2 Questions:

- 1. Poverty Reduction: Market or government?
- 2. what can LDC's do to achieve sustainable development?

Some Key issues to be aware of:

- 1. development + growth
- 2. measuring development
- 3. domestic factors (eg micro credit scheme)
- 4. international trade (access for foreign markets e.g. USA, EU etc
- 5. FDI foreign direct investment
- 6. Aid
- 7. Indebtedness (e.g. African governments crippled by debt)
- 8. aid or trade?

2 approaches to Poverty Reduction

1) Aid/intervention/regulation/g overnment solutions

Domestic Factors:

- 1. education + health (merit goods)
- 2. Domestic Factors: Empowerment of women, enterprise culture
- 3. Domestic Factors: income distribution
- 4. Aid
- 5. Indebtedness

2) Market/trade based solutions

Domestic factors:

6.microcredit
7. use of technology
8.FDI – large MNC's or
multi national corporations
such as Bayer, Henkel etc
9.Trade (WTO) 'fair trade'

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1) State: = resource allocation system

- Intervention by government is common
- planned/command economy is the extreme
- import substitution strategy common
- aid is key part of development strategy
- state owned monopolies are common (these are inefficient producers)
- government borrowing to improve infrastructure including roads, rail + telecommunications
- Government dominates economy and restrictions in place on markets or even an outright ban on market activity (command economy)
- Nationalization (state owned enterprises) common
- Low productivity (low o/p per worker per hour)
- Low growth in economy: consequence of this is low development as seen in poverty cycle
- Poverty common (including absolute poverty)
- Problems with corruption + poor governance

Result:

- 1. Economy stagnates
- 2. Relative (to comparable nations) and absolute poverty (lack of food, shelter and clothing) evident

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2) Market: = resource allocation system

- outward oriented strategy
- market based strategy
- free enterprise strategy
- free trade approach to development strategy
- laissez faire (let the market do/ Adam Smith)
- market function in terms of " signalling and incentive" i.e. resource allocation mechanism
- Profit motive "incentive function of market".
- Market mechanism allocates resources effectively: better resource allocation
- Privatization (firms privately owned)- firms and households benefit from higher wages and higher profits
- More growth: more resources available for development
- Government receives more tax revenue
- FDI encouraged.
- MNC's are welcome to do business in the domestic nation
- Market based / outward oriented strategy promotes free trade ie reduction of trade taxes (tariffs) and membership of the WTO (World Trade Organization) that supports free trade

Result:

- 1. Growth
- 2. Development (conditions necessary for)
- 3. Employment
- 4. Resource Allocation and efficiency

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