Determinants of North South Divide

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Abstract

The North-South Divide is a Socio-economic and Political division of Earth popularized in the late 20th century and early 21st century. General definition of this divide is the context of development and developing countries (or better still underdeveloped. From the era of cold war, the North is mostly classified as western world, while the south corresponds with Eastern world. The divide is usually characterized in terms of this differing levels of Wealth, economic development, income inequality democracy, technological advancement and political freelance which this divide are judged. The study will examine the determinants of North South divide and the essence for the linguistic distinction. The North-South global divide is often segmented with various topics of discussion, that are generally studied and examined by scholars on researcher but little or nothing had been expanciated on the determinants of North-South to enable a novice have a cradle knowledge of the constituents of North-South divide. Therefore, the passion to give in researchable details the highlighted and explained determinants of North South Divide. The study dominantly made used of written sources, written source in context refers to limited books, journals, lecturer works, internet and reports among others. The data for this work was obtained mostly from library, photocopies, articles, textbooks. Which is to include that the data collection was secondary source. This work employed the use of narrative and analytical approach in analysis and interpretation of different determinants of North-South Divide, making descriptive approach valid in this work. The north South divide economy represents the wide gap in

economic, technological and political developments between the industrialized north and the non-industrialized south countries.

Keywords: Global North, Global South, and Determinants of North South Divide

Introduction

The idea of categorizing countries by their economic and developmental status began during the cold war with the classifications of east and west. The Soviet Union and China represented the east, and the United States and their allies represented the west. The term "Third War" came into parlance in the second half of the twentieth century. It originated in a 1952 article by Alfred Sauvy entitled "Troise Mondes, Une Planete". Early definitions of the Third World emphasized its exclusion from the east-west conflict of the cold war as well as the ex-colonial status and poverty of the peoples it comprised. Perhaps efforts to mobilize the third world as an autonomous political entity were undertaken. The 1955 Bandung conference was an early meeting of third world states in which an alternative to alignment with either the eastern or western Blocks was promoted. Following this, the first non-aligned summit was organized in 1961. Contemporaneously, mode of economy into "core" and "periphery" was developed and given expression in a project of political reform which "moved the terms "north and "south into the international political lexicon. In 1973 the pursuit of a new international economic order which was to be negotiated between the North and South was initiated at the Non-Aligned summit held in Algiirs. Also in 1973, the oil embargo initiated by Arab Opec Coalition as a result of the Yom Kippur war caused an increased in world oil prices, with prices continuing to rise throughout the decade. This contribution to a worldwide recession which resulted policies and contributing less aid to the less developed countries of the south. The slack was taken up by western banks, which provided substantial loans to third world countries. However, many of these countries were not able to pay sack debts which led IMF to extend further loans to them on the conclusion that they undertake certain liberalizing reforms. All these and many more helped to deepen the gap and the wide use of the term North-South divide. This paper/study embarks on a mission to evaluate the policies of the North South divide by undertaking a meticulous assessment of the economic, political and socio highlights of development and underdevelopment.

Statement of Problem

The North-South global divide is often segmented with various topics of discussion, that are generally studied and examined by scholars on researcher but little or nothing had been expanciated on the determinants of North-South to enable a novice have a cradle knowledge of the constituents of North-South divide. Therefore, the passion to give in researchable details the highlighted and explained determinants of North South Divide.

Objectives of the Study

The article aims to highlighting the determinants of North-South Divide and focusing extensively on a detailed explanation of each and every determinant highlighted to give reader a beginner's knowledge. From this point, the study objectives includes:

1. Examine the North-South Divide
2. Highlights Determinants of North –South Divide
3. Expanciated the discussions of the determinants of North South Divide

Conceptual Clarification

According to Odeh (2010), the term global North generally correlates with western world, while the south largely corresponds with the developing countries and eastern world. The two group are often defined in terms of their differing levels of wealth economic development, income, inequality, democracy and political and economic freedom. Freedom indices sees states that are generally stealthier and less unequal as part of global North; and the south as states with poorer economic, inequalities, more fragile democracies that are heavily dependent on primary sector exports, many of southern states also share a common history of past colonialism under northern states and the north which exports technologically advanced manufactured products.

a. Global South –Rodney (1972) opines that, the term global booth refers to developing countries located in the Southern hemisphere with generally low income levels and facing different structural problems.
b. The Global North- a term that refers to developed countries concentrated in the Northern hemisphere, characterized by high levels of income, technological advancement, well developed infrastructure and macro-economic and political stability. Orji (2023) added that efficient population also adds to the credibility of the North over the south as the south has more of unemployed population that constituent's poverty and deepen of the gap.

Methodology

The study dominantly made used of written sources, written source in context refers to limited books, journals, lecturer works, internet and reports among others. The data for this work was obtained mostly from library, photocopies, articles, textbooks. Which is to include that the data collection was secondary source. This work employed the use of narrative and analytical approach in analysis and interpretation of different determinants of North-South Divide, making descriptive approach valid in this work.

Determinants of North-South Divide

In the study of North-South Divide, it is imperative to draw the nexus for this divide and the factors that is used as lens to view the gaps, hence the essence of calling it a divide. Therefore, the determinants of North-South divide are as follows:

1. Technology: According to N. Oluwafemi Mimiko, technology is visible in both divide but the south lacks the right technology. The technological requirements of modern warfare and communication have made the overall development of heavy industries an indispensable dement of North/South divide. Technological advancement is the leading factor in countries development, it is thus, not surprising that the glob North is leading since the industrial revolution, the industrial capacity of the North had immensely yield her technology advancement over the south.

As they transfer much f the knowledge even to the consuming south. Though some of the south divide has driven out of the shadow of imperialism umbrella to developed technological and industrial e.g. Asians Tigers.

Geography: The most stable factor upon which North-South Divide is spelt out depends on geographical grading of the divide. Brandt line-an imaginary line designating the world at a latitude of approximately 30^0 North, drawn up by Willy Brandt in 1980s to show the persistent socio-economic differences between developed countries above the line (Global North) and developing countries below the line (Global South). The essence of using North- South lingual is because most of the North or developed countries are in the Northern hemisphere while the developing or underdeveloped are in the southern hemisphere. From geographical perception, it will be very difficult to out rule the developed countries in the south as underdeveloped and the underdeveloped countries of the North as developed.

Natural Resources: Another determinant which exerts considerable influence on North-South divide is natural resources. This can broadly be divided into two: food and raw materials. The south and the north are endowed with resources, especially the south, but they lack the productivity capacity as it has much strength in consuming rather than massive production. Global North enjoys conversely, self-sufficiency in domestic food production, with her knowledge substantive industrial mechanism of massive production, the southern citizenry can barely feed trice a day with high cost of finish goods causing malnutrition's while the North even her less privilege has the capacity to eat healthy with sufficient means of production.

The possession of raw material has been a major determinant factor for the wider and deepen gap in the north-south divide debate. It is not by accident that the powerful nations

of the world scrabbled to gain considerable access the raw materials of weaker nations or columns to predominantly supersedes affairs and grade them underdeveloped. Since the first word war, oil has become an important source of energy and the north has massively saved enough to last generations while the south lacks the technological known how to refine the oils nature blessed her with. Thereby causing dependency on the finish product of the resources gotten from her land Orugbani (2004).

Population: The North-South Divide regards population as an important component, quantitatively, the size of the population has to be taken into consideration in any calculation of the capacity of the states. It would of course not be correct to say that one larger the population of a country the greater its power. Both the North and South shares a population figures but the south tend to be fenced in her population and the rate of child birth had reduced the working force of the nations of south. Israel survival as a less population of numbers alone, the only population would have been effective means of labour division and resource. Most countries of the North are less populated and manages effectively the citizenry needs while the south sees population as a gift to grow in size and shares. Both birth rate and death rates are strikingly high in the south divide and most concerned in gender superiority of the male child.

Poverty: Poverty is reflected in low GNP per capital. According to World Development 2006 pointed out vast income disparities among nations, poverty is a weed in both North and South backyard but more than 600 million people are trapped in poverty in 2015, mostly of sub-Saharan Africa and south Asian Circulating the south divide.

However it is not relative poverty but absolute poverty that is more important in assessing such economic divide. Absolute poverty can be measured by not just low income or immediate lack but also by malnutrition, poor health, cutting shelter and in low living standard. In the south, food is a major item of computation and about 80 percent of the income is spend on it as compared with the north were with 200 percent in her consumption. People live in extremely insanitary conditions, more persons do not have access to safe drinking water. Poverty is, therefore, the main malady of an unequal divide, making south the slums of the world income divide.

Agricultural Prevalence: The heavy concentration in Agriculture is a symbol south. Agriculture as the main occupation, is mostly unproductive; maybe because two third of her people lives in rural areas and definitely making the availability of land and option for agriculture. Modernization subjects that traditional means of productivity should be exhume for a better machine to enhance productively; it is carried out on old fashion with absolute outdated method of production. According to Orji this type of farming brings

"Hands to Mouth Feeding" instead of enhancing economy development of the south. Agriculture is a common phenomenon in North and South divide but the south and five times as many people occupied in it, than the North who might be doing it for just mere pleasure sake and fit purpose.

Education: Education is the bedrock of developed or development craving divide. The attempt to provide primary, secondary and college educational opportunities has probably been the most significant moves now. In the south divide education takes almost the largest budget in government shows. Yet despite all the articulated efforts literacy levels remains strictly low compared to the countries of the North.

Most educational system of the south are without practical's but rather theories; which is often ill suited to the development needs of the nations while developed north are busy expanding educational facilities rapidly. The south are so engulf with the graduation ceremony. In south to percent of primary school age children go to school, it lowers at secondary level with much of responsibility on the child and barely 5 percent for college or higher institution enrolment.

Mixed Economy: Dualism is also characterised by the existence of an advanced industrial system and an indigenous backward agricultural system or the different economist ideologist introduced by the North to the south to help widen the divide. Socialism, capitalism, and communism in both North/South phenomenon is an item but predominantly exercised in a crawling south economy that is trying to face the rising sun for vitamin. The dualistic nature of the economy is not conducive or healthy for her economic progress. The adoption of secondary means inhibits her traditional means of improvement and eventual growth. It is working to note that the north has evolved through the various stages of revolution and growth and there's absolutely no parent for equating with her economic system to sustain the south.

Economic Stability: Economic stability comprises a lot of its variables, generated revenue, high per capital income and gross domestic product and good infrastructure. The south has obvious backwardness in economy. Perhaps low labour efficiency, economic ignorance of teachers limited social structures that equally minimizes the incentives for economy changes and a harsh loan system that affects trade investment.

The basic is low labour productively as a results of extensive prevalence of child labour and human trafficking and inequality of gender, even most religions bounds working women from contributing to the economy of nation; lacking of training all ill health also contributes to low labour. In most countries of the south illiteracy, ignorant, conservative,

superstitions and religious beliefs has made poverty or economy backwardness to the God given phenomenon, something pre-ordained. The North work inventively while the south prays continuously. The North and well stabilized and prepares for the future yet seen, individualistic spirit is oriented in North rather their culture of gender qualification, making any gender equal to sky rocket the economy if capable.

Governance: Is the accountability for consistent, policies processed and right decisions to pilot the affairs of the governed to a better peak. The North takes responsibility of any given actions against the general growth of her citizenry, making governance a democratic form, unlike the south. Prof. Orji in his lecture says south governance are characterised by "public business for private gains". The modus of south governance is for selfish affluence and not for the growth, which makes it good in articulation rather than implementation.
Security/Military Capacity: The military capacity of nations or countries is possibly the most explicit elements of North-South divided as it helps the stability of peace and security credence to governance, education, economic and technological elements.

Military preparedness requires a military establishment capable of supporting and maintaining security stability. Security all over the divide has always destructed by different insurgence and supremacy battles. Though is a general eye saw in both North and South but the South lacks the preparedness, number of men's under arms, quality and quality arms, technological innovations or sophisticated arms talk of military leadership that is strategic and tactical. The north in her guest for power is often read to fight and tackle insurgency when even it calls for, like the case of "Israel against Harma".

Corruption: Corruption is impairing moral principles, integrity and virtue, corrupt practice can to a larger or small extent be seen in all facet of the divide. The north has a dearest minimal of corrupt practice as the system of citizenry. In form of favouritism, nepotism, bribery and exorcism, the south has the ring light of all this practice in an obvious ways. It is not a news that bribery is high rated for the civil services render to the public. Government jobs are recruited on favouritism, it is dependent on who you know and how connected you are to the officials in charge. It is perhaps impossible to remove the voice of corruption from south, creating inadequate graduates with jobs and adequate graduates without jobs; even in the arm forces justice is deprive the poor and perverted and rich freed despite the offences.

Conclusion

The north South divide economy represents the wide gap in economic, technological and political developments between the industrialized north and the non-industrialized south countries. It is definitely not a static gaps but it is ever widening and creates. Structural

economic imbalance or inequality in world economic system. In a world economic system dominated by the application of science and technology in productive activities which is anarchically competitive, one south is in persistent crisis of development and underdevelopment. Through scholars sees the underdevelopment of the south as not a natural phenomenon but a industrial economies of Europe and the weak, pre-industrial economies of the south. It was stated in the works of Walter Rodney "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa", Again, modernization activist emphasized on the need for south counting to globalize with the changing international system, thereby moving from traditional means of production to modernized means introduced by international or developed structured.

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