

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 21 Global connections influencing the LIDC's development

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

(a)

(i) $US\$3\,500 - US\$1\,500 = US\$2\,000$ GDP per capita

(ii) C

(iii) Copper is Zambia's main source of income. In 1970, the global price of copper fell so the country earned less from exporting it.

(b) Exports of copper, which totalled US\$5.74 billion in 2020, enabled Zambia to develop economically. Zambia's copper exports have also attracted China to invest in copper mines there. However, a drop in global copper prices has held back development in Zambia.

2

(a) D

(b) Companies don't have to pay much tax

(c) Investment enables exploitation of natural resources and so the local and national economies improve. The TNC's operations provide jobs for the local population who then pay taxes to the government which can be spent on developing the country.

(d) The TNCs avoid paying much tax in the country by transferring profits to other countries. This means that local companies find it difficult to compete. The wages paid are low and the TNC will move out when all the resources are exhausted.

3

(a) A

(b) Short-term emergency aid; voluntary aid. *Accept other suitable answers.*

(c) Some types of aid, such as tied aid, come with conditions that may prevent the country from developing in a way that benefits them long-term, because it instead benefits the donor. Aid is often given to governments, which may be corrupt and spend the money in ways that do not benefit most people. Also, countries may become dependent on aid, as it doesn't always help them develop independent sources of income.

(d) Many ACs exploited other countries via colonialism, and by giving aid, this helps the poorer countries they exploited. Aid can also help countries to develop by improving their standards of living. For example, aid can be used to build facilities like schools, roads, and hospitals. Money that is invested in this way creates jobs for local people and strengthens the economy, meaning that the country is better able to generate money for itself.

- (e) When countries are in large amounts of debt, money given as aid can end up being used to repay their debts. Debt relief means that debts are written off by international organisations. For example, the IMF has recognised Zambia as a Heavily Indebted Poor Country. In 2006, Zambia received \$6.5 billion multi-lateral aid, which it has been able to spend on healthcare and education, rather than repaying debts.

4

- (a) A
- (b) 1 A bottom-up development strategy tends to be small in scale.
2 Bottom-up developments are generally led by non-governmental organisations.
- (c) Bottom-up strategies respond to the needs of local communities and can improve the quality of life for the local people. They often make use of traditional skills and are not dependent on acquiring expensive tools or materials.
- (d) 1 Relatively few people can benefit from a particular scheme.
2 They are limited by the continuation of funding by the NGO. This means projects can suddenly stop if funding is withdrawn.
- (e) Local communities are often not consulted in the plans and the project may not directly address their needs.

(f) The Kariba Dam in Zambia has created large amounts of HEP which can power Zambia’s copper industry. It has encouraged tourism and fishing to develop around Lake Kariba as well as helping the capital city, Lusaka, to develop. Environmentally, HEP is a renewable form of energy that does not produce carbon emissions, making it a much cleaner option than the energy produced in a coal fired power station. The electricity produced mainly goes to the copper industry, but some has been used domestically. This means that some communities now have electricity for cooking and lighting. The availability of lights has been shown to benefit local children’s education because they can now do homework after dark. The more educated the population becomes, the more likely it is that they will be able to contribute to the economic development of Zambia.

5 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

TNCs benefit Zambia because the country’s population has increased job opportunities. Workers who are employed by the TNC have a regular wage and so they can pay tax to the government, which allows for the development of healthcare and education. Many companies provide educational and medical facilities for their workers. Without investment from TNCs, many of the country’s resources would not be exploited due to lack of money. There are, however, disadvantages. The work only pays low wages and may be seasonal and some TNCs avoid paying tax by transferring profits to other countries, meaning little of the profit stays in Zambia. TNCs may cause environmental damage because the country does not have strict regulations in place. This can lead to landscape destruction and pollution. Whether the advantages of TNC investment in Zambia outweigh the disadvantages will depend on the individual. Some people may benefit, whilst others will only experience the problems. The government might benefit, whilst local companies will have problems. Different TNCs also act differently and some pay better wages than others. When free housing, medical, and welfare facilities are provided, these can compensate in part for the low wages. The people employed by the TNCs may develop transferable skills that could be used in a national company or even in setting up their own businesses.

6 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	<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	3–4	<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

The Kariba Dam was a top-down development in Zambia. The project did have some advantages. The large amounts of HEP produced helped the development of Zambia's copper industry. HEP is an environmentally friendly source of power and so does not contribute to carbon emissions which lead to global warming. The dam benefited some by providing them with electricity in their homes for cooking and lighting. Zambia's capital, Lusaka, benefited most from the scheme. This, however, increased the inequality between the capital and other parts of the country. The building of the dam and reservoir meant people had to be moved away from the land that was flooded, and the farmers were often given much less fertile land. As a top-down project, the local people were not consulted, and the bulk of the electricity went into the copper industry rather than to people's homes. The dam is now in need of repair and if it collapses it will have disastrous effects. The fact that Zambia nowadays has an improving economy with the achievement of some of the Millennium Goals suggests that the Kariba Dam has benefited some but not all the population.

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Level	Marks	Description
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

Example answer:

Name of LIDC: Zambia

A bottom-up development strategy in Zambia is the 'Room to Read' programme. It has improved the literacy rate in some local communities and has been important in reducing the number of girls who have dropped out of school. In the past many young girls were forced into early marriage and had no hope of a career because of their limited education. This programme has resulted in better teacher training, which will be of further benefit for the children in their classes. However, it is only small scale and so there is a limit to the number of people who can benefit from the strategy. It is dependent on the funding from the NGO continuing. If the funding dries up, then it will have to stop. Anything that improves the education of Zambia's children must be beneficial to the country; it not only means that children leave school more likely to be able to get a job bringing in a regular wage, but also increases the tax revenue for the government, who will be able to spend this extra money on other projects helping the country's development.

8

(a) The difference in the level of development between ACs and LIDCs

(b) 1 The prices of primary products which dominate the export trade of many LIDCs fluctuate widely and are always worth far less than the products made from them.

2 Many of the world's poorest countries built up debt in the 1970s and 1980s, leading to a debt crisis because they were unable to repay the money borrowed. The interest on the debt meant there was less money available in these countries to spend on development.