

Development Models

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

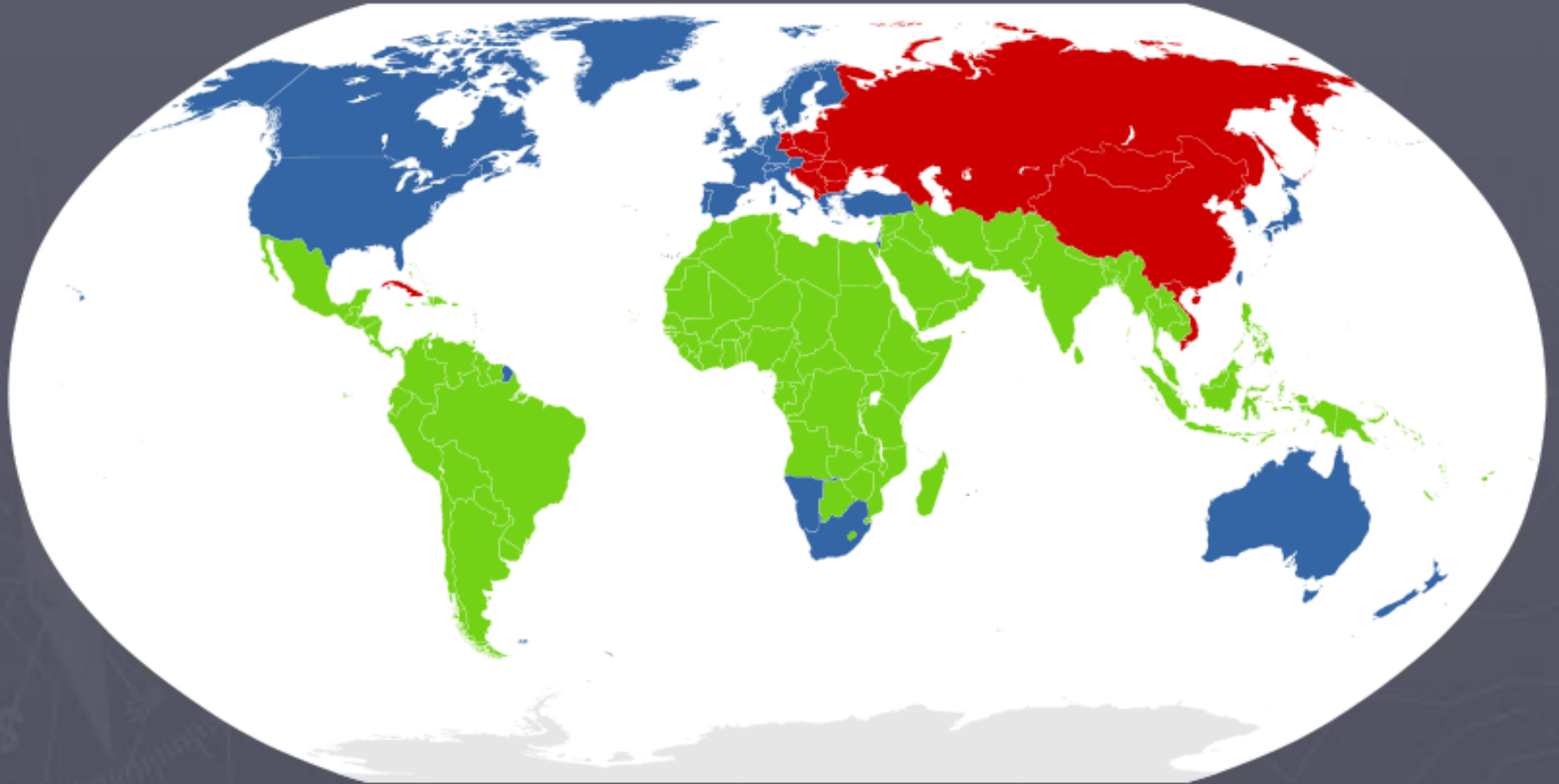
Warm-Up

- List and explain 3 reasons why the more developed countries tend to be in the north, while the less developed countries tend to be south of the equator

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”



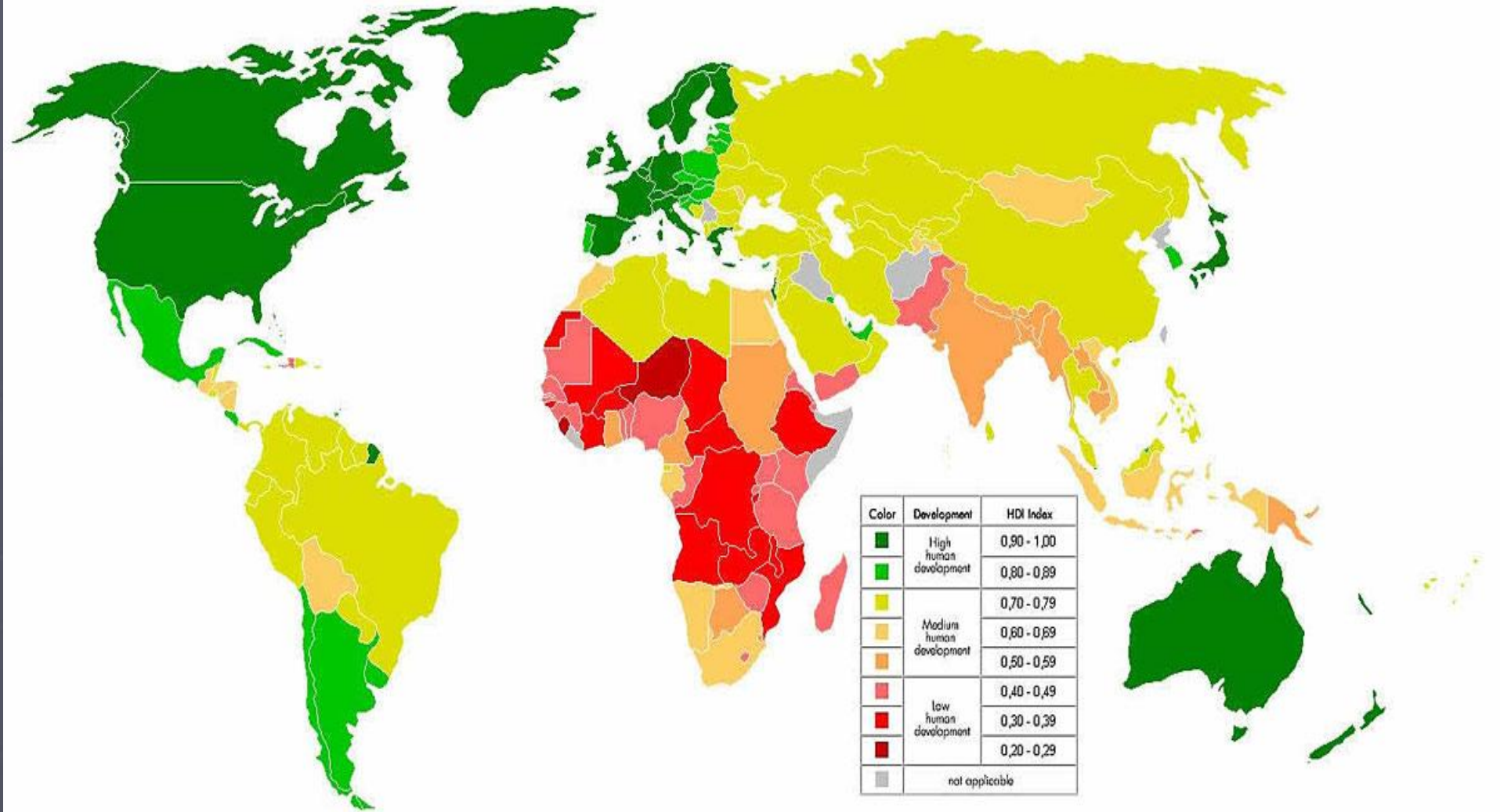
The Human Development Index

- 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

Mapping HDI



Examining the HDI

The Countries Where Human Progress Is Slowest and Fastest

Ranked according to the United Nations' Human Development Index* 2013



* 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 in 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

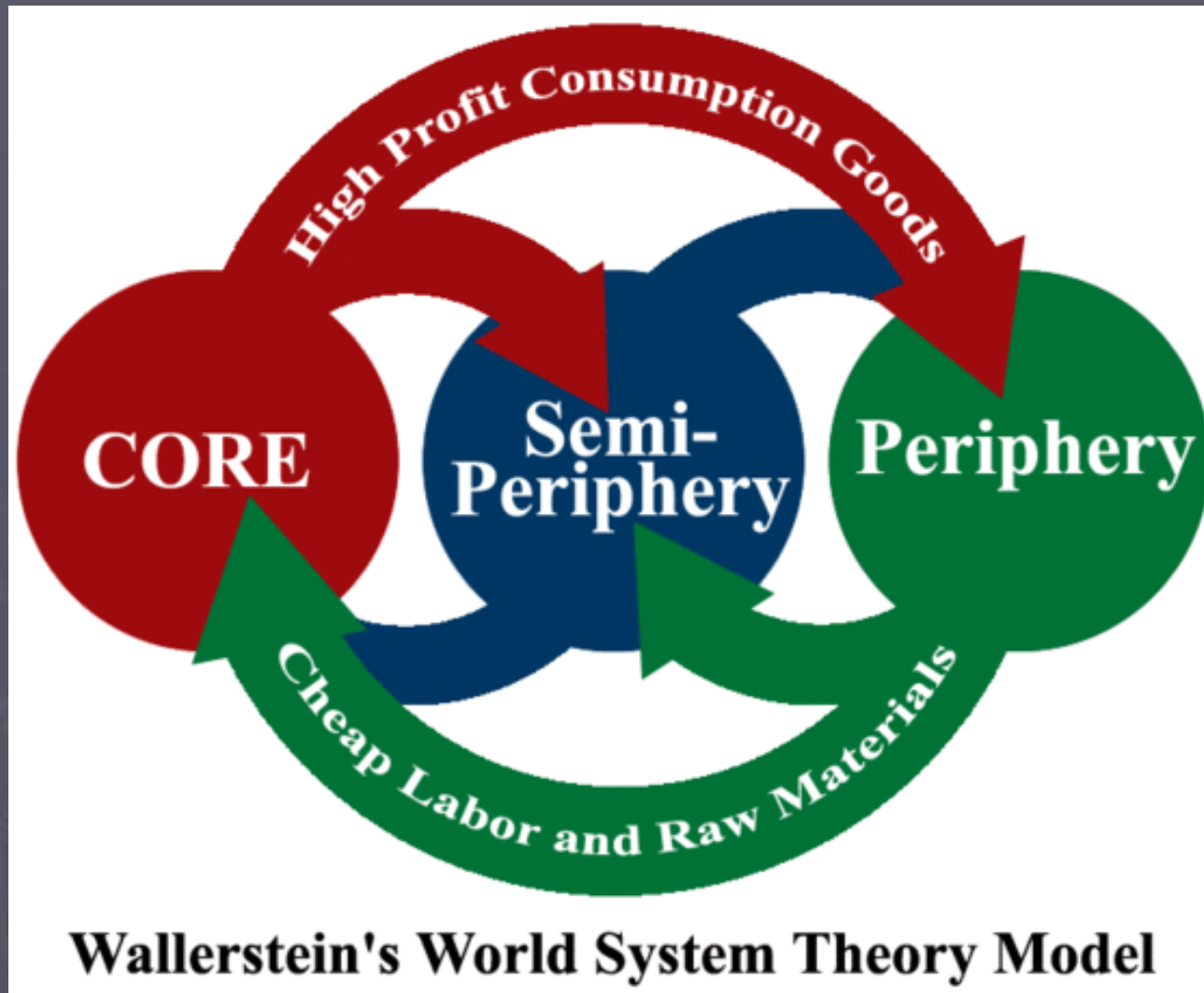
Rostow's Societal Make Up

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
The Traditional Society	Vast Majority	Very Few	Very Few
Pre-conditions for Take Off	Vast Majority	Few	Very Few
Take Off	Declining	Rapid Growth	Few
The Drive to Maturity	Few	Stable	Growing Rapidly
High Mass Consumption	Very Few	Declining	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



Mapping the World Systems Theory

