• To achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all
• To achieve universal primary education (reached 90% in 2010 from 82% in 1999)
• To promote gender equality and to empower women (equality in primary education but violence against women continues to undermine efforts to reach all goals)
• To reduce child mortality
• To improve maternal and reproductive health
• To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (number of new HIV infections per 100 adults declined by 44% between 2011 and 2012)
• To ensure environmental sustainability
• To develop a global partnership for development
• Between 1990 and 2004 the proportion of people in developing countries that were living below a dollar a day fell from 31.6% to 19.2% however inequalities between and within countries were increasing

**Western influence on definitions and perceptions of development**

- Development is influenced by western, industrial, capitalist and patriarchal views because it is;
  - Ethnocentric
  - Sees western industrialisation as perfect and it ignores its own problems such as poverty and pollution
  - Has a negative view of cultural values of developing countries e.g. extended families
  - Applies a blanket approach to developing countries and ignores diversity between and within them
  - Asian tiger economies do appear to have successfully followed the western development model

**Alternative models of development / progress**

- Those rooted in the religious beliefs of the developing world e.g. Islam
- Those who see liberation from the West as the main way of development
- Rejection of western style democracy and economics e.g. socialist countries like Cuba

**Theories of development - Modernisation theory**

**Modernisation theory**

- Cold war theory, counted development as turning towards a capitalist structure
- After 1947 USA launched the Marshal plan to rebuild western Europe and keep them aligned with the West and not Russia - offered the third world a way out of poverty if they adopted western ways
- **Rostow** was a pioneer of this

**What prevents development?**

- **The wrong values** - they don’t have deferred gratification and a lack of people with entrepreneurial skills
- **Lack of institutions** - these countries lack banks and institutions which are built to gain economic growth
- **Poverty**
Key ideas in Dependency theory

- Rejects the modernisation theory - problems are imposed on the Third World not in them
- Capitalism is based on exploitation
- The reason these places are poor and under-developed is because of the structure of exploitation, capitalism and world trade. Modernisation tends to forget the historic experience of the Third World
- The rich countries benefit from the under-developed ones, by the means of cheap labour and raw materials
- Want nationalism and self-reliance from under-developed countries, not reliance on aid

What is under development?

- Developed countries have made and are keeping poorer countries poor and under-developed
- Ha Joon Chang (2003) - ‘kicking the ladder away’
- Chain of dependency from the rich core states and the poor satellite states dependent on them
- Metropolis = the centre of economic activity, profiting from an exploitative relationship with satellites
- Satellites = deformed and dependent economies of undeveloped
- Modernisation says that development is an evolutionary cultural process, but poor people cannot do this because they have been stripped bare

How did we get to such inequalities?

- Modernisation push the idea of taking up western ways to become developed but it doesn't work like that - modernisation theorists forget their own history as the West was not formed from nothing
- Frank (1966) - The America’s did not go from under-developed to developed, it went from undeveloped to developing to developed
- World traced on time line in three stages:
  - Mercantile Capitalism - Europeans trading goods all over world and selling them back in Europe for more money than they’re worth and started forcing traders into free trade - because Europeans so profit thirsty they destroyed complex and stable societies
  - Colonialism - Europeans killed many and decided to take direct control on lands rather that just violently trade with them - these places exploited for cheap goods and local industry destroyed so it wouldn't become competition - everything turned into money so that workers could pay taxes = led to a legacy of exploitation and lasting benefits for the West
  - Neo-colonialism - in the end Europe stopped holding direct control over colonies but instead just controlled their economy indirectly through giving them a market to sell their ridiculously under priced produce

The Legacy of Colonialism - how it affects under-developed countries

- Dependency theorists say that history of these developing countries puts them on a whole different level to already developed countries
- Potter (2000) - says some stuff still left behind after the colonialism years that is present today;
  - Being ruled - during colonialism, decisions for the country were made by outside forces so can now be exploited as they have no experience on how to rule
• The aim is to attract outside investment from TNC’s which will nurture new business inside and export around the globe
• However, SAP’s are not widely accepted by the poor who will only feel the downsides of SAPs - e.g. privatisation will mean downsizing, loss of jobs and a need for retraining
• The privatisation of water in Bolivia by a Californian company has meant that not even rain water is privately owned
• Neoliberalism is not as widely accepted now as not all countries that have adopted these policies have developed
• Although, neo-liberalists argue that change has happened is their doing
• The World Bank has now replaced SAP’s with Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSP) which are very similar and have been dubbed a simple re-branding of SAP’S

The impact of Neo-liberalists goals
• Centre for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) compared 1960-80 and 1980-2000 where the neoliberal policies were introduced - they didn't work
• The report looked at income per capita, life expectancy, mortality rates, literacy and education and essentially, before 1980 it was better - there was faster development, less mortality and higher take up of education
• Weisbrot et al. 2001 - does not say that neo-liberals caused the decline in progress but says that there is no proof for their claim that the Washington Consensus would help development

Positives
• Based on firm economic principles of how to prompt, sustain and manage growth
• Minimising government control has secondary benefits by increasing social and cultural factors e.g. rights to beliefs
• It has made a great contribution to the debate about aid and has influenced aid to be more transparent

Negatives
• The free market has some detrimental impacts and focusing on maximising profit has bad consequences on the people and the environment
• The already developed TNC’s and countries would have an advantage over the majority world in the global market
• Poorer countries are thrown into the global market without protection and no health and safety laws or even minimum wage
• Privatisation leads to the poorest being locked out of basic provisions like education, health care or water supplies
• Ha-Joon Chang says that there is a great hypocrisy from the US in implementing these policies when it did not develop this way, in fact Abraham Lincoln said that America should not get rid of economic protectionism for at least another 200 years until it is able to stand on its own two feet without a government
• Although, is is not possible now because in big states a big ruling class exists which favour development in their own interest not the people
• However the state is limited in that it cannot lead development directly - it is a goal they strive for but not something they can lead
• State can affect the types of development as it can act in the interests of the capitalist structure and allow the free market to flourish or alternatively the state can block development as it can be organised very poorly / work in its own favour e.g. corruption

State led development
• Before the 70s, the state ran development e.g. ran industries like agriculture which employed many people
• Japan and Asian ‘tiger’s’ = example successful state led development
• Leftwich (1995) argues that the reason these are successful is that the government is heavily involved with development goals and works closely with the private sector to make it work - this is called the ‘Development State’
• Also works because the states were more authoritarian than democratic so their views and goes were not disrupted by opposing parties
• However in modern times with democracy spreading across the world in forms of obligations to ties aid, this isn't likely to happen again

State blocking development
• African states were created by European colonials and boarders were created without consideration of ethnic / social divisions, African states now not allowed to shift boarders in case of ‘greater instability’ so African states can't help themselves develop
• A ‘predatory state’ is a state which is poorly organised and not working in any way on behalf of the people e.g. Democratic Republic of Congo president used arbitrary rule fuelled by external sources (France and Belgium) resulting in no civil service being implemented or no way for capitalism to infiltrate and invest in the nation

Transnational Corporations (TNC’s)
• Globalised companies that sell and produce internationally
• Some argue that due to globalisation, TNC’s are larger and have similar status to nation-states as well as demonstrably more GDP than the least developed countries
• Cohen and Kennedy (2007) looked at the 2004/5 data of the 120 most important economic units in the world, finding that 54 were nation states and 66 were TNC’s
• TNC’s and MNC’s are different because MNC’s have very clear bases e.g. working globally but based in the UK whereas TNC’s are not ‘based’ anywhere
• TNC’S don’t in their definition aim to aid a countries development, they want profit for shareholders
• Export Processing Zones (EPZ’s) are countries that encourage TNC’s to set up there and add employment with incentives like not having to pay tax or adhere to minimum wage or planning laws
• These EPZ’s are based on the assumption that through time of TNC’s being there, their profit will develop the country although it could be argued it is simply exploitation

Corporate responsibility
• Where a company has a responsibility to the people it affects i.e. the countries it operates in and its shareholders
• It is argued that TNC’s only uptake community actions and aiding the people it works for as way of putting off critics from their exploitative nature
• CSR is voluntary
EOI

Positives
• Worked for some countries
• Improves standard of living and health through profits

Negatives
• Manufacturer goods become too expensive
• Can create fierce competition and lead to wage cuts and bankruptcy

Agriculture as industry
• Some countries better suited to focus on agriculture - many developing countries especially in tropical zones are best placed to concentrate on agriculture not industry
• Increased production to meet Western consumers / supermarkets demands
• Much of production and export is controlled by TNC’s resulting in green revolution (scientific and technological developments that improved agricultural yields enabling more food to be produced in developing countries)
• However, green revolution creates some environmental problems because of heavy use of pesticides and insecticides

New opportunities for industries
• There is a phenomenon called ‘technological leapfrogging’ where instead of going through the evolution of technology e.g. landlines to mobile phones, PC’s to laptops etc., developing countries skip ahead straight to the latest technology

Advantages of Tourism in Gambia
• More people to use local goods and services
• Formal sector employment for Gambians e.g. hotels
• Informal sector employment for Gambians e.g. selling local fruit on tourist beaches
• Local farmers benefit from selling crop to hotels

Disadvantages of Tourism in Gambia
• Environmental damage especially to the coast through hotel building / providing beaches
• Presence of wealthy tourists encourages begging, prostitution and theft
• Tourists sometimes act in culturally insensitive ways
• Growing inequality between coastal areas benefiting from tourist income and inland areas which do not
• Tourism is seasonal, unemployment and underemployment from some parts of the year
• Relying on industry is risky, a recession hitting, rising costs and attractiveness of alternative destinations could destroy people livelihood
• Hotels often import much of the food they serve and the materials they use

Barrington Moore
• Social historian pointed out that there is no evidence to suggest anyone anywhere ever wanted industrialisation and plenty of evidence to show they did not want it
• Industrialisation only benefits middle class who seek to take power and acquire wealth
• For the majority of people there are few benefits of industrialisation
• **Different modes of warfare** - different ways to fight and actual fighting is avoided. Guerrilla warfare. **Kaldor** notes that to control the population they kill those who oppose them (ethnic cleansing)

• **Globalisation financing** - new wars have different financing - rebels finance themselves through the black market and hostage taking etc - **Duffield** suggests that the shadow informal economy (black market, blood diamonds) now funds war

• **Effects of globalised culture** - **Kaldor** notes that ‘warlords’ (strong men who have military sources to control an area and exploit is resources regardless of state authority) are influenced by global culture - she argues that illiterate people are influenced by these warlords through TV and radio

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**Poverty and Conflict**

- Not a direct cause between poverty and civil wars but study in 1998 of 34 of the world poorest countries found that 2/3 of them were either in a civil war or had just had one
- Poverty is high risk for conflict
- **Collier (2008)** - argues that civil wars in Africa occur where economies are failing and low income produces poverty and hopelessness - rebels recruit young men with riches
- If economy is weak, the state is weak e.g. Lauren Kabile was involved in a civil war over diamond trade in Zaire - she told journalists it was easy to rebel; all you needed was $10,000 (to buy a cheap poor army) and a satellite phone (to strike deals with western multinational resource companies)

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**Why are there so many civil wars in poorest countries**

- **Neo-Malthusians** - uncontrolled population growth and environmental scarcity leads to civil wars
- **New Barbarianism** thesis plays out here (overpopulation and exhausted resources leads to civil wars)
- **Ayoob (2001)** - argues civil wars as part of the process of development - in the middle ages and early Modern Europe, civil wars were common, they become less common as a country develops democracy and free trade

**Dependency theory (what leads to civil war)**

- Some groups don't develop and aren't benefiting from globalisation
- **Hanlon (2006)** - the state can no longer provide services like education or health and is less able to resist challenges
- The presence of hopeless unemployed men who see no future
- Weapons trade gives readily available and cheap arms
- If aid only goes to some groups in a country it can create conditions for war
- Ethnic divisions etc.
- Trade deals that negatively effect people e.g. taking away the International Coffee Agreement in 1989 which dramatically reduced Rwandan coffee farmers incomes resulting in poverty and genocide

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**The criminalisation of conflict**

- There is a link between conflict and criminality
- **Duffield (2007)** - notes when conflict is triggered by violent leaders, looting often comes into play
- **Collier (2008)** - also notes that civil wars in Africa are more likely to occur where criminality and inefficiency are strife
- The is no political legitimacy, killing those with opposite views in the territory leaders have taken over, spreading fear through rape to subdue opposition is criminal
• Developing countries are now said to be going through the same process as the developed nations did and hopefully they will level out like they did
• Modernisation theorists expect developing nations to go through this transition like the west
• Dependency theorists would argue that the situation today is fundamentally different because of colonialism and neo-colonialism

**Population growth and consumption**

- Malthusians believe population growth surpasses food supply as food supply goes up arithmetically (1,2,3,4…) whereas population doubles / grows geometrically (1,2,4,8…)
- Malthusians argue that we need to curb population growth otherwise it will lead to famines and wars food - this view is now referred to as how the world cannot support continual population growth
- Neo-Malthusians believe this and see population growth as the main cause of poverty - leads to economic issues, uncontrollable urbanisation, wars and environmental damage
- Neo-Malthusians see control of the population as the best way to develop, and as the main focus of aid
- Kaplan (1994) - notes parts of the poor world collapsing into anarchy because of population growth - this undermines already weak states and could threaten the developed world
- Neo-Barbarianism is the name of Kaplan’s argument that overpopulation and exhaustion of resources will lead to civil wars
- Doom has not happened, Malthus said we would all die in great famine but advances in agriculture has stopped big food crises and deaths from war and disease have controlled population and the population now is so unprecedented but we are surviving

**Controls on population**

- Contraception - birth control cant often happen in the developing world - some religions shun idea of conception and there is a misguided assumption that if contraception available people will use it but people in the developing world need kids to work (money)
- Abortion - very controversial in the USA so American NGO’s do not support it, in fact during the Bush administration he cut all funding to family planning clinics where abortion was accepted
- Sterilisation - to face sterilisation is against human rights but in 1970s India poor people were bribed with money and goods to accept it
- Financial incentives to limit family size - e.g. China’s one child policy which has inadvertently cause an imbalance between males and females through sex-selective abortion

**The Social view of population**

- Rather than seeing poverty and lack of development as being down to population growth, they see them as the cause
- People have many children because they are poor and need money money not that the have many children resulting in them being poor
- Focusing on alleviating poverty will decrease population
- Hewitt and Smyth (2000) - found that parts of the developing world where fertility has declined e.g. Sri Lanka, Thailand, Cuba and Kerala - women also have good access to health and education
Problem of imposing a Western system of education on indigenous cultures

• Ignores and disregards the indigenous traditions and cultures which the people have lived under all of their lives
• There could be a conflict between the children going to western schools and their parents with the traditional values effectively pulling families apart

Statistics

• The global proportion of people who had received some form of education rose from 57% in 1960 to 85% in 2010
• Developed countries spend a much larger percentage of GDP on education than low income countries (World Bank 2001) - in 2010 the average spending on education was 40x higher in developed countries than Sub-Saharan Africa
• UNDP 2010 = report that the youth literacy levels rose to more than 95% in developing countries as a result of the increases in the average length of school years
• UNDP 2010 = in Guinea, around 35% of older rural girls are enrolled compared with 84% of urban boys
• Of 156 countries surveyed for HDI report in 2010, only 87 had comparable primary enrolments of girls and boys
• According to the DFID over 57 million children around the world do not go to primary school - without a good education they will be less likely to get a job and look after their families in the future - this will impact their countries development and ultimately the global economy
• An extra year of good schooling lifts a country’s yearly economic growth by 10% - making poor countries richer and in the long run less in need of foreign aid and more able to trade
• At least 250 million children cannot read or count

DFID aims by 2015

• Raise the standards of education - training 190,000 teachers
• Get up to 1 million more girls into school through the Girl Education Challenge - (girls are disproportionately absent from the classroom and yet they are more likely to pass on the benefits of their education to their family and boost economic growth)
• Support higher education by improving the quality of more that 200 Higher Education Institutions across Africa and Asia
• Spend half of direct education aid on stable / war-torn countries where more that 2/5 of the world’s out of school children are found and where a lack of education can directly contribute to conflict
• Support more research into the best ways to get children into school, keep them in school, and improve the quality of their education

Problems faced by schools and pupils in developing countries

• Many countries cant afford universal primary education let alone secondary education
• Teachers not paid well so it is not attractive - often teachers have other jobs to provide income - teachers themselves are not well trained
• Schools are under resourced with no funding / textbook / equipment
• Schools charge fees which parents cant afford and keep kids out of school and even when there are no fees, parents still cant afford resources
• The education system is still influenced by colonialism with English lit taught rather that their own countries literature
• War disrupts education
• Pupils lack of health care may mean they are off a lot due to illness e.g. malaria
• ‘Child labour free-zones’ are areas where no child goes to work - the whole community believes that no child should work and that they should go to school. This strategy involves social mobilisation, advocacy and awareness-raising

How is development changing the nature of employment in India and China?
• The development of China has been down to its rigid poetical structure
• Shanghai’s biggest port was built in 1990, every year it grows by 25%
• China does not buy much but produces vast quantities for sale
• Employment in China revolves around imitation for export whereas for India the focus in innovation not imitation and it encourages young entrepreneurs
• India cannot compete with China’s manufacture of bulk products, instead it focuses on exact detail of specialist items

How social life in changing in these countries as a result of changes
• Poverty is rife in certain areas of India as people are trying to compete with others to innovate - some farmers who compete and don’t succeed kill themselves
• China’s growth in the intentional market needs factory to sustain it and so factories are pushing into the rural areas - people are being kicked out of their homes or voluntarily removed with compensation - people having to downsize because their houses are needing to be demolished to make room for industry
• People protest in China however it is against the law to publicly protest
• Chinese schools make sure all students learning English, currently the global language
• India has lifted the biggest number of people out of poverty in the shortest amount of time