

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 14 Urban processes and change

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a) C

b)

- i) Jobs linked to finance, designing, information technologies, research and development or hi-tech.
- ii) There is a bigger contrast between rural and urban areas in developing countries than in developed countries. Social services of health and education are better resourced and are more accessible in urban than in rural areas. The relative poverty of rural areas in developing countries means that the 'push' factors are very strong.
- iii) De-industrialisation has led to a spiral of decline. This is because workers lose their jobs and so less money is coming into the local economy. There will be less tax paid, so there is less money available to spend on local services. The environment may decline because of abandoned industrial buildings. Crime and anti-social behaviour might increase. Without investment and support, the area might decline further and be increasingly unattractive for new employers. Those able to leave the area will leave the most vulnerable behind.

c) The informal economy can appear to contribute less to the economy because no formal records are kept, so the money earned may be much higher than it appears in official statistics. Traders selling goods or mending a car often do not figure in a country's development data as they tend to work for cash-in-hand. People will try to get out of the informal economy if they can because they do not have any official contracts or employment rights. They do not have any job security, no health and safety protection and no pension scheme.

d)

- i) The economic impact was far greater for the informal sector. Of all unpaid days, 79% were for 30 or more days, compared with only 14.4% in the formal sector.
- ii) The majority of workers in the informal sector went without pay for at least 30 days. These workers would have had little or no other income. With no employment rights they would have not received sick pay. They were already on a poor income and were likely to be experiencing a low standard of living, suffering hunger and poor health. Their working conditions will further deteriorate. Workers in the formal sector had far fewer unpaid days. They had job security and so would still have a job to go back to when they recovered from Covid. Health and safety and other employment legislation meant working conditions are much better for these workers than those in the informal sector.

e) 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: *The differences between the urban economies in developing, emerging, and developed countries will reflect the stage of development the country has reached, and the nature of the economy being practised in the city. Cities in developing countries which are experiencing a low level of development, will have an urban economy dominated by working in the informal sector. There may be people still working in the primary industries of agriculture and mineral exploitation who have chosen to live in the city but still work in a nearby rural area. An emerging country will be industrialising and so the economy will become increasingly based on the secondary industries of manufacturing and the processing of raw materials. With increased levels of education and improved health provision, people will gain employment in the service sector. De-industrialisation in developed countries will see reduced employment in manufacturing and the economy becoming increasingly dominated by tertiary and quaternary forms of employment. The use of the internet and widespread use of computers mean that more and more people will be able to work from home. These jobs are generally higher paid and help to raise taxes to help fund services and pay basic benefits for those unwell or unable to work.*

2.

- a) Over 20% of the population live in squatter settlements.
- b) Increased employment opportunities mean a higher a higher standard of living is possible.
A wider range of services, including shops, entertainment, and an improved transport structure.