

Knowledge organiser Global development topic one – Development, underdevelopment and global inequality		
<p>1 -Defining Development Development as the goal for achieving a desirable society Economic development – involves economic growth and a rise in living standards Social development – the everyday experiences and opportunities that people have e.g. education or health. The reduction or elimination of poverty – combining both the implementation of both economic and social development. Sen argues that development is about overcoming poverty because a minimum living standard is needed to take part in everyday life this means people can meet their potential.</p>	<p>2 –Measuring Development Economic development – GNI GNI is a misleading measure because – no social measure, only average, only official economy, nothing of side effects of development, is economic growth sustainable? Social development – uses education, health, democracy and gender equality. Combined measures of economic and social development – HDI, gender inequality index, happiness indices, Good country index. Poverty – income less than \$1 a day, MDG’s Evaluation of measures + measures can be useful for basic patterns - Different ways to measure so depends what you look for Statistics may be unavailable or unreliable Difficult to measure all aspects of development GNI doesn’t tell you about distribution of wealth.</p>	<p>3- Terminology First and Third world North and South West Majority and minority Undeveloped, underdeveloped, developing and developed countries. MEDC’s LEDC’s LLEDC’s Bottom Billion</p>
<p>4 – Modernisation theory Dominant theory on development over the last 50 years – suggests movement from traditional society to modern western capitalist values. Transformations include strong community bonds to individualism, religious beliefs to rational decision making, patriarchy to gender equality, high birth rates to low birth rates, rural to urban living, simple division of labour to complex division of labour and subsistence agriculture to commercial manufacturing Rostow saw 5 stages of economic growth – see diagram below.</p>	<p>5 – Neo liberalism Has replaced modernisation theory as the official approach to development in the 1980’s – sees obstacles to development as internal such as economic policies and institutions that limit the free market. Policies include – reducing the role of the state, privatisation, cutting government subsidies, cutting taxes, free trade, and trade is better than aid and integration into the global economy. Evaluation + sets clear policies for free market capitalist economies. -they don’t work, some countries made greater progress before neo lib. Policies. Often opens countries up for greater exploitation by TNC’s. Foreign investment rarely reaches poorest</p>	<p>6 – Dependency theory Developed in the 1970’s as a response to modernisation theory. Focus on external reasons for under development. View is taken from the poor countries of the ‘south as opposed to the wealthy northern countries of the north. It is a Neo Marxist view of development. Stages of dependency. Stage 1- Mercantile capitalism Stage 2- Colonialism Stage 3- Neo colonialism What prevents development? Developing countries in a different position – so cannot develop like developed countries. Spread of capitalism has led to greater underdevelopment. Neo colonialism has locked countries into a chain of dependency – this includes exploitation, inappropriate systems inherited from colonialism,</p>

Traditional Society
Limited technology; Static society

Preconditions for Take-off
Commercial exploitation of agriculture and extractive industry
Transition triggered by external influence, interests, or markets

Take-off
Development of a manufacturing sector
Installation of physical infrastructure (roads, railways etc) and emergence of social/political elite

Drive to Maturity
Development of wider industrial and commercial base
Investment in manufacturing exceeds 10 percent of national income; development of modern social, economic, and political institutions

High-mass Consumption
Exploitation of comparative advantages in international trade

Hoselitz said that developing countries also need to develop socially and culturally through urbanisation, education and the media.
Evaluation
+ Western standards and etc. growth aspirational for many. Rich countries continue to help poorer countries through development aid.
-distinction between modern and traditional questionable. Ethnocentric. Ignores downsides of modern society. Assumes LEDC's need western help. Assumes economic development is always best. Focuses on internal factors against external.

countries. Free trade disadvantages the [poorest countries].

7 – World Systems theory
Modified version of dependency theory based on Marxism. Focuses on external factors. By Wallerstein as a reaction to criticisms of dependency theory. Governments are now less important – TNC's more important and they override national boundaries. Accepts some the poorest countries are also able to develop. World is part of a unified capitalist system, the core, semi-periphery and the periphery – this system is dynamic i.e. wealth moves within in it as does a countries position.
Evaluation
+focuses on capitalism as a global system. Recognises that global capital and TNC's transcend national borders in search of profit. Recognises underdevelopment and dependency aren't permanent.
-same weaknesses as dependency theory.

dependency on conditional aid, political alliances that developed countries dominate, elite powers being bought off, power for TNC's and huge debt burdens.
How can development happen?
State led development, isolation or economic policies based around nationalism.
Evaluation
+ recognises historical issues for underdevelopment, recognises that developed countries cause underdevelopment of poorer countries and shifts focus from internal issues to external issues.
-doesn't recognise other causes of underdevelopment e.g. economic corruption. Doesn't provide practical solution, can be very pessimistic. Out of date as some former colonies are now very developed e.g. S. Korea. Ignores that colonialism may have brought some benefits and that rich countries still provide aid.

8 – Impasse development theory and post-development theory
No theory is able to fully explain development and underdevelopment – made worse by Growth of post-modern ideas. The emergence of post development theory i.e. is the western view really the most desirable form of development. There is a growing focus on globalisation. There is now a growth of environmentalism – is development sustainable.

9 – People centred development and environmentalism
This is about 'grassroots' development or a 'bottom up' approach. Features include – sustainability, community participation, social justice, meeting people's basic needs, and funding by NGO's and small scale projects.
Evaluation
+ Greatly improves the lives of people in local communities.
-favoured by neo liberals as it stops the state having to take responsibility. Small scale – so can't help whole countries.