

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 20 How has an LIDC developed so far?

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

(a)

(i) $((21 - 10)/10) \times 100 = 110\%$

(ii) C

(iii) 1 Zambia has attracted foreign investment.

2 It has many natural resources which can be sold to bring revenue into the country.

(iv) HDI has increased.

2

(a) Zambia has had a very uneven path to economic development. When the country gained independence in 1964 it was expected to develop economically quite quickly. The Kariba Dam on the River Zambesi produced plenty of cheap HEP which was important for the copper industry. Zambia had some of the largest deposits of copper in the world and this was to be the basis of the country's development. However, between 1970 and 2000 the price of copper stayed low, so the country did not have the money to pay for developing industry or agriculture. With the improved income from copper in the 21st century, Zambia was able to develop tourism, farming, and HEP and so reduced its reliance on copper.

(b) 1 Post-independence Zambia struggled to know who was in charge and how to run the country, which negatively influenced economic development.

2 The IMF provided debt relief, which positively influenced economic development.

3 Rostow's model of economic development outlines five stages that countries should go through as they develop.

4

(a) 1 Zambia has achieved MDG 6, as the number of HIV/AIDS infections fell. This has been achieved because of the money invested by the government and TNCs in health clinics and education about safe sex.

2 Zambia has achieved MDG 2, as the number of children in primary school increased because of the money invested in building schools, especially in rural areas of the country.

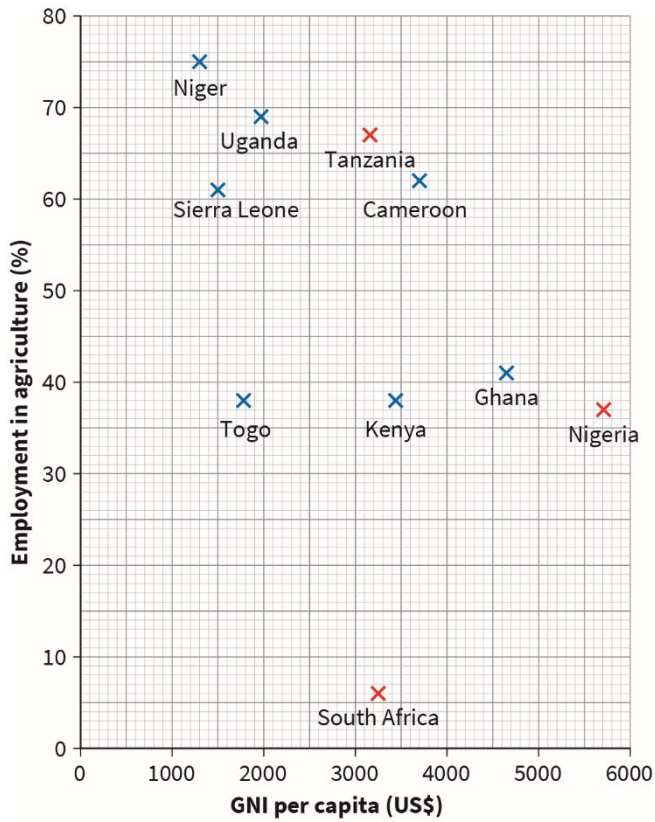
(b) 1 Zambia has not achieved MDG 4, as child mortality has stayed high. This is because there is still not enough people practising contraception, especially in the rural areas. Here families want to have lots of children so they have somebody to look after them when they get old.

2 Zambia has not achieved MDG 3, as equal gender enrolment needs to be improved in secondary schools and universities. Educating girls beyond primary school is still not seen as important because they are expected to get married, stay at home, and start a family.

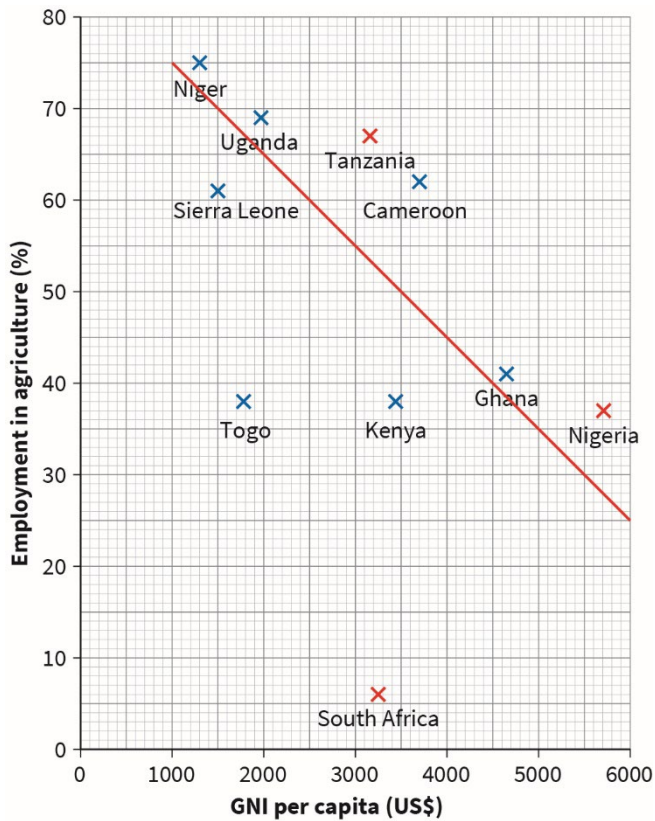
(c) The global price of copper fell between 1970 and 2000 so Zambia had to borrow money, putting the country into debt.

5

(a) The graph should be completed as below.



(b) The graph should be completed as below.



(c) South Africa should be circled.

(d) The higher the GNI per capita, the lower the percentage of the population employed in agriculture. The lower the GNI per capita, the higher the percentage of the population employed in agriculture. This is a negative correlation.

6 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured. • Information presented is relevant and substantiated.
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure. • Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept. • Uses simple ideas with no developed points made. • Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer:

Name of LIDC: Zambia

Rostow's model argues that a country moves through five stages as it changes to a technologically advanced society. Zambia has a fast-growing economy with many natural resources to further enhance this development. Overall HDI has increased along with life expectancy and the increasing use of the internet shows the country has become more technologically advanced. However, great inequalities remain and many of the Millennium Development Goals have not been achieved. There are great extremes of wealth and progress is much slower in the countryside compared with urban areas. The model assumes that all countries move forwards through the same five stages. Rostow argues that farming must improve before the stage entitled 'Take off' can occur, in which major industrialisation takes place along with major investment in roads and other aspects of the country's infrastructure. While there were some improvements in Zambia's ability to provide enough food for its population, the country's economy was dominated by its position as one of the world's largest producers of copper. The rate of Zambia's development was very closely linked to the global price of copper. Between 1970 and 2000 the price of copper on world markets fell sharply, reducing Zambia's income. This meant that Zambia had to borrow money which resulted in the country having large debts. Zambia therefore struggled to reach the 'Take Off' stage. Until the country can improve the quality of life for all its citizens it will take a long time to get to the final two stages of the Rostow model.

7

- (a) One country exerting political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically
- (b) Since the mid-20th century many LIDCs have gained independence but have struggled to progress significantly since, owing to ethnic rivalries, power struggles, civil wars, and corruption continuing to hold back development. This means that LIDCs continue to face huge challenges including poor infrastructure, lack of administrative experience, and political instability. Some countries remain economically tied to their former colonial master despite gaining their independence.