

Our Unequal World

The North/South Divide.



The North-South Gap

- **20% of the world's population controls nearly 85% of the total wealth of the world**
- **The richest countries are in the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere (plus Australia and New Zealand)**
- **The Poorest 20 per cent of people in the world are concentrated in the southern hemisphere.**

The North-South Gap

North – South Gap: The spatial pattern of wealth among the nations of the world



Developed and Developing Countries

Fig 13.2 The developed and the developing world



Some countries are developing faster than others. Many Asian countries are quickly developing while many African countries are slowly developing.

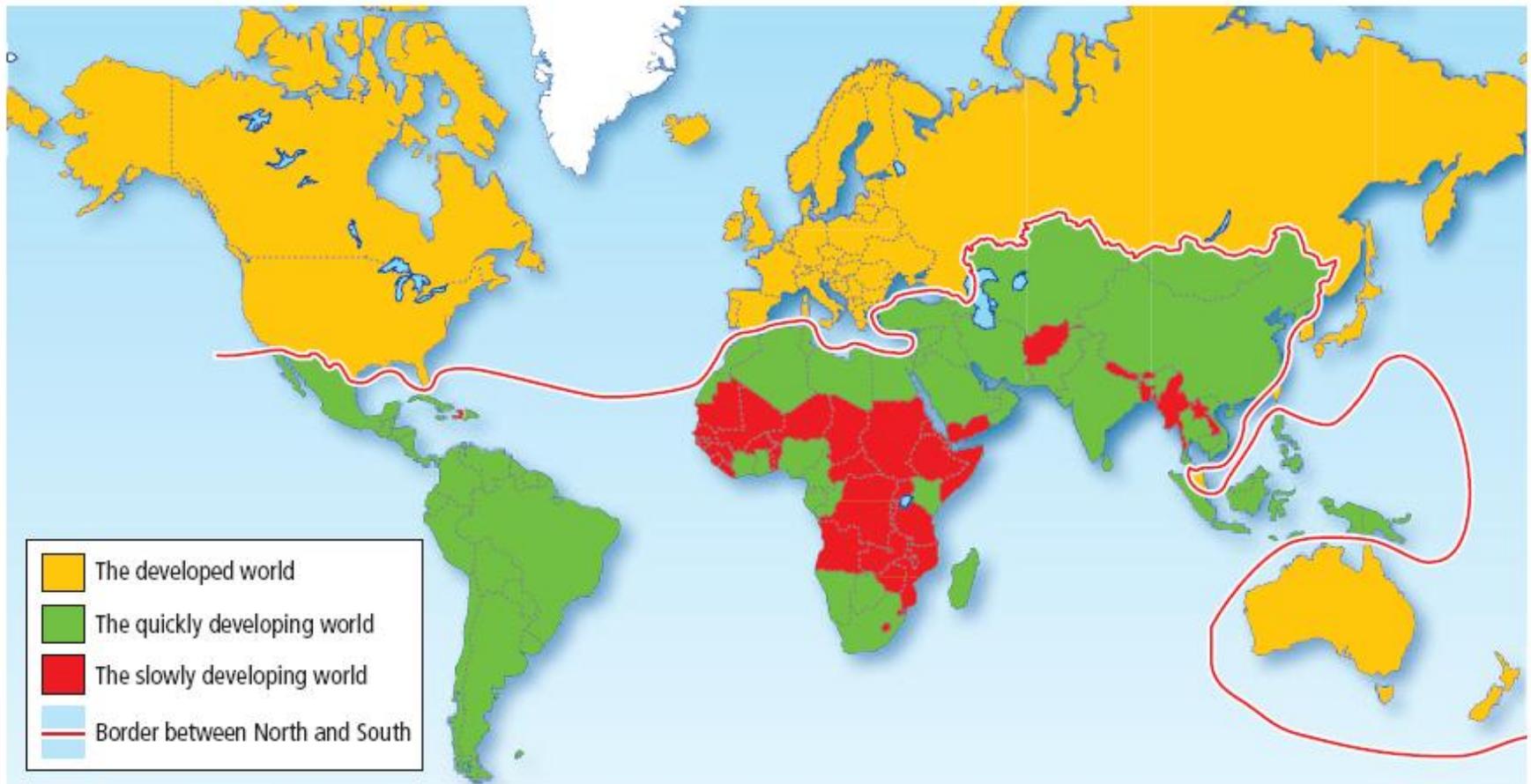


Fig 14.1 The developed world, the quickly developing world and the slowly developing world. Most of the slowly developing countries are in Africa

Inequality

The Sydney Morning Herald
EXTENT OF CRISIS REVEALED
20,000 die each day

Matt Wade

Extreme poverty claimed more than 20,000 lives yesterday with common illnesses, including chest infections and diarrhoea, accounting for a third of the victims. Another 20,000 people are expected to die from treatable illnesses today - and again tomorrow.

The three biggest killers - acute watery diarrhoea, chest infections and malnutrition - took nearly 14,000 lives, the majority of them children under the age of five.

More than 6,000 of the deaths yesterday were in just four African countries: Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Prissy O'Connor, 35, an Australian aid worker in Ethiopia with Medicines Sans Frontières, said her biggest frustration was the lack of affordable medicines to treat illnesses such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and kala-azar - a parasitic disease that can be fatal if left untreated.

"Kala-azar and malaria are curable, HIV/AIDS is treatable, yet the majority of Ethiopians do not have access to basic health care or life-saving drugs so they die," she told the Herald.

About 250 million people - 11 times the population of Australia - have died from poverty-related causes since 1990.

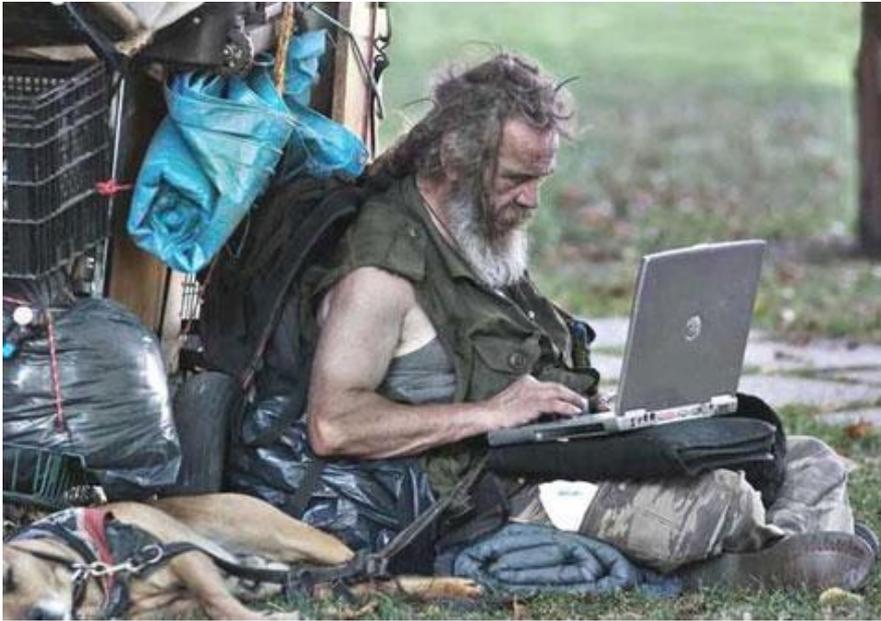
Leaders from the world's eight wealthiest countries - the G8 - will discuss increased aid spending at a meeting in Scotland next week.

The group is under pressure to provide more meaningful assistance, especially for Africa.

The catastrophe is expected to continue...

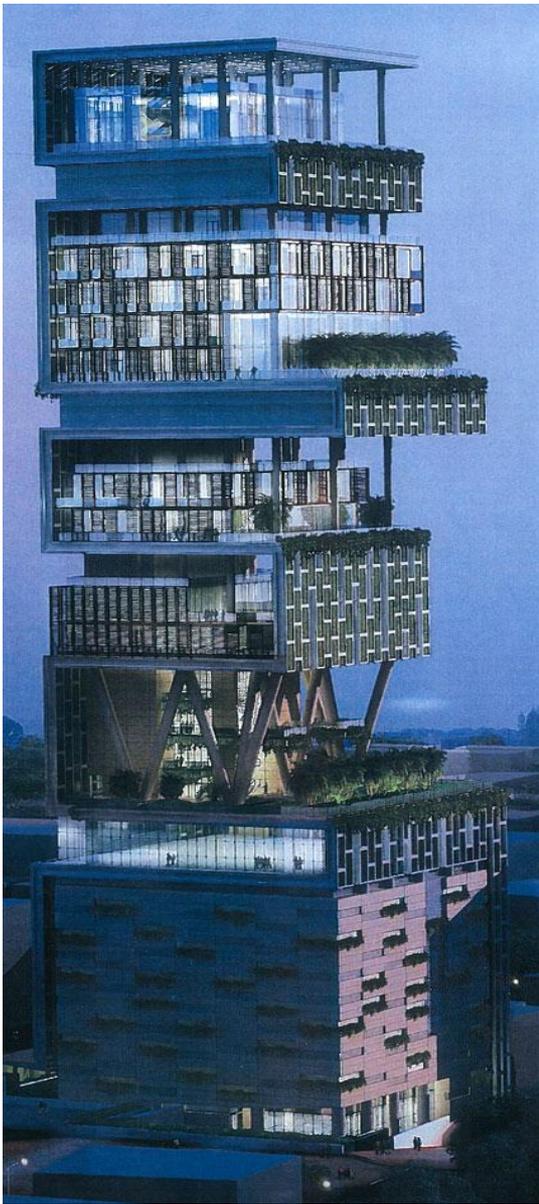


Inequality



Inequality





Same city, different life....

Mukesh Ambani, the fifth richest man in the world, is building a 550-foot-tall, 27 story skyscraper as his family's private home in Mumbai, India.

Inequality



House for sale \$5 M

House wanted...



Inequality



Inequality



Inequality



Inequality



State of the South

- Basic human needs
- World hunger
- Rural and urban populations
- Women in development
- Migration and refugees

Classifying Countries

Developed Country

Rich

North

Industrial

Good roads & transportation

High Energy Consumption

Oil, coal, nuclear

Good health care

Clean Water systems

Easy access to education

Developing Country

Poor

South

Agricultural

Poor roads & transportation

Low Energy use

Wood, wind, animal, human

Disease and Famine

Polluted or little water

Unaffordable or unavailable education

Classifying Countries

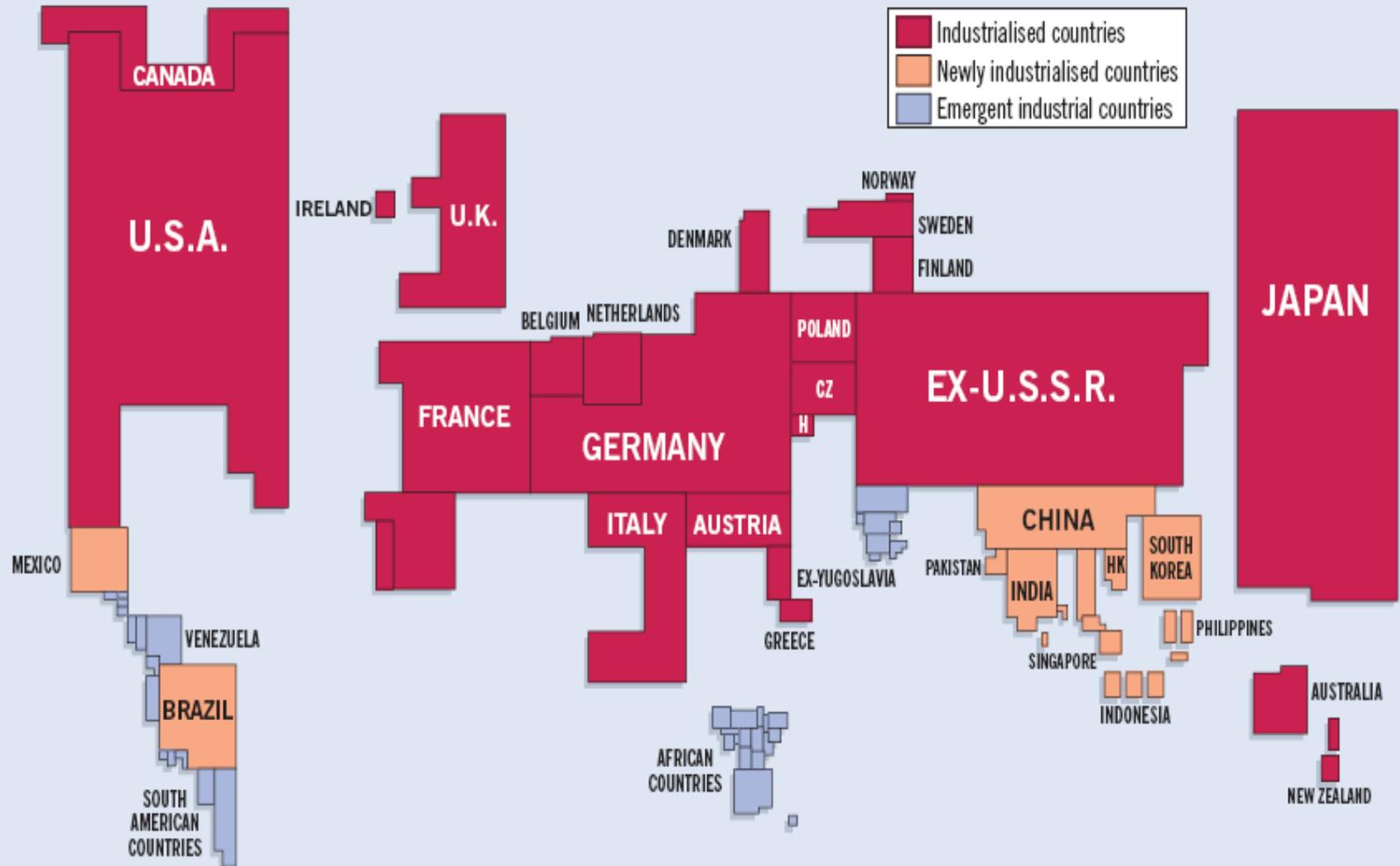
- Today, the most common way of categorizing countries is to refer to them as more developed countries (MDCs), less developed countries (LDCs) or as least developed countries (LLDCs).

- **MDC: (More Developed Country)** A country that is industrialized, democratic, and where people have a high standard of living.
- **LDC (Less Developed Country)** has little industrial development, less wealth, and high population growth.
- **LLDC (Least Developed Country)** very low per capita income, low literacy rates, and most people live traditional or agricultural lifestyles.

Developed and Developing Countries

Fig 11.20

World industrialisation



What does the cartoon tell us about the type of work people do in the different types of countries?

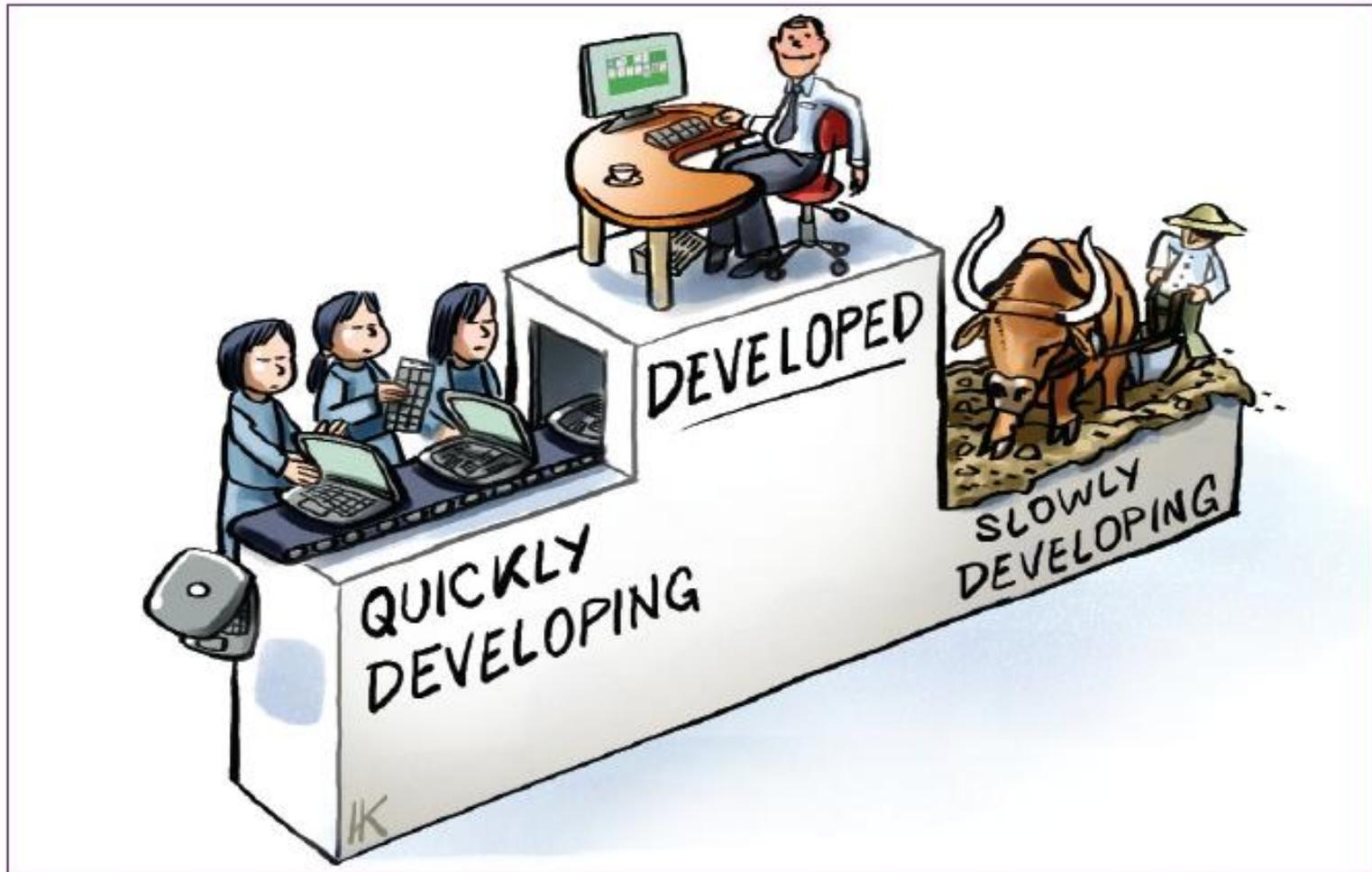
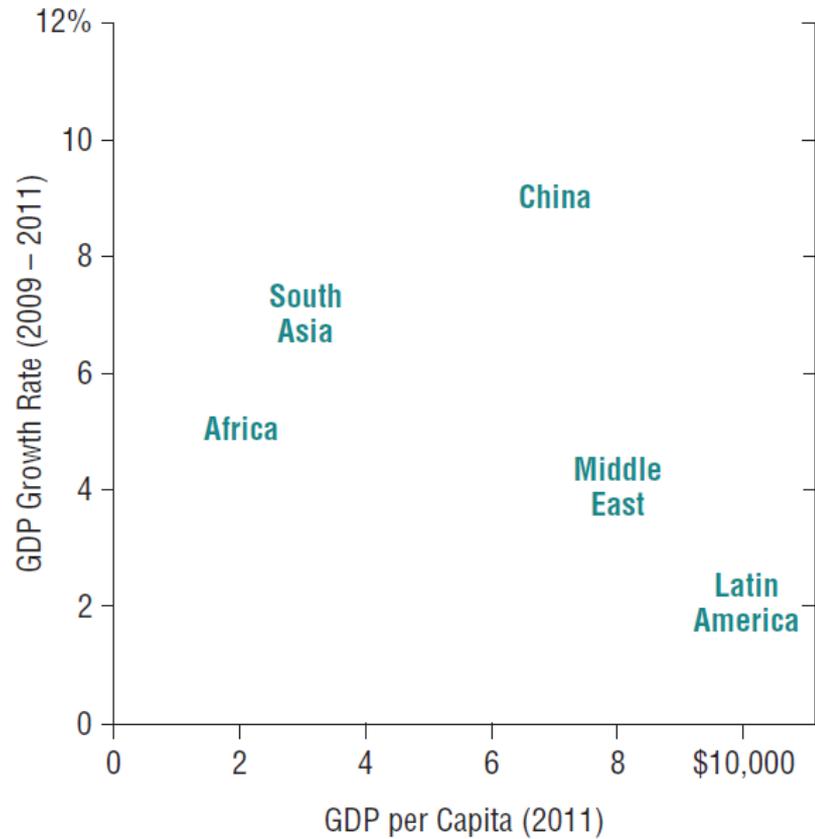


Fig 14.2 Why is the developed world represented by an office worker?

FIGURE 12.1 Income Level and Growth Rate by World Region



Note: For the global North overall, GDP per capita is \$30,000.

Source: World Bank.

The Gap between Rich and Poor

Inequality in Income

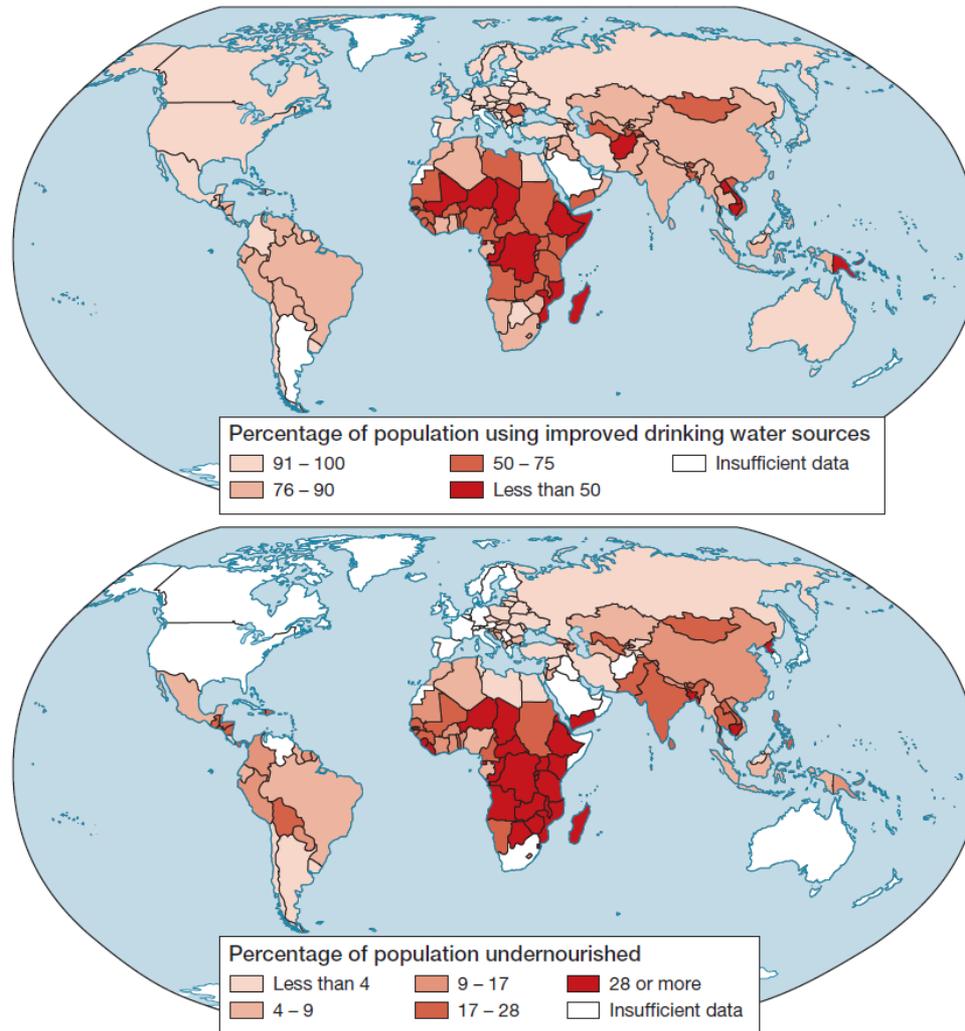
<u>Country</u>	<u>GNP per person US\$</u>
Switzerland	\$38,140
USA	\$34,100
Brazil	\$3,580
Turkey	\$3,100
Bangladesh	\$370
Ethiopia	\$100

Q. In which country would you prefer to live? Why?

Basic Human Needs

- Food & Safe water
- Shelter
- Literacy
- Children
- Health care
- Life Expectancy
- War is a leading obstacle to provision of basic needs
- Impact of natural disasters

FIGURE 12.3 Rates of Access to Water and Food, 2005



Source: United Nations.

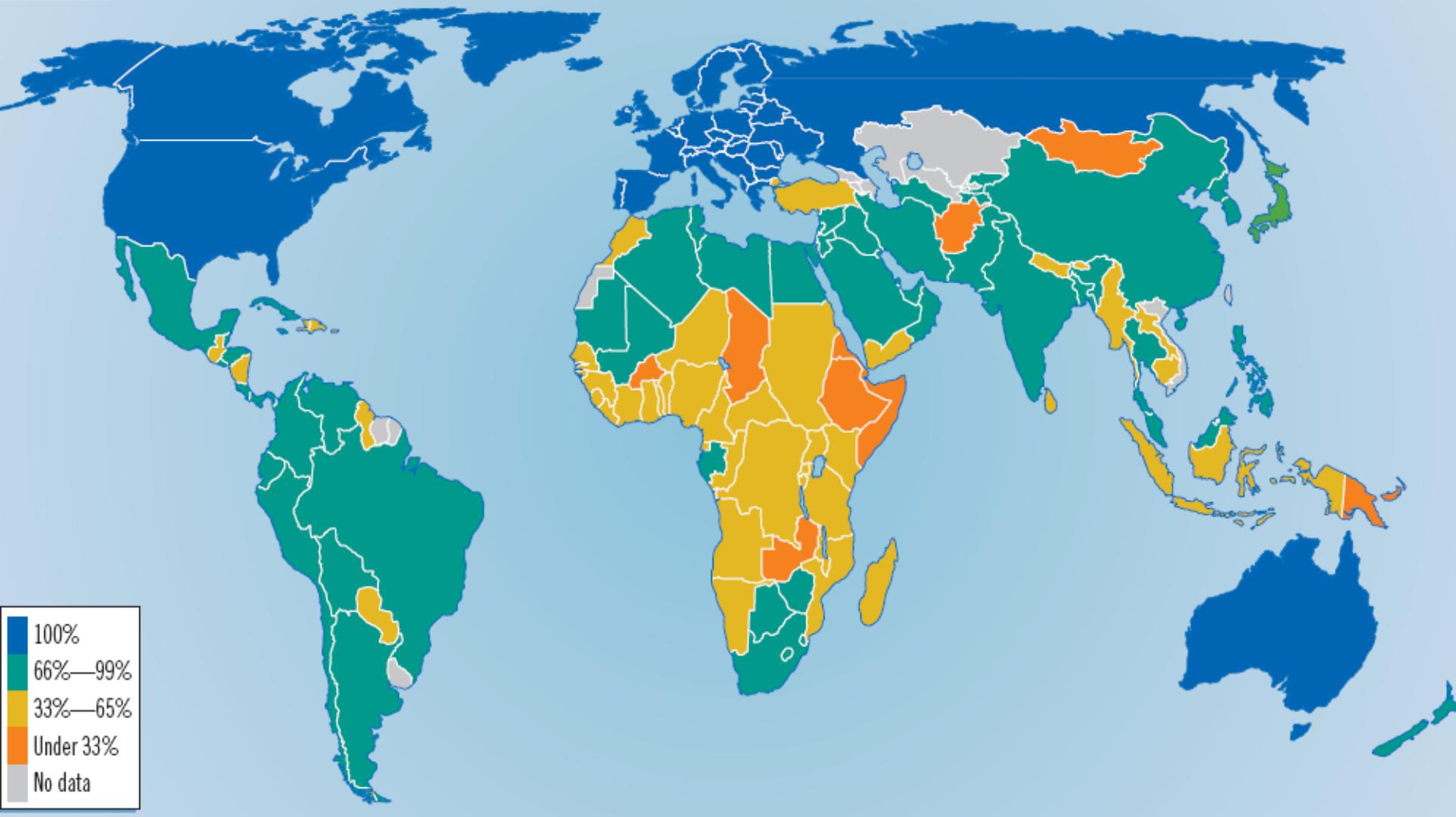
TABLE 12.1 Who's Hungry?
 Chronically Undernourished People by Region, c. 2012

Region	Number (millions)	Percentage of Population	20 Years Earlier
South Asia	300	18%	27%
Southeast Asia	65	11%	30%
China	160	11%	21%
Africa	230	27%	33%
Latin America	50	8%	15%
Middle East	30	10%	6%
Developing World	835	15%	23%

Notes: Data are from 2010–2012 and 1990–1992. Chronic undernourishment means failing to consume enough food on average over a year to maintain body weight and support light activity.

Source: Based on Food and Agriculture Organization, *The State of food Inequality in the World*, 2012, FAO, 2011, pp 44–47.

Fig 10.3 The percentage of people with access to safe drinking water



Q. How does access to safe drinking water influence life expectancy?

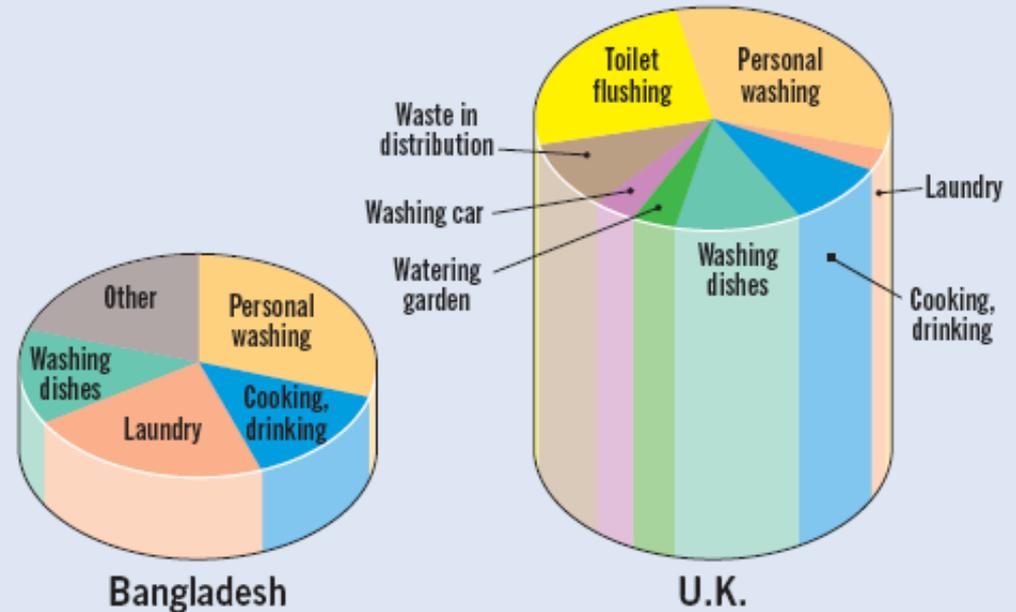
Q. Name 5 countries where less than 65% of people can access safe drinking water.

Water Use and Wealth

- People who live in wealthy countries use much more water than people who live in poor countries.
- Q. Why do you think this is?
- Q. In Ireland we do not have to pay for the water we use at home. Is this a good thing?

Fig 10.4

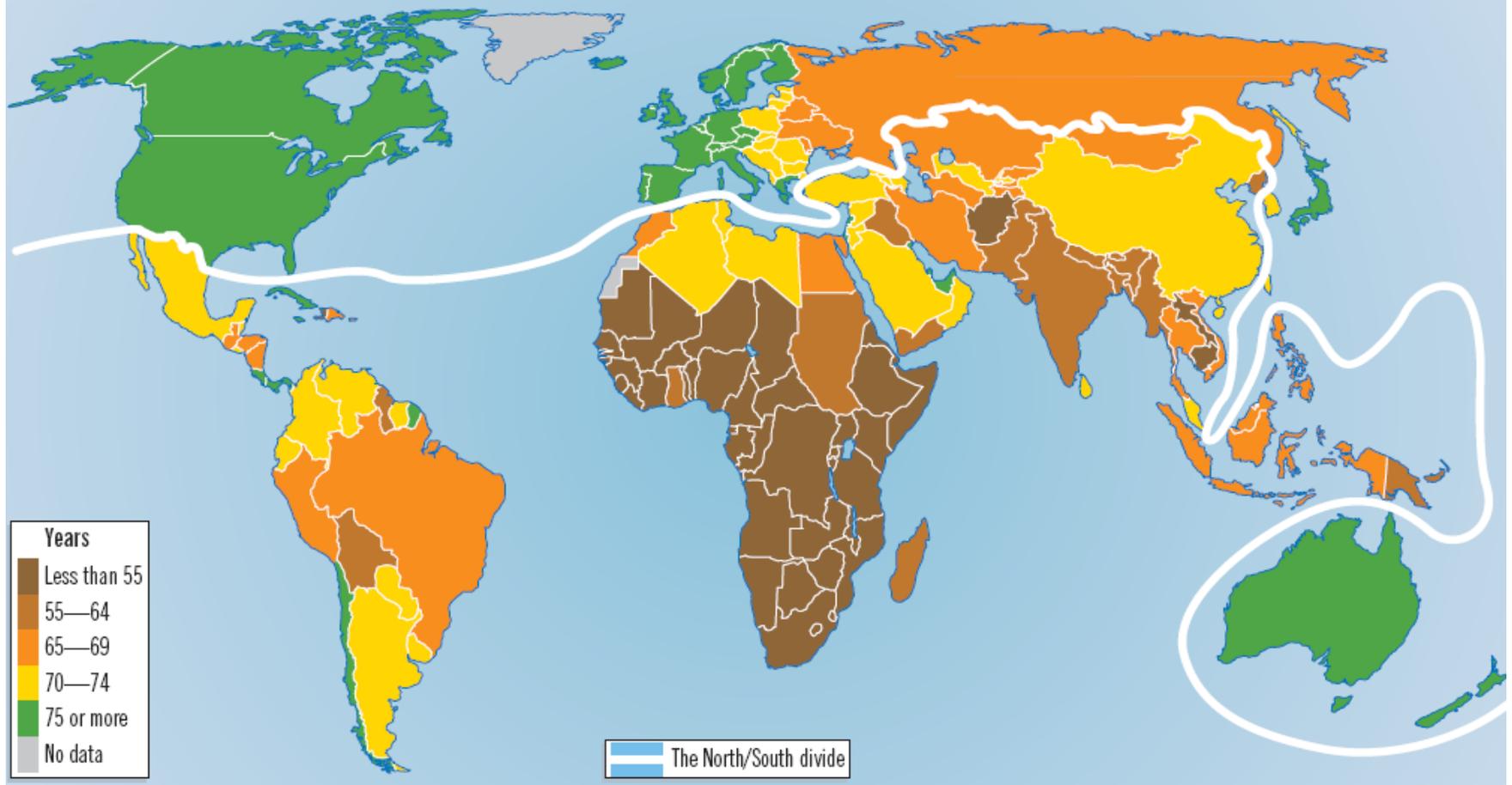
UK and Bangladesh water usage. The British city dweller uses 185 litres of water from the mains every day. The Bangladeshi rural dweller uses 45 litres of water from the well every day.



Our Unequal World – Life Expectancy

Fig 7.35

Life expectancy shows significant variations between North and South.



Q. Why is life expectancy different in developing countries compared to developed countries?

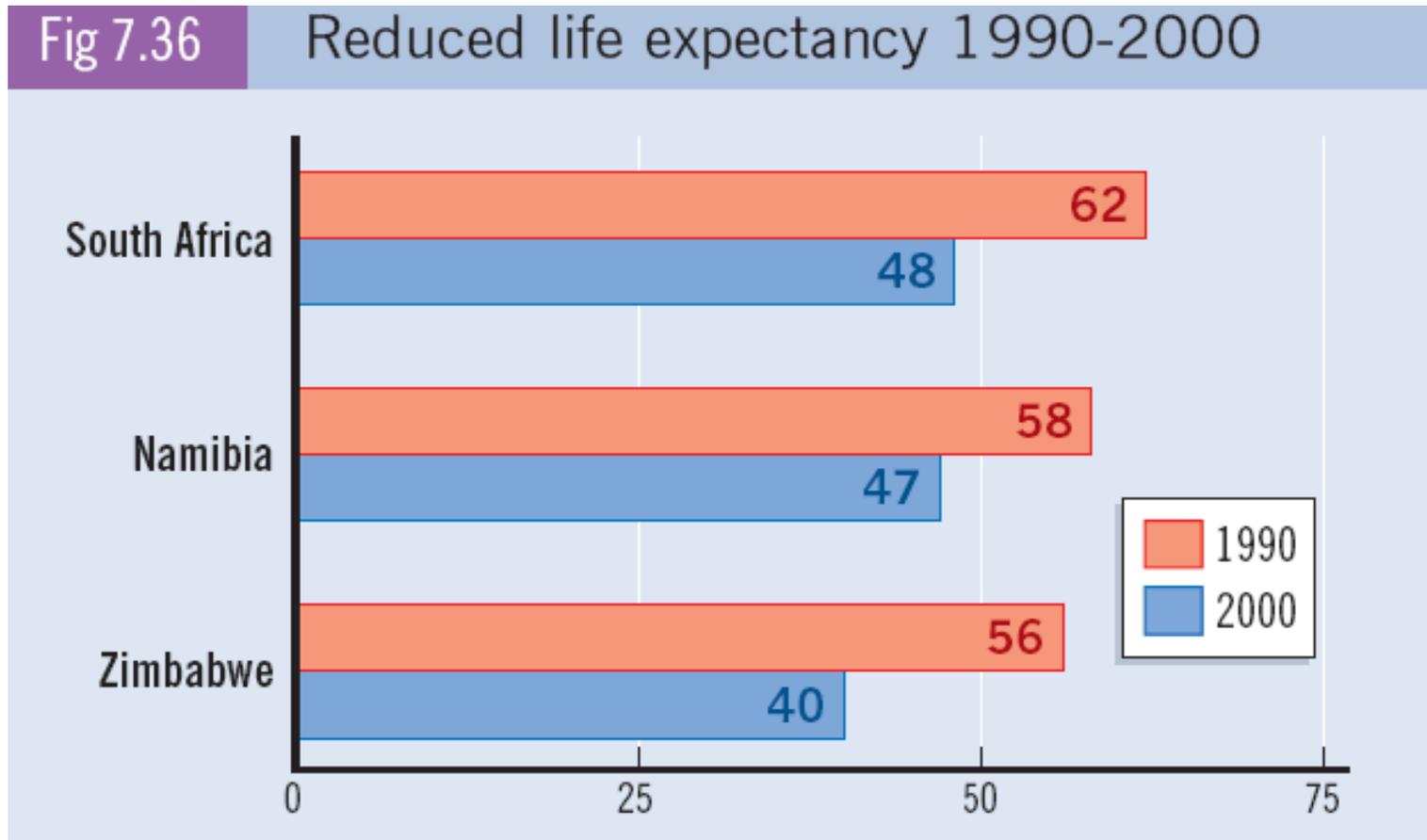
Life Expectancy

- Kenya – 47 years
- Japan – 80.7 years
- Ireland – 76 years
- Somalia – 48 years
- China – 70 years
- Egypt – 67 years
- Mali – 42 years

Q. In which country would you prefer to live? Why?

Q. Why do you think people in countries like Japan and Ireland have a longer life expectancy than people in Mali and Kenya?

In some countries the problem is getting worse...



Q. Can you think of any reasons why the life expectancy of people in these countries has decreased?

Our Unequal World – Infant Mortality

- Infant Mortality Rates means the number of children dying before aged 1 year.
- Ireland – 6 babies / 1000.
- Mali – 100 babies / 1000.
- Somalia – 117 babies / 1000.

Q. Why do you think more babies are dying in these poor countries?

Fig 7.34

Infant mortality rates for the year 2000. Babies born in poor countries are much more at risk than babies in middle- and high-income countries.

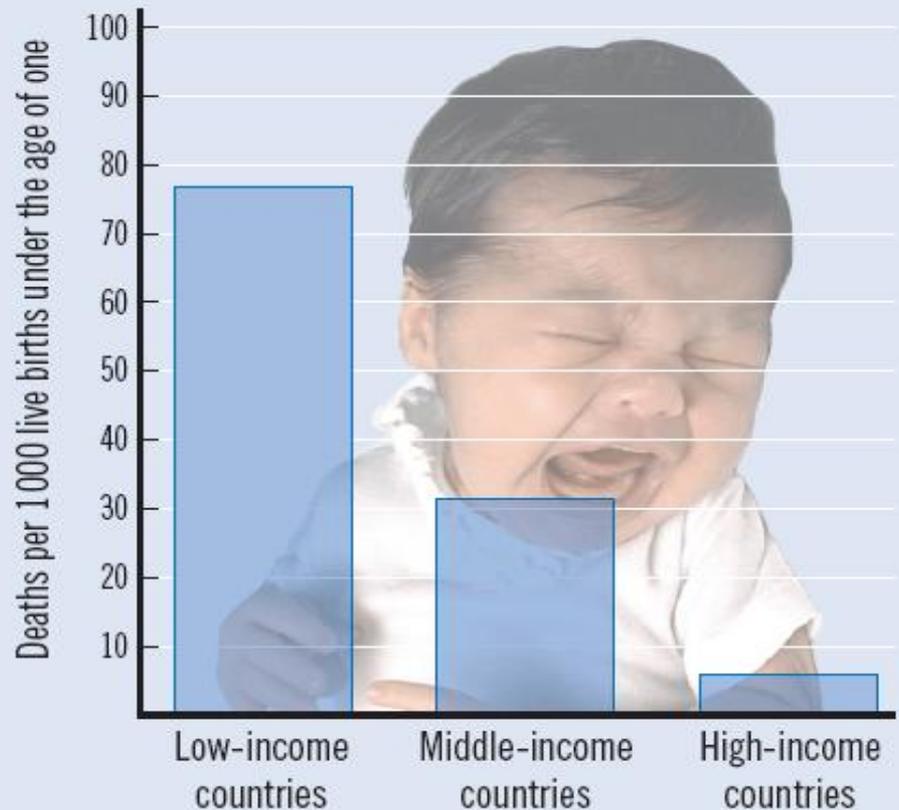
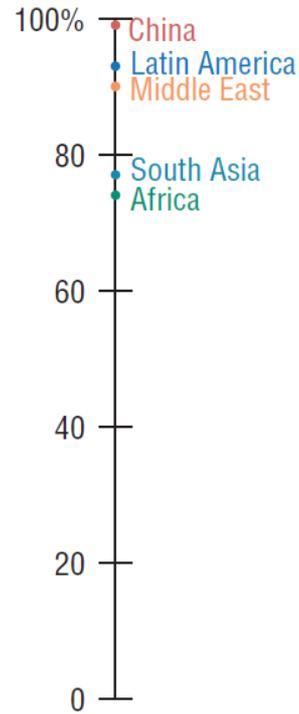
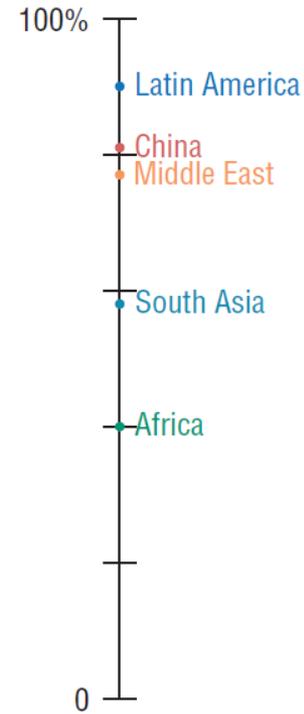


FIGURE 12.2 Basic Needs Indicators by Region (2011)

Measles Immunization Rate



Secondary-School Enrollments



Data Source: World Bank. Regions do not exactly match those used elsewhere in this book.

Source: World Bank.

War and Natural Disaster

- Wars and disasters regularly displace millions of people from their homes, as they seek safety and survival by fleeing.
- Not infrequently, they show up at an international border seeking to cross and find refuge on the other side.
- A state that lets them in incurs costs in doing so.

There are 3 main reasons why our world is so unequal today ?

Colonialism



Fig 14.5 When colonists conquered territory, the native people were barred from their lands. Native people became poor immediately

Trade

Fig 13.5

Most African countries are very heavily dependent on one export. The price of these products can either rise or fall.



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2002

Exports – Cash Crops

Fig 13.7 The top ten coffee-producing countries in the world



Q. List 5 countries that grow coffee.

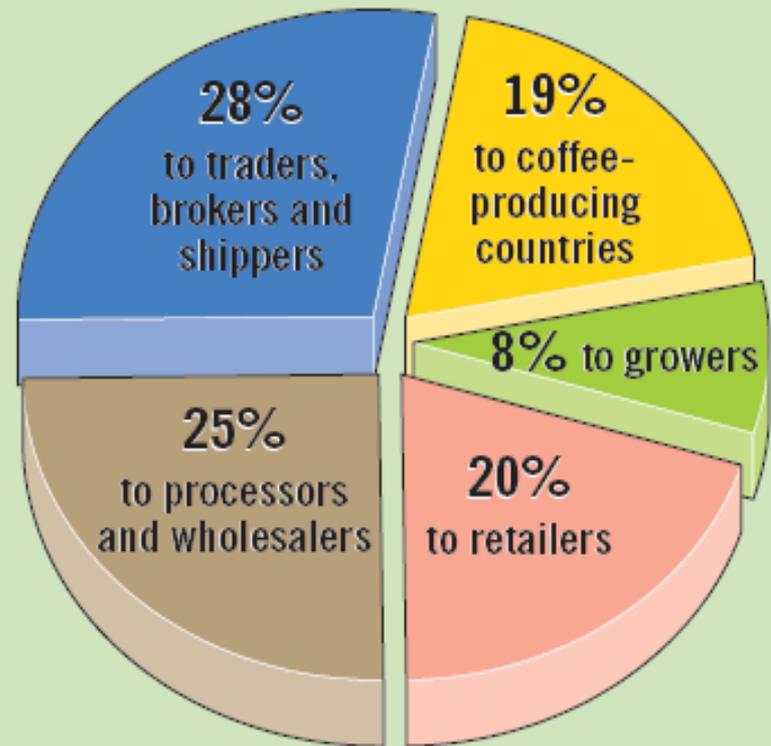
Q. Why do these countries sell their coffee cheaply to the rich countries, instead of making coffee themselves and selling it for a high price?

Cash Crops – Who Benefits?

- Q. Who gets the highest % of money when the coffee is eventually sold in the supermarket?
- Q. Who gets the least?
- Q. Is this fair?
- Q. Explain some things that could be done to make things more equal.
- Q. Why do the growers not make the coffee themselves and sell it for a high price?

Fig 13.9

Coffee – how the money is divided. The producer countries get very little of the money from the world coffee trade.



Protectionism – Trade Tariffs

Fig 13.8

Protectionism keeps the South poor, because many processed goods are unable to penetrate markets in the North.



Q. What is a tariff?

Q. Why do rich countries have tariffs?

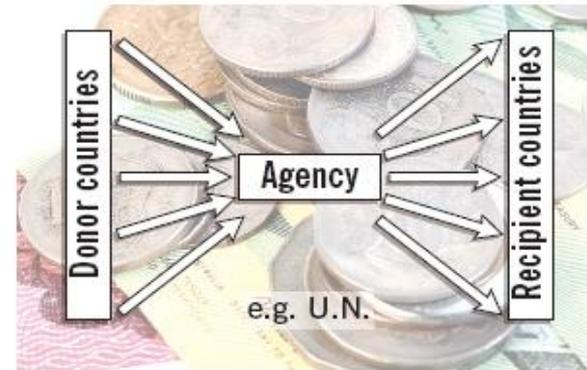
Q. What message is being given in the cartoon above?

Types of Aid

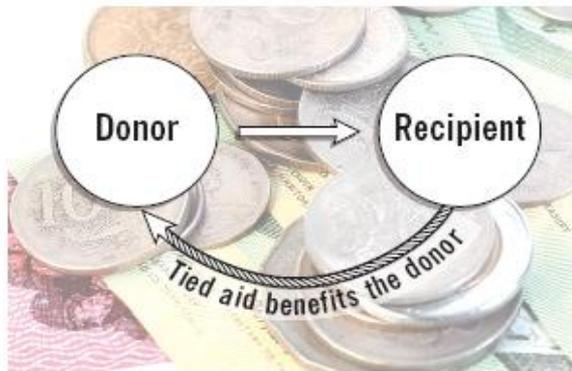
Fig 13.10 The major types of aid



Bilateral Aid: Aid from one country to another



Multilateral Aid: Many wealthy countries donate money to an agency. This agency then distributes it to countries in need.



Tied Aid: Wealthy countries give aid to countries in need, but with strings attached.



Emergency Aid: Aid from donor countries to countries in crisis

Which type of Aid is the best?

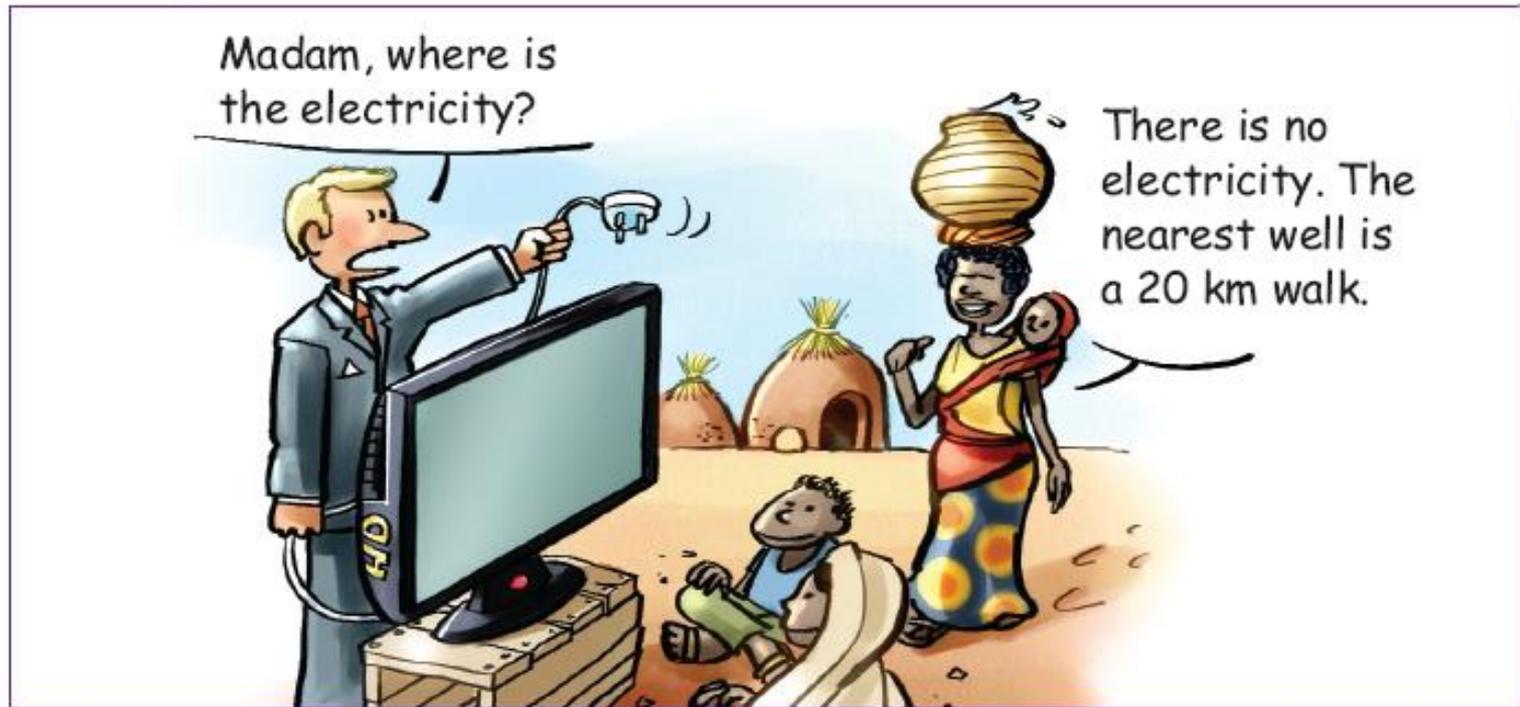


Fig 14.13 Sometimes the North gives the wrong type of aid

Factors Affecting Economic Development

- Climate
 - Rapid Population Growth
 - War
 - Expenditure on Weapons
-
- We will now examine how these factors have affected economic development in Sudan,

Fig 13.15

Sudan is Africa's largest country.



Something to think about?

- Consider what your life would be like if you were born in another part of the world?
- How would your daily routine compare to someone living in a “have not” country?
- What types of things do we rely and use on a daily basis?
- Are these necessities or luxuries?

