**Explain three reasons why the level of economic development is lower in the south than the north using a case study.**

Unfair trade, colonialism, and debt & corruption are the three main reasons why economic development is slower in the south than in the north.

Unfair trade (exploitation) has resulted in poorer countries such as Mali and Uganda and workers in these countries being exploited and not receiving a fair price for their goods. An example of this is the Coffee trade. Wealthy countries and multinational companies (MNC’s) buy coffee beans off Uganda farmers for very little. These wealthy countries then processes the coffee and sell it at a much larger profit. Therefor the farmers do not get a fair price for their product and receive roughly 8% of the money for the price of a jar of coffee.

Colonialism happened during the 15th and 17th century. Here many European countries conquered lands in South America and Africa .This led to the wealthier northern developed countries stripping poorer countries in the south of their natural resources. The colonists took advantage of these resources, such as coffee to increase their own wealth and leaving the colony in a state of poverty. Even after a number of these countries receive independence they are still tied to northern countries for trade.

In developing countries, development is made more difficult by debt and corruption in their own state. Many countries owe foreign banks huge sums of money with large interests payments attached. This means that they cannot afford to spend money on important services such as education and health as they are crippled by the huge debts that they owe. Some countries even have corrupt leaders who take money intended for vital services.