

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 9 Theories of development

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) People in the richer world have unbalanced the world as shown by the see-saw being pushed down. The rich world has food, electrical goods, and factories. The poor world has nothing.
- ii) The emissions from the rich world's production and their consumption of food, and the energy used in manufacturing and using electrical appliances and computers, are released into the atmosphere. This leads to global warming and climate change which results in more extreme weather conditions with more frequent storms. This is a problem for the people in the developing world because they still are heavily dependent on farming for their farming and income.

b)

- i) Stage 5
 - ii) UK
 - iii) During stage 4, the UK diversified its industry and people became richer. In stage 5, people have the necessary money to spend on a wide range of consumer goods.
- c) Frank's dependency theory argues that developed rich countries, or the core, have so much economic and political power that they make the world's economy work to their advantage and profit. This limits the level of development of the poorer countries in the periphery. This is seen in the imbalance in the world's trade, where the core benefits more than the periphery. If the periphery receives foreign aid they could industrialise and start exporting manufactured goods rather than just raw materials. Manufactured goods have more 'value added' and so the poorer countries could get more income than when they only sold primary products. This would allow rapid development allowing them to become more self-sufficient and less reliant on the core.

d) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make logical connections throughout. • A balanced, well-developed argument. Judgements are supported with evidence throughout. • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports arguments.

Level	Marks	Description
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make some logical connections. • Imbalanced argument with mostly relevant information. Judgements are occasionally supported with evidence. • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that occasionally supports arguments.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but this is flawed. • Unbalanced or incomplete argument with limited understanding. Judgements are supported with limited evidence. • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy.
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: *A strength of Rostow's theory of five stages is that it recognises how a country's economy could develop. It has, however, become out of date because it does not take into consideration the impact of climate change and the importance of renewable resources. It assumes that all countries aim to achieve mass production and consumerism. This may be true of Western countries but not necessarily countries in other parts of the world. Even if they do, they may not go through all five stages, or not in the order suggested by Rostow. There are many factors which will limit a country's ability to advance through all five stages. Many developing countries have large amounts of debt and their ability to develop is hampered by their dependence on the export of primary products and their lack of access to major markets. Other factors which may make it difficult to develop the way suggested in the theory are natural disasters, a country's lack of resources and any political instability and conflicts in the country. A major criticism comes from environmentalists. They are concerned that if a country is to reach stage 5 of mass consumerism, it will cause environmental damage and a destruction of unique ecosystems because of deforestation and wetland drainage.*

- 2.
- a) Colonialism is the control by one country over a dependent area or people.
 - b) The colony is likely to have adopted the language of the colonial power. If this is an important global language like English, it can help the former colony in its relations with the rest of the world. The colonial power may have left the colony with a political and administrative system that could form the basis of their government following independence. There is always the problem of neo-colonialism where the trading and political links with the colonial power are so strong that they continue to dominate the former colony's economic development after independence.