



# **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B**

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**SUBJECT: POLITICAL**

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**NAME OF FACULTY: DR.INDERJEET KAUR**

# Lecture- 18



## LECTURE 18 The North-South Gap

1. . UMM-E-ROOMAN YAQOOB
2. \_ The period of cotton growing was called King Cotton. □ Southern economy was weak and vulnerable because it depended entirely on cotton but was still very profitable. □ Economy was based on cotton production which depended on slave labour. □ Let's Start with the South:
3. \_ The biggest business of the north was in railroad construction. Transportation was easier because of railroads. □ North had many manufacturing factories that dealt with textiles, lumber, clothing, machinery, leather, and wooden goods. □ Economy was based on industries and major businesses, commerce and finance. □ And now the North...
4. \_ North-South Divide:
5. \_ Term used to describe the economic gap between the rich northern countries of the world and the south poorer countries of the world. NORTH SOUTH □ North-South Gap:
6. \_ After Cold War – Many See Primary Global Division as Being Between North and South, and Predicated Upon Economic Inequality. □ During Cold War – Primary Global Division Was Between East and West, and Predicated Upon Security and Power Balance. □ DEFINITION:
7. \_ Developed and Developing Countries:
8. \_ Issues of North-South Divide: North-South Divide Issues Distribution of income around the world Economic competition worldwide Standard of living
9. \_ Issue no. 1: Standard of living: Factors lead to low of standard of living Lack of trade and aid Single crop farming Abundance of debt Neo-Colonialism
10. \_ Encourage migration of people from South to North for having a more good income. □ Liberalization of market occurs, most South countries lost to the competition from the North. □ Issue no.2: Distribution of income around the world:
11. \_ Issue no.3: Economic competition worldwide: Factors determine the competitiveness of economy Appropriate infrastructure Stable macro economic framework Well functioning public and private institutions
12. \_ Reasons for development gap: ENVIRONMENTAL natural features e.g. soil HISTORICAL things which have happen in years before e.g. war SOCIO – ECONOMIC society, culture and money e.g. religion
13. \_ Some countries are developing faster than others. Many Asian countries are quickly developing while many African countries are slowly developing.
14. \_ MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN NORTH AND SOUTH:- Some of the major differences in North and South countries are as follows:-
15. \_ Agriculture ← Low Industrial development ← Low Standard of living ← Low Wealth ← Large population  
← Industry ← High Industrial development ← High Standard of living ← High Wealth ← Less population ← NORTH SOUTH
16. \_ Least Developed Countries (LLDCs) ← Less Developed Countries (LDCs) ← Most Developed Countries (MDCs)  
← Classifying Countries: Countries can be classified into three different types:
17. \_ very low per capital income, low literacy rates, and very little in the way of manufacturing industries. © Least Developed Countries (LLDCs): © countries with little industrial development, little wealth, and high population growth. © Less Developed Countries (LDCs): © the richest of the industrialized and democratic nations of the world. © Most Developed Countries (MDCs): © Classifying Countries:
18. \_ This picture of the Earth at night shows the wealthy Global North, illuminating its communities at night, and the much poorer Global South, which can't afford to do so.
19. \_ Comparison: The comparison between North and South is not of only one aspect. It can be seen through different angles that is: • Political • Economical • Social
20. \_ Debt □ Trade □ Colonialism □ Reasons: There are 3 main reasons why our world is so unequal today:
21. \_ Control by one power over a dependant area or people. □ Today's North-South gap traces its roots to the colonization of the Southern world regions by Europe over the past several centuries. This colonization occurred at different times in different parts of the world, as did decolonization. □ Colonialism:
22. \_ Southern countries suffered from this. □ You are losing money. □ What you are spending to bring goods into your country is a greater sum than what you are making by selling products in the global economy. □ Trade:
23. \_ This put them in debt. □ The only way they could do this was to borrow money from the rich northern countries. □ Their products were losing money in the global economy, so they needed to increase production. □ Debt:
24. \_ North-south gap:
25. \_ The North-South Divide (or Rich-Poor Divide) is the socio-economic and political division that exists between the wealthy developed countries, known collectively as "the North," and the poorer developing countries (least developed countries), or "the South." Although most nations comprising the "North" are in fact located in the Northern Hemisphere, the division of north and south: the divide is not primarily defined by geography.
26. 26. "The North" mostly covers the West and the First World, with much of the Second World. □ As nations become economically developed, they may become part of the "North," regardless of geographical location, while any other nations which do not qualify for "developed" status are in effect deemed to be part of the "South."  
□ Division of north and south:

27.    The North-South divide has more recently been named the development gap. This places greater emphasis on closing the evident gap between rich (more economically developed) countries and poor (less economically developed countries) countries. □ Development gap:
28.    The process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a global network of political ideas through communication, transportation, and trade. ← In Terms of Economic Development, There Exists an Enormous Gap Between Northern and Southern Countries, Which Has Been Increased By Globalization (Rich Get Richer). ← Globalization:
29.    Three world model: Capitalist Communist Developing
30.    Five World Model: First World Order (high) Second World Order (moderate) Third World Order (on the way) Fourth World Order (lower) Fifth World Order (lowest)

   The difficulty of transforming the established. □ Adverse climatic conditions. □ Neo-colonialism. □ Failure of international organisations (e.g. IMF, World Bank, WTO). □ Abundance of debt. □ Lack of aid. □ Lack of trade. □ The richest 1% of the world's population now receives as much income as the poorest 57%. □ Why is the gap between the economic north and south widening?