

MUSIC FOR HUMAN AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

No society can thrive well and function effectively without music. The value and impact of music to human and national development cannot be overlooked. Therefore, music influences emotional expression, used for entertainment, communication, education, correction, social integration, aesthetic expression and vocational enterprises. Using the method of critical analysis, the researcher discovers the challenges and roles of music to human and national development and recommends the inclusion of music education in schools as an efficient vehicle for transformation capable of inducing human and national development.

Keywords: Music, development, human development, national development

Introduction

Music is one of the most universal ways of expression and communication for humankind and is present in the everyday lives of people of all ages and from all cultures around the world (Adeogun, A O 2009). Listening to music, singing, playing (informally, formally), creating (exploring, composing, improvising), whether individually and collectively, are common activities for the vast majority of people. Music represents an enjoyable activity in and of itself, but its influence goes beyond simple amusement. These activities not only allow the expression of personal inner states and feelings, but also can bring about many positive effects in those who engage in them. There are many dimensions of human life including physical, social, educational, psychological (cognitive and emotional) which can be affected positively by successful engagement in music (Akuno, E A 2010).

Music promotes Unity in our society. Music promotes a balanced mental and emotional health to the people thereby helping to cure stress. From the points highlighted above, one could conclude that music plays both intrinsic and explicit role in the development of a nation, which is imperative to our country Nigeria.

Music is a general phenomenon that cuts across racial, cultural, social, educational, and economic barriers, which enhances cultural appreciation and awareness. Its symbol systems are important as letters and numbers. Music integrates mind, body, and spirit as well as provides opportunities for self-expression. Throughout history, music has been one of the most common means by which man expresses his emotions, feelings and sentiments. The primordial man used music to express fear, pain and danger. Music was an important part of oriental mysticism.

Furthermore, Music is life. It is a means of using the art of songs, sounds, rhythm and words to communicate and control emotions. The impact of music to human and national development cannot be underestimated. Music controls human thoughts and views about life. Music is one of the greatest Instrument of influence to the society. That is why musicians are one of the most celebrated personalities in the world today. Music is part of human existence. It controls our emotions and adds flavor to life and makes it beautiful. Without it, life will be without void and voiceless. Melodious. Music is the voice of communication. It is prerequisite for our music industry to utilize this opportunity for the betterment of the society. Music is a mirror of the society. It provides an avenue to employment and soothes and rejuvenates a person and monitors the mental advancement of a society from generation to generation.

Finally, Obbeng (1984) in consonance with the several African music educators, sees music as forming an integral part of the day to day activities of the African community from birth to death. According to him “the African is born, named, initiated, nurtured, betrothed, married and buried with music”. Culturally, speaking, music helps in the shaping of an individual into an acceptable member of his/her society. Besides, music is a profession which helps one to earn a meaningful living out of it depending on the level of involvement in its study and practice

Concept of Music

Music is the most widely practised and accessible of all the arts. Supporting this idea, Enoh (2006) opined that in almost every sector in this country (and elsewhere) has at same time or another used music for one purpose or the other because music is accessible to all. Music has been defined as a universal language because everybody in every culture recognizes music when he/she sees one or needs it. Another thing is that music is culture-bound, Okafor (2001). According to him “it doesn’t have a single answer. Every culture decides on what is music. It is culture that gives music its definition”. Music is a very important means of expressing culture. It is used in every aspect of human activity.

Supporting this idea, Namani (2004) stated that music therefore is an integral part of the traditional culture of the people of Nigeria. It plays very significant roles in every aspect of traditional and modern societal lives from birth to death. He defined music as “humanly organized sound”. That means that in our universe, we have music everywhere. You can even recognize music in the sound of the dawn chorus; sometimes in the bleating of sheep, in the cow horns. But, it is only when the sounds have been organized by man so as to achieve certain effects or express certain ideas or emotions that we call that music. Expression of certain ideas or emotion is very important in the definition of music because man must have an objective for organizing the sound in the first place (Okafor, 2005). Grolier (1997), agreed in the direction that, “music is born of emotion”. Hornby (2000) defined music as “the arrangement of sounds in a pleasing sequence or combination to be sung or played on instruments”.

Again, Music is generally defined as an organized sound but its concept varies from one society to another. Okafor (2005) noted that Music is a cultural expression and every culture decides for itself what is music or not. Ekwueme in Omibiyi-Obidike (2001) observed that music is a universal language in that music can be understood across linguistic barriers.

Different types of music and they include:

- **Sacred Music** – This is music used in religious rituals and also ascribed to have influence over the moral and emotional nature of man and credited its origin to their gods. Here both vocal and instrumental music are employed in worship (Isaac, A. (2000).
- **Folk songs/Music** – Found in traditional African societies. The age-old minstrel sings the praise of rich men and women, recounts the victories of warriors, and other historical events. Traditional instruments often accompany the songs. (Adesokan,1998).
- **Popular Music** – This is socially related and appeals mainly to the youth in the urban areas and on the electronic media. It is device oriented and finds its expression in pops and night clubs. It is used for entertainment (Okafor,2005).
- **Art Music-classical and Neo- classical music:-** These are purely non-Nigerian musical expressions that came into the country through Nigeria’s colonial heritage of western education and Christian evangelizing activities. In its various forms, it is used by the elite who have the power of making decisions, by congregations, disciplined organizations and by a crop of people who have passed through music schools. (Okafor 2005).

Understanding Human Development

The ties between music and our emotional and cognitive state as humans are as old as music itself but beyond both its soothing and energizing effects, music has been shown to play a tangible role in learning and human development and works as a transcending tool of wellness, lifestyle and attitude within humans.

Human development entails the development to full maturity of all the faculties of man seen comprehensively, all the potentialities of the body and all the potentialities of the mind". In addition, Ogwudire, (an educational psychologist,) in Longman, (2005) describes development as increase in the ability of an individual to function properly at any age and in a given situation. As a person grows and matures over the years, he is expected to exhibit corresponding behaviours which should show more refinement and geared towards better adjustment and more effective solution to daily problems of life. By implication, human development concerns the entire or overall change in human being, which according to (Longman, 2005) does not happen abruptly but rather takes a gradual process and during each period a lot of actions take place to modify the behavioural changes that occur.

What is National Development?

According to the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, a nation is the aggregation of people organized under a single government. Further, it described it as a body of people united under a particular organization and usually occupying a defined territory. According to Eke (1990) development pre-supposes a starting point and movement towards a final state, which presumably is more mature, stable and better.

Development can be seen as a process of transforming the physical, economic, political and social environment of a nation into a more viable stable polity. It depicts the creation of a society in which certain conditions prevail for human beings. These conditions include safety, sufficiency, satisfaction and stimulus. National development, according to Richard (1980), is the "ability and willingness of an individual in a society to contribute his best in any form to the collective output of service from those things that enrich him materially and culturally". It included such things as education, health, medical services, social security as well as developing an appropriate value system that will last among children, youths and adults. Actually, a nation's development is seen as the process of continuous positive change in the quality and span of life of a person or persons. From all these expositions therefore, one can regard a developed nation as one in which there is a high percentage of literacy, self-discipline, greater freedom, political stability, buoyant economy, all kinds of material goods and modern social justice.

The effects of Music to Human Development

Music has a positive influence on the mind which can lead to better learning. Music helps to stimulate the brain. Music can improve memory and has a positive effect on your ability to memorize things. Music's effects on mood. It helps people regulate their emotions and has the power to change moods and help people process their feelings. Music can help lower anxiety.

There's lots of evidence that listening to music can help calm you in situations where you might feel anxious. Music blended with nature sounds help people feel less anxious and even people facing critical illness. The body releases less cortisol, a stress hormone, when people listen to music.

Music improves the mood, intelligence, motivation and concentration. It also improves the quality of life and aids in physical, emotional, cognitive, and social needs. It helps in the treatment of autism, dementia, Alzheimer's, chronic pain, emotional trauma, mental disorders, and depression. Music decreases anxiety, anger, stress, and frustration.

Various Roles of Music in National Development

- **Transmission of Culture**

Music is very important element of cultures. It features in festivals and in ceremonies, which are ancient in origin. As long as music is used in those ceremonies, the whole old ceremonies are passing down from one generation to another. And so, music becomes a vital instrument for the transmission and continuity of the culture. People who celebrate their yam festivals, their festivals of homecoming, commemoration, and other festivals are continuing the culture and, in addition, improving the economic sector of culture. Without music, those ceremonies, ritual sand festivals will not be complete. And without music, there will be no easy way of passing on the dances and history of the people.

- **Music and People**

Music can claim to be the expression or art that is most accessible to human beings in any situation in their lives—crises or calm, work or worship, play or war, recreation or reflection. Music is implicated in life, and people go all out to use music to communicate, to move, to express emotions and ideas, and to mobilize people or rally them to solidarity. The national music of any people is a point, a marshalling point for expression of solidarity.

It takes place not only in the larger countries which have national anthems but also in the smaller communities of schools with their school songs, churches with their characteristic hymns, occupational groups with their occupational music, age groups with their personality music and communities that have certain music and dances for which they are known and which express their personality and identity. Whenever the music typical of that group sounds, people rally round it for it expresses their solidarity. Music is therefore taken seriously in religious communities, social groups, occupational groups, the military and the disciplined forces.

- **Music and Social Entertainment**

Entertainment takes away the mind from the stress inherent in the society or just means of relaxation, to provide holiday and happiness, not often sheer hedonism. Entertainment is very much recognized as the value of music in any society. Music tends to set the mind free from problems. It has a therapeutic effect on the troubled mind. It is a true route to escapism. If well channelled, it is of immense benefit to society by refreshing the soul and body leading to improved productivity.

- **Transmission of Knowledge**

Education is a veritable instrument for social change and music is, of course, very acceptable as an instrument of change because people digest and consume it as entertainment while it leaves a mark on their psyche that re-directs them towards a new personality, and new activity. It is a very good tool of education for the short cuts to education or the difficult lessons in education can always be cast in the form of music. There are mnemonics for remembering many mathematical and music formulae, the colours of the rainbow, English alphabets (A-Z), and Calender months. There are some that deal with health problem like anit-aids campaign, immunization campaign, family planning messages and there are others that deal with political problems like encouraging people to vote during election and care of our currency. Jingles have always been composed so that people will absorb the message while listening to the music. Consequently what is taught through music should convey eternal truth to learners and equally influence people s character for better. Music therefore, promotes easy assimilation of a difficult matter. Music educators have then, added advantages to use their skills and potentials to impart this awareness to learners who will in turn use such knowledge acquired to make the society a better place.

- **Transmission of Values**

One of the most important roles of music is to transfer social, societal and moral values. Parents use folk-tales and didactic songs to transmit moral lessons to the young. Folk-tales and moonlight games are very rich sources of materials for character development. Even in adult life, people are still interested in what the musician said. The musicians of any community pour out some of the values of the people. They condemn bad values like corruption and extol good ones like patriotism. They give the sign posts, which guides the people on their pilgrimage of life. Such values which music transmits, often stick and pass from generation to generation and enter into the group consciousness, and often producing the required results.

- **National Unity**

The rendering of the National Anthem is a way of educating the populace musically which in a large dimension is a tool for national unity. People cooperate when singing the anthem by standing at attention and meditating on the text of the anthem which says: “Arise O compatriot, Nigeria’s call obey To serve our father land with love and strength and faith The labour of our heroes past shall never be in vain, To serve with heart and mind, One nation bound in freedom Peace and Unity”.

The anthem is a binding force for Nigerians, no matter which tribe one comes from, it must be obeyed. It reminds us of our sovereignty as a nation, which should be guarded no matter what. The anthem is usually rendered during such occasion as Presidential visit to any state of the nation and outside the country. Governor’s visit/presence at functions and all other political functionaries, during national festivals, sporting events, school’s assemblies and so on. All these occasions call for the rendering of the Anthem as a symbol of national unity.

Music as a Channel to National Development

Music is fully part of manifestation of cultural heritage of a given society, which provides not only an outlet for creativity but that of self expression of noble thoughts and feelings. Looking around in the prevailing circumstances of our nation, Nigeria one can see very closely the connection between music and education as they play positive impact on human and national development. The arrangement of organized sound made by voices or instruments in a way that is pleasant or exciting to the organ of hearing to form emotionally expressive compositions is derives from man’s nifty creativity. It a medium with which man expresses his feelings, experiences and activities in relation to his environment to his fellow man in the society (Ogunrinade e,tal, 2012). In his assertion Ihekweazu in Nosiri (2010) postulates that the purpose of music him (man) understands his past and contributes to the shaping of the present and the future he expresses and documents himself, his feelings, hopes, aspirations, disappointments, sufferings and joys through the various media of the arts, such as music.

Obliviously, man uses music to communicate effectively with the various group members of his community. To Murray, O. (1963) music in traditional Nigerian societies provides an efficient means through which community-shared values and skills are transmitted from one generation to another. As an educational forum, the idiom of music presents its own unique communicational procedures. More fascinatingly, music is one of important means through which human communities are organised for the flowing handing over of their culture from one generation to another. Therefore, music is one of a complex system used to express the totality of human thoughts ideologies, feeling and emotions which are paramount important to national development.

Furthermore, Nigeria popular music industry like any other in the world, embrace economic capabilities. This is evident by the increasing record sales which seem to challenge Nigeria’s unstable economy. For example, statistic of record sales in Nigeria shows that in 1981, 4.5million records were sold; in 1986 5.5million; in 1991 8.5million and in 1995, 12 million records were sold nationwide

(Gronov and Saunio in Emielu, 2008). The World Bank estimate of music sales around the world stood at 6 billion dollars per year. A quarter of this estimate (\$1.5 billion dollars) is said to be derived from African music, especially the popular music genre. Because of the huge potential of the music industry in Africa, the World Bank has agreed in principle to divert a substantial part of its annual \$300 million dollars allocation for culture to six African countries. There is therefore a huge economic potential in the popular music industry which if fully tapped, can replace crude oil as the mainstay of Nigeria's economy. Nigeria can tap into this huge possibilities and the economic helping hand provided by the World Bank, which will translate in concrete terms into actual National Development(Emielu, 2008).

Looking at popular music and its prospective, it is a huge channel not only for nation development but for providing job and wealth creation to several numbers of people ranging from song writers , music publishers, composers, arrangers, producers, music recording and marketing companies, printing companies, cassette, CD, VCD, DVD manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of musical recordings, dealers on musical instruments, studio and stage sound engineers, musicians, singers, dancers, promoters, talent scouts, entertainment writers, stage designers, lighting crew, structural engineers, advertising practitioners, media houses and many more professionals, income generation and distribution in the popular music industry is broad-based and far reaching.

Not to mention monies accruing to government through various taxes across professional lines (Emielu, 2008). At a seminar organized at the University of Lagos, a few years ago by the Federal Ministry of Education and Culture, Professor Vidal made some recommendations on how we can develop and exploit our traditional Nigerian musical instruments for profits through setting up an industry for the manufacture of musical. Truly, the entertainment industry makes a lot of money and creates thousands of jobs for African citizens independent of government efforts.

Nigeria is potentially great today because of its human potentials. Nigeria is developmentally poor today because its great human potentials have not been fully developed. There can be no national development without human development. When the people of a country are under-developed, then that country will remain under-developed. It is the mind of human beings, the state of development it attains, that is responsible for designing and building bridges, motorized vehicles, aero planes, space ships and space laboratories, refineries, roads, shelters and identifying and all those technological wonders that describe and identify advanced civilizations in the entire continent

The question now is what then is the role of music in the campaign for human and national development? Music promotes creativity. Children exposed to the creative arts (including music) at the nursery and primary levels of education have been found to develop imaginative and creative approaches to solving problems. American children are exposed to the art and practice of music from nursery through primary and secondary to tertiary education, as part of their educational curriculum (Vidal, 2000). This policy is aimed at developing creativity and imagination in the children regardless of their future profession. Educators are of the view that music aids the development of imagination and creativity in a child, and those future doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists and leaders need this quality if they are to group and find solutions to societal problems in their various professional callings.

Music as an Integral Part of Culture

Music is generally defined as an organized sound that has its concept varying from one society to another. Everybody in every culture recognizes music when he hears one or needs it. Furthermore, music is culture-bound, meaning that every culture decides on what is music; therefore it is culture that gives music its definition, this was corroborated by Murray, O. (1963). when he explains that:

Sociologically, the concept of music is defined by the society and it is concerned with the organized ways in which people behave towards one another when they listen, produce, and reproduce those sounds which they perceive as music. This implies that a specific sound that is regarded as music to a particular culture may have no music meaning to another culture. In other words, what is accepted as music to one culture may represent an ordinary sound to another culture. Okafor (2005) reiterates this by saying

But it is only when the sounds have been organized by man so as to achieve certain effects or express certain ideas or emotion that we call that music. Expression of certain ideas or emotion is very important in definition of music because man must have an objective for organizing the sound.

It is the culture that determines what is accepted as music to its people. Music can be referred to as an expression or art that is most accessible to human beings in any situation in their lives—crisis or calm, work and worship play or war, recreation or reflection (Okafor 2005). It is used as a medium of communication, to express ideas, emotions and melancholies. Also to move, mobilize people and rally them to solidarity. Music is a cultural expression, a phenomenon that is part of communal or cultural activities.

Does this sit well with education providers and sponsors? If not, how can the academia accommodate the prevailing attitude all of which is related to perception of music? One needs to remember that music is a way of knowing.

Again, in African setting, nothing important happens without music (Senoga-Zake in Akuno 2010) It is also an economic activity both at personal and national levels, music products and production are a means of employment. Many who decline a music offering in the curriculum are unaware of music's potential. The music industry is a thriving one, and needs personnel equipped with knowledge, skills and attitudes that will make it a reliable player in the economy.

Importance of Music

It gives soul to the universe, wings to the mind, and life to everything. Without music, life would be an error. This paper appraises music as an essential part of Nigerian culture and its implication for national development. It discussed music as important aspect of culture and the rationale for the inclusion of the subject in Nigerian schools at all levels of education. It also explicates music education available in the community as well. The

Music provides utilitarian education, information, entertainment and enlightenment. It uplifts the soul of the citizenry in a hard economic situation. It corrects and helps to discipline people's behaviour thereby contributing effectively for national development. The result shows that music contributes to national development of Nigeria. It produces the aesthetics and useful feeling (emotion) used in national development.

It is also useful as a medium that preaches the words of faith to the society which uplifts their spiritual feelings making them to possess good morals which aid in national development. Music is the engine which impels human and national development.

Challenges of Music to Development.

Nevertheless, the contributions of music to national development notwithstanding, there are some impediments to music contributions for national development. Impediments of Music to Effective Contributions to National Development:

- **Literacy level of musicians**

One of the severe cultural handicaps hindering musicians is illiteracy. A large percentage of them did not go school. They remain stranded in their lives. Therefore, their vital contribution to national development is grossly reduced because they are underdeveloped. The music sector is inundated with people who failed to get jobs in their areas of formal training and education and having no previous knowledge of music claimed to be gifted but do not have requisite skill. As a result, musical standard continues to fall generally. Musicians continue to labour in vain and futility because their products are usually short-lived in terms of life span as a result of worthlessness, in the long run, the country continues to lose her valuable foreign exchange that should have been attracted to it. Supporting this idea, Ohwofasa (2003) stated that formal music education is still struggling to gain recognition societally and academically

- **Bad System of Government and Governance**

Over the years, successive Nigerian governments appear to display love for musicians only when their services are needed either at a state banquet, during a visit by presidents of other countries or national convention. Jackson (2003) who was chairman of the performing Musicians association in Nigeria (PMAN) stated:

That is the only time they need us (Aristes), it is only then that they feel we are needed. When we need governments assistance, we have to fill forms, write proposals that are never replied and at the end of the day, we have to wait for another function when they will require us to come and jump and dance before them as puppets

- **Lack of Fund**

Most musically talented people seem not to have enough funds for purchasing necessary instruments for their music due to lack of funds and high tariff payable on the musical instruments. This hinders their rate of production and also contribute to National Development.

- **Lack of Unity**

Amongst the Musicians, Observations have shown that most musicians fight one another. They seem not to be united, as one would have taught. For instance, the American Musicians were able to come together and made a uniform song, which they titled, "We are the World" such a thing has never seem among the Nigerian Musicians which does not give way to national development.

- **Piracy**

Piracy is one of the major setback musicians used to have in the music industry. It brings serious setback to musicians which hinders their success and meaningful contributions to national development.

Rationale for the Inclusion of Music Education in Schools

Historically, cultures have expressed their joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats through the beauties of music. There is a wide variety of reasons to teach music, regarding both music itself, and music's effects on a person and the nation.

The true reasons to teach music are those that are fundamental to being affected emotionally by it. Music is beautiful, whenever and wherever humans have existed music has existed also. Through sound, we can feel the complete spectrum of human emotion; both the deepest despair to elation beyond which most peoples lives will ever reach. A music education allows students to develop themselves as more expressive human beings.

Today in our society, the ease and availability of recorded music allows people to experience a wide variety of music through listening, although this does have its drawbacks and snags. In the past, the only way to experience music was through performing it yourself. Since this is not necessary today, educators need to provide and foster experiences of making music, whether in a concert band, rock band, chorus, orchestra, folk group or simply alone at home for the pleasure of developing musical skills. Schools need strong music programs; to develop the love of making music in as many students as possible, by using many musical outlets as possible, to foster lifelong connections with music. Learning to perform music develops many skills in a student. Joanne (2002) outlines five main values of music-Music affects people intellectually, emotionally, physically, personally and socially

The theory of music is an intellectual skill, governed by physics yet guided by how humans perceive sound. Music theory is more often taught in a classroom setting similar to other school subjects, although its lessons permeate musical performance as well. Emotionally, no subject matches music in its expressive breadth. The organization of sounds in melody, harmony and form allow musicians an expansive palate and aesthetic taste of ideas and emotions to work with. It can even be expressively complex yet technically simple, allowing young students insight into these feelings well before they are capable to find this emotion in other subjects, for example, reading classic literature in English class. Music develops complex and precise mind and body connections. Performing on musical instruments develops intricate motor skills that people would not otherwise come by. Music is very effective at developing coordination in even the youngest students.

The emotional aspects of music are closely and personally tied to the performer. Music affects the body to feel, ranging from the thrill of a first kiss to the despair of losing a loved one. Making music can be an escape from the daily grind for anyone, even if it is not your profession. The study of music develops maturity and responsibility. In their practice students will advance their skills in time management, as they will quickly learn how to effectively allocate their attention and problem solving, learning how to work past stumbling blocks in their practice without a teacher's immediate guidance. Leading students to this point, when they are thinking critically and independently about music is the ultimate goal for any music program.

Conclusion

In summary, music has been found to be a contributing factor in development and affects man in all ramifications of life, cultural, religious, academic, emotional, economic, socio-political life and these contributes in no small measure to national development. To crown it all, music is the greatest level of achieving the National objectives of Education as earlier stated which makes for national reconciliation, national unity and development. It is not in doubt that music has the capacity of equipping it's beneficiaries with the necessary skills and attitude with which to be self-reliance. When people are self-reliant, they develop individually and contribute in no small measure to the country national development.

Recommendations

- A strong music sector cannot emerge without strong leadership and management. The need for management skills permeates all aspects of the music industry. The music industry is a business sector and should hire people like other private sector
- Good governance based on a sound economic and political programme is the recipe to keep Nigeria one. Leadership based on love and not force will contribute tremendously in keeping the nation united.
- To curb the menace of mediocrity, the government, policy makers and implementers should ensure that music is made compulsory in schools as a subject right from the elementary to the

university level so that those opting to venture into music on graduation would do so from a position of knowledge, skillful and professional know-how.

- The government should guarantee loans for production of recording projects (expert product), through meaningful dialogue with industry to determine how best it could be of assistance. They should also help the music industry in the reduction of tariff for imported musical instruments. If this is done, and almost everyone is able to acquire the instrument of his choice, it could make life easier for musicians.
- In addition, the government needs to enforce regulations that bind the media especially radio stations in terms of promoting Nigerian musical culture since radio happen to be one of the most effective medium for promoting music. Furthermore, the problem of copyright and piracy could be solved if Nigerian Musicians try to be original in their works and integrity is upheld within and outside the music industry. Performing Musicians Association (PMA), Association of Recording company, individuals and government could come together and reach a decision on how to curb the menace of piracy probably bringing culprits to lay.
- Instead of showing mostly foreign films on our television, government should make it mandatory on T.V stations to show more musical clips that talk about national unity
- National honours should be given to nationalist composers on a regular basis. This will ginger them up the more to compose more.8. Our museum nationwide should have music documentary room where various nationalist composers' pictures and works on tapes/video cassettes are kept for posterity for the coming generation to learn from. Nigeria as a country is mature enough to own a college or university of music as it is in the developed countries.

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