

For a city in an LIC or NEE which you have studied, explain how urban growth has created social and economic opportunities. (6)

One economic opportunity in Lagos is the average salary is 88,000 Naira which means the government can receive more taxes. This means they can invest more in social opportunities such as healthcare so they have a better, healthier workforce.

One social opportunity is that people can go to one of the 11 universities so more people can access qualifications so more people can get well paid jobs.

To what extent has an urban regeneration project in the UK which you have studied provided more economic and environmental opportunities than economic and environmental challenges. (9+3)

I have studied the Olympic regeneration in Stratford.

One economic opportunity was that the building of Westfield shopping centre created 12,000 permanent jobs. Also, the Olympic Park was used as a venue for 2012 Olympics which therefore increased tourism in Stratford so local profits increased. Therefore, the workers and businesses pay more taxes to the government so they have more money to invest in education and healthcare. However, £17 million was spent on transport creating an economic challenge because there was less money to spend on other services such as housing and benefits suggesting the economic challenges were significant.

One environmental opportunity was the clearing of the 20 ft high fridge mountain which was replaced with trees so more habitats were provided, increasing biodiversity. Also, Westfield produces 75% renewable energy so less CO₂ is released in the atmosphere and less is contributed to climate change. However, land was also cleared to build 9000 homes resulting in deforestation and less CO₂ being absorbed so increasing climate change, suggesting the challenges outweigh the opportunities.

In conclusion, the challenges are more important than the opportunities because they outweigh the benefits.

Using an example you have studied, explain how modern modern industrial development in the UK can be environmentally sustainable. (6)

The London Sustainable Industrial Park in Barking is environmentally sustainable because it is built on a brownfield site so no land has been cleared through deforestation so no habitats were destroyed in its building. It also includes a food waste recycling plant which will recycle 40,000T of food so less waste goes into landfill so less methane is released into the atmosphere.

For a LIC or NEE that you have studied, to what extent has economic development had a positive impact on the quality of life in the country? (9+3)

An example is Nigeria, West Africa. Due to Nigeria's trade with China, the government invested on building infrastructure which therefore attracted more companies that employed workers. An example is the investment of Shell, a TNC, has led to an increase in quality of life because it employs 5400 people. This means that employees are able to earn enough money to access good homes and food which improves their health, therefore improving quality of life.

However, an increase in cars on the road led to more CO₂ pollution which not affects people's health but pollutes the nearby rivers. Therefore, many fishes became sick and so fishermen could sell less fish and earn less income. As a result, they could not afford the basic necessities such as food and could not afford to send their children to school in order to help them work for money. Therefore, many children were not given an education that could help them get good jobs in the future. In addition to, in the past 10 years, 1.5 million tonnes of oil has been spilt into the delta so the land has become contaminated and toxic. This has meant food has become dangerous and led to people becoming unwell, showing that economic development has negatively affected quality of life.

Furthermore, 15600 fishing and farming businesses have been lost due to the clearing of the industry. Therefore, primary workers are no longer able to earn money and therefore have less to spend on food and health and cannot access the benefits of economic development.

In conclusion, economic development has only improved quality of life to a small extent because most people are too poor or unwell to access the benefits.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of a large scale water transfer project you have studied. (6)

The South-North scheme in China moves 12 trillion gallons every year from the Yangtze and Yellow rivers. One advantage is that the factories in the north have more water for cooling so more products are made so more money is made. Also, it was estimated that the amount of water would last for 30 years so people will not become affected by water stress.

One disadvantage is that it cost £72 billion so the government had less money to invest in education so people had to pay to get qualifications. Also, the CO₂ from the factories polluted the water in the canals. This meant that less people were able to drink the water for it was not clean. Furthermore, in 2013, people in the South did not have enough water so China's plan to evenly distribute water was unsuccessful.

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor. Use an example or a city in a LIC or NEE. (9+3)

The Water Front Regeneration Plan in Lagos, Nigeria was an effective planning strategy to a large extent.

For example, the Floating School was built with 256 reusable barrels. This strategy was effective because it provided education to the children in the slums so they can get a better job in the future and more income to improve their quality of life. Also, the school was built by the unskilled, local people. This meant that the people earned skills which they may use to find construction jobs and earn income to improve their health. However this strategy was ineffective to a small extent because the school collapsed and the barrels were destroyed.

Another example is the Housing Project. This strategy was very effective because it gave the people legal ownership so they couldn't get evicted and so reduced the risk of homelessness which therefore improved their quality of life as they have shelter to sleep in. Also, this reduced the spread of diseases as people weren't sharing in cramped conditions so people were healthy enough to work and earn for their needs: food, sanitation.

The last example is the Hope Floats Initiative that cost \$15000. This strategy was very effective because it was powered by solar and wind energy so the hospital could move around the slums so larger groups of people could be aided to become healthier. This meant that an improvement in health enabled workers to earn income for food and sanitation which improved their quality of life.

I believe that the plan was very effective to a large extent as it provided education, healthcare and shelter. For these reasons, the benefits outweigh the costs.