

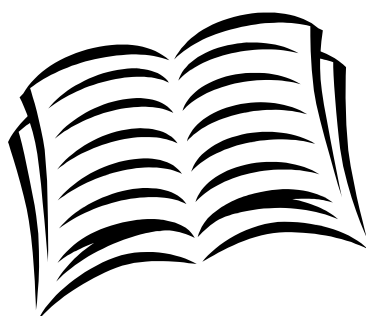
## UNIT 4 PROBLEMS FACING THE DEVELOPING WORLD

### SESSION 1 PROBLEM 1: POOR HEALTH



By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- identify a number of development indicators (health indicators like life expectancy, sanitation, medicines, infant mortality, doctor/patient ratio)
- categorise a number of facts which divide rich and poor countries
- make decisions about countries based upon these facts



As we saw in our last session, the world can be divided into 2 parts: the rich north and the poor south.

There are many problems facing the countries of the Poor South. We regularly see pictures of the Poor South on TV and in newspapers. Many of the people living in these countries are less well off than we are. They are **homeless, experience health problems, have little food and are poorly educated, and sometimes also affected by war.**

But not everyone who lives in the Poor South is poor. Some people live in comfortable houses, wear good clothes and eat good food. Some countries in the Middle East and Asia have their populations split into the very rich and the very poor. Other areas such as Africa have almost total poverty.

### PROBLEM 1: HEALTH

Most people living in the developing world have **very poor health**. **Life expectancy** provides us with information about the health of a country. In Catalonia we have El Servei Català de Salut, which looks after our health. In the United Kingdom they have the National Health Service. As a result people in Catalunya or UK can expect to live 75 years on average, whereas countries like Sudan have a life expectancy of 53 years.



### WHY DO PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE POOR HEALTH?

**Poor Sanitation:** 2.9 billion people do not have safe sanitation facilities

**No doctors:** there is a shortage of doctors and nurses

**No free medicines:** people must pay for their medicines

**No free health care:** people must pay to see a doctor

### **EXERCISE 1**

Now complete this table:

There are - --- main reasons why people in developing countries have poor health. One is that there are poor - - - - - facilities. For example, -. billion people do not have things like clean drinking water. A second reason is that there is a shortage of - - - - - and nurses. Also, there is no - - - - health care as people have to - - - for their medicines.

### **EXERCISE 2**

Compare the two countries in the table below very carefully and state which of the two countries is the healthiest. You have to use full sentences and provide evidence by using the statistics in the table. You should start saying:

*I think ..... is the healthiest country because the table shows that people there live ..... years, whereas in.....people live.....*

<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>		<b>SUDAN</b>
75 years	<b>Life Expectancy</b>	52 years
7 per 1000 babies born	<b>Infant Mortality</b> (How many babies die per 1000 born)	107 per 1000 babies born
1 Doctor: 710 patients	<b>Doctor Patient Ratio</b> (How many patients a doctor looks after)	1 doctor: 11,110 patients

## SESSION 2

### PROBLEM 2: NO EDUCATION



By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- identify a number of development indicators (education indicators like rates of literacy, number of teachers, school equipment, etc)
- categorise a number of facts which divide rich and poor countries
- make decisions about countries based upon these facts



Education is a very important part of people's lives. In Catalonia and Scotland, for example, the Government thinks it is important to educate children **free of charge**. Being able to **read and write** is important because without education people cannot do many things in life, especially find a good job.

In most developing countries parents must pay to send their children to school. Many people cannot afford to do this and this means that the majority of people are unable to read or write. Even when children in the developing world attend school, their **schools are poorly equipped** and there is usually a **shortage of teachers**. As a result, many developing countries have **low rates of literacy**.

### EXERCISE 1

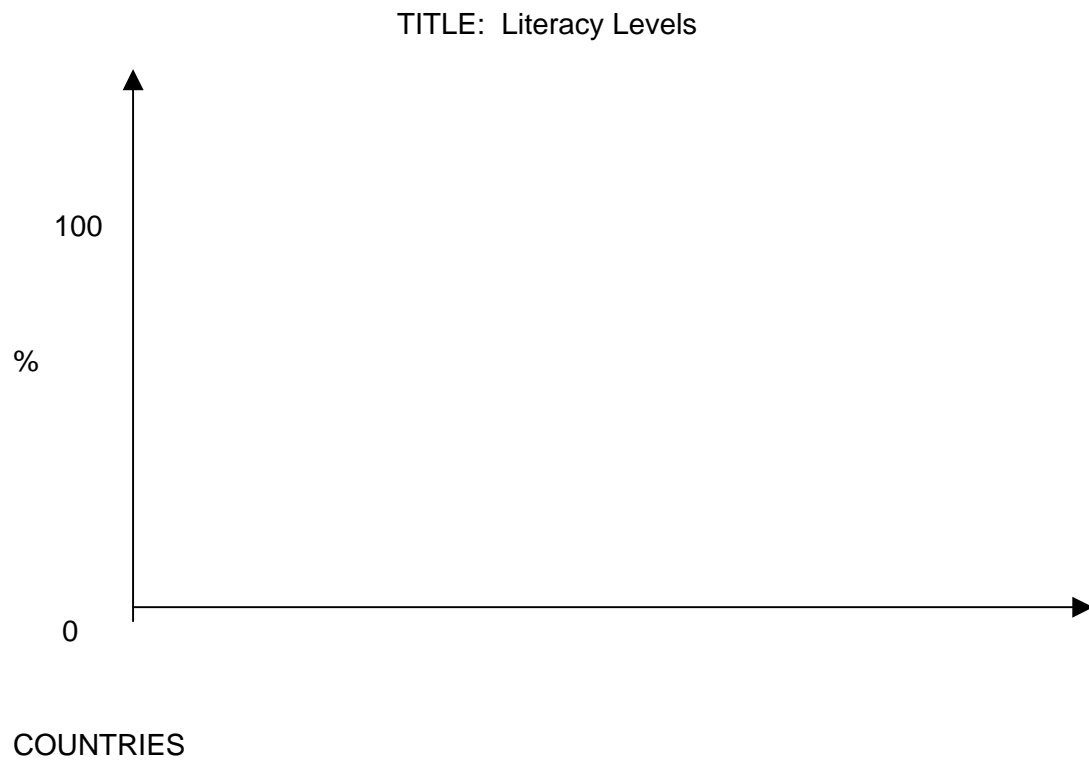
Answer the following questions using your own words:

1. Why are children in Catalonia and Scotland so lucky when it comes to education?
2. Why is it important to be able to read and write?
3. Why are many children in the developing south unable to read and write?

### EXERCISE 2

Use the information in the table below to complete the bar graph showing LITERACY LEVELS in three countries.

Country	Literacy Levels Percentage of people who can read and write.
United Kingdom	99%
Sudan	27%
Rwanda	59%



## SESSION 3

### PROBLEM 3: WAR



By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- identify a number of development indicators (wars, civil wars, weapons)
- learn about some countries in Africa that have suffered wars
- categorise a number of facts which divide rich and poor countries
- make decisions about countries based upon these facts

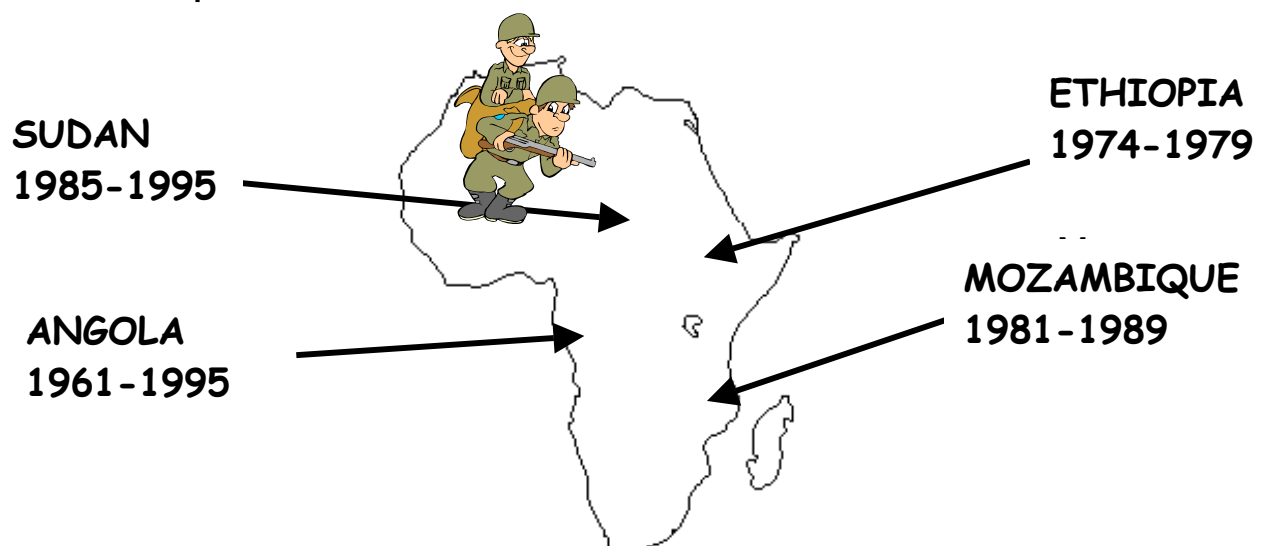


Many developing countries also experience the **problem of war**. Many of the wars that take place are **civil wars**. This means that they are wars that take place **within a country between different groups of people**, rather than between different countries. The **map** below shows some African countries affected by war. Wars are bad for a country because they use up most of their financial resources on **weapons** whereas they cannot afford to buy food to feed themselves.

Decide whether the following sentences are **TRUE OR FALSE**:

1. The most usual wars in developing countries are between different countries
2. Wars are really bad for a country because money is spent on weapons instead of being spent on necessary things

Look at the picture and learn about 4 countries that have suffered wars.



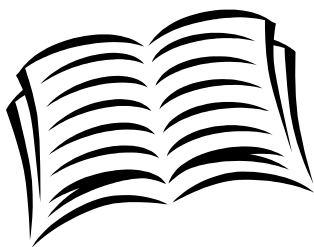
## SESSION 4

### PROBLEM 4: LACK OF FOOD



By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

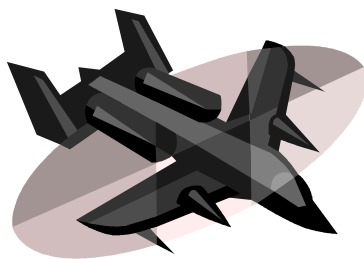
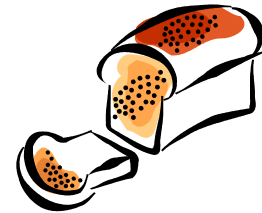
- identify a number of development indicators (amount of food, daily calorie intake, natural disasters, earthquakes, floods, famine, drought, crops and cash crops, climate, farming equipment, etc)
- categorise a number of facts which divide rich and poor countries
- make decisions about countries based upon these facts



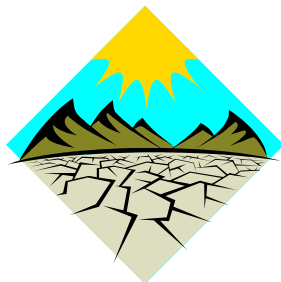
One of the biggest problems facing the **people of the Poor South** is that they do not have **enough food**. According to scientists if we eat less than **2,200 calories a day**, we are not getting enough food. A calorie is the amount of energy food gives us, for example, 125g of Greek yogurt provide us with 155kcal.

There are many reasons why countries do not have enough food. **NATURAL DISASTERS** such as **earthquakes** and **floods** sometimes affect how much food we have. Natural disasters can sometimes lead to **FAMINE** or **DROUGHT**.

#### WHY DO SOME COUNTRIES NOT HAVE ENOUGH FOOD?



*"In my country there is a lot of WAR. It has been like this for many years. Our **crops** don't get the chance to **grow**.. Also the government don't help us because they spend all their money on weapons."*



*"In our country the **CLIMATE** is either very cold, hot, dry or wet. This makes it very difficult to **grow crops to eat**. We also don't have the **UP-TO-DATE FARMING EQUIPMENT**. Most of our **farming** is done **by hand**."*



*“My country **OWES A LOT OF MONEY** to other rich countries, so the government forces us to grow **CASH CROPS**. These are crops that other countries want to buy, such as coffee, tea, tobacco and cocoa. If the government can sell these crops, it helps to pay off some of our debts.”*

Write your answers in the boxes!

1. According to the scientist, what is the **minimum** number of calories per day a person needs to survive?

The minimum number of calories a day a person needs to survive is...

2. Study the table, and use it to complete the passage below:

Country	Daily Calorie Intake
United Kingdom	3218
India	2204
Nigeria	2114
Uganda	2221

A) I think the country **least** likely to experience a food shortage is the

----- . My reason for choosing this country is has the  
highest daily calorie intake of - - - - calories per day.

B) The country **most** likely to experience food shortage is - - - - - . This is  
because it has the lowest daily calorie intake of - - - - per day.