

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Global Development

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Understanding Global Development

Thursday 16 May 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

6GL01/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

You are advised to spend approximately 45 minutes on this section.

Topic 2: Economic development

Read Source A and answer question 1.

Source A

Bolivia's lithium

The President of Bolivia, Evo Morales, said that he had been asked the following question many times:

'What will you do with your lithium?'

Bolivia has a long history of supplying mineral resources to the rest of the world including silver, tin and gas. It has about 70% of the world's lithium deposits which is of strategic importance because it is the raw material for the manufacture of batteries, not least for use in the growing market for electric cars. Despite its mineral wealth Bolivia remains poorly developed; ranked 108th out of 187 countries.

For centuries it was ruled by Spanish colonial masters who extracted the resources for their own benefit. Since independence, an elite of European ancestry have also profited from the country's rich resources but largely ignored the welfare of the majority of the native American population. In 2007, the highest paid 10% of Bolivians earned 45.3% of the population's total income, the lowest paid 10% earned merely 0.5%; one of the highest levels of inequality in the world.

Morales, the first native American to be elected President in any country in South America, answered the question about the exploitation of lithium by presenting 'a strategy for Bolivia and the world' which will be carried out by the Bolivian state for the benefit of the whole population. The strategy provides a 'one hundred percent' state investment of about \$900 million and will include both the extraction of the lithium and the manufacture of batteries.

Thus, Morales has ruled out the presence of multinational companies who historically have profited from the exploitation of Bolivia's resources.



1 (a) (i) Give **two** reasons why Bolivia is a low human development country despite its mineral wealth.

(2)

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(ii) Explain the impact of multinational companies on the economies of low human development countries.

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(b) (i) Using your own knowledge, explain the importance of education and health care in economic development.

(5)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



(ii) With the use of located examples, examine how technology and science can help to promote economic growth.

(6)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.

(Total for Question 1 = 17 marks)



Topic 3: Development of government and society

Read Source B and answer question 2.

Source B

The status of African women

African women today rarely have the same access to resources as men although in the past some resources were available to them, especially land. In the past wives were not fully economically dependent upon their husbands. They had their own leaders and wielded power in spheres regarded as exclusively feminine, guaranteeing them some political power and allowing them to negotiate with men. Through their involvement in the birth and care of children, some women developed extensive knowledge of herbs and healing powers and had important religious roles and achieved fame and recognition.

Women's power and spheres of influence largely disappeared under the impact of colonialism and external religions, which upset existing economic and social relations between the sexes. New "customary" laws on marriage, created in response to men's worries about the independence of women, changed the previously fluid relations between them into rigid duties and obligations of wives and women. Women came to be regarded as dependent on men, making it unnecessary to plan and provide for their needs; they were to work in the fields and home to produce food and other crops to support their men. Finally, the introduction of new forms of marriage that granted enhanced property and inheritance rights to a minority of men increased the dependence of the majority of African women on men.

Since independence, although life expectancies have risen, many development plans continue to be drawn up without an understanding of women's contributions to African economies. Women are also absent from formal positions of decision-making. Even in countries like Zimbabwe and Guinea-Bissau, where women had participated in armed struggles for national liberation, they have tended to be marginalised and very few have attained positions of power or gained rights to land and resources in their own names.

2 (a) (i) Describe **two** challenges faced by many African women.

(4)

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(ii) Explain how the role of women varies according to the cultural and religious values of different societies.

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(b) (i) Using your own knowledge, describe what is meant by:

1. Parliamentary government

(2)

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2. Federal government.

(2)

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Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



Answer EITHER question 3 OR question 4 in this section.

You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section.

If you answer question 4, place a cross in this box and write your answer in the space provided below.

4 (a) Describe the role of supranational global organisations in global development.

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

