

LESSON 8: FRAMEWORKS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Key Concepts

In this lesson we will focus on summarising what you need to know about:

- What factors affect development?
(Access to resources, energy, history, trade imbalances, population growth, education and training, natural resource limitations and environmental degradation).
- What economic models have been developed to account for the differences between the less and more economically developed countries?
(Free market models – Rostow’s Model; Core-periphery models; Sustainability models)
- What is sustainability and what factors impact on sustainability of economic development?
- What is community-based development?
(Development that occurs within a community)
- What approaches are being used in rural and urban development?

Terminology

Globalisation:	A process that leads to an integrated global economy and society.
Factor:	An element or cause that contributes to a result.
Model:	A representation of an aspect of the real world; a simplified or generalised version of reality.
Economy:	The system of production and distribution in a society; the economy is made up of four sectors, primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.
Core:	An area which has an economic advantage due to high levels of capital, infrastructure and employment opportunities. Most developed parts.
Core and Periphery Model:	A model that tries to explain where economic development takes place, using the concepts of core and periphery.
Free Market Model:	A model that tries to explain development based on the economy.
Periphery:	An area which lacks capital, infrastructure and employment opportunities. Less developed area.
Sustainable Development:	Any developments that will in the long term sustain themselves and not deplete the natural resources of the area.

Sustainable Development Model:	A model of development that aims to incorporate economic and social development without harming the environment.
Community Based Development Programme:	A programme designed to improve the quality of life within a specific community.
Diffusion:	Moving from an area of high concentration to areas of lower concentration.
Multiplier effect:	An increase in economic activity creates a ripple effect in the economy, resulting in increased consumption and increase in national income.

X-planation

Factors that Affect Development

Political Factors

History

- Colonisation led to the extraction of resources by developed countries.
- No laws govern the use/exploitation of resources.
- Large multinational companies and investors exploit natural resources, especially in developing countries.
- Labour is exploited and foreign expertise is used. Local labour is not skilled.

Social Factors

Population Growth

- The world's population is increasing at a rapid rate.
- This puts pressure on resources such as wood, water and soil.
- These resources are becoming depleted or degraded.

Education and Training

- An educated labour force is essential for transfer of technology from developed and developing countries.
- High illiteracy rates hamper educational progress in a country.

Economic Factors

Trade Imbalances

- Globalisation has made it easy for countries to trade and exchange goods.
- World Trade Organisation has introduced a free market trade system in an effort to attempt to integrate developing countries into the world's trading and economic systems.

- Developing countries often have to export to developed countries and suffer when orders for their goods are cut back.

Energy

- More than half the world's population does not have access to clean, cheap energy.
- The high use of biomass fuel in developing countries means a lack of energy for domestic use.
- This slows down development.
- Developed countries contribute to the world's rising CO₂ levels from the use of fossil fuels for energy production.

Natural Resources

Natural Resources

- Carrying capacity (the maximum population that resources in a given environment can support) is exceeded.
- Large populations put pressure on natural resources.

Environmental Degradation

- There is a lack of environmental education, government policy and effective pollution control.
- There is an objective of profit at all costs.

Access to resources

- There is an uneven distribution of the world's natural resources.
- Developed countries need more resources than developing countries.
- There is a lack of access to water, electricity and sanitation in many developing countries.
- Land ownership is prevented in some countries.
- There is a lack of opportunities in business owing to government policies.

Economic Models of Development

Rostow's Model

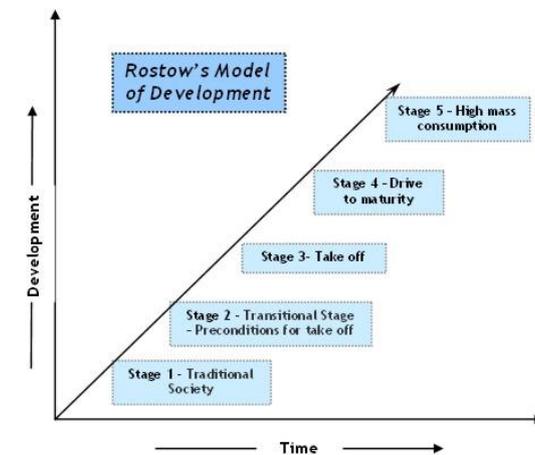
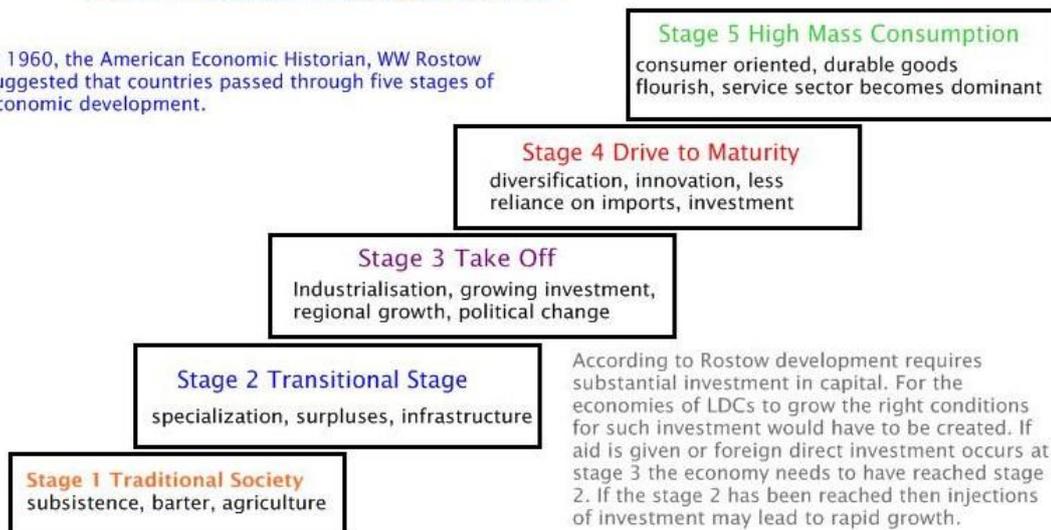


Figure 1: Rostow's Model of Development.

Rostow's Model - the Stages of Economic Development

<http://www.bized.co.uk/virtual/dc/copper/theory/th9.htm>

In 1960, the American Economic Historian, WW Rostow suggested that countries passed through five stages of economic development.



Rostow's model is a very modern model that has been purely based on economic development. Development took place over time as a result of free trade, industrialisation and exports. It includes five main stages:

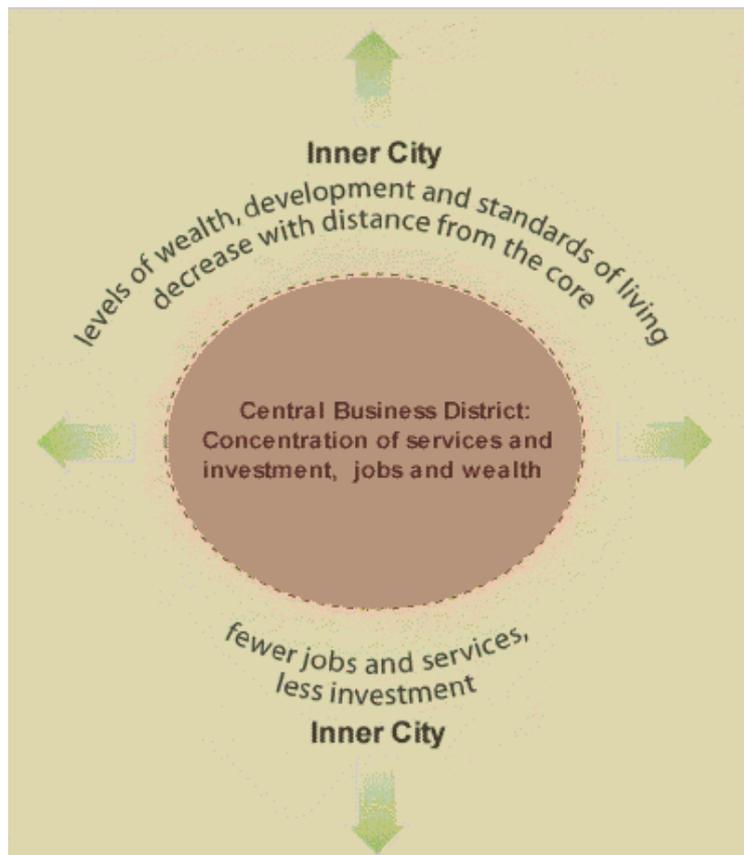
- Traditional society: All societies begin underdeveloped, focusing on subsistence agriculture, little technology and a balance between population and available resources.
- Preconditions for takeoff: Formal economy starts to grow, commercial agriculture, technology and infrastructure improve, export of natural resources.
- Takeoff: Industries develop, sustained economic growth, economy develops further
- Drive to maturity: economic growth spreads through country and industrialisation and urbanisation.

- High mass consumption: Highly developed, advanced industrial economy, tertiary sector grows.

Criticisms

- Model was mainly based on European countries with little relevance for developing countries.
- Many countries remained in stage 1 (traditional society) despite huge amounts of money and time.
- The focus is on economic growth only.

Core Periphery Model



Economic growth is mainly concentrated in the core. The periphery is dependent on the core. Over time development should spread from the core to the periphery and in this way the whole area becomes developed. The core periphery model can be applied at different scales, local and global.

Sustainable Development Models



Sustainability models are the newest type of development models. These models focus on economic, social and environmental elements of development. The emphasis is on well-being, justice, human resources and environmental sustainability. Sustainable development can only occur if there is a balance between the three components.

Community based development

Community based development programmes are designed to improve the quality of life within specific communities. They take into account local conditions, culture and history. By evolving the community in the planning, execution and ongoing maintenance of the programme, the people are more likely to buy into the idea.

Community based development can be divided into **rural** development and **urban** development.

X-ample Questions

Question 1

Complete the table below by filling in the missing spaces.

	Rostow's Model	Core Periphery Model	Sustainability Model
Main idea of how development takes place			
One strength of this model			
One weakness of this model			
Briefly apply the model to South Africa			

Question 2

Explain how education and training play an important role in the development of an economy. You should explain how having an educated and trained workforce might influence each of the other aspects of the economy. Those aspects include; access to resources, energy supplies, markets, environmental degradation, water and transport systems.

Question 3

Use the information in the table below to answer the questions.

	JAPAN	REPUBLIC OF CONGO
	GDP/capita: US\$39 865 HDI: 0.088 Gini: 24.9	GDP/capita: US\$4 100 HDI: 0,494 Gini: 47,3
Resources	Very few natural resources. However they have a highly skilled labour force and extremely high levels of technology.	Petroleum, timber, lead, zinc, copper, gold, magnesium, diamonds, natural gas, hydropower.
Trade	Japan imports (low-cost) raw materials, processes them, and turns them into other items (high-cost) that it then exports.	Exports: US\$ 9, 621 billion (petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cacao, coffee, diamonds) Imports: US\$ 3,186 million (machinery, vehicles,

		constructions materials, foodstuffs)
Education and Training	Average number of years at school: 15 Literacy rate: 99% Education expenditure: 3,6% of GDP	Average number of years at school: 10 Literacy rate: 83, 8% Education expenditure: 1,9% of GDP
Population growth:	It is currently experiencing a negative population growth rate.	Growth rate: 2,835%
Energy and environmental degradation	Demand for electricity is the fourth highest in the world. Negative environmental effects include air pollution, acid rain and decreased water quality.	Electricity consumption: 164 th in the world Environmental issues: deforestation, water pollution from raw sewage, air pollution from vehicles

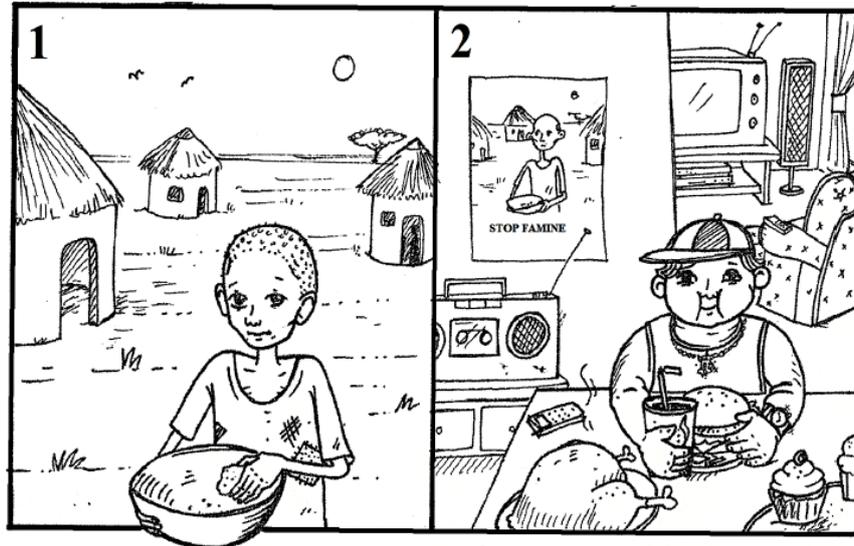
- 3.1 In which area does the Republic of Congo have an advantage over Japan?
- 3.2 What do the exports and imports of the Republic of Congo tell us about the level of industrialisation in this country?
- 3.3 What do the environmental issues experienced by the Republic of Congo tell us about its overall level of development?
- 3.4 How is Japan's economic success negatively impacting the environment?
- 3.5 Explain how the population growth rate in each country could become a negative factor of development.
- 3.6 What lessons could the Republic of Congo learn from Japan in order to increase its level of development?

X-ercise Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from November 2013, E.Cape, Paper 1, Question 3.2)

Study the cartoon below to answer the following questions.



- 1.1 What does the cartoon say about development across the world? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 Name ONE factor in the cartoon that influences development. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3 What form of development is represented by panel 1 and 2 of the cartoon respectively? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4 Which panel represents an economically more developed country and which one represents an economically less developed country? Support your answer by using geographically sound theory. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5 How does the development indicator 'access to food' differ in panel 1 and 2. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.6 With reference to Rostow's development model, indicate the phase represented by panel 1 and 2 of the cartoon respectively. (2 x 1) (2)

Solutions to X-ercise Questions

Question 1

(Adapted from November 2013, E.Cape, Paper 1, Question 3.2)

- 1.1 Development across the world is uneven.
- 1.2 Access to food resources
- 1.3 Panel 1: social development
Panel 2: economic development
- 1.4 Panel 1: economically less developed
Panel 2: economically more developed

Economically more developed countries have economic wealth and strong economies
The social well-being is good and people have access to housing, services, education, food, health care and employment opportunities

Economically less developed countries are poor and do not have strong economies √
Access to housing, education, food, health care, etc. are limited. √

- 1.5 Panel 1: limited access to food
Panel 2: access to food
- 1.6 Panel 1: the traditional society
Panel 2: mass production