

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4242/04

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
HIGHER TIER  
UNIT 2  
SECTION B**

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

For examiner's use only	
<b>Part A</b>	19
<b>Part B</b>	27
<b>Part C</b>	14
<b>Total Marks</b>	60

This paper is to be given out after Section A has been collected in.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource folder.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all parts of this question**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answer that involves extended writing (Part C).

India is an Asian country with a very large population that is urbanising and industrialising rapidly.

**Part A:** asks you to explore India’s level of development. 19 marks

**Part B:** asks you to explore three different options for developing India. 27 marks

**Part C:** asks you to advise the Indian Government on what its order of priority should be for three possible options to raise levels of development in India. 14 marks

**Part A**

*You are advised to spend about 25 minutes on this part.*

*This part asks you to explore India’s level of development.*

(a) Study the graph on **page 3** of the separate **Resource folder**. It shows the recent change of population in India and the UK and the forecasts for growth.

(i) Describe how the population of India has changed from **1995** to **2010**. [2]

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(ii) What effects could the **projected** population change have on India? [4]

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(iii) Compare the population change in the two countries during the period 1995 to 2010. [2]

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(b) Study the population pyramids on **page 4** of the separate **Resource folder**.

(i) Describe how the structure of India’s population is predicted to change from 2000 to 2030. [2]

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(ii) How might these changes in population structure affect India’s future development? [2]

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- (c) Study table 1 on **page 5** of the separate **Resource folder**. It shows a range of development indicators for India and the UK.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita** is the value of all goods and services produced in one year by the residents of a country divided by the resident population.

- (i) Explain why GDP per capita is considered, by some, to be a good measure of India’s development. [2]

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- (ii) What is adult literacy? [1]

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- (iii) Explain why the Indian government would want a higher literacy rate. [2]

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- (iv) Choose **one other** indicator from table 1. Explain whether it is a useful indicator of development for India. [2]

Indicator: .....

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**Total = 19 marks**

**End of Part A**

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**Part B**

*You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this part.*

*In this part you are asked to explore three different options for developing India.*

**Option 1 Improve internet access in rural areas**

(a) Study **page 6** of the separate **Resource folder**.

(i) Describe the trend in internet use in India. [2]

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One of the options that the Indian government is considering, in order to improve India's level of development, is to improve internet access.

(ii) Explain why the Indian government might be willing to spend money on improving internet access in **rural** areas in particular. [4]

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(iii) Explain why the Indian government could find it difficult to improve internet access in **rural** areas. [4]

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**Option 2 Increase the amount of electricity produced by wind turbines in rural India.**

(b) Study **pages 7 and 8** of the separate **Resource folder**.

(i) Use the map on **page 8 of the Resource Folder** to describe the distribution of windy places in India. [3]

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(ii) Explain why wind power may be considered to be sustainable. [2]

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(iii) Suggest how increasing the amount of electricity supplied to rural areas would improve levels of development. [2]

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(iv) Explain one reason why wind power may be unsuitable for supplying rural areas in India. [2]

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**Option 3 Increase the number of places available at universities in India.**

(c) India has one of the largest number of university graduates in the world, but it is only a small proportion of the total population.

Study **page 9** of the separate **Resource folder**.

(i) Suggest why the Indian Prime Minister thinks that students in India’s rural areas should be helped to go to university. [2]

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(ii) Explain **one** of the other concerns given about India’s universities. [2]

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(iii) Explain the possible benefits to India of having better universities. [4]

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**Total = 27 marks**

**End of Part B**



**Part C**

*You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on this part.*

*In this part you will advise the Indian government on its **order of priority** in implementing three possible options to raise levels of development in India:*

- Improve internet access in rural areas.
- Increase the number of wind turbines in rural India.
- Increase the number of places available at universities in India.

Use the **Factfile** on **page 10** of the **Resource folder** to help you organise your ideas on the matrix on the next page.

You should spend no more than 15 minutes completing the matrix.

Scheme	Reasons for high or low priority	Is this scheme sustainable? Why? Why not?	Priority (i.e. first, second or third)
<p>Improve Internet access in rural areas</p>	<p>High - many uses for Internet in rural areas.</p>		
<p>Increase the number of wind turbines in rural India</p>			
<p>Increase the number of places available at universities in India</p>			



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**Total = 14 marks**

**End of Part C**



**GCSE**

4242/04-A

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B  
HIGHER TIER**

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

**RESOURCE FOLDER**

This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Higher Tier**.

This folder need not be handed in with your answer.

**How should the Indian Government raise levels of development in a sustainable way?**



Option 1. Improving rural Internet access helps the development of village life.



Option 2. Building wind turbines brings the quality of life advantages of electricity to Indian villages.

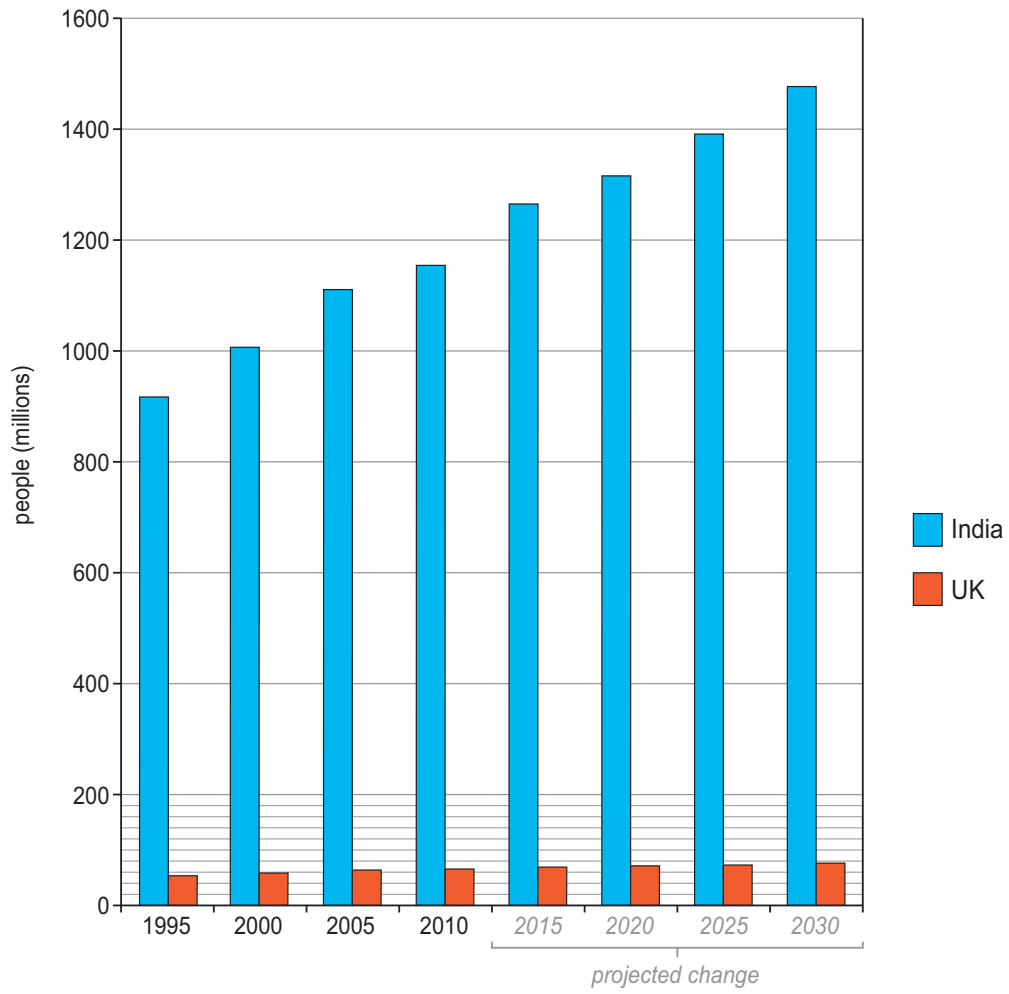


Option 3. Increasing university places provides a skilled workforce for the future.

### World map locating India



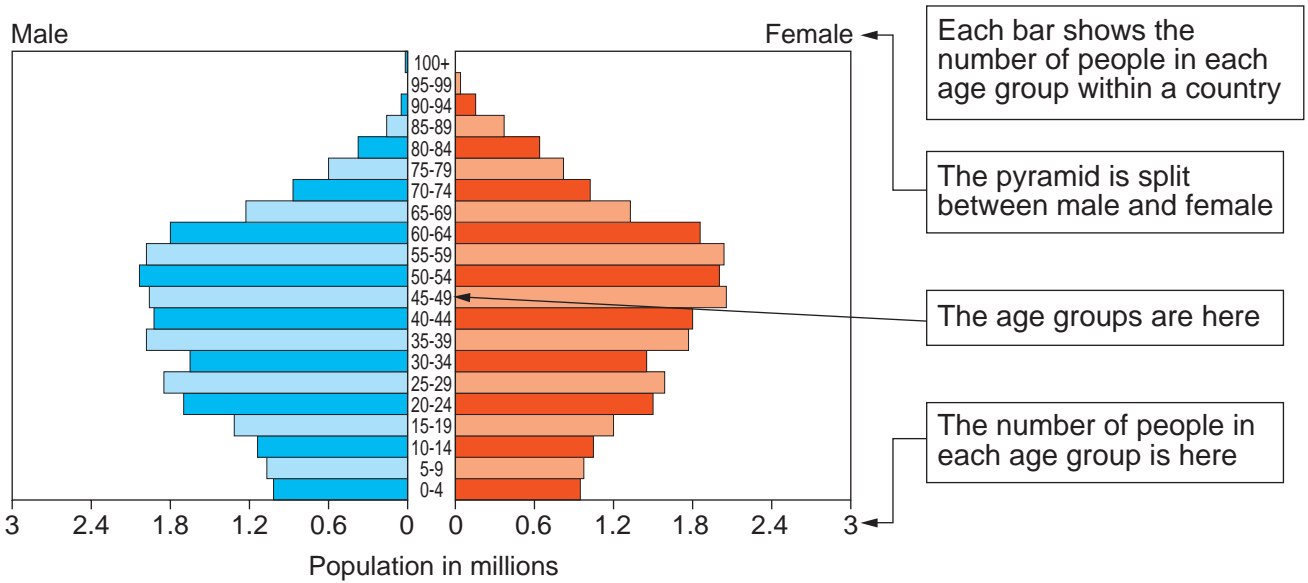
### Projected population growth of UK and India



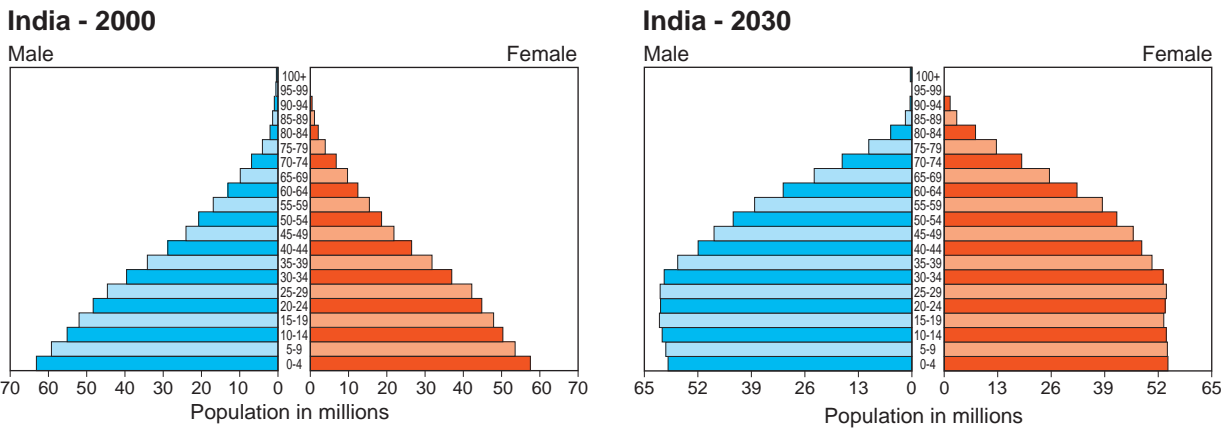
Source: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

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### HOW POPULATION PYRAMIDS SHOW POPULATION STRUCTURE



### POPULATION PYRAMIDS OF INDIA, 2000 AND 2030

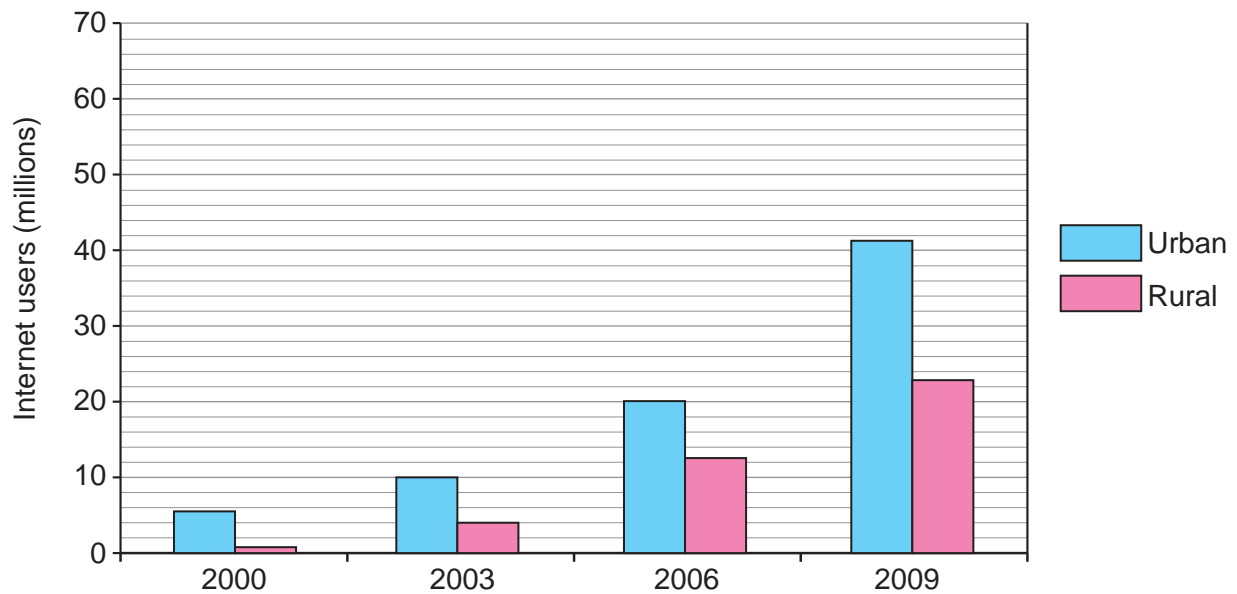




**Table 1****Table of development indicators for India and the UK**

Indicator	India	UK
GDP per capita \$US	2946	34 800
Percentage adult literacy	68	99
Life expectancy (years)	64	79
Infant mortality (deaths per 1000 live births)	50	5
% living in an urban area	50	90
Percentage labour force in agriculture	52	1
Average number of years spent in school	10	16

### Internet users in India 2000-2009



### An Internet Café in an Indian village



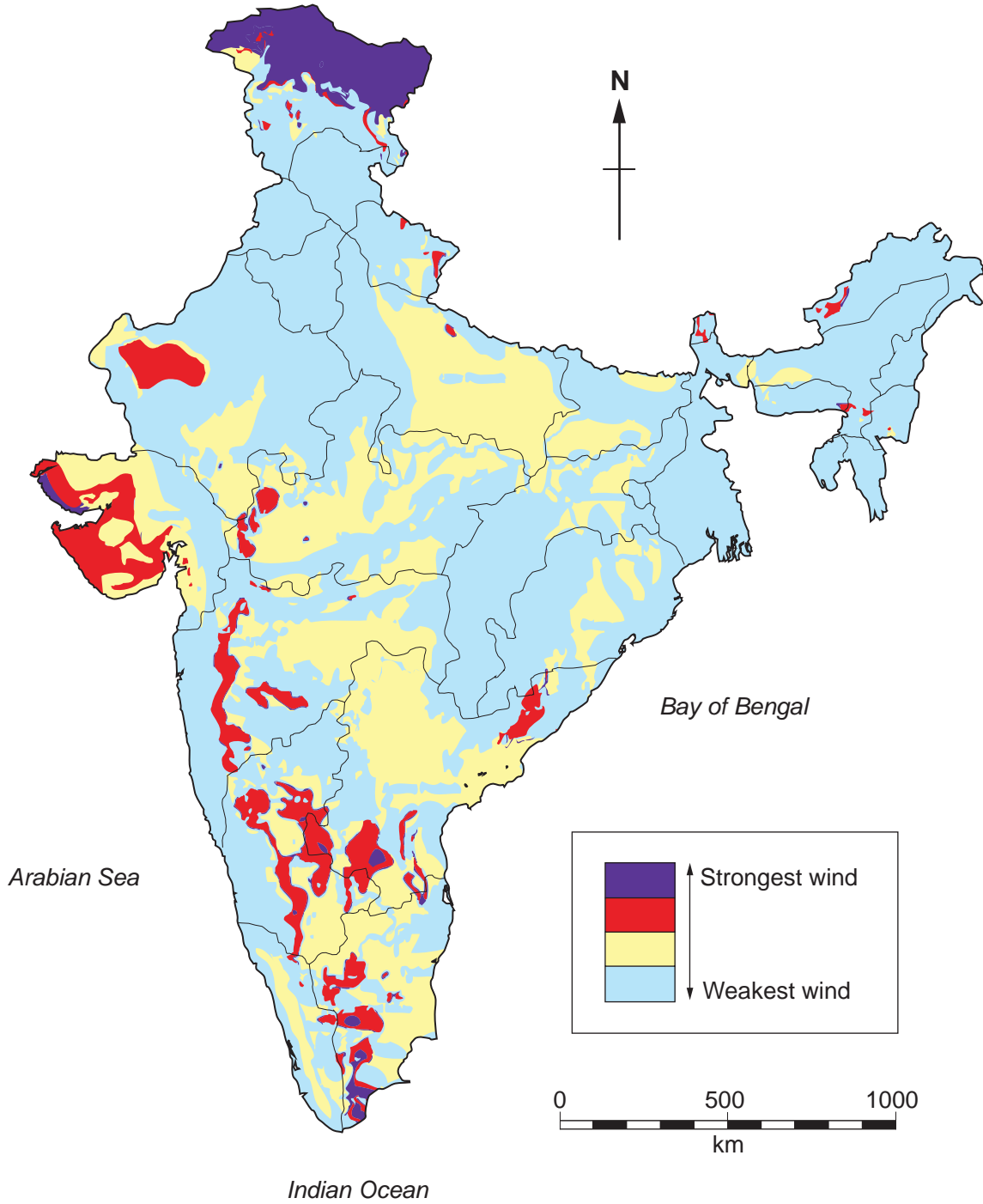
- Much of rural India has an unreliable electricity supply
- Young people are able to study online
- Some doctors offer a video-link surgery
- Few Indians in rural areas own their own computer
- Internet weather forecasts help local farmers

## Wind Power in rural India

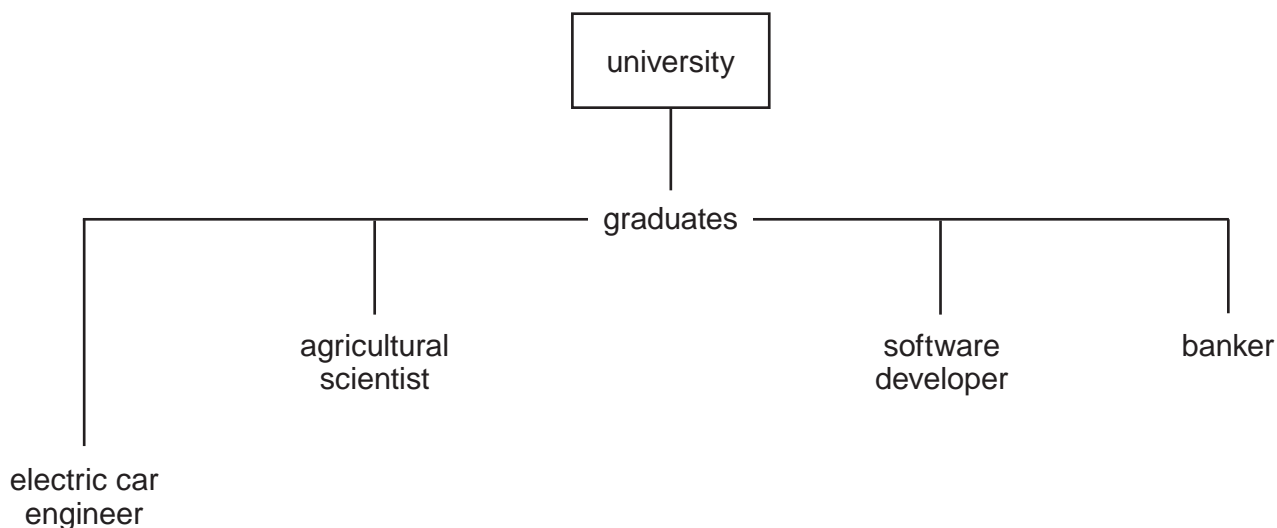


- India is the fifth largest wind power producer in the world. Despite this fact, wind power only generates 1.6% of India's total power output
- One small turbine brings lighting and cooling fans to 30 huts
- Villagers can be trained to build wind turbines
- Wind turbines are cheap to repair

### Wind speeds in India



### Graduate jobs



### News article

## Prime Minister criticises universities

Fact: India has over 300 universities which provide higher education.

Fact: Students in India are especially keen to study physics and technology.

However, in 2007, the Indian Prime Minister criticised the country's higher education system. He said that:

- compared to other industrialised countries, India has a much lower percentage of students, aged 18-25, staying on for higher education.
- many courses offered in India's universities do not give the students the skills that India needs.
- the government needs to do more to help students in rural areas enter higher education.

## Indian Development Factfile

### Improve Internet access in rural areas

- Internet cafes and mobile phones are the most common way to access the Internet in rural areas of India.
- Agricultural advice, amongst other things, can be given through Internet connections
- A new study says that injuries are sometimes made worse when patients attempt their own treatments using the Internet.

### Increase the amount of wind turbines in rural India

- Many rural villages in India lack any electricity.
- It is relatively quick to start generating power using wind turbines.
- India is the leading developing country in advanced wind turbine technology.

### Increase the number of university places

- Some of India's universities are amongst the best in the world.
- There are worries that rich people have easier access to universities.
- India has a growing IT industry that requires highly qualified employees.