



**GCE A level**

1393/01

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT - WD3  
CONCEPTS AND PROCESSES OF  
WORLD DEVELOPMENT**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2012

3 hours

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a **Resource Folder** and a 12 page answer booklet.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or ball-point pen.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section A and **one** Question from Section B.

**You should make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

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

**Section A**

*Answer **Question 1** and either **Question 2** or **Question 3**.  
You will need the **Resource Folder** to answer **Question 1**.*

**1. Development issues facing the Jarawa tribe.**

*You should spend approximately 1 hour 50 minutes on this question.  
You are advised to spend 15 – 20 minutes reading the resource folder.  
Use the resource folder and your own knowledge and understanding to answer this question.*

- (a) Describe and explain the economic, political and social issues which impact on the Jarawa tribe. [20]
- (b) Examine how tourism is contributing to the development of the Andaman Islands. [20]
- (c) Evaluate the potential for a sustainable future for the Jarawa tribe. [20]

**Theme 3: Perspectives of Development**

*You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering either **Question 2** or **Question 3**.*

**Either,**

- 2.** Examine how governments and NGOs have different views of development. [20]

**Or,**

- 3.** With reference to examples, discuss how the participation of local people has increased the effectiveness of development. [20]

**Section B**

Choose **one Theme** (4, 5 or 6) and answer **one question only** on your chosen theme.

*You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes answering this question.*

*You are reminded of the need to support your answers with evidence and / or examples where appropriate.*

**Theme 4: Economic Development**

**Either,**

4. Examine how foreign direct investment (FDI) affects more than the economic development of a country. [20]

**Or,**

5. With reference to examples, discuss the extent to which trade has contributed to inequalities in development. [20]

**Theme 5: Political Development**

**Either,**

6. Discuss the extent to which global financial institutions are independent of leading industrial nations. [20]

**Or,**

7. With reference to **one** example, examine how conflict has affected the **rate** of development. [20]

**Theme 6: Social Development**

**Either,**

8. Discuss the relationship between population growth and food security. [20]

**Or,**

9. With reference to **one** example, examine how inequalities experienced by women have had a negative effect on the development process. [20]



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**RESOURCE FOLDER FOR USE WITH QUESTION 1**

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*This Resource Folder contains information required for answering Question 1.  
You are advised to spend 15-20 minutes reading the resources before attempting Question 1.*

## Development issues facing the Jarawa tribe

### 1. Introduction

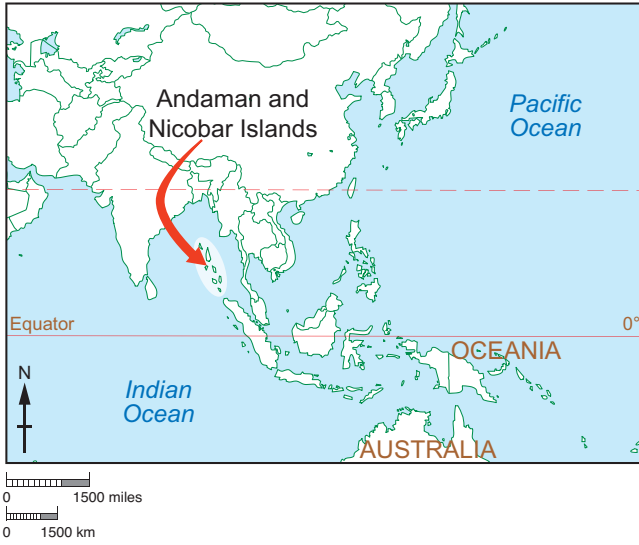
The Jarawa are a very ancient pigmy tribe living on the Andaman Islands, an area of exceptional biodiversity. They are traditionally nomadic hunter-gatherers and have lived in total isolation from other societies. The islands are ruled by India and the government set aside an area for the Jarawa in Middle and South Andaman islands. The size of this reserve has been gradually reduced as land has been used for roads and settling migrants from mainland India. The Jarawa have been forced to live on smaller areas deeper into the forest.

Settlers and developers have found it difficult to exploit the natural resources of the tribal lands because the Jarawa are fiercely hostile to any outsiders. Before 1996, the Jarawa used to shoot arrows at any intruders on lands reserved for them by the Indian government. Recently, the Jarawa have ended their voluntary isolation and have had more contact with outsiders. This may have a significant impact on the future of the tribe as they mix with other islanders and tourists.

### Andaman Islands Fact File

Land area	6,500km <sup>2</sup>
Vegetation	200 tropical tree species, 30 of commercial value. 80% of land is protected forest reserve. 50% of forest set aside as Tribal Reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
Landscape	Hills, mud volcanoes, limestone caves, sandy beaches, clear coastal waters, rare marine life.
Total population (2010 estimate)	400,000 11% of population is under 6 years of age.
Population of Jarawa tribe	300
Literacy rate	71%
Ethnic origin	The Jarawa are one of 4 endangered indigenous tribes on the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The three other tribes are almost extinct. Migrants from India settled on the islands and far outnumber original island peoples.
Livelihoods	Small scale village and handicraft industries, tourism and fishing.
Main town	Port Blair
Infrastructure	1 airport, flights from Kolkata and Chennai. 1 road, Andaman trunk road (ATR).

**Map of Andaman Islands**



**Population change in the Andaman Islands 1901–2010**

	Total population	Jarawa tribe
1901	18 138	1999
1911	17 641	1317
1921	17 814	786
1931	19 223	460
1941	21 316	n/a
1951	18 962	273
1961	48 985	698
1971	93 468	468
1981	158 287	473
1991	241 453	520
2001	314 239	418
2010 (est)	400 000	300



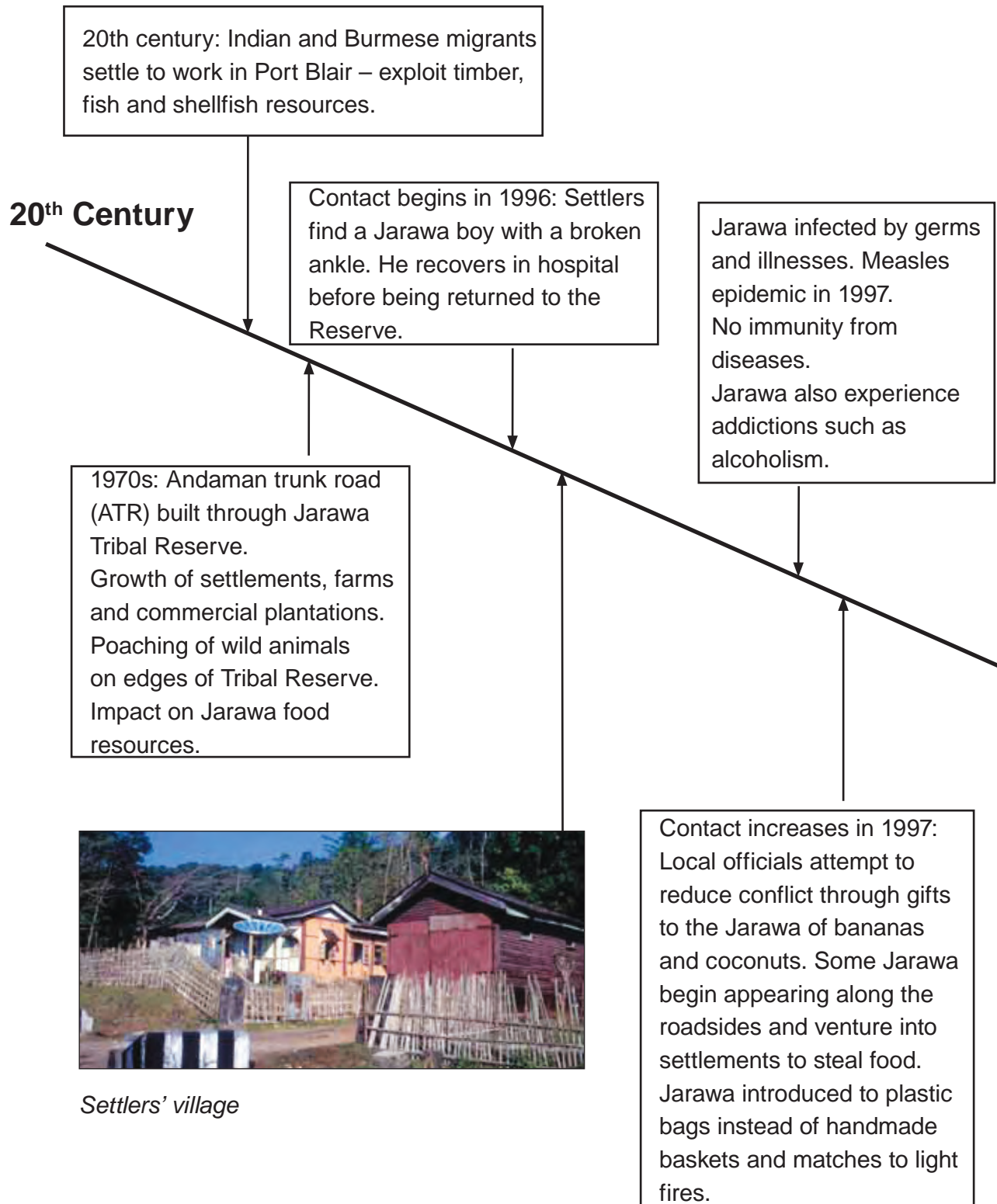
2 hour flight from Chennai and Kolkata in India

1 hour flight from Thailand

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## 2. Pressures facing the Jarawa tribe

(a)





© Magnum photos/Raghu Rai

Contact between Jarawa and tourists along the ATR



© Survival International

Tourists are not supposed to enter the reserve or have any contact with Jarawa

2009: Local tourist firms drive 500 visitors each day along ATR to spot Jarawa.

Jarawa come out of forest to beg for food from tourists.

Visitors cannot resist offering snacks, drinks, gifts in exchange for photographs of Jarawa.

Jarawa ask local government for schools and mobile phones.

2002: To discourage outside contact with Jarawa, Indian national government orders closure of ATR and bans logging. These orders are ignored by local government. ATR remains open.



© Survival International

Jarawa girls given clothes by outsiders

Time Line



ATR board at Jirkatang

2006: Another measles epidemic.

2010

Increased contact with outside world. Reduction in hostilities enables illegal hunters to move into Reserve with gifts for Jarawa – spoons, pots, pans, food. Reserve areas shrinking due to expansion of settler villages, farms and plantations.



(b) Road sign along the Andaman trunk road



*Source: adapted from telegraph.co.uk*

(c) Traffic on the ATR



*Source: The Jawara Tribal Reserve dossier UNESCO*

### 3. Tourism in the Andaman Islands

- (a) The unspoilt Andaman Islands are becoming a fashionable holiday destination but there are mixed views about whether it is good for the islands. Tourism benefits the local economy. Several tourist companies operate along the edge of the Reserve.

#### The Barefoot Hotel at Colinpur

**A luxury resort hotel has been built at Colinpur, 7 kms by road from the Jarawa Tribal Reserve.**

- The Barefoot Hotel company has a reputation for high quality eco-tourism resorts in Asia.
- Hotel built at popular location for island tourism.
- Barefoot encouraged to build by local government.
- Income supports local biodiversity.
- All employees live locally.



- (b) Concerns about tourist developments

Positive aspects of tourism	Negative aspects of tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good business for taxi drivers on the ATR.</li> <li>• Fresh food sourced from local producers and markets.</li> <li>• Comprehensive waste-management plant.</li> <li>• Guests discouraged from entering the forest reserve.</li> <li>• Development includes an Environmental Education centre.</li> <li>• Barefoot sponsors local community events.</li> <li>• Cheap flights from mainland India and Thailand encourage tourists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some package trips are advertised as 'geological tours' but include the Jarawa Tribal Reserve.</li> <li>• Increasing number of visitors attracted to mud volcanoes which are within the Tribal Reserve.</li> <li>• Growth of private day trip operators into the Tribal Reserve.</li> <li>• Influx of workers and settlers to the area, increasing pressure on Jarawa land.</li> <li>• Jarawa exposed to diseases to which they have no immunity.</li> <li>• Jarawa exposed to alcohol.</li> <li>• Young adults may be tempted to leave Jarawa tribe.</li> </ul>

#### 4. The future for the Jarawa

##### (a) Views on development

***Indian Government Policy  
and Protection of Tribes***

Maximum autonomy\* to the Jarawas with minimum and regulated intervention.

***Survival International\****

Total Isolation Policy.  
Protect Jarawa from exploitation and the outside world. Protect their culture as 'endangered national heritage' despite their struggle to survive in depleting rain forests.

***Settler communities***

Jarawa get in the way of future development of the Andaman islands.

***Andaman local government***

We have best interests of Jarawa at heart. They are like children and are intellectually incapable of making decisions on their own.



**'The outsiders are bad men.  
They abuse us. I prefer to  
stay in the jungle.'**

© Survival International

\* Autonomy: the right to self government.

\* Survival International is an organisation which helps tribal peoples defend their lives, protect their lands and determine their own futures.

## (b) Plans to integrate Jarawa children

Letter to: Andaman Islands Development  
Authority

July 2010

Sir

It is clear that the isolation policy of the Indian government has failed and will result in the destruction of the Jarawa tribe.

Quick and drastic steps should be taken to integrate the Jarawa into the main population. Children between 6 – 12 years should be taken away from the tribe and educated in school. They would learn to read and write, wear western clothes, learn personal hygiene, and eat settlers' food. Children should be returned to the tribe and pass on what they have learned so that the Jarawa become integrated with the settler community.

North-south road and rail links should be improved on the island. Development should not be held up because of 300 individuals.

Yours faithfully

Indian Member of Parliament

### **Outrage at call to remove Andaman tribe's children**

Adapted from Survival International,  
September 2010

Indigenous people around the world have reacted furiously to the plan to move children from their parents. This plan is very bad. The forest is the Jarawa's home. They are in their own land. If the government takes their children away and puts them in a school, they will lose their traditions and culture. If they are made to leave and live in a town, and go to school, it would be a crime. Similar schemes in the US, Canada and Australia are now known to have been disastrous, and to have left hundreds of thousands of indigenous people traumatized because their culture was taken away.

*Survival International* is an organisation which supports tribal people worldwide