

A Time For Development

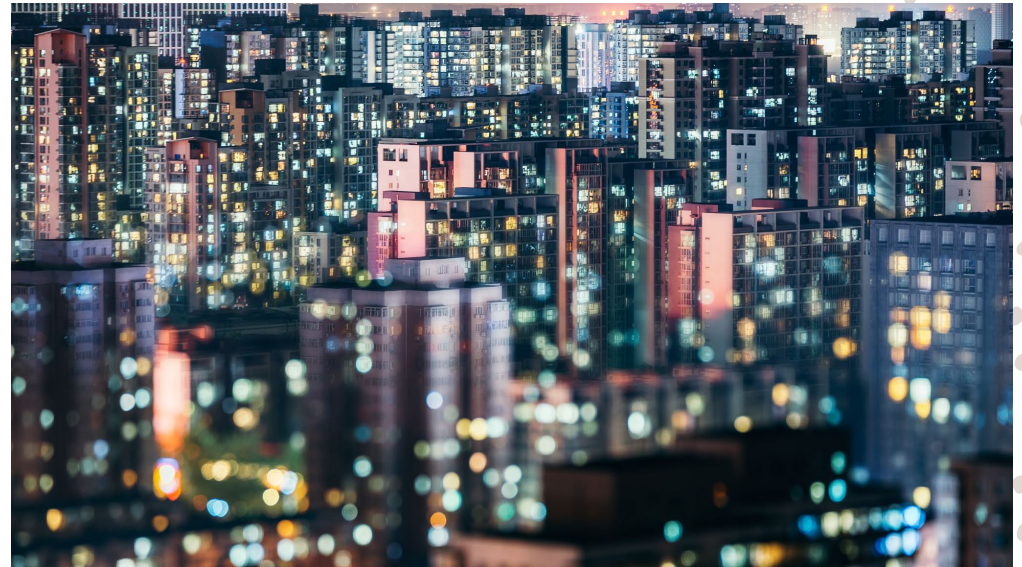
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What is Development?

- Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. With the main reason is to develop quality of life.
- Developed vs Developing
- GDP- Gross Domestic Product
- GDP per Capita when the GDP is divided by the number of people living in the country.





Recognizing Underdeveloped countries

- **Developing countries are countries with economies** that have a **low gross domestic product** (GDP) per capita . When it comes to regions of the world, developing countries have not quite reached economic maturity.(Israel, para 1).
- Human Development Index- measures the achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development. Longevity, knowledge and decent of standard of living(UNDP, 2001)
- Human Poverty Index- reflects the distribution of progress and measures the deprivation that still exists(UNDP, 2001)
- Characteristics of Underdevelopment(Jaquand, pg 3)



Measuring Human Development

The United Nations sees development as

The ability to



lead a long
and healthy life



Measured by



life expectancy
at birth



acquire knowledge



average years of
schooling and expected
years of schooling

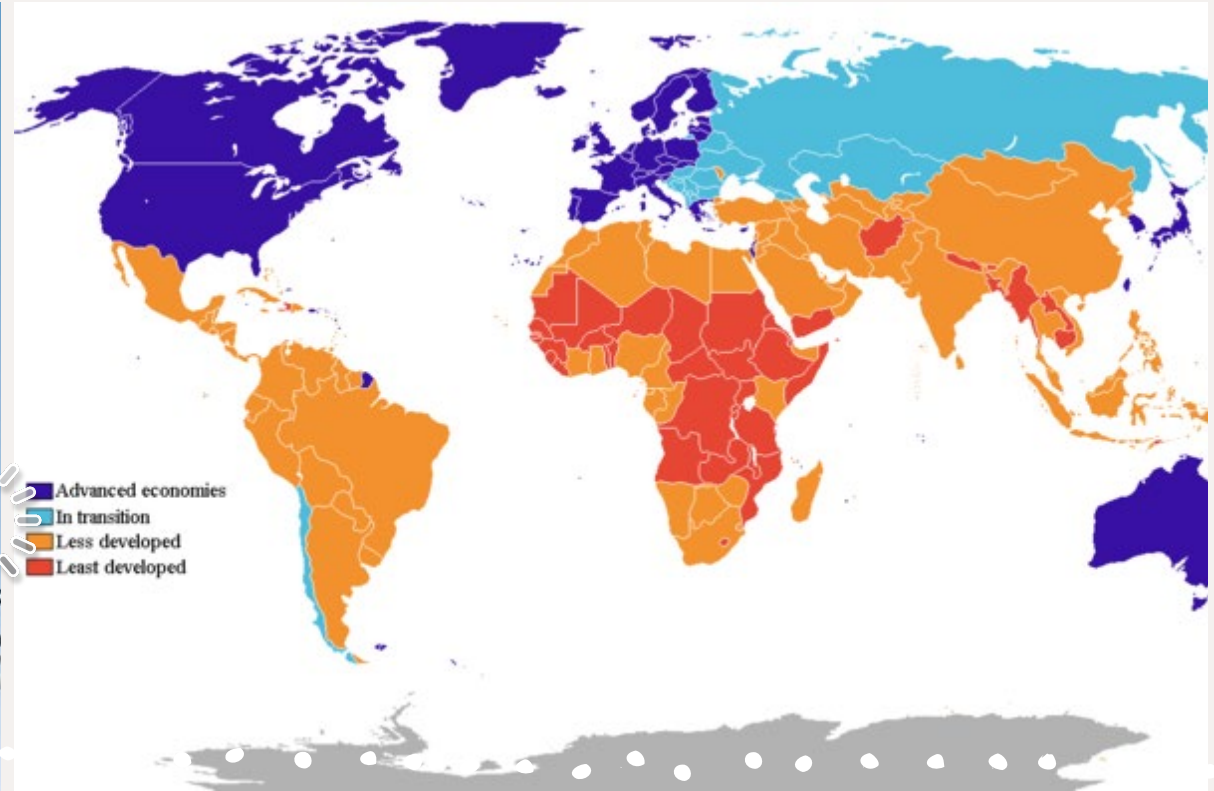
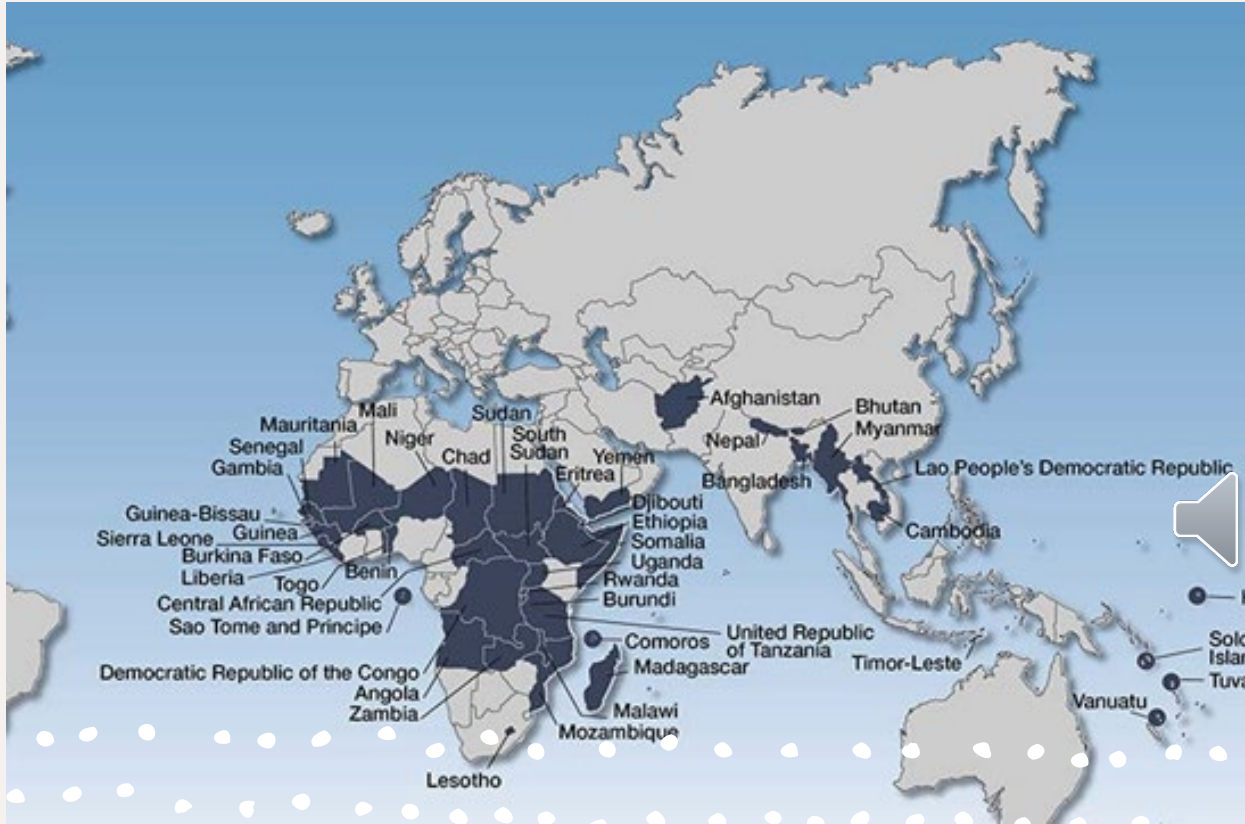


achieve a decent
standard of living



gross national income
per capita





Maps of the World

How does underdevelopment affect countries

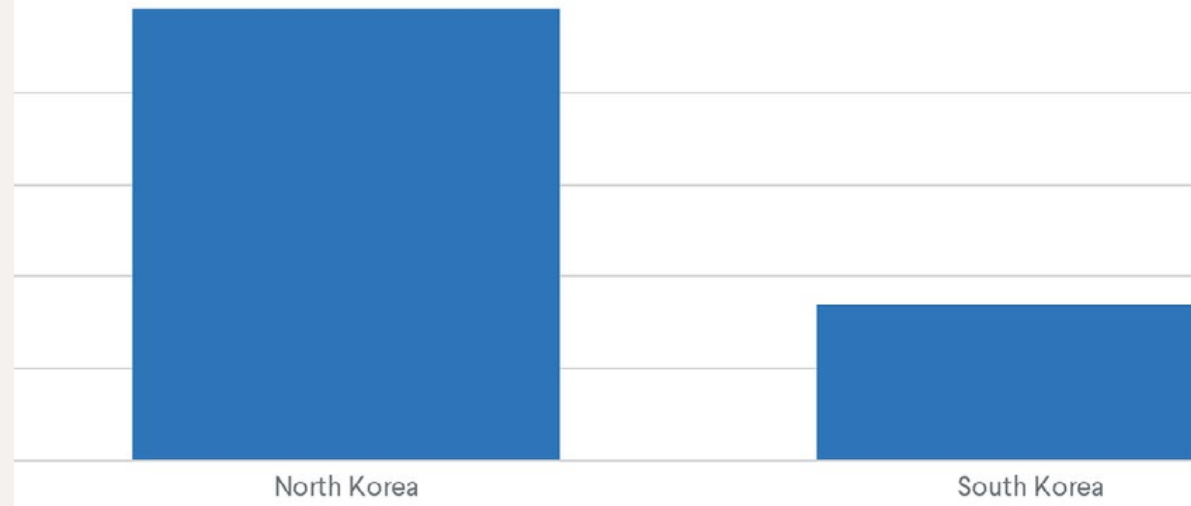
- Underdevelopment, resource scarcity, and environmental degradation are threats to human security. These challenges not only threaten human life and well-being, but also impact the global geopolitical and economic landscape(Jacquand, pg 1).
- Chronic underdevelopment dooms more than 1 billion people to lives of poverty, illness, and poor political and economic prospects.
- Long-term goals of economic and human development are weakened by scarce, unreliable, or unaffordable supplies of vital resources such as food, water, and energy(Jacquand, pg 1).

South Korea VS North Korea

- After the Korean war North Korea relations with its two allies the Soviet Union and China began detoriating. Kim Il Sung decided to focus on Juche and announced "juche for self defense' in 1962 which devoted three quarters of all government investments to heavy industry and weapons production. Kim established a command economy or planned economy where the government alone controlled all the resources. The government focused less to running factories for grain and commercial products and failed to set up mechanism to accurately collect production statistics(Two Koreas, Two Developmental Policies, para 5)



Two Koreas: Armed Forces Personnel in 1990
Armed forces personnel in 1990 (% of total labor force)



Source: World Bank.

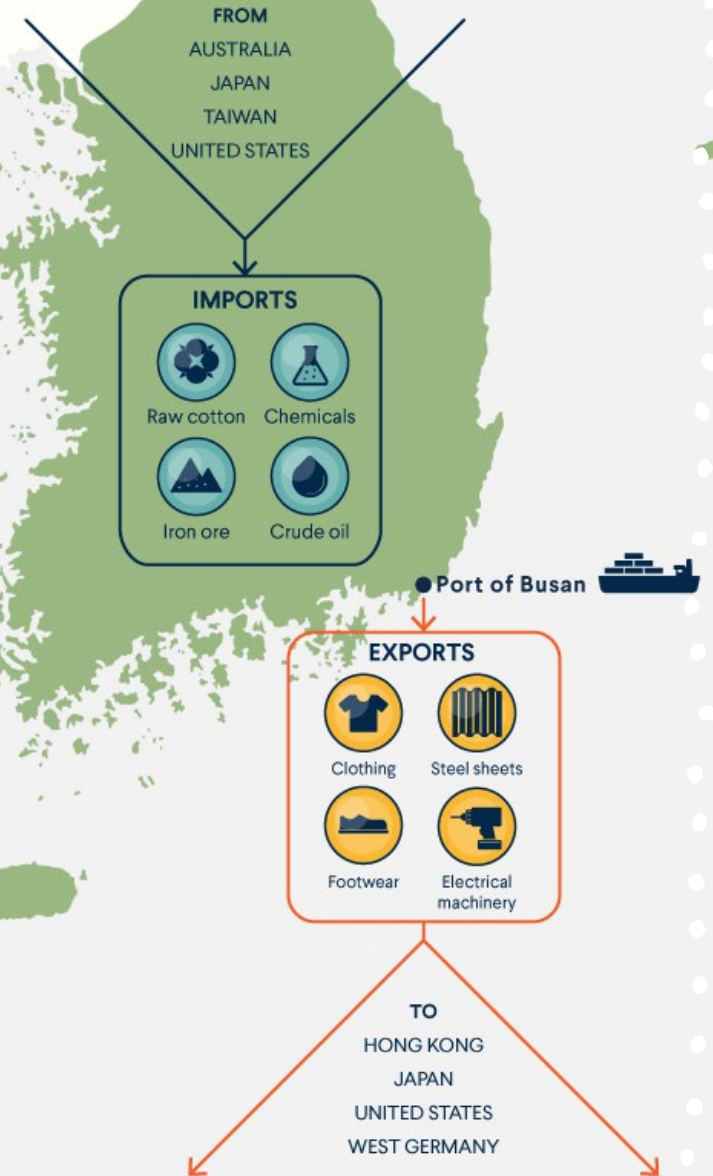
South Korea's Economic plan

- South Korea had few natural resources and most of its population worked in small scale agriculture. While North Korea was practicing Juche Park Chung-Hee came into power in the South and admired Japan and its export-oriented economic system (Two Koreas, Two Developmental Policies, para 6).
- With this economic system south Korea imported raw materials, maintained cheap labor that assembled final products and exported them (Two Koreas, Two Developmental Policies, para 6).

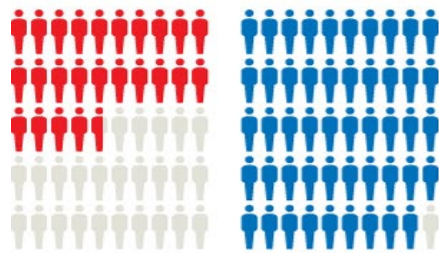


South Korea's Export-Oriented System (1980-90)

South Korea turned cheap imports into more valuable exports.

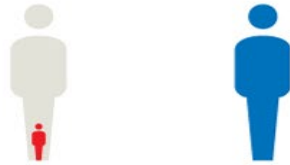


North and South Korea



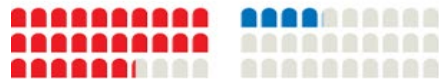
24.72m North Korea
48.96m South Korea

Population July 2013, estimated



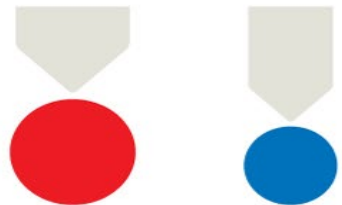
\$1,800 North Korea 2011
\$32,400 South Korea 2012

GDP per capita (PPP)



26.21 North Korea
4.08 South Korea

Infant mortality rate 2012 per 1,000 live births



1.19m North Korea
0.65m South Korea

Active duty 2011



69.2
Years old

79.3
Years old

North Korea South Korea

Life expectancy at birth, total population



178th

50th

North Korea South Korea

Press freedom index ranking 2013



< 0.1

81.5

North Korea South Korea

Internet users per 100 people



22.3%

2.8%

North Korea South Korea

Military expenditure 2008 as a percentage of GDP

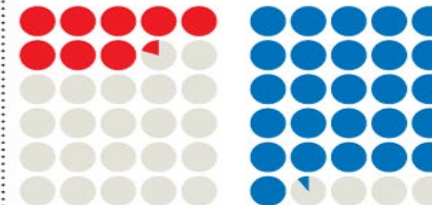


\$78.8m
North Korea



-\$69m
South Korea

Net official development assistance (ODA) and official aid (current US\$)



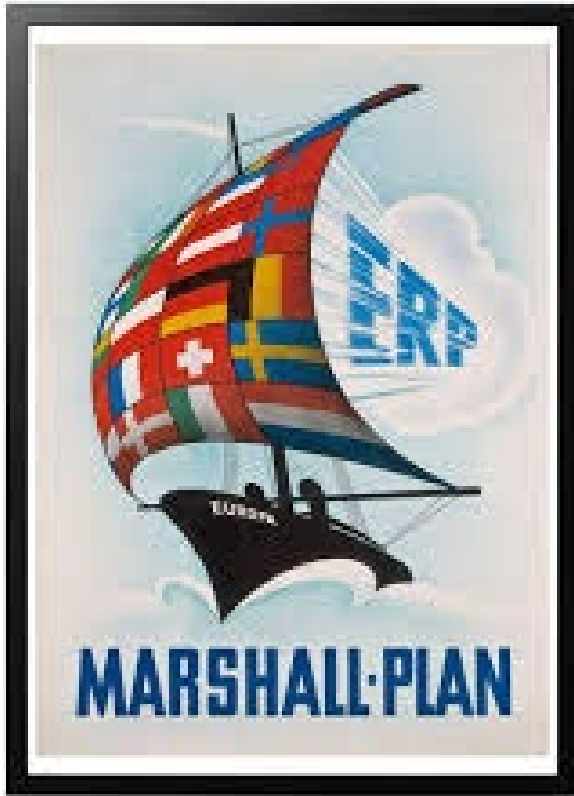
\$8.213bn

\$26.1bn

North Korea South Korea

Military spending 2008

The Marshall Plan



- After the second World War many European countries had their economy destroyed and they turned to the United States for help.
- As a response Harry Truman answered with the Marshall which can those European countries economic assistance and revitalized Europe's industries. This plan wasn't out of the kindness of his heart but a strategy to pull those countries closer and away from the Soviet Union



Recommendations

OPPORTUNITY AND SECURITY





Recommendation

TECHNOLOGY AND
INVESTMENTS



Summary

- Although humankind tremendous progress with there are still many countries in this world who are struggling with their day to day lives. There are some who wake up not knowing what they'll eat and drink or feed their children. That should not be happening in a world that is so well-developed, change must be made to help those countries survive. And that is what development is all about bring up the quality of life of people so that they may live longer and have a better life. Development is one of the many global issues that the international world is dealing with and trying to rectify.

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