

NORTH- SOUTH GAP

UMM-E-ROOMAN YAQOOB

Let's Start with the South:

- Economy was based on cotton production which depended on slave labour.
- Southern economy was weak and vulnerable because it depended entirely on cotton but was still very profitable.
- The period of cotton growing was called King Cotton.

And now the North...

- Economy was based on industries and major businesses, commerce and finance.
- North had many manufacturing factories that dealt with textiles, lumber, clothing, machinery, leather, and wooden goods.
- The biggest business of the north was in railroad construction. Transportation was easier because of railroads.

North-South Divide:

North- South Divide

North

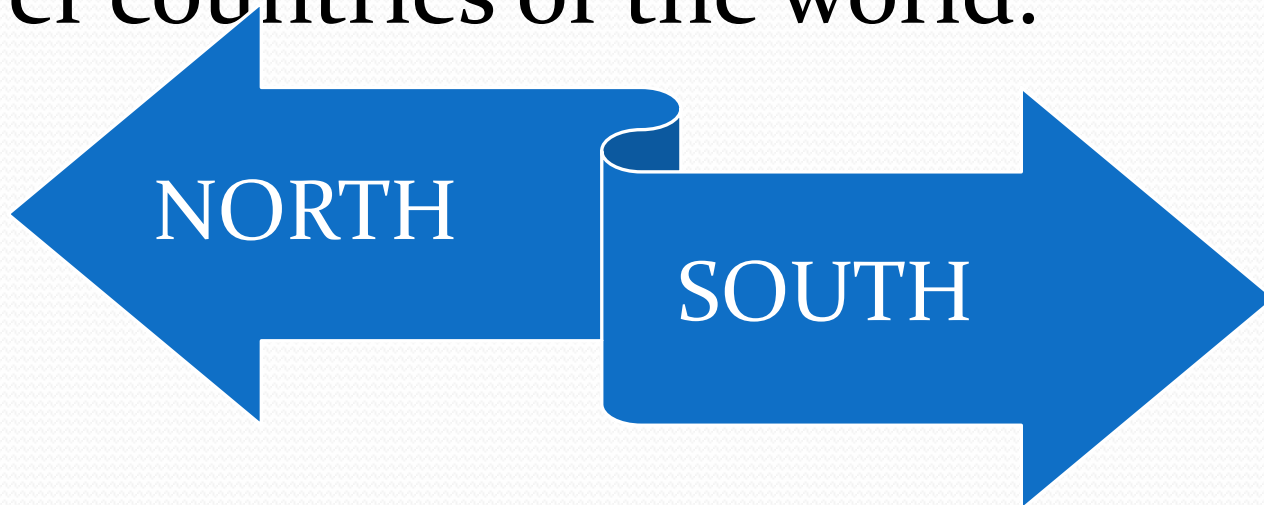
- North America, Western Europe, Australia, Japan.
- Known as first world
- Home to four of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council
- Richer and developed region
- 95% has enough food and shelter and functioning education system as well.

South

- Africa, Latin America and Asia
- Poor and less developed region
- 5% of the population has enough food and shelter
- It serves as a source for raw material for the North.

North-South Gap:

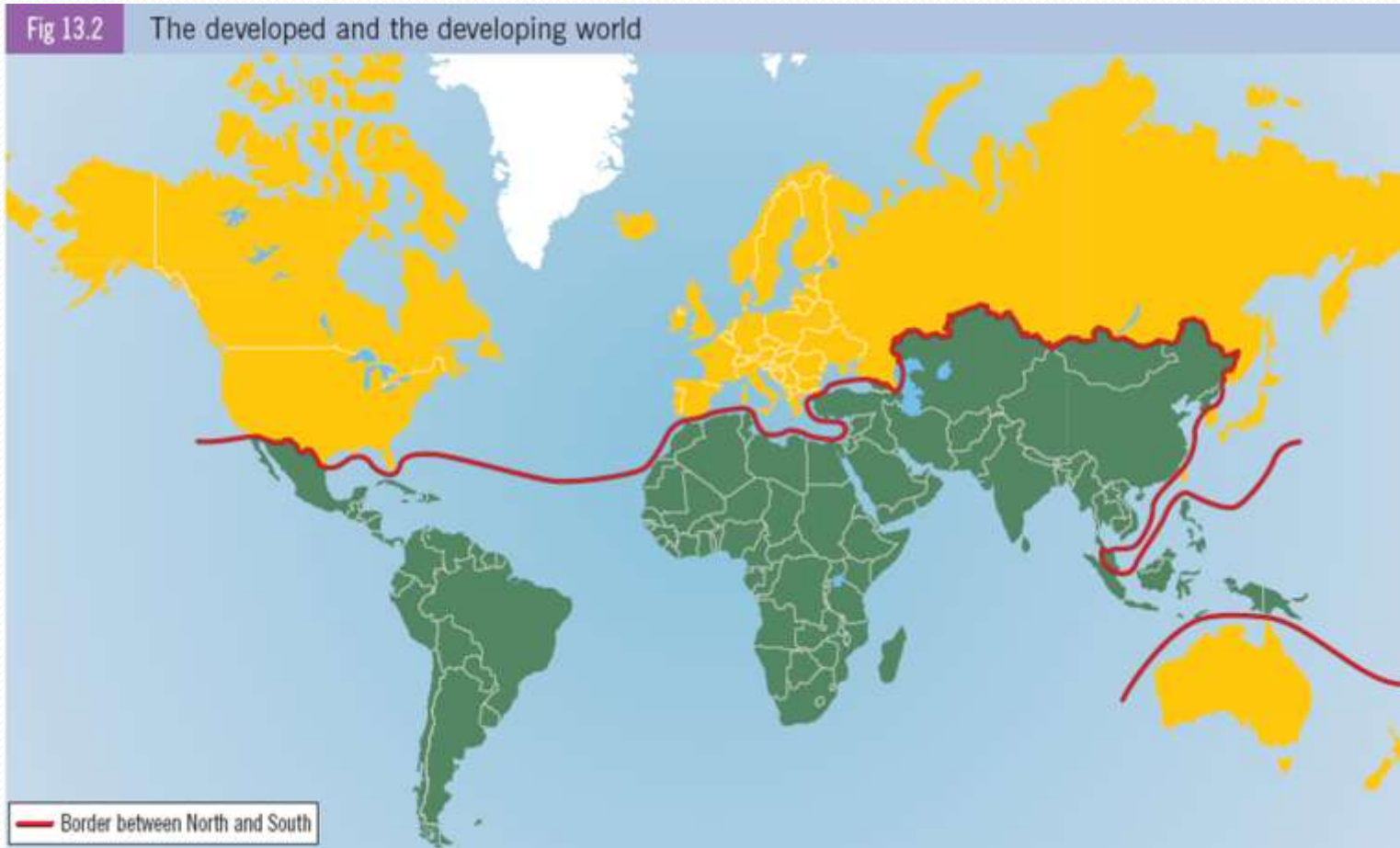
- Term used to describe the economic gap between the rich northern countries of the world and the south poorer countries of the world.



DEFINITION:

- During Cold War – Primary Global Division Was Between East and West, and Predicated Upon Security and Power Balance.
- After Cold War – Many See Primary Global Division as Being Between North and South, and Predicated Upon Economic Inequality .

Developed and Developing Countries:



Issues of North-South Divide:

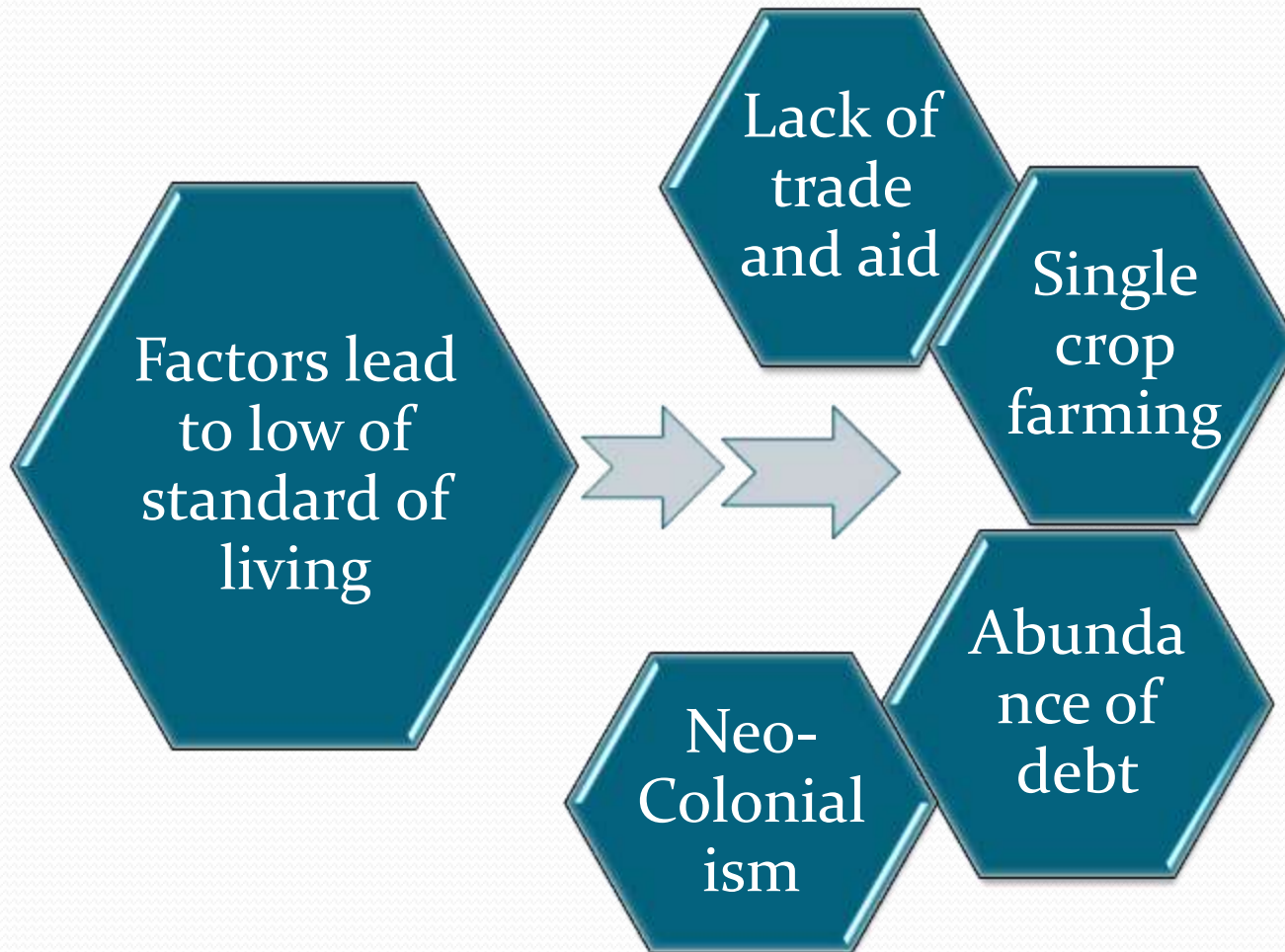
North-South Divide Issues

Distribution of
income around
the world

Economic
competition
worldwide

Standard of
living

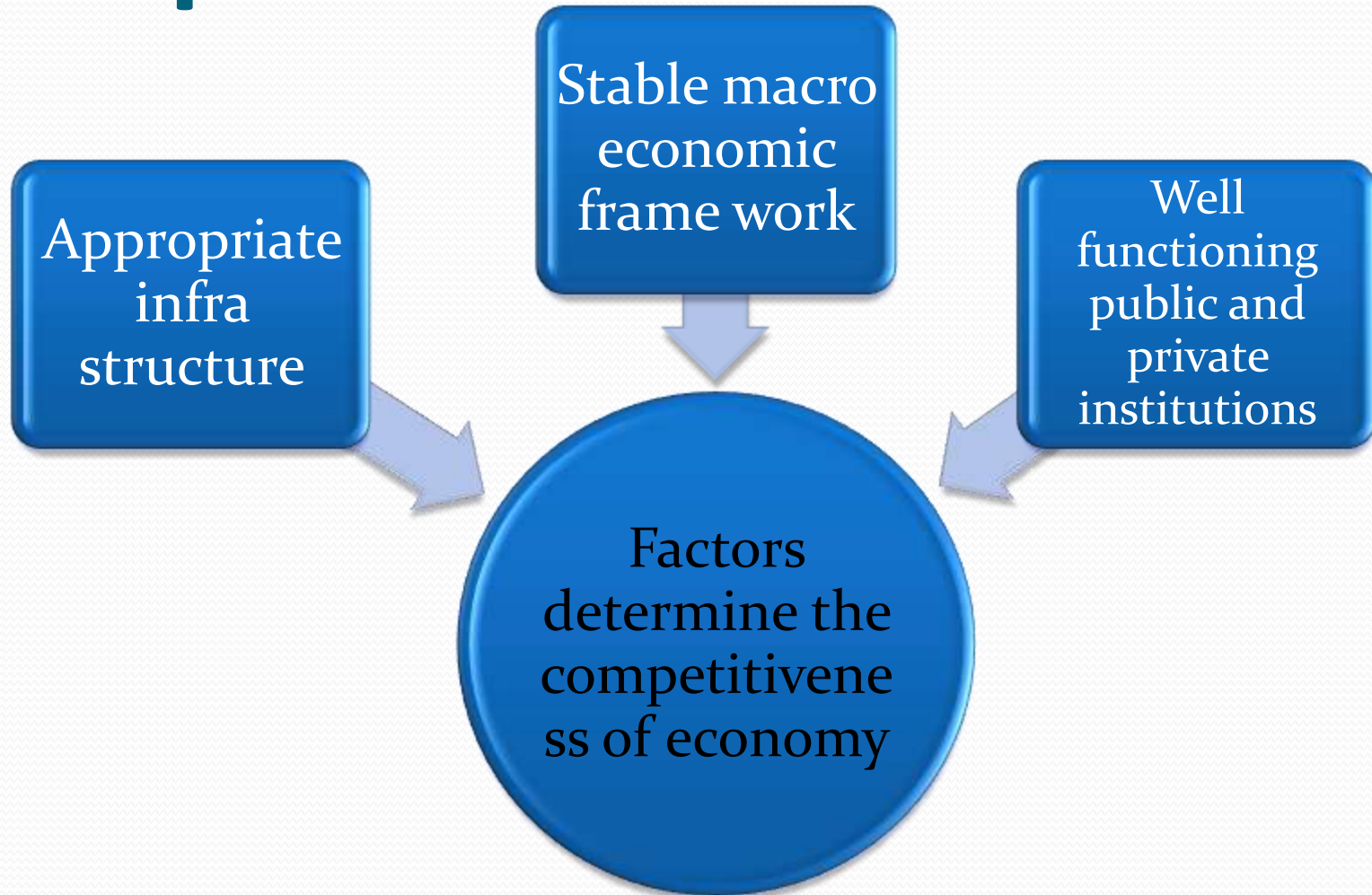
Issue no. 1: Standard of living:



Issue no.2: Distribution of income around the world:

- Liberalization of market occurs , most South countries lost to the competition from the North.
- Encourage migration of people from South to North for having a more good income.

Issue no.3:Economic competition worldwide:



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

Some countries are developing faster than others. Many Asian countries are quickly developing while many African countries are slowly developing.

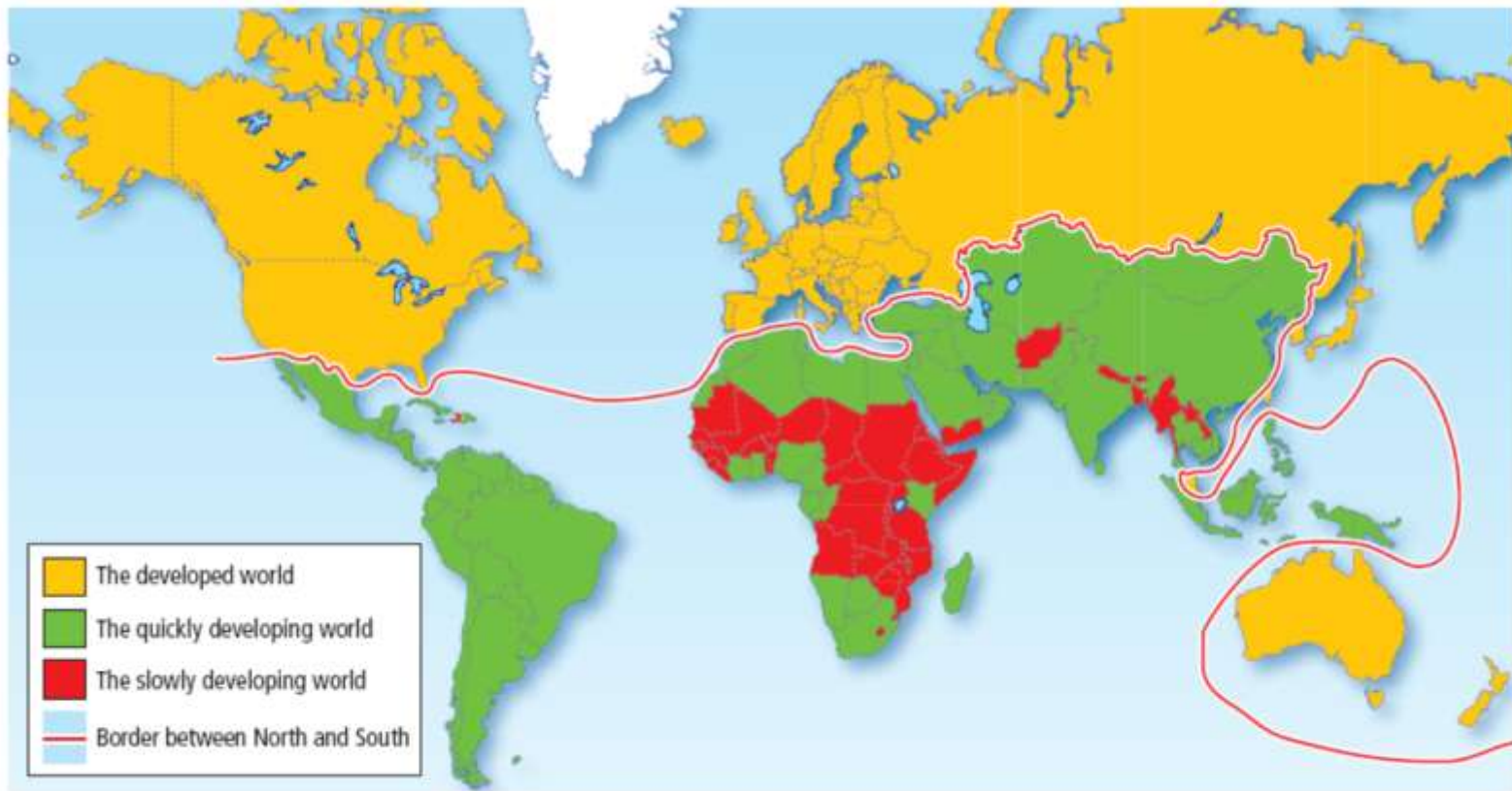


Fig 14.1 The developed world, the quickly developing world and the slowly developing world. Most of the slowly developing countries are in Africa



MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN NORTH AND SOUTH:-

Some of the major differences in North and South countries are as follows:-

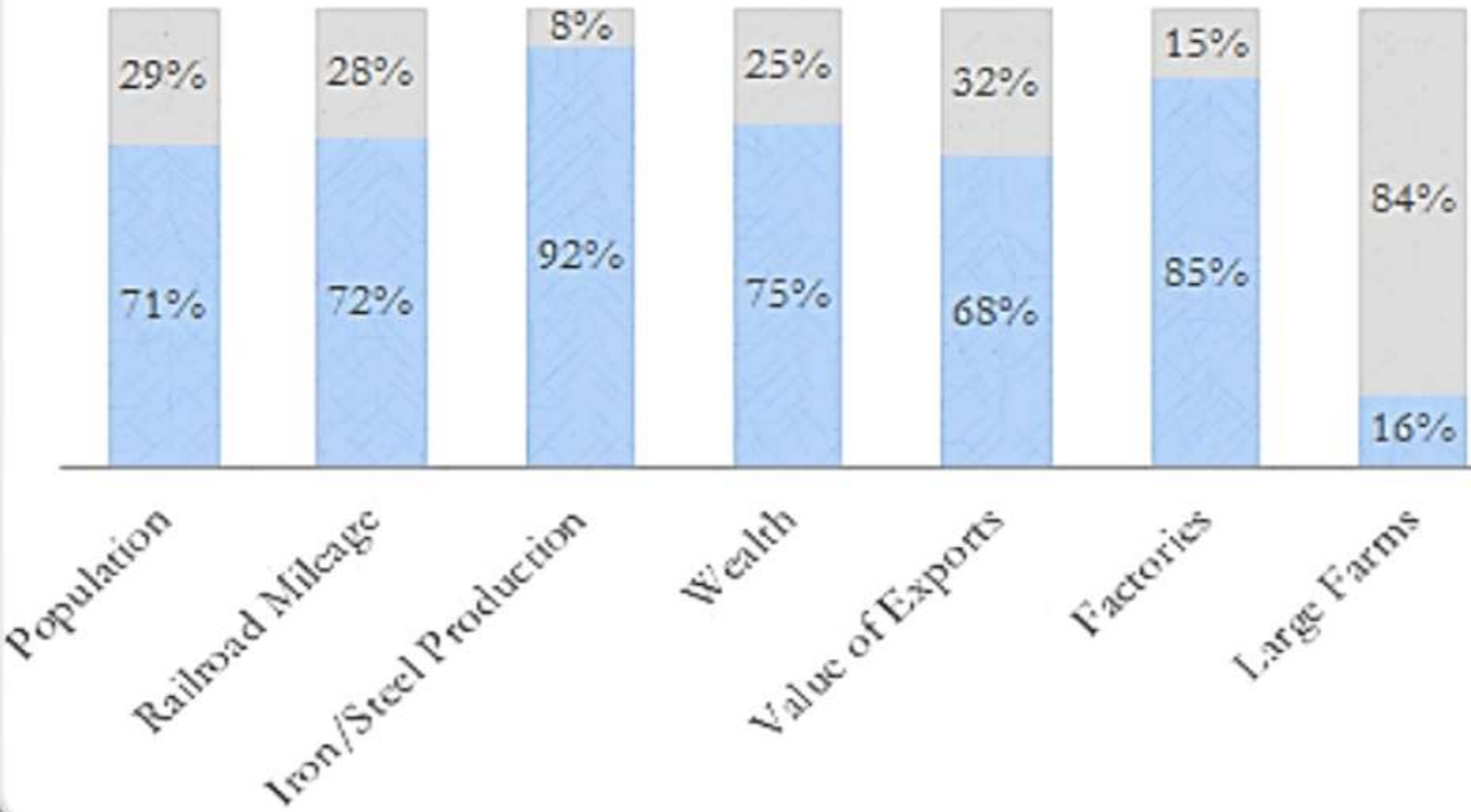
NORTH

- Less population
- High Wealth
- High Standard of living
- High Industrial development
- Industry

SOUTH

- Large population
- Low Wealth
- Low Standard of living
- Low Industrial development
- Agriculture

■ North ■ South



Classifying Countries:

Countries can be classified into three different types:

- Most Developed Countries (MDCs)
- Less Developed Countries (LDCs)
- Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

Classifying Countries:

💧 **Most Developed Countries (MDCs):**

- 💧 the richest of the industrialized and democratic nations of the world.

💧 **Less Developed Countries (LDCs):**

- 💧 countries with little industrial development, little wealth, and high population growth.

💧 **Least Developed Countries (LLDCs):**

- 💧 very low per capital income, low literacy rates, and very little in the way of manufacturing industries.

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.



Comparison:

The comparison between North and South is not of only one aspect . It can be seen through different angels that is:

- **Political**
- **Economical**
- **Social**

Comparison between north and south

	North	South
Political	External threat - widespread of terrorist activity in the worldwide Example, attack on 9/11, London bombing and Mumbai bombing.	The internal affairs of the nations – reason (political struggles and corruptions, lack of respect for the rule of law and violations of human rights) example, Republic Democratic of Congo
Economy	Manufacturing - cheap labor Example, Europe and the countryside.	Agriculture - Cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane
Social	Determined by life in the cities. - Both religion and education were organized. - There were schools and churches in most towns. - College was reserved for the wealthy.	Determined by the upper class. - Plantation owners and their families - Only children of plantation owners received any education. - Small farmers had little or no education. - The culture of the South revolved around plantation life.

Reasons:

There are 3 main reasons why our world is so unequal today:

- **Colonialism**
- **Trade**
- **Debt**

Colonialism:

- 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.
- Control by one power over a dependant area or people.

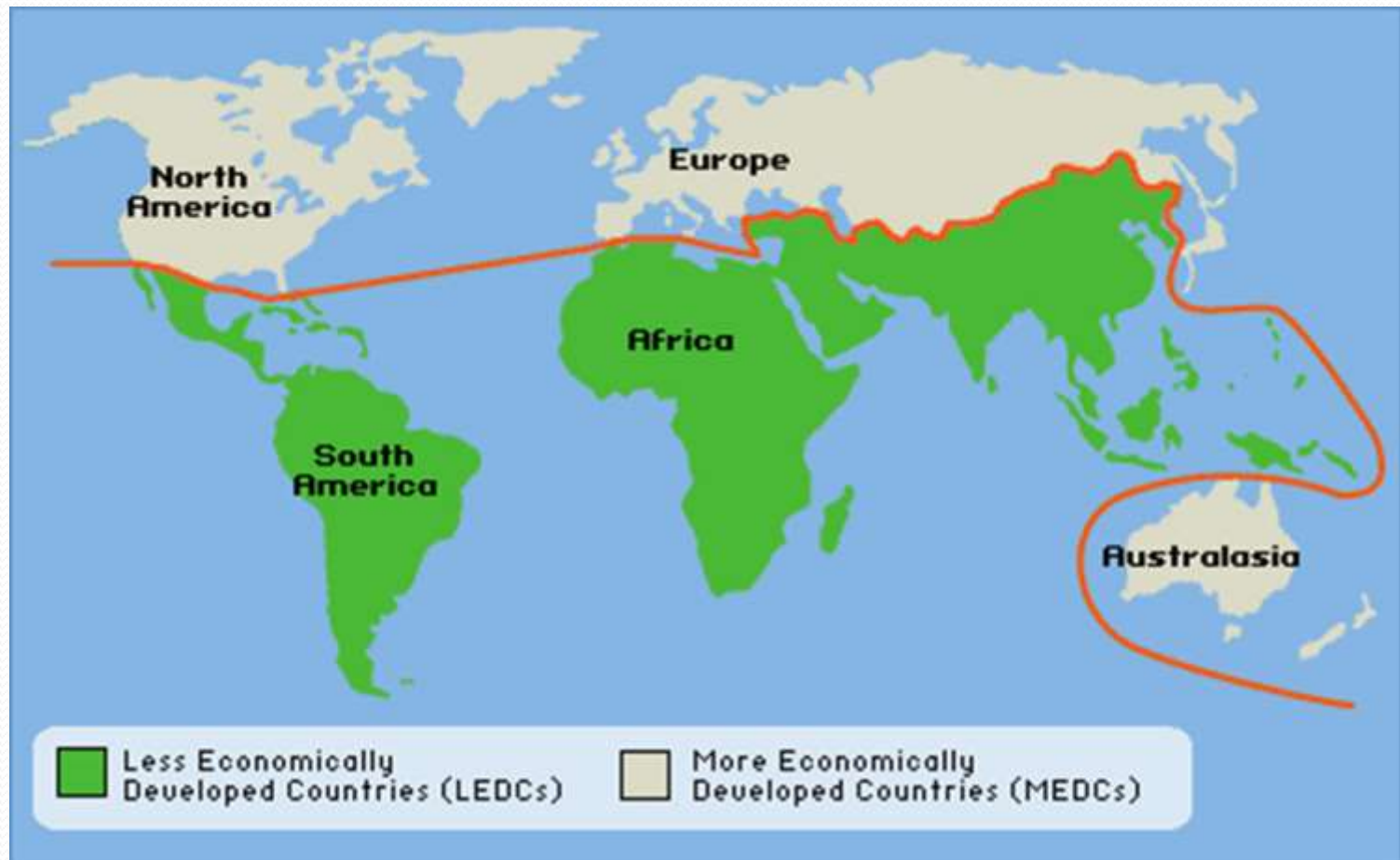
Trade:

- 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.
- You are losing money.
- Southern countries suffered from this.

Debt:

- Their products were losing money in the global economy, so they needed to increase production.
- The only way they could do this was to borrow money from the rich northern countries.
- This put them in debt.

North-south gap:



Division of north and south:

- 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 divide is not primarily defined by geography.

Division of north and south:

- 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.”
- “The North” mostly covers the West and the First World, with much of the Second World.

Development gap:

- 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.

Globalization:

- In Terms of Economic Development, There Exists an Enormous Gap Between Northern and Southern Countries, Which Has Been Increased By Globalization (Rich Get Richer).
- The process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through a global network of political ideas through communication, transportation, and trade.


Three world model:

Capitalist

Communist

Developing

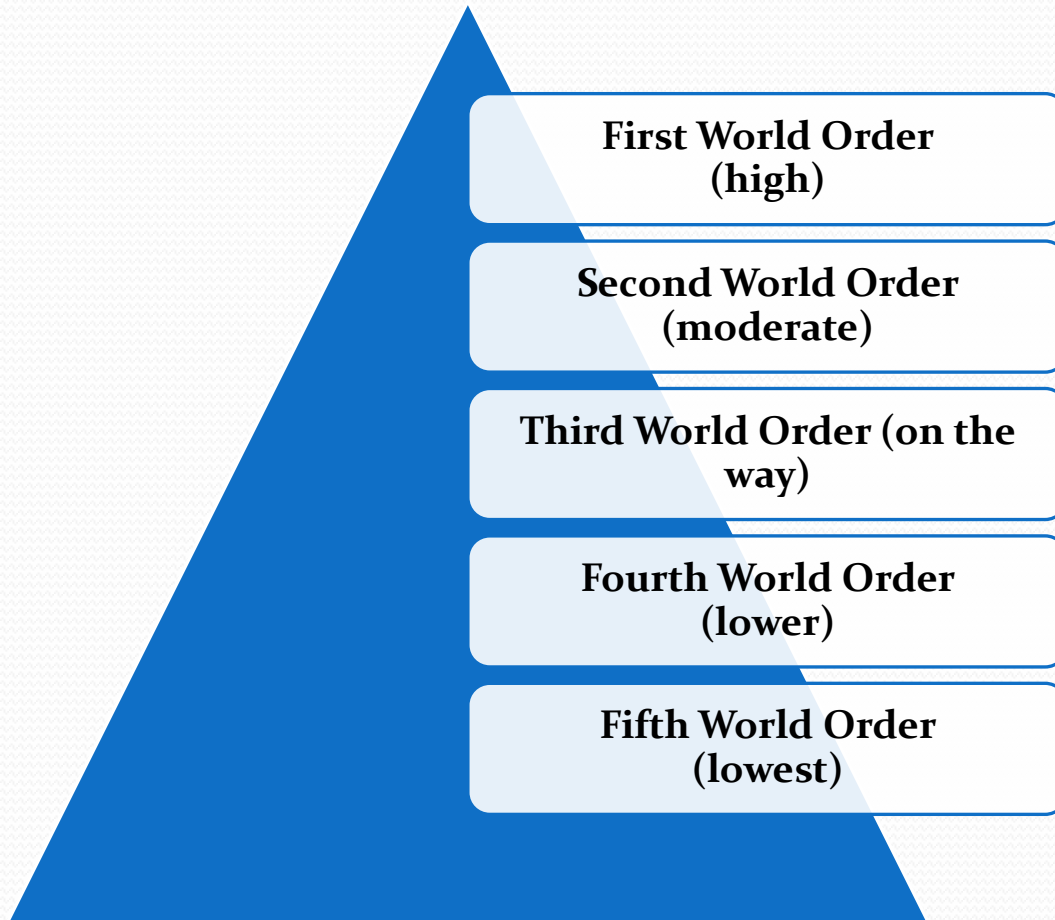


 **First World**

 **Second World**

 **Third World**

Five World Model:



Why is the gap between the economic north and south widening?

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

Closing The Gap:

- The United Nations has developed a program dedicated to narrowing the divide through its Millennium Development Goals. This includes improving education and health care, promoting gender equality, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

THANK YOU....

Umm-e-Roman Yaqoob.

Roll no. 3.

B.S English (3rd Semester)

International Relations