

Write your name here

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Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Global Development

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Understanding Global Development

Friday 5 June 2015 – Afternoon

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** 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.

Turn over ►

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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

Donate generously to Helping Hand for Relief and Development (HHRD)*

Investment in infrastructure development can boost economic growth. In disaster affected areas, the reconstruction of essential public infrastructure is an important ingredient for recovery, sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.

HHRD's Infrastructure Development (ID) Programme aims to help disaster affected communities by:

- improving their access to essential infrastructure, such as schools and houses;
- developing schemes to improve access to water supply;
- employing local skilled and unskilled labourers for construction work.

The HHRD's International Infrastructure Development Programme does not include larger scale civil projects like roadways and telecommunications. It includes small scale aid projects like sanitation, basic hygiene provision, improving the water supply and home construction.

Home Construction Programme Objectives

- To save affected communities from hardships.
- To lower the sufferings of the most susceptible sections of society including widows, orphans, landless persons and the elderly.
- To create a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries with proper public involvement process.
- To generate good employment opportunities for engineers, social workers and people in other fields.

Help HHRD fulfil its visions. [Click here to Donate Generously.](#)

***HHRD is an American charity founded in 2005 based on Islamic principles of giving to the poor.**

(Source: <http://www.hhrd.org/hhrd-infrastructureDev.aspx>)



1 (a) (i) Using Source A, give **two** ways in which aid can help people in times of disaster.

(2)

1

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2

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(ii) Source A shows an example of aid being used to affect economic growth.

Explain how aid can be used to stimulate economic growth through education and health.

(4)

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(ii) Examine the view that global development policies result in dependency.

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 18 marks)



Topic 3: Development of government and society

Read Source B and answer Question 2.

Source B

Improving the relationship between state and citizen – a view from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Tax provides money for services that will promote development and economic growth, such as education, vaccination and infrastructure – your business will grow better if there are transport systems, electricity and telecommunications.

In half the countries in sub-Saharan Africa taxation raises less than 15% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This compares to 35% in the relatively wealthy countries which are members of the OECD. So, tax reforms are clearly necessary in some countries to raise more money to pay for vital services.

Of course, people don't like paying tax. Why would they? Especially if a government is weak, ineffective or even corrupt. But actually, a good and effective tax system can make the government more responsive to citizens and can improve governance.

First of all, tax that everyone pays leads to a shared interest in economic growth. Secondly, a good tax system requires an efficient tax collecting system – educated civil servants, computers, functioning telecommunications – so the government can become more efficient in other ways as well, which is good for taxpayers. Thirdly, if the state is funded by our money, we the taxpayers have the right to know what the state is doing with our money, and to decide whether the state is making the right use of our money.

Kenya provides an example of the relationship between taxation, democracy and governance. Despite being very highly paid, Kenyan MPs only pay taxes on their salaries, and do not pay taxes on the non-monetary benefits that they receive. When MPs explicitly rejected reform in 2006, the public vowed that those MPs who had rejected the measure would suffer at the ballot box. Observers believe that public anger over the tax conflict did, in fact, affect election results. Because tax became an electoral issue, people formed pressure and interest groups to argue for reform.

(Source: adapted from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-development/46008596.pdf>)



2 (a) Using Source B, outline **one** way in which taxation can affect:

(i) Economic development

(2)

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(ii) Political development

(2)

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(iii) Explain briefly how pressure and interest groups can affect a country's progress towards democracy.

(3)

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(ii) Using your own knowledge, give examples to explain how the relationship between state and citizen affects the development of human rights and equalities.

(6)

(Total for Question 2 = 17 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 35 MARKS



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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 put a cross in the box .

- 4** (a) Outline the limitations of using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to measure development.

(5)

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