

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 17 Challenges and opportunities

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) There are poorly constructed buildings making use of corrugated iron, tarpaulin or cloth for the walls and roofs.
There are vast amounts of uncollected rubbish and waste.
Accept suitable alternative answers.
- ii) The high density of people may foster community spirit but also risks the spread of diseases and overcrowding. There is a lack of welfare and educational facilities so that the population would find it difficult to access medical care which would affect their health. The lack of schooling means they would find it difficult to get a skilled job in the formal economy. The lack of proper water and sewage infrastructure would lead to a contamination of the water supply which would increase the chance of the inhabitants becoming ill. The makeshift buildings could easily collapse especially when there are strong winds and heavy rain leaving the people homeless.

b)

- i) 12.3% for Maharashtra state and 14.2% for the whole of India.
- ii) Poorer children in rural areas work to support families and so cannot always attend school. Larger number of schools in urban areas gives greater access to education for people living in the cities. *Accept suitable alternative answers.*
- iii) Females may act as carers for children and older people in the family and so are less likely to continue going to school. *Accept suitable alternative answers.*

c)

- i) C
- ii) Top-down development is when decisions are made by large companies or governments and do not involve the local community. They tend to be large and expensive. Bottom-up development puts the community at the heart of decision making. Experts will work with the community to help them to identify needs, offer help and give people more control. The projects tend to be smaller and more affordable.

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.
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: *Vision Mumbai is a top-down development that involves government, property companies, and investors working together to improve the quality of life for some inhabitants of Mumbai. There are advantages and disadvantages to the scheme. Thousands of new flats will be built which will give the residents proper water and sewage facilities. It will mean people having to move to a new area but they would prefer cheaper slum improvements in the area where they live already. Jobs in the formal economy would be provided giving the workers employment rights and better working conditions. This would probably mean that many small informal trades would have to move or close. People also may not be skilled enough to benefit from the new employment opportunities. There would be environmental improvements with properly surfaced roads, street lighting and green spaces which should make an area safer for the local people. The rapid population increase means that it is unlikely the improved conditions will be available for all the people coming to the city, or for those who are already living in the squatter settlements. New residential developments aimed at improving peoples' living conditions often have rents which the poorest people are unable to afford. It is possible that, although the Mumbai Vision scheme seems like an excellent project, it may turn out that only a fortunate few will benefit.*

2.

a) Hyper-urbanisation is rapid urban population growth.

b)

- i) The actual or perceived idea that urban life will be better than the conditions in the countryside mean that rural–urban migration will continue bringing many more migrants into the city. The migrants tend to be young, so are likely to have families. This higher birth rate means there is a high rate of natural increase.
- ii) There will many consequences of hyper-urbanisation. Pressure will be put on services. The authorities will be unable to provide a safe electricity supply because of the increased demand, so this leads to illegal use of electricity increasing fire risk. Medical services will be unable to cope, especially as the lack of proper water and sewage infrastructure increases the danger of drinking contaminated water and the spread of disease. The lack of schools means many of the inhabitants do not gain the necessary skills to gain employment in the formal economy and so must depend on earning money through the informal economy. Poor communications lead to traffic congestion, which contributes to increased air pollution and so health concerns.