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## **Many World's Of Development: A Profile Of Global Social Inequalities**

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### ***Abstract:***

*The paper aimed to examine the issue behind development level and profile of the global social inequalities of the world. It further categorized societies into social profiles base on their income level in as much as attempts to explain development and social inequality from differing theoretical perspectives.*

*The whole idea of the discussion is geared toward advancement which has a tricked down effect on the life of the growing world populace thereby reducing poverty and social inequality.*

*The paper also discusses issues like conceptual understanding of the term development and social in equality, the profile of global social inequality, comparative analysis of global income, reasons for social inequality and theoretical perspectives.*

### **1.Introduction**

The aim of this paper is to examine many worlds of development: A profile of global social inequalities. Development as a concept in social sciences does not have an exact meaning. Like any other social construct, it means different things to different people. According to Lenin (1968), as put forward by Alanana (2006), development is a progressive movement; an ascension from lower to higher stages; and from simple to complex situations. The simple or lower stages refer to the state of nature in which society finds itself in the process of social evolution. Division of labour at this level was rudimentary. Here, every member of the society performs similar roles and functions. As a result of societal needs, the society moves to complex stage.

According Rodney (1972) development is the ability of a man to conquer his environment and utilize it to his advantage. This involves the development of tools, skills and mobilization of all resources that is required for development purpose. He further stress that development means qualitative and quantitative changes in the structure, composition and performance of the forces of production. This is by eradicating poverty, unemployment, hunger, diseases, squalor, inequality etc.

Eisenstadt (1979) maintain that development is a rapid and sustainable rise in the output per head and attendant shift in technical and demographic structure or variables.

Dudley Seers (1977) perceived development as involving not only economic growth but also conditions in which people in a country have adequate food and job and the income inequality among them is greatly reduce. According to him, the questions to ask about country development are three namely; what has been happening to poverty? Unemployment and inequality?, If all the three have declined from high levels then the country has witnessed a period of development. He further stressed that the main emphasis in development should no longer be on overall economic growth rates on patterns of distribution rather as a process leading to sustainability of social structures and institutions.

### **2.The Profile Of Global Social Inequality**

Social inequality refers primarily to the systematic differences in wealth, social condition, income, working condition, health, education etc. It is characterised by the existence of unequal opportunities and reward for different social positions or statuses within a group of society. It contains structured and recurrent patterns of unequal distributions of goods wealth opportunities, rewards, and punishments. There are two

main way to measure social inequality: inequality of conditions, and inequality of opportunities. Inequality of conditions refers to the unequal distribution of income, wealth and material goods, Housing for example, is an inequality of conditions with the homeless and those living in housing project sitting at the bottom of the hierarchy while those living in multi dollar mansions sitting at the top. Inequality of opportunities refers to the unequal distribution of life chances across individuals. This is reflected in measures such as level of education, health, status and treatment by criminal justice system etc. Global social inequality therefore, refers to differences in social condition, income, working condition etc that exists between countries. These differences between countries exist alongside differences within countries. For example, not everybody in United States is rich and not everyone in Nigeria is poor. Even United States today have growing numbers of poor people that lack basic social amenities while Nigeria producing rich people and improve basic social amenities, (Braveman, 2002). This growing inequality is not confined to the global South but is rampant in economically powerful nations. Most striking is the United State, a country with the highest Gross National Product and primary exponents of Washington Consensus. Economic and social inequality has continued to increase in the US since the late 70's. This inequality can be seen in numerous aspect of socio-economic life such as growing income disparities, lose of opportunities especially for women and minorities, inequality of health, education and crucially political participation. And in eight people in the US, live in poverty and for a "developed" country it has an unusually low life expectancy level, infants mortality rate in the US overall was 7.6% per 1000 live births; however, among African American, it was 15.2% per 1000. The overall rate of stunted growth among Brazilian children during 1996 was 10.5%; among the wealthiest quintile, (Makwana,2011). Many poor countries like Nigeria now have upper, middle and lower classes whose living conditions are increasingly similar to those affluent countries alongside large groups who remain deeply impoverished, (Braveman,2002). These factors highlight the extremely skewed benefits of the free market models, even within national borders. Given the overwhelming evidence of the inability of the political economy to reduce inequality and deal with non-economic aspects of prosperity.

According to Giddens the world of development can be categories in to three:

- High-income countries
- Middle –income countries
- Low-income countries

The high-income countries are generally those that were the first to industrialize, the process that began in England and spread to Europe, the United States and Canada. It was only about 36 years ago that Japan joined the rank of high-income, industrialized nations. While Singapore, Hong-Kong and Taiwan move into this categories during the 80's and 90's. These countries account for only 15% of the world's population yet laid claim to 79% of the world's annual output of wealth. (World Bank, 2000-2001). High-income countries offer decent housing, adequate food, employment, good drinking water, good health facilities, good schools and other social amenities to most of it people both rich and poor. A high income country is also defined by the World Bank as a country with a gross 12.476 or more in 2011. The term high income is used interchangeable with "first world" and developed country". The technical definitions of these terms differ. The term "first world" commonly refers to those prosperous countries that aligned themselves with the US and NATO during the cold war. Several institutions such as the international monetary fund (IMF) take factors other than high per capital income into account when classifying countries as developed or advanced economics. The United States, for example, some high income countries may be also is developing countries like the Persian Gulf States countries are classified as developing high income countries. Thus, a high-income country may be classified as either developed or developing.

Middle-income countries are primarily found in East and Southeast Asia where as Oil rich countries of the Middle East and North Africa, Mexico, Cuba, Central America etc most of these countries began to industrialize relatively late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These countries are not developed as the high-income countries. The former soviet Union is highly developed but since the collapsed of the communism their standard of living has been eroded. As a result they move to capitalist economy. For example, the wages of ordinary people dropped by nearly half, millions of people, many of them elderly suddenly found themselves destitute. (CIA, 2000).

In 1999, middle-income countries included 45% of the world's population but accounted for only 18% of the wealth produced in that year. Many people in this region are better off socially, economically, and politically than those in the low-income countries. (World Bank, 2001). Middle income countries are the 86 countries that fall into the middle income range set by the world bank indicators they account for just under half of the world's population; are home to one third of people across the globe living on less than \$2 per day; and are found in all six of bank's geographical regions. They cover a

wide income range, with the highest income ten times than that of the lowest. The countries has grown in number since the mid- 90's including 10 countries for example, China and Egypt before the Arab spring moving from the low-income to middle income category.

Low- income countries include sub-Sahara Africa; Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia and few other East Asian countries; Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan etc. These countries mostly have agricultural economies and only recently beginning to industrialize. In 1999, the low income countries included 40% of the world's population yet produced only 3% of the world's yearly output of wealth. Fertility is much higher in these countries than elsewhere. Where large families provides additional farm labour or otherwise contribute to family income such countries people struggle with poverty, malnutrition and even starvation. Most people live in rural areas, although this is rapidly changing. Hundreds of millions populated cities where they live either in dilapidated housing or on the open streets, poor health facilities and other basic infrastructures.

The differences in living standards separate most people in high-income countries from their counterparts in low-income countries. (Harvard magazine 2000). Wealth and poverty make life different in a host of ways for example, about one third of the world's poor are undernourished and almost all are illiterate and lack access to education while most of the world is still rural, within a decade there are likely to be more urban than rural poor. Many of the poor comes from tribes, racial or ethnic groups and they have beliefs on why they are poor.

### **3.Comparative Analysis Of Global Incomes**

Let us now compare the differences between high-income countries and low-income countries in terms of health. People in high-income countries are healthier than their counterparts in low-income countries. Low-income countries generally suffer from inadequate health facilities, and when they do have hospitals or clinics the rarely serves poor people. People living in low-income countries also lack proper sanitation, drink polluted water leave at risk of contracting infectious diseases. They also suffer malnutrition starvation and famine. There is evidence that the high rate of HIV/Aids found in low-income countries as a result of weakening immune system due to impoverishment. (Wagon,2001). The diseases burden arising from indoor and outdoor air pollution, dirty water and unimproved sanitation is greatest for people in poor countries, especially for deprived groups. Indoor air pollution kills 11 times more people

elsewhere. Human Development report (2011). Disadvantaged groups in low income countries face greater vulnerability. In such countries, more than 6 people in 10 lack ready access to improved water, while nearly 4 in 10 lack sanitary toilets, contributing to both disease and malnourishment. HDR (2011) climate change threatens to worsen these disparities through the spread of tropical diseases such as malaria and dengue fever and through declining crop yield. Because of this condition people in low-income countries suffers short life expectancy and less likely to live long than people of high-income countries. Infants are eleven times more likely to die in infancy than they are in high-income countries and if they survive birth, they are likely to live on average eighteen years. Fewer children often die of illnesses that are readily treated in high-income countries such as measles or diarrhoea. Women conceive in sorrow, delivered in agony and raise the children under extreme deprivation. The World Health Organizations' Global Burden of Disease database provides some striking findings on the repercussions of environmental factors, including that unclean water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene are among the 10 leading causes of disease worldwide. Each year environment-related diseases, including acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, kill at least 3 million children under age 5 more than the entire fewer than 5 populations in high income countries. A child is more likely to die before the age of five than to enter secondary school. (World Bank 2011). In terms of hunger, malnutrition and famine, these are major global sources of poor health. These problems are nothing new, what seems to be new is their extent. A study by the United Nations World Food report programme (UNWFP 2001) estimated that 830 million people go hungry every day, 95% of them in low-income countries.

The programme (UNWFP) defines hunger as a diet of 1,800 or few calories a day and amount inefficient provide adults with the nutrient required for active, healthy lives. According to the world food programme study, 2000 million of the world's hungry are children under the age of five, who are underweight because they lack adequate food. Every year hunger kills estimated 12million children. More than three-quarters of all malnourished children under the age of five in the world's low and middle income countries live in countries that actually produce a food surplus (Lappe, 1998). It has been estimated that the amount the population of United States spends on pet food each year (\$3 billion) would eradicate much of the world's human hunger. (Bread for the world institute, 2005).

Most famine and hunger today the report of a combination of natural and social forces. Drought which is natural, affects an estimated 100 million people in the world today mostly in low-income countries. The combinations of drought and internal warfare have devastated food production resulting in starvation and death for millions of people. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 53 million people (11% of the population) are malnourished, number that rises to 180 million (33%) in sub-Saharan Africa, and 525 million (17%) in Asia (UNWFR 2001).

The AIDS epidemic has also contribute to the problem of food shortages and hunger, killing many working age adults. A study by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has predicted that HIV/AIDS caused deaths in the ten African countries most afflicted by the epidemic will reduce the labour force by 26<sup>th</sup> by the year 2020 of the estimated 26 million people worldwide infected with HIV, 95% live in low-income countries; according to A

FAO, the epidemic can be devastating to nutrition, food security and agricultural production affecting the entire society's ability to maintain and reproduce itself, (UN FAO 2001).

The countries affected by famine and starvation are for the most part too poor to pay for new technologies that would increase their food production nor can afford to purchase sufficient food imports from elsewhere in the world. Education and literacy are important routes to economic development. Here, again, lower income countries are disadvantage, since the rarely afford high quality public education systems. As a consequences, children in the low-income countries, and adult in high-income countries, are much more likely to be able to read and write while virtually all secondary school aged males and females, are still in full time education in high-income countries, in 1997, only 71% are in middle – income countries and only 51% in low-income countries, 36% of male adults and almost half female adults are unable to read and write. One reason for these differences is a sizeable gap in high-income countries spends larger percentage of their gross domestic products on education than low income countries (World Bank 2000-2001). The important of education cannot be over emphasize because education contributes to economic growth, since people with advanced schooling provide the skilled work necessary for development. Secondly, education offers the only hope for escaping from the cycle of poverty and high working conditions. Educated people are less likely to have large numbers of children, thus reducing the population globally.

There was much research and debate regarding global social inequalities in 2005 with two major reports published on the issues both agreeing that global social inequality continues to increase. According to the UNDP human development report (HDR) 2005 only 9 countries (4% of the world's population) have reduced the wealth gap between rich and poor, whilst 80% of the world's population has recorded an increase in social inequality. The report states that the richest 50 individuals in the world have a combined income greater than that of the poorest 416 millions. The 2.5 billion people living on less than \$2 a day. 40% of the world's population receives only 5% of global income, while 54% of global income goes to the richest 10% of the world's population. World Bank (2000-2001). 926 million people were undernourished in 2010 (FAO 2010). 926 is 13.6% of the estimated world population of 6.8 billion. Nearly all of the undernourished are in developing countries as showed below:

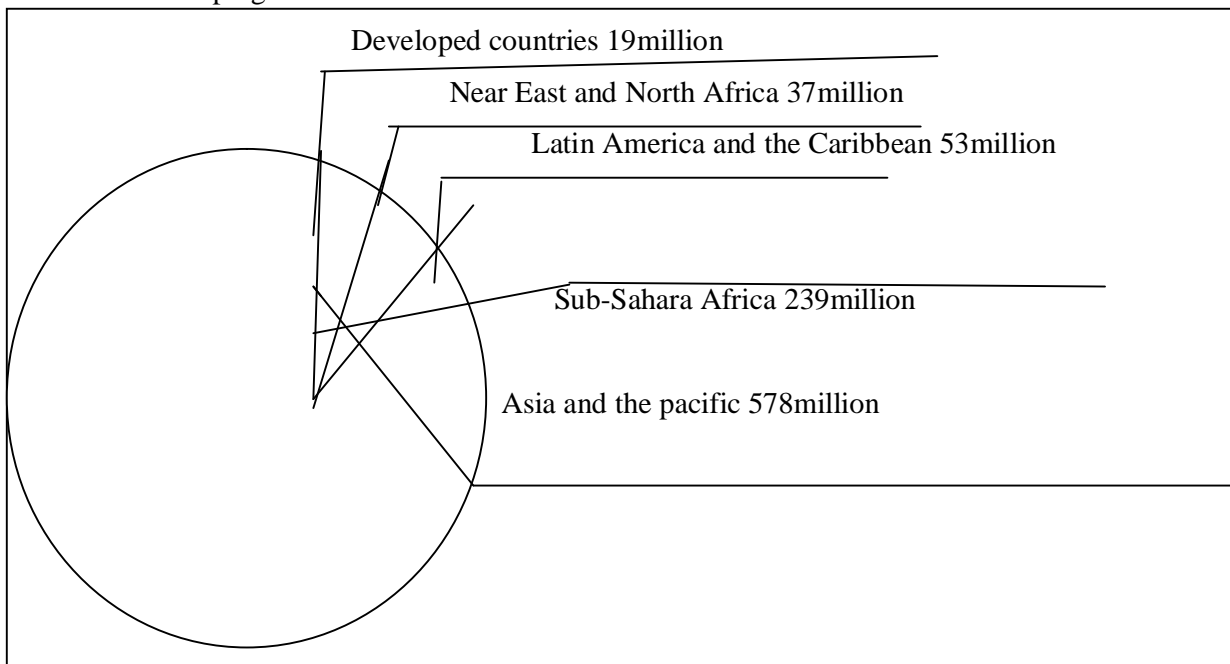


Figure 1

#### 4.Reasons For Global Social Inequalities

The United Nation's report on the world's social situation 2005, 'the inequality predicament' identifies non-economic aspects of global inequality such as inequalities in health, education, employment, gender and opportunities for social and political participation as causing and exacerbating poverty. Let's take health for examples; there are wide health inequalities within countries, as well as between countries. Comparison made between countries, are comparison of the average levels in each country, within each country, differences between rich and poor, between men and women, and between



dominant and marginalised ethnic groups, all lead to differences in health and longevity. Generally, people with high-incomes fare much better than the average and almost universally, people with very low incomes fare much worse than the average. Across societies there is an association between the degree of social inequality and the rate of disease and death, higher inequality results in higher disease and premature death. Wermuth (2000). Why does high inequality lead to higher rates of death and disease? Firstly, high inequality leads to a larger proportion of the population living in relative poverty. These people may be unable to purchase health care, secondly, high inequality, for example in Nigeria is associated with government neglect of public health measures, and particularly neglect of the health of the poor. These institutionalized inequalities result in greater marginalization between and within countries. The report emphasizes the inevitable social disintegration, violence and national and international terrorism that this inequality fosters. The most common example is the high level of insecurity in Nigeria and other criminal activities in the Sahel Region. Ironically, the diversion of social development funds to national and international security and military operations produces further deprivation and marginalization thus creating a vicious cycle.

Secondly, increasing evidence points to widespread environmental degradation around the world and potential future deterioration because the extent of future changes is uncertain. In many cases the most disadvantaged people bear and will continue to bear the repercussions of environmental deterioration, even if they contribute little to the problem. For example, low income countries have contributed the least to global change, but they have experienced the greatest loss in rainfall and the greatest increase in its variability with implications for agricultural production and livelihoods.

Emissions per capital are much greater in very high income countries than in low income countries and medium income countries combined because of more energy-intensive activities- driving cars, cooling and heating homes and businesses, consuming processed and packaged food. HDR (2011). The average person in a very high income countries accounts for more than four times the carbon dioxide emissions and about twice the methane and nitrous oxide emissions of a person in a low income and medium income countries. The average UK citizen accounts for as much greenhouse gas emissions in two months as a person in a low income country generate in a year. HDR (2011).

Thirdly, the question of whether global inequality is rising or falling has polarised opinion in recent years. Protesters have argued that globalization creates inequality, while its defenders argued that globalization is a great levelling force between the worlds

rich and poor. The first changes in global inequality occurred more than two centuries ago with the industrial revolution, as Europe, and then other regions, underwent rapid economic expansion, leaving the rest of the world far behind in terms of wealth.

Those who believe that global inequality is expanding argued that in the last few decades globalization has exacerbated the trend towards inequality than began with industrialization. Globalization critics cite statistics of the kind used in the United Nations Human Development Report (UNDP 1999) which noted that in 1960, 20% of the world's population in the rich countries had 30 times the income of the poor countries 20%; by 1997, the had 74 times the income of the poor countries 20% (the economics 2002). By contrast others have pointed out that over the last few decades the overall standard of living in the world has slowly risen. Many indicators that measure the living standards of the world's poorest people show improvements. Illiteracy is down, infant's death rates and malnutrition are falling, people are living longer, and poverty is down. However, many of these gains have been in rich countries while living conditions in the poor countries continued to fall.

Indeed while the 1990's was a time of economic boom for the world, the United Nation Human Development Report 2003 found that more than fifty countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa suffered falling living standards during the decade as a result of famine, the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, conflict, terrorism and failed economic policies.

### **5.Theoretical Perspectives**

There is a differing view about the reason for development and global social inequality from various schools of thought, however the paper has discussed some of the perspectives from the various quotas below.

#### *5.1.Market-Oriented Theories*

Forty years ago, sociologist, American and British economist advanced theories of social inequality. These theories assume that the best possible economic consequences will result if individual are free uninhibited by any form of governmental constraint to make their economic decisions. Unrestricted capitalism, if it is allowed to develop fully, is said to be the avenue to economic growth government bureaucracy should not dictate which goods to produce, what price to change or how much workers should be paid. According to market oriented theorist, governmental direction of the economics of low income countries results in blockages to economic development. One of the prominent of this

theory was W.W Rostow former economic adviser to U.S President John F. Kennedy, whose ideas helped shaped U.S Foreign policy towards Latin America during the 1960's.

### *5.2.Dependency And World System Theory*

During the 60's; a number of theorist questioned market oriented explanations of global social inequality. Many of these critics were sociologist and economics from the low-income countries of Latin America and Africa, who drew on Marxist ideas to reject that idea that their countries economic underdevelopment was due to their cultural and institutional failure instead, they build on the theories of Karl Marx, who argued that world capitalism would create a class of countries manipulated by more powerful countries stems from their exploitation by wealthy countries and Multinational Corporation that are based in wealthy countries.

According to this theory which is called dependency theory, the exploitation of the low-income countries began with colonialism, a political economic system under which powerful countries established, for their own profit, rule over weaker peoples or countries. Powerful countries have colonised other countries usually to procure the raw-materials needed for their factories and to control markets for the products manufactured in these countries. Under colonial rule, for example, the petroleum, copper, iron, and food productions requires by industrial economic are extracted from low income countries by businesses based in high-income countries.

Even though, colonialism ended long ago after World War II, the exploitation did not. Transnational corporations continued to reap enormous profits from their branches in low-income countries. According to dependency theory, these global companies, often with the support of powerful banks and government of rich countries established factories in poor countries using cheap labour and raw-materials to maximize production costs without government interference. In turn, the low prices set for labour and raw-materials prevented poor countries from accumulating the profit necessary to industrialize them. Local businesses that will compete with foreign corporations were prevented from doing so. In this view, poor countries are forced to borrow from rich countries, thus increasing their economic dependency. Low-income countries are thus seen not as underdeveloped, but rather as mis-developed. (Frank, 1966, Emmanuel, 1972). With the exception of a handful of local politicians and business people who serve the interests of the foreign corporations people fall into poverty. Peasants are forced to choose between starvation and working near starvation wages on foreign controlled

plantations and foreign controlled mines and factories since dependency theorist believe that such exploitation has kept their countries from achieving economic growth; they typically call for revolutionary changes that would push foreign corporations out of their countries altogether. (Frank 1969).

While political and military power is usually ignored by market oriented theories, dependency theories regard the exercise of power as central to enforcing unequal economic relationships. According to their theory, whenever local leaders question such arrangement, the voices are quickly suppressed. Unionization is usually outlawed and labour organization are jailed and sometimes killed. When people elect a government opposing these policies, that government is likely overthrown by the military often backed by military of the high-income countries.

Dependency theorist point too many instances, the role of CIA in overthrowing Marxist government of Guatemala in 1973 and undermining support for the leftist government in Nicaragua in the 80's. According to dependency theory global social inequality is thus backed up by force economic elite in low-income countries, backed by their counterparts in high-income countries use police and military power to keep the local population under control.

Fernando Cardoso a Brazilian sociologist argue that poor countries can still developed economically, politically, and socially although, in ways shaped by their reliance on the high-income countries. (Cardoso & Falsetto, 1979).

### *5.3.Modernization Theory*

Modernization theory argues that low-income countries can develop economically only if they give up their traditional ways and adopt modern economic institutions technologies and cultural values that emphasis savings and productive investment. According to Rostow (1961) the traditional social values and social effectiveness. For example, many people in low-income countries in Rostow's views, the will sooner consume today than invest for the future. Large families are also seen as partly responsible for " economic backwardness" since a bread winner with many mouths to feed can hardly be expected to save money for investment purposes.

He further said that, the problem of low-income countries run even deeper. The culture of such countries according to the theory tend to support "fatalism" a value system that views hardship and suffering as the unavoidable plights of life. Acceptable of one's lot in life thus discourages people from working hard and being thrifty in order to overcome

their fate. In this view, a country's poverty is due largely to the cultural failings are reinforced by government policies that set wages and control prices and generally interfere in the operation of the economy.

#### *5.4. The World System Theory*

This theory was strongly influence by dependency theory. The theory argues that the world capitalist economic system is not merely a collection of independent countries engaged in diplomatic and economic with one another, but must instead be understood as a single unit. This theory is identified with Emmanuel Wallenstein and his colleagues shows that capitalism has long existed as a global economic system, beginning with the extension of markets and trade in Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries the world system is seen as comprising four overlapping element. (Chase Dunn 1989)

- A world market for goods and labour
- The division of the population into different economic classes particularly capitalist and workers.
- An international economy with formal and informal political relations among the most powerful countries, whose competition with one another helps shape the world economy.
- The carving up of the world into three unequal economic zones, with the wealthier zones exploiting the poorer ones.

World system theorist term these three economic zones into “ core, periphery, and semi –periphery.” All countries in the world system are said to fall into one of three categories. Core countries are the most advanced industrialized countries in this content it is what is referred to as high-income countries they are the one taken the lion shares of profits in the world economic systems. This includes Japan, USA and countries of the Western Europe.

Periphery countries comprise, use in this content, low-income countries are largely agricultural countries that are often manipulated by the core countries for their own economic advantage. Examples of such countries are sub-Sahara Africa countries and Latin America and Asia. Natural resources, such as agricultural products, minerals and other raw-materials flow from periphery to core and the profits accrued. The core in turn, sells finished goods to the periphery also at a profit. World system theory argued that core countries have made themselves wealthy with this unequal trade, while at the same

time limiting the economic development of periphery countries. Finally, the semi-peripheral countries are the ones at the middle. These are semi industrial countries refer to middle income countries. They extract profits to the core countries. Examples of these countries are Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, etc. The semi-periphery holds out to the periphery the promise of similar development.

Although the world system tends to change very slowly, once powerful countries eventually lose their economic power and others then take their place. For example, some six centuries ago the Italian cities of Venice and Genoa dominated the world capitalist economy; they were superseded by the Dutch then the British and currently the United States. Today, in the view of some world systems theorist, American dominance is giving way to a more multi polar world where economic power will be shared between the US, Europe and Asia (Arrighi 1994).

#### *5.5.The State-Centre Theory*

State-centered theories explained the role of state policy in promoting growth. The theory argued that appropriate government policies bring about economic development. Research has discovered that in some regions of the world, such as East Asia, successful economic development has been state led. Even the world bank a strong proponent of free-market theories of development has changed its thinking about the role of the state in its 1979 report the state in changing world. The World Bank concluded that without an effective state ‘‘ sustainable development, both economic and social is impossible. Strong government contributed in various ways to economic growth in the East Asian during the 80’s and 90’s (Appelbaum and Henderson, 1992, Amsdem Kochanowies et al 1994, World bank 1997).

#### *5.6.The Role Of International Organization And Global Social Inequalities*

There are number of international organizations whose work impacts on global poverty. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank together are known as Britton Wood Institutions. The IMF is an organization of about 184 countries. The main work of the IMF is in sorting out large debt crisis. But it is precisely that advice which is often criticized as causing some of the problems that poorer countries face (Stiglitz 2002) The World Bank mission is to fight poverty and improve the living standards of people in the developing world. It is a development bank which provides loans, policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge sharing services to low and middle income countries

to reduce poverty. Both the world bank and IMF have been accused of promoting market driven reforms to the detriment of the poor countries and people and both have made an effort in recent years to concentrate more on the eliminate poverty.

#### *5.7.The Role Of Modern Technology And Global Social Inequalities*

The role of modern technology in global social inequality cannot be over emphasis because technology stimulates worldwide economic development. The technology gap that divides high-income countries and low-income countries today appears to be widening making it even more difficult for low-income countries to catch up. The global technology gap is as a result of disparity in wealth between nations, but it also reinforces those disparities widening the gap between high-income countries. Low-income countries cannot easily cannot afford modern technology in the absence of that the face major barrier to overcoming poverty.

Jeffrey Sach, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University in New York and a prominent adviser too many European and developing countries claims that the world is divided into three classes: Technology innovators, Technology adaptor and Technology disconnected. (Sachs 2000). Technology adaptors are those regions that are able to adopt technology invented elsewhere applying them to production and consumption, they account for 50% of the world population. The technology innovators are those regions that provide nearly all of the world's technological inventors they account for no more than 15% of the world's population. Finally, the technology disconnected is those regions that neither innovate, nor adopt account for 35% of the world's population. They are the impoverished nations that lack access to markets or major ocean trading routes. They are caught in what Sachs called a " poverty trap plagued by tropical diseases, low agricultural productivity and environmental degradation all requiring technological solutions beyond their means.

### **6.Conclusion**

Development and social inequalities are concepts that are intertwined and related. Whereas people in high income countries are healthier than their counter part in low income countries, they generally suffer from inadequate health facilities and even when there are health facilities, they rarely serve poor people.

The United Nation reports on its part gave reason for global social inequalities as a non-economic aspect of global inequality in areas like health, education, employment, gender

and opportunities for social and political participation as causing an exacerbating poverty.

While some theories opined for government control of the economy, others fault social inequality to historical perspective which is the factors impeding their economic growth. There are also issues where the role of international organisations plays an important role either positively or negatively depending on the recipient and how the impacts are understood.

The whole notion of the debate centres around ideas on how to improve the life of the worlds growing populace.



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