

**Unit 6**    **10.2 What are the barriers to & costs of development?**  
**How do political & economic institutions influence uneven development within states? P. 335 - 347**

**Human Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 10 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks.

**What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?**

**Political Instability**

- \_\_\_\_\_ (lack of power) of the poor and the \_\_\_\_\_ among the rich for control can lead to extreme \_\_\_\_\_ within a state (e.g. Kenya 2007-8) leading to corrupt govt.
- In the process of decolonization, the colonial countries often left gov't that reflected \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ hierarchies. Some failed, some were overthrown, and some came under a strong dictator.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ stability presents many challenges to the US. More than \_\_\_\_\_ the population lives in poverty while the gov't lacks money to invest in development. \_\_\_\_\_ has provided some help, but is insufficient to solve the \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
  - In poor countries, \_\_\_\_\_ can stay in power for decades and sanctions by other countries or NGOs (non-gov't organizations) cause \_\_\_\_\_ to bear the brunt of hardship.

**Cost of Economic Development**

- Economic development \_\_\_\_\_ a place. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are often polluted, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ have a negative impact on the soil and water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (EPZs) – manufacturing export zones set up by the gov't to attract new industry by offering favorable \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements to foreign firms. By 2000 more than \_\_\_\_\_ countries had EPZs.
  - Mexican \_\_\_\_\_ are located directly across the border from the US to provide \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. US corporations built plants for assembly of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ materials into finished products \_\_\_\_\_. Today some \_\_\_\_\_ maquiladoras employ \_\_\_\_\_ workers and account for \_\_\_\_\_% of Mexico's exports. US corporations in Mexico avoid the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ regulations of the US. They hire young women & men for \_\_\_\_\_ & few if any benefits.
    - In 1992 the US, Mexico, & Canada agreed to the North American Free Trade Agreement (\_\_\_\_\_) which took effect on Jan. 1, \_\_\_\_\_ facilitating the movement of \_\_\_\_\_ jobs from the US to Mexico including \_\_\_\_\_ operations.
  - China's \_\_\_\_\_ (SEZs) are located near major \_\_\_\_\_
- In the periphery large scale modernized agriculture produces foodstuffs for \_\_\_\_\_. Little is produced for the local markets because \_\_\_\_\_ systems are poorly organized.
- Main crops for local consumption tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ with little \_\_\_\_\_. High-protein crops typically have a \_\_\_\_\_.

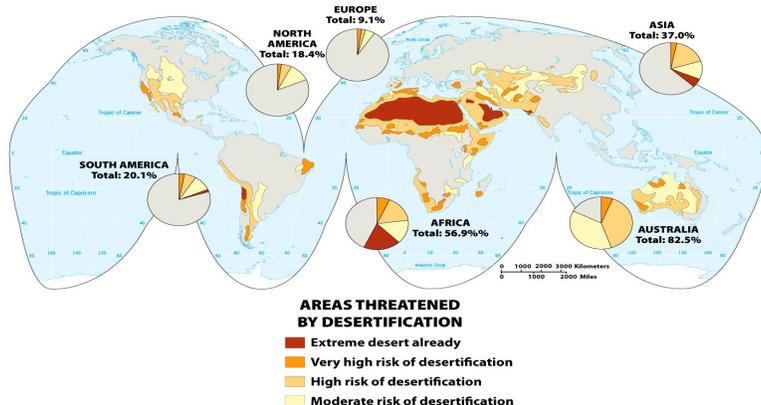


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- \_\_\_\_\_ modes of life prevail.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is usually caused by \_\_\_\_\_ destroying vegetation & eroding soils. In Sub-Saharan Africa over \_\_\_\_\_ square MILES have become desert in the last 50 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a development strategy for many peripheral countries, esp. in the \_\_\_\_\_ region and \_\_\_\_\_.

- Tourism bring some \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but it also may have \_\_\_\_\_ effects on culture and the environment. In fact, many \_\_\_\_\_ are not owned by the host country, but by large \_\_\_\_\_, which take their profits and send them back to their home offices in core countries.
  - Some countries do earn income from tourism: (4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Income may be reinvested in \_\_\_\_\_ to support tourism (eg. Airports, ports) & the local jobs are \_\_\_\_\_ with little job \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Tourism has the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ local culture (adapting to the visitors' tastes)
  - **Over reliance on tourism can leave an economy vulnerable if shifting economic circumstances cause a sharp decline in the number of tourists or if natural disasters hit (Think FL- recession & oil spill)**

### How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within states?

- Recent economic growth in the \_\_\_\_\_ has created huge \_\_\_\_\_ in economic conditions between some \_\_\_\_\_ and the distant \_\_\_\_\_. GNI does not accurately represent the economic development of \_\_\_\_\_ places. Major cities (particularly capitals) look like \_\_\_\_\_ with modern buildings, factories, and modern farms. Just a few miles away may be a very different landscape and economic story.
- Gov't actions influence \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ wealth is produced by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ etc.
  - The Ninth Ward in New Orleans, devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, was a result of gov't decision to \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
  - In Wisconsin land grant colleges have led to highly mechanized farming, including cows with \_\_\_\_\_ that record data and provides the exact feed mix for that cow.
  - In rural Appalachia farmers with limited education or mechanization live at a subsistence level. Gov't policies that influence educational opportunities, provide \_\_\_\_\_ for particular agricultural pursuits, and promote development favor some regions over others.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ laws affect how and whether regions can or will produce goods for exchange on the world market.

### Islands of Development

In most states the capital city is the \_\_\_\_\_, its \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. They are often home to gov't buildings & jobs, universities, museums, convention centers, and headquarters for large corporations – a showcase!

- In the periphery, capital cities are by far the \_\_\_\_\_ & most \_\_\_\_\_ influential cities in the state (i.e. \_\_\_\_\_ cities). Some former colonies have moved their capital away from the colonial headquarters to separate themselves from the colonizers & to bring together diverse groups by building a city that reflects the common \_\_\_\_\_ & to extend \_\_\_\_\_ development into the interior. (These capitals are called forward capitals – e.g. Nigeria's \_\_\_\_\_, Malawi's \_\_\_\_\_, Pakistan's \_\_\_\_\_, Brazil's \_\_\_\_\_, and Malaysia's \_\_\_\_\_)
- Corporations can also make cities a focal point, like \_\_\_\_\_ in Gabon, where the oil companies built housing, roads, stores, etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - When a gov't or corp build up and concentrate economic development in a city or small region which become a pull factor for rural to urban migration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (NGOs) nonprofit private organizations try to improve the plight of the poor outside these islands of development. Some offer a \_\_\_\_\_ - giving loans to the poor, especially women to encourage the development of small businesses. This can alter the \_\_\_\_\_ balance in a region giving fiscal power to \_\_\_\_\_, while helping to alleviate \_\_\_\_\_, as women with income can feed themselves & their children. They have been successful in South Asia & South America. They have been less successful in places with high \_\_\_\_\_ from diseases like AIDS where the borrower may become unable to work.



Figure 16.17  
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