Development Models

The “Three Worlds”, Human Development Index, Stages of Economic Growth, and World Systems Theory
The First and Third World

• Categories used during the cold war to classify countries
  – First World was Democratic NATO aligned countries
  – Second World was Communist Warsaw Pact aligned countries
  – Third World were not aligned
    • Typically economically lower countries
• Evolved into First World meaning developed and Third World meaning less developed
Mapping the “Three Worlds”
The Human Development Index

• Used by the United Nations since 1990 to categorize countries by development
  – Very High Human Development
  – High Human Development
  – Medium Human Development
  – Low Human Development
Measuring HDI

• HDI looks at social, economic, and demographic factors and gives scores based off development
  – Average Life Expectancy
  – Mean years of school for adults over 25
  – Expected average years of schooling for children
  – Gross National Income (Purchasing Power Parity)
    • The average amount of money a person will make, adjusted for living costs
Examining the HDI

The Countries Where Human Progress Is Slowest and Fastest
Ranked according to the United Nations' Human Development Index* 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>186 0.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>187 0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The HDI measures three dimensions of human development: longevity, education and standard of living
Source: United Nations Development Programme
Development Models

• Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth
  – Divides countries into 5 categories
  – Assumes highest developed countries are democratic and capitalists

• Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory
  – Divides countries into 3 categories
  – Assumes countries work together is semi-socialist network
Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth

• Stage 1 – Traditional (Hunter-Gatherer Society)
  – Has resources but neither the technology or social/government structure to harvest them

• Stage 2 – Precondition to Take-Off (Agricultural Stage)
  – Foreign countries and companies invest in infrastructure and develop basic industries (plantations, factories, mining, etc...)

• Stage 3 – Take-Off (Industrial Stage)
  – The development of manufacturing and supporting industries and governmental/societal institutions

• Stage 4 – Drive to Maturity (Post-Industrial)
  – Countries begin diversifying economic structure and modernizing governmental systems

• Stage 5 – High Mass Consumption (Modern)
  – The modern capitalistic/democratic society that produces very little, instead focuses on service sector of economy
Rostow’s Societal Make Up

The Traditional Society
- Primary Sector: Vast Majority
- Secondary Sector: Very Few
- Tertiary Sector: Very Few

Pre-conditions for Take Off
- Primary Sector: Vast Majority
- Secondary Sector: Few
- Tertiary Sector: Very Few

Take Off
- Primary Sector: Declining
- Secondary Sector: Rapid Growth
- Tertiary Sector: Few

The Drive to Maturity
- Primary Sector: Few
- Secondary Sector: Stable
- Tertiary Sector: Growing Rapidly

High Mass Consumption
- Primary Sector: Very Few
- Secondary Sector: Declining
- Tertiary Sector: Vast Majority
Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory

• Periphery
  – Poorest of countries who supply cheap natural resources and labor to others

• Semi-Periphery
  – Medium development countries who use the periphery, but are also used by the core to produce cheaper goods and provide cheap labor

• Core
  – Wealthiest countries who use periphery and semi-periphery for cheap resources and labor. Supply high quality manufactured goods
Wallerstein’s Model

Wallerstein's World System Theory Model
Mapping the World Systems Theory