

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 10 Contrasting approaches to development

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) The multiplier effect is when the introduction of a new industry or the expansion of an existing industry in an area also encourages growth in other industrial sectors.
- ii) If the TNC decided to close a factory, people who worked in the factory would lose their jobs. This would mean that they would no longer be receiving a regular wage or salary. They would therefore not have the money to spend in local shops. The shop owners would therefore lose money and may eventually be forced to close. The TNC would no longer be paying taxes to the government, so they would not have as much money to pay for education hospital and communications. Many TNCs provide social benefits for their workers, such as houses and schools, which would not be available in the future. The TNCs factory would have other industries which provide components for them, and these industries may also have to close.

b)

- i) The solar powered lighting is an example of intermediate technology because it is a simple piece of technology that the person living in the house is able to make for themselves using traditional skills and available raw materials. It does not need expensive maintenance or upkeep.
- ii) Top-down developments tend to large scale whereas bottom-up are much smaller. Top-down developments usually involve the government of the country whereas a bottom-up development is generally led by non-governmental organisations.
Accept suitable alternative answers.
- iii) Intermediate technology makes use of local labour with traditional skills. The materials needed are readily available in the area. The resultant project is cheap and easy to maintain and is not dependant on finding expensive replacement parts, which would be difficult to obtain in remote areas.

c)

- i) These developments may cost a great deal of money, but because of their size they are able to prove beneficial to large numbers of people.
They can coordinate the details of the planned development with the government.
Accept suitable alternative answers.

ii) 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.
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: *Globalisation is the spread of products, technology, information, and jobs across the world. Companies in developed nations can gain a competitive edge through globalisation. They do this by reducing their costs of production by getting the raw materials they need from any part of the world where they can be obtained cheaply. In this way they can undercut the competition. Globalisation has resulted in the growth of TNCs. They can reduce their costs by making use of the cheap labour and less restrictive environmental laws found in developing countries. This could help reduce global inequalities but in practice this does not happen. The branches of their business where the wages are higher remain in the developed country where the TNC has its headquarters. Most of the profit goes out of the developing country. The developing countries also benefit through globalisation as it helps the country to industrialise and so reduce the dependence on the production of primary products. The people learn new skills and may benefit from the education and medical facilities provided. Globalisation gives a larger range of markets for the developing country to trade with. If the country becomes part of a trading group that works together, they will have the bargaining power to dictate prices when trading with the developing world. The importance of globalisation is probably more important to a developed country rather than a developing country because it can gain greater benefits from the advantages on offer.*

- 2.
- a) A model is a simple theoretical representation of the geographical patterns and processes on the surface of the Earth.
 - b) Rostow's model explains how a country changes as it becomes more developed. It argues that a country will go through five stages of development as it changes from the undeveloped stage through to the stage of mass production and consumerism.