

## CHAPTER 2

- The military officer corps is composed mainly of members of privileged groups.
- The police are generally poorly trained and ill-equipped and may be viewed as outsiders by the local population.
- Health care available is minimal for a large part of the population.

## ECONOMIC FACTORS

Some of the more serious problems facing the developing nations rise from rapid and uneven rates of economic development. These changes in economic activities tend to cause internal instability and create social unrest and political problems. In a crisis, important groups of people may challenge the government and turn to violent measures.

Uneven rates of economic development produce contrasts. Cities and towns with higher standards of living and technology exist alongside regions with poor economies.

Poor transportation and communications facilities often make economic and cultural relationships between regions more difficult.

The following economic factors are common to many developing nations:

- Foreign sources are depended on for manufacturing and technological expertise.
- The economy is dependent on one or two types of raw material exports - - agriculture (e.g., coffee, rubber, cotton) or extractive (e.g., copper, oil, bauxite).
- Foreign capital investment is high compared with domestic investment.
- The economic and industrial infrastructure is inadequate.
- Outside sources are relied on to help development programs.
- A high proportion of jungle, desert, or other land is unfit for agriculture.
- Availability and allocation of resources for improvement of agriculture are limited.
- Agriculture is primarily at a low level of subsistence.
- Per capita income is low.

## POLITICAL FACTORS

The major political weaknesses face many governments of developing nations: the lack of an effective administrative system and the lack of informed, popular