



Social Causes of uneven development

Social factors play a crucial role in shaping development outcomes. From poverty and inequality to population growth, these factors among others influence the progress of development.

5 **Poverty:** The core problem for most people living in developing countries is poverty. Absolute poverty refers to a condition where individuals *lack* the *necessities* for survival, such as food, clean water, shelter, healthcare, and education. The current international *poverty line* set by the World Bank lies at living on less than \$1.90 per day. Approximately 650 million people live in absolute poverty, about 8.4% of the global population.

*etw. nicht haben
das Notwendige
Armutsgrenze*

10 **Inadequate nutrition:** Despite the dominance of the agricultural sector, *undernourishment* and *malnutrition* are widespread and famine is a bitter reality for hundreds of millions of people. Many developing countries are not yet able to *supply* their growing populations adequately on their own. Rural areas are affected the most, especially before the *harvest*. When *grain* reserves come to an end and prices are increasing, individuals cannot cover the necessary calorie intake for hard labor on the fields.

Unter-; Mangelernährung

15 Access to clean water is also essential to ensure good health. However, large parts of the (*rural*) population have no access to safe water or sanitary facilities. Women and children must walk great distances to fetch water from *wells* or water holes. Because of poor infrastructure it is extremely difficult to reach these areas with *aid supplies* or healthcare and so thousands of children die from easily avoidable diseases like *diarrhoea* or dehydration every day.

*versorgen
Ernte; Getreide*

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*ländlich
Brunnen*

*Hilfsgüter
Durchfall*

25 **Health and medical care:** Diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria are claiming millions of *victims* in the Global South. As of recent data, around 25.7 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa are living with HIV/AIDS. Significant financial resources are needed for *treatment*, care, and prevention programs. Another problem is that HIV/AIDS primarily affects people in their most productive years (15-49 years old), leading to a reduction in the available *labor force*.

*Krankheiten
Opfer*

Behandlung

Erwerbstätige

30 **Population growth & Urbanization:** In many developing countries, high population growth presents a significant *obstacle* to sustainable development. Water scarcity, deforestation, and *soil degradation* are consequences as the demand for these resources increases. Urbanization, driven by population growth, leads to growing slums and informal settlements (*urban sprawl*). These areas often lack basic services such as clean water, *sanitation*, and electricity, resulting in poor living conditions.

*Hindernis
Bodenzerstörung*

*Zersiedelung
hier: Abwasser-
kanalisation*

40 **Ethnic groups and Communities:** Compared to industrialized countries, there is a much closer *bond* to the ethnic group or village community. Although this has positive aspects such as care for the elderly, it also results in reduced loyalty to the state.

Bindung