Dependency Theory

1. The reason why developing countries are so poor is because developed countries exploit them
2. Fair Trade
  - a. Commerce where products are made and traded according to

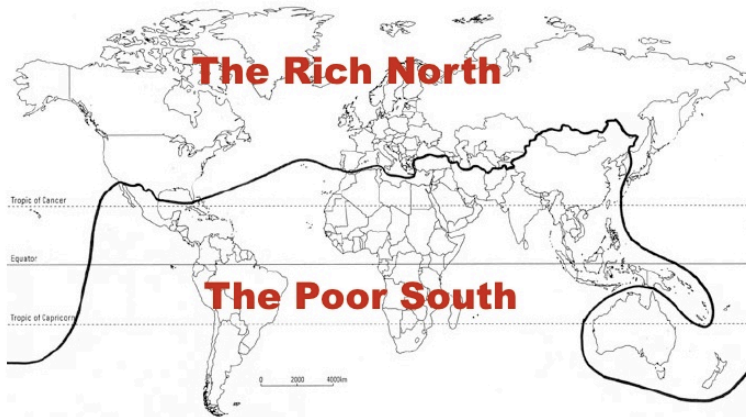
**Video:** Turkey's Growth (World Bank)

Have the kids draw this into your notes.

standards that protect workers and small businesses in developing countries

3. Brandt Line = North-South Line

- a. Willy Brandt (1980)
- b. Divide of wealth according to north and south



### III. Gender Inequality

#### A. Gender Inequality Measures

1. Just because a country is developed, doesn't mean everyone experiences that
2. Gender Equity: the process of allocating resources, programs, and decision making to both males and females ...and addressing any imbalances in the benefits
3. Empowerment
  - a. Can women achieve economic and political power?
    - % of women in national legislature
    - % of women who finished high school
  - b. Literacy Rate: percentage of the population that can read and write
4. Labor Force:
  - a. What percentage of working citizens are women?
  - b. Not necessarily accurate, in many parts of the world women's work is not counted
5. Reproductive Health:
  - a. Why do women die so much more than men?
  - b. Maternal Mortality Ratio: # of women who die per 1,000 births
  - c. Adolescent Fertility Rate: # of births per 1,000 women between 15-19

**Summary:** Describe the relationship between economics and development using real examples.

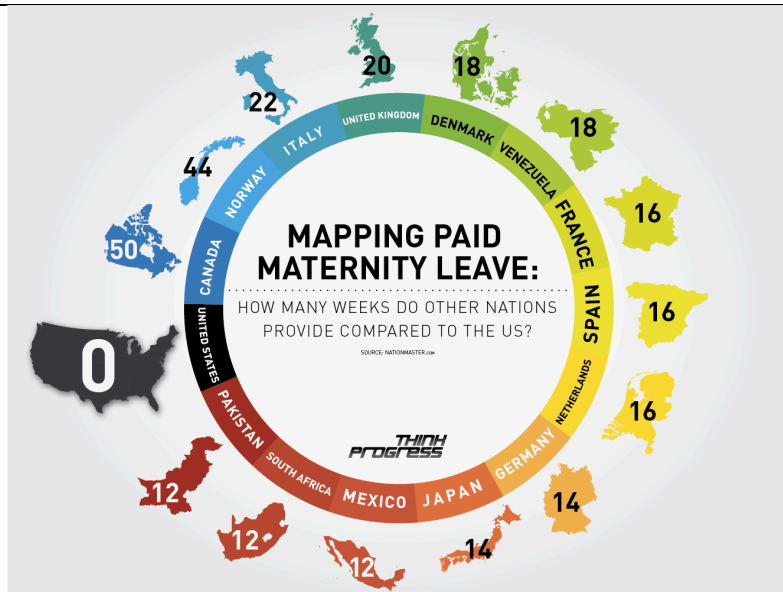
**Video:** Last Week Tonight, Wealth Inequality

**Bellwork:** What is one way we see gender equality in the US? What is one way we see gender inequality in the US?

**Video:** Inspire Her Mind (Verizon)

**Discuss:** 50% of Americans are women, but 20% of legislators are. Why aren't women able to achieve political equality in the USA??

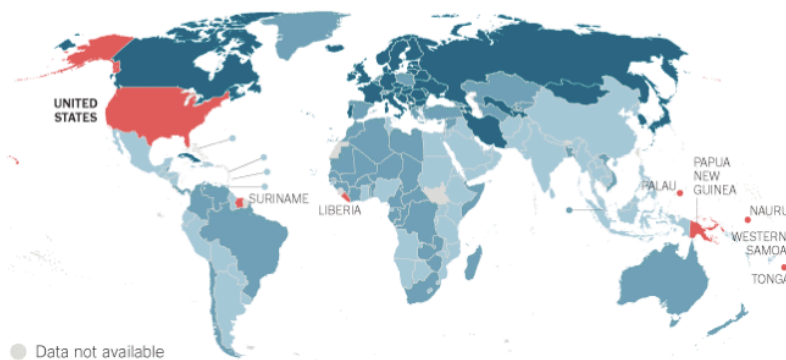
**Video:** Equality (World Bank)



### Paid Maternal Leave: Almost Everywhere

The United States is one of only eight countries, out of 188 that have known policies, without paid leave.

Countries with paid leave: ● 26 weeks or more ● 14-25 weeks ● Less than 14 weeks  
No paid leave: ●



6. UN Women: NGO to work towards gender equality and the empowerment of women internationally

a. Non-Governmental Organization: any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level

#### B. Dangers of Language

1. Language reflects and molds culture
2. It can be bad for EVERYONE
3. FEMINIST: Someone who advocates for equal political, economic, cultural, and social rights between men and women.

#### IV. Energy

##### A. Energy Demand

1. We get energy from raw materials: the basic material from which a product is made
  - a. Coal
    - the US has the largest reserves of coal in the world, and China has the second
  - b. Petroleum

**Video:** BuzzFeed, Maternity Leave

**Discuss:** Why don't we have maternity leave in the US? (Patriarchy isn't an acceptable answer) Why is it important?

Infographic: [Violence Against Women](#)

**Video:** Egypt PSA

**Video:** Like a Girl

**Video:** Dear Daddy

**Video:** The Mask You Live In

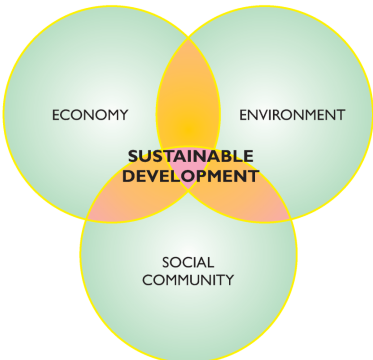
Optional response: Did you consider yourself a feminist before this lesson? Do you consider yourself a feminist now? Explain.

If not, why don't you want equality between the genders? What surprised you today? What made you uncomfortable or mad?

How do you see language affecting your view of gender in your life?

**Summary:** Describe the impact of gender equity on a developing country.

**Bellwork:** Where do you, as an individual, get your energy from? How do you use up your energy? Be specific.

<p>c. Natural Gas</p> <p>2. Demand for Energy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed countries consume half of all energy</li> <li>Why? Businesses, Homes, Transportation</li> <li>Inequality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most DEMAND is from MDC's (but LDC's have the reserves)</li> <li>- Distribution not equal across LDC's</li> <li>- THIS CAUSES INSTABILITY</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>B. Energy Supply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coal: Former tropical regions w/ a lot of plants (China, USA)</li> <li>Petroleum: From ocean residue (Russia, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela)</li> <li>Natural Gas: From ocean residue (Russia, USA)</li> <li>Our demand is outpacing our supply of energy (esp. as most countries become developed)</li> </ol> <p>Renewable vs. Nonrenewable energy</p> <p>C. MDC's Control LDC's</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neo-colonialism: the use of economic, political, or cultural to influence LDC's</li> <li>Economic Development: simple, low-income national economies grow into modern industrial economies</li> <li>Fair Trade Commerce where products are made in a way that protects workers and small businesses in developing countries</li> </ol> <p>D. Alternative Energy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nuclear Energy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A little material = a LOT of energy</li> <li>SUPER DANGEROUS and expensive</li> </ol> </li> <li>Renewable Energy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydroelectric Power: power that comes from the movement of water</li> <li>Biomass Fuel: fuel from biological stuff (plants, animal waste)</li> <li>Wind Power: energy from movement of air</li> <li>Solar Energy: energy that comes from the sun <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BUT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- solar cells are expensive</li> <li>- we need better batteries</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Sustainable Development: economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be good for economy, environment and the community</li> </ol> </li> </ol>  <p>The diagram is a Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top-left circle is labeled 'ECONOMY', the top-right circle is labeled 'ENVIRONMENT', and the bottom circle is labeled 'SOCIAL COMMUNITY'. The central area where all three circles overlap is shaded orange and labeled 'SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT'.</p>	<p><b>Discuss: What are some ways energy directly affects the global economy?</b></p> <p><b>Discuss: Although, fossil fuels are cheaper what are some ways alternative energy could benefit developing countries?</b></p> <p><b>Video: Nuclear Energy Explained</b></p> <p><b>Discuss: What should we do with radioactive waste? Is the manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons necessary? Why?</b></p> <p><b>Video: Economist – Solar Energy in Africa</b></p> <p><b>Summary: Identify the main sources of energy for LDC's and MDC's. Discuss the relationship between energy and development.</b></p>
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