

Chapter 1 : SAGE Reference - Uneven Development

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February 10, , Andreas Bieler and Adam David Morton 1 comment The notion of uneven and combined development has attracted increased academic and activist attention. The concept of unequal exchange, in turn, has been established for some time. What has not been analysed is how these sets of capitalist dynamics intersect. We also highlight the implications for labour as a result of the widening uneven and combined development of neoliberalism. These crises, she argued, cannot be resolved within capitalism itself but are offset by opening up new markets elsewhere. In other words, capitalism depends on the constant possibility of outward expansion into non-capitalist spaces see also Spaces of Capital and Rosa Luxemburg. Further, it was Leon Trotsky who introduced the notion of uneven and combined development in his book Results and Prospects in , when analysing the particular location of Russia within the world economy. In short, in response to the crisis tendencies of capitalism, there is an inherent dynamic of outward expansion along uneven and combined developmental processes. In more recent times, Samir Amin, director of the Third World Forum , has distinguished two different periods related to the outward expansion of capital. These capture two different processes linked to how peripheral spaces have been repeatedly integrated within global capitalism. Initial efforts to offset the tendency of the rate of profit to fall have revolved around: As Amin puts in his book Unequal Development: The characteristic feature of primitive accumulation, in contrast to normal expanded reproduction, is unequal exchange, that is, the exchange of products whose prices of production, in the Marxist sense, are unequal. Since the post age of monopoly capitalism, expanded reproduction has been secured not simply by integrating non-capitalist spaces, but through restructuring the way in which peripheral spaces are integrated within the global political economy. Through the export of capital, forms of production have been established in peripheral spaces, enjoying the advantage of low-wage costs. As a result, peripheral spaces have not only exported primary products from extractive industries or agriculture, but increasingly also manufactured goods. These goods, however, are predominately characterised by low, outdated technological inputs and cheap labour. Hence it is the difference in productivity levels, in which high-valued added goods produced in the core are exchanged for goods based on more living labour inputs from the periphery, which is the key to unequal exchange. In contrast to the liberal assumption that all states would ultimately reach the same level of development, as long as they concentrated on their comparative advantage, advanced capitalist spaces have benefitted disproportionately from free trade entrenching uneven development. As a result, processes of uneven and combined development are further extended while peripheral capitalist spaces become locked into new relationships of unequal exchange. During the second phase, GATT negotiations facilitated further trade in manufactured goods. This situation heralds perhaps a new, third period reconstituting the relationships of unequal exchange between spaces of the global political economy as a result of continuing and intensified uneven and combined development. It is these dynamics around the expanded free trade agenda, which Ray Kiely in his book Rethinking Imperialism refers to as a new phase of neoliberal, free trade imperialism. The implications for labour and its potential agency of resistance against further restructuring are complex. Precisely because capitalist expansion has been uneven, labour movements in different state spaces find themselves in contrasting locations within the global political economy. When Trotsky analysed the way Russia was integrated into the global political economy through processes of uneven and combined development at the beginning of the twentieth century, he wanted to understand the structural preconditions of the Russian situation and in what way it may facilitate revolutionary upheaval. Peripheral spaces, therefore, are potentially a fertile ground for revolutionary uprisings. The increasing numbers of labour strikes in China and the collective power of opposition forces in public spaces such as Tahrir Square in Cairo, Syntagma Square in Athens and Taksim Square in Istanbul are testimony to such an understanding of the situation. That cleared up so many queries so concisely.

Chapter 2 : The City of London and Britain's uneven development | SPERI

Map displaying uneven development at a global scale. The North South Divide - a global scale uneven development. The Chancellor of Germany in the 1980s divided the world into the 'Rich North' and the 'Poor South', with a line that roughly circled the world at 30°N, passing between North & Central America, north of Africa, India & China.

Uneven Economic Development The Uneven Economic Development Indicator considers inequality within the economy, irrespective of the actual performance of an economy. For example, the Indicator looks at structural inequality that is based on group such as racial, ethnic, religious, or other identity group or based on education, economic status, or region such as urban-rural divide. The Indicator considers not only actual inequality, but also perceptions of inequality, recognizing that perceptions of economic inequality can fuel grievance as much as real inequality, and can reinforce communal tensions or nationalistic rhetoric. Further to measuring economic inequality, the Indicator also takes into account the opportunities for groups to improve their economic status, such as through access to employment, education, or job training such that even if there is economic inequality present, to what degree it is structural and reinforcing.

Economic Equality

Economic Equality Gap: Is there a large economic gap? Is the economic system discriminatory? Does economic justice exist? Are hiring practices generally fair legally and the perception of others? Do equal rights exist in the society? Are there laws protecting equal rights?

Economic Opportunity

Free Education: Does free education exist and if so, to which grade? Is the education provided relatively equal? Is there a housing system for the poor? Do programs for job training exist?

Access to Job Training: Use Do people know about the job training and is it available based on qualification and need?

Socio-Economic Dynamics

Ghettos or Slums: Do ghettos and slums exist?

Chapter 3 : Coolgeography - GCSE - Causes of uneven development

Services and Uneven Development by J N Marshall (Editor) starting at \$ Services and Uneven Development has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Causes of uneven development Economic factors affecting development Unfortunately poverty can lead to poverty. The diagram shows the poverty trap, which is often thought of as a cycle. Low investment in key areas such as infrastructure roads, rail, telecommunications etc. Populations in countries at low levels of development can become more vulnerable to ill health as we have seen with HIV and AIDs in sub-Saharan Africa which reduces the productivity of the workforce. In addition, a lack of education leads to a lower quality workforce, and poor road networks are not attractive to outside investors. Simple things like these can exacerbate make worse poverty, and keep countries mired in a low level of development. In addition, countries at low levels of economic development are also more likely to be victims of civil wars and their after effects. Wars consume vital resources and divert attention away from the crucial issues for normal people, healthcare, reliable food supplies, stability, economic well-being and access to clean drinking water. Import tariffs of goods from poorer countries put the prices of those goods UP 2. Subsidies payments from governments to the producer of goods produced in richer countries push the prices of rich world goods cheaper. This makes it harder for poorer countries to compete. In addition, the lack of reliable energy supply, political stability, infrastructure and educated workforce put countries at a disadvantage. The net result in many poorer countries is that they are forced to export only lower value raw materials such as agricultural goods, whilst they buy back more expensive manufactured goods or services. Poorer countries do not have the capital to set these types of industries up. The UK benefitted in many ways from its physical or natural environment for its rise to a global superpower during the Industrial Revolution. Its Island natural gave it a coastline to fully exploit for resources and many potential trade routes. It had the right mix of natural resources to exploit for many Industrial processes, including coal, iron Ore and Limestone. It also had a temperate climate without the extremes of weather that can damage development. Many countries are not as fortunate and the following factors can limit development; 1. Climate related disease “ many tropical countries unfortunately suffer from diseases that thrive in hot humid conditions, such as Dengue Fever, Chagas Disease and Malaria. People who get these diseases are incapacitated and cannot work or may even die, limiting development. A lack of natural resources “ countries with few natural resources start off at a very low economic base and find it hard to create products that can sell on world markets. Natural resource curse theory “ this is a theory that states if a country has one very valuable resource all efforts of the country are put into the exploitation of that resource. That limits the POTENTIAL development of other industries and if the resource is in the hands of a minority unscrupulous ruling elite, the profits are not shared well amongst people in the country. Being landlocked with bad neighbours “ although this has a political element to it, countries that have no access to the sea are at the mercy of their neighbours. Climatic hazards such as hurricanes and drought are more likely to strike some countries than others. For fragile countries a drought could have a devastating impact on development. As well as killing and weakening people from hunger and thirst, many of these countries had to deal with a refugee crisis, diverting valuable resources away from other development objectives. In the short term a lack of investment in education is particularly important, as many countries cannot afford to send all children to school even at a basic level. Looking at the longer term, the colonial legacy of many countries across the globe has held many countries back. Countries such as the UK, France, Spain and Germany had colonies across the globe from which they took people and resources. These processes have limited the development of these countries. Opposite is an image of mutilated Congolese slaves who were forced to work on Belgian rubber plantations under King Leopold. Such acts of vicious oppression held countries such as the Congo back. Colonial countries also drew up borders and created countries that ignored tribal, ethnic and religious differences within those regions. This has subsequently led to conflict which also holds a countries economic development back. Another good example here is Nigeria, a country created by the UK but struggling to cater for all of its different ethnic and religious groups.

Chapter 4 : E2: Uneven Economic Development | Fragile States Index

abstract = "This book surveys the development of service industries in Britain from a geographical perspective, assessing their contribution to other sectors of the economy.

It is driving some of the most damaging trends in Britain today. Think of the staggeringly uneven distribution of wealth and income and the spatial contours on to which this is mapped. But what is the City of London? The City absorbs vast flows of capital – from the ill-gotten gains of Russian oligarchs to the vast surpluses hoarded by oil-rich states and Sheikhs. Its role in mediating these flows and providing a wide array of related services undoubtedly brings benefits for London as a whole, as well as other parts of Britain and their citizens. As global capital flows in, so too do ambitious young minds from the peripheral regions of Britain, as well as workers from further afield. There is, however, a second, more specific and well-defined, meaning to the City. It refers to the City of London Corporation, a political authority responsible for jurisdiction over part of London and for representing the interests of the financial services industry as a whole. Over the centuries it has won unique freedoms and exclusions from British law that render it different from every other local authority in Britain – working beyond rather than under the authority of parliament. Unlike other authorities, voting rights are not confined to individuals, but include businesses too. Its financial resources are also unparalleled. This vast offshore infrastructure forms a web that is used to draw capital flows into different bits of the City of London. Its darker side is exemplified by the current scandal surrounding the American-owned Westgate property investment group, which is threatening to hike up rents dramatically for tenants of a North London housing estate. Within this process bonus payments were by far the most important contributor, driving the growth of extreme wage inequality in Britain. The pre-eminence of the City within global financial markets is reinforced by its prevalence within the British state, as characterised by the longstanding dominance of the City-Bank-Treasury nexus within the formulation of economic policy. This unparalleled institutional power behind the City is deepening uneven development across Britain, with the emasculated post-industrial regions no longer able if ever they were to provide counter-balances to City hegemony. Thus, whilst Newcastle groans under the weight of swingeing austerity, London continues to absorb the vast bulk of public investment: There are now effectively two growth models in Britain: The political consequences of this unevenness are manifold: For the future of Britain, a great deal therefore hinges upon the role of the City. If it is not made to work for Britain as a whole, then the gap between winners and losers, between the regions of plenty and those of misery, will likely widen to a point where pressures for sovereign dissolution become irrepressible.

Chapter 5 : BBC Bitesize - GCSE Geography - Uneven development - Revision 1

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Chapter 6 : Uneven development - Oxford Reference

Speaking from my own experiences in child development and working with children and parents, Banana, you are doing everything right for your son, seeking early intervention for his language delay and he is already receiving appropriate services.

Chapter 7 : Uneven Development - My Geography

Global uneven development may be seen to be a result of capitalism, based as it is on competition and accumulation, but inequality is not unique to capitalism. For a national case study, see Hsu and Cheng () Reg. Studs 36, 8 on uneven development in post-war Taiwan.