

## How are global patterns of development identified?

How is economic and social development measured and what are the global patterns?

Today development is measured using the **HDI (Human Development Index)**. The HDI is worked out by putting together 3 important pieces of information:

- **Life expectancy**
- **Literacy**
- **Real GDP** (Gross Domestic Product - is how much money is earned) - real GDP looks at that compared to how much it would buy - against a typical basket of food.

In the past development was usually measured using just one simple measure such as **GDP per capita** (how much money is earned per person in US\$ per year) **life expectancy** or **infant mortality** (number of children dying per year per 100 live births).

The global pattern of development has not changed much since 1986 when the Brandt report first published a world map which divided the world into a rich **NORTH** and a poor **SOUTH**.

- The line which was drawn on the map is called the **Brandt line**.
- The countries in the poor south have changed relative to each other - most countries in **South America** and **South Asia** have improved relative to most countries in **Africa**.
- Countries in South America and South Asia have benefitted from increased trade because of **globalisation**.
- Many countries in **Africa** have stayed the same (not developed) and some have even gone backwards.
- Often countries in Africa have not developed because of **drought, debt, war, bad government** or **diseases** such as HIV/AIDS.

What are the regional patterns of economic and/or social development in one LEDC?

In **Uganda** there are big differences in development between the **Central Region** around the capital city **Kampala** and the rest of the country.

- Central region is more developed.
- Central region has a HDI of 0.650 (middle income country between 0.5-0.8).
- The Central region would be described as the **core** region.
- Mbale is in the East of Uganda.
- The East of Uganda has an average HDI below 0.5 (low income country).

- Moroto district in the North-East has a HDI of 0.216 (lower than the HDI of Niger - the least developed country which has a HDI of 0.34).
- The East of Uganda is an example of a **peripheral** region.

Economic Characteristics	
Core Region	Peripheral Region
More paid jobs	Subsistence farming
More taxes collected	Less taxes collected
More spent on schools etc.	Less spent on schools etc.
Investment from banks	Lack of investment

Social Characteristics	
Core Region	Peripheral Region
Better schools	Worse schools
Better Healthcare	Worse healthcare
Better housing	Worse housing
Security	War/fighting
Many opportunities	Few opportunities

## What progress is being made towards achieving the Millennium Development goals?

What are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and how are governments and non-governmental organisations addressing them?

The MDG's were 8 targets set in the year 2000 to halve global poverty by 2015; they are:

- MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.
- MDG 2: Universal Primary Education.
- MDG 3: Improve Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
- MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality
- MDG 5: Improve Maternal Mortality
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- MDG 8: Global Partnership for Development

You need to know at least **two** MDG's in detail:

### MDG 4 - Reducing Child Mortality:

- Feeding programmes - e.g. in schools
- Vaccination/healthcare programmes
- Education of children and parents
- Providing ARV gel during birth

- Clean water
- Sanitation/latrines

Many aspects of MDG 4 overlap with **MDG 6** - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:

- Vaccination programmes
- Free HIV testing
- Education campaigns
- Provide condoms
- Provide ARV gel during birth
- Provide free ARV drugs
- Malaria nets
- Free malaria drugs and testing
- Drain swamps to get rid of mosquitoes
- Free testing and drugs for T.B.
- Develop cheaper treatments for drug resistant T.B.

What progress is being made by sub-Saharan African countries towards the MDGs?

- Some countries where there has been stability good government such as Uganda have made **good** progress.
- This is mainly because **aid** from international donors has been tied to progress in MFG's - no progress = no aid.
- In countries suffering from **war** and bad government such as the D.R. of Congo there has been little or no progress.
- Uganda is on track to achieve MDG's 1, 3, 6, 7 & 8 and probably 2. Uganda is making progress on 4 & 5 but will probably not make the target.

What progress is being made by South Asian countries towards the MDGs?

- South Asian countries with stable government such as India have made much **worse** progress than comparable Sub-Saharan countries such as Uganda.
- These countries have benefitted more from **globalisation** and have much more money.
- The development has not been spread **fairly** to help the poorest who are not benefitting.
- India has not provided enough evidence to judge MDG's 6, 7 & 8 and is currently **off** track to achieve 1 - 5!
- **42%** of households without latrines globally are in India
- Indian children make up **one-third** of the world's malnourished children - every second young child in India is malnourished.
- Only 4 out of 10 girls who enrol complete eight years of schooling.