

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

# Global Development

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 1: Understanding Global Development**

Thursday 5 June 2014 – 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Try to answer every question.

Turn over ►

P42890A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



**PEARSON**

## 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

##### The role of natural resources in economic development

There are three possible relationships between natural resources and economic development.

1. Natural resources are an essential element in the economic development of a region or state.
2. Natural resources are a useful but not essential element of the economic development of a region or state.
3. Natural resources are an obstacle to the economic development of a region or state.

It seems obvious that the more natural resources a country has the better off it will be. However, this is not supported by the evidence. In reality the relationship is very weak. Modern nation states with abundant natural resources are not, by and large, amongst the wealthiest of nations. Zambia, Botswana and Chile are obvious examples. By contrast, Japan and the Netherlands, which are poorly resourced, are listed amongst the richest nation states. It is argued that states which lack natural resources are obliged to develop their human resources as a means of improving the national wealth. For example, Singapore and Taiwan, which have few natural resources, have made education a central part of their national policies.

Resource curse theory suggests that natural resources can actually obstruct balanced economic development because the result is too great a dependence on one or more natural resources. This discourages industrialisation and the development of the other two main categories of resources, human resources and material resources. Whilst natural resources are sufficient to generate high incomes for the landowning elite who own these resources, there will be no attempt to develop an educated and skilled workforce. When natural resources run out or are replaced by a substitute there is no 'Plan B' for the economy.





(b) (i) Using your own knowledge, explain how trade can affect economic growth.

(6)

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer to the question.





### Topic 3: Development of government and society

Read Source B and answer question 2.

#### Source B

#### The role of political systems in development

In the history of political systems spanning thousands of years there have been two major experiments in democracy. The first was in Athens, which lasted a century and a half; the second is the modern Western world. If we define democracy as one citizen one vote then most democracies are only 100 years old, some much less than that. Meanwhile the history of economic development is much longer and much more complex.

Why then, do so many in the developed world boldly claim they have discovered the ideal political system for all mankind and that its success in delivering economic and social development is forever assured? The answer lies in the source of the current democratic experiment which began with the European Enlightenment. Two fundamental ideas were at its core: the individual is rational, and the individual has rights. These two beliefs formed the basis of a faith in progress, of which the ultimate political development is democracy.

Democratic ideas helped promote the Industrial Revolution and helped start a period of economic prosperity and military power in the modern Western world. Yet, at the very beginning, some of those who led these changes were aware of the fatal flaw of this experiment in democracy and tried to contain it. The founders of the USA made it clear they were establishing a republic, not a democracy, and designed many ways to control public opinion. However, as more and more people were given the vote a greater number of people took part in making decisions. The result of this is that nothing gets done. Americans often say, 'California is the future' but a close look at California with its frequent votes about almost every issue will tell you that this future results in 'do nothing' politics and economic decay. Meanwhile, China, a totalitarian state, marches forward to economic and global dominance.

- 2 (a) (i) Outline **two** reasons why some people believe that democracy may not be an ideal political system.

(4)

1 .....

2 .....



(ii) Explain why democratic and non-democratic countries may have different social and economic priorities.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) (i) Using your own knowledge, outline **two** impacts of cultural and religious values on social development.

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....











Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.











Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

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

