



**GCE AS/A level**

1391/01

**WORLD DEVELOPMENT – WD1**  
**Introduction to World Development Issues**

A.M. THURSDAY, 16 May 2013

2 hours

1391  
010001

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this question paper you will need a 12 page answer booklet.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all four** questions.

**MAKE FULL USE OF EXAMPLES IN SUPPORT OF YOUR ANSWERS WHERE POSSIBLE.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Each question carries **25** marks.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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

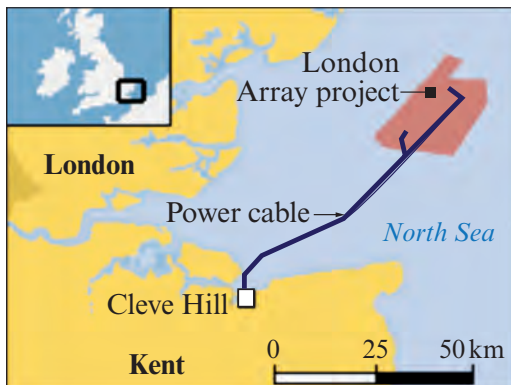
## SECTION A

## Theme 1: Development, Resources and Global Citizenship

Answer **both** questions in this section.

Make full use of examples in support of your answers where possible.

## 1. Figure 1 Offshore wind energy: the London Array project



- An offshore area of 100km<sup>2</sup>
- 175 wind turbines with more planned
- Expansion of the project could provide power for all the homes in Kent and East Sussex
- CO<sub>2</sub> savings of 925,000 tonnes a year, which could rise to 1.4 million tonnes per year if the project is expanded

BUT, expansion of the project is threatened as a significant number of rare birds have been found near the site. Environmental groups, RSPB and Natural England have expressed concern about the impact of any project expansion.

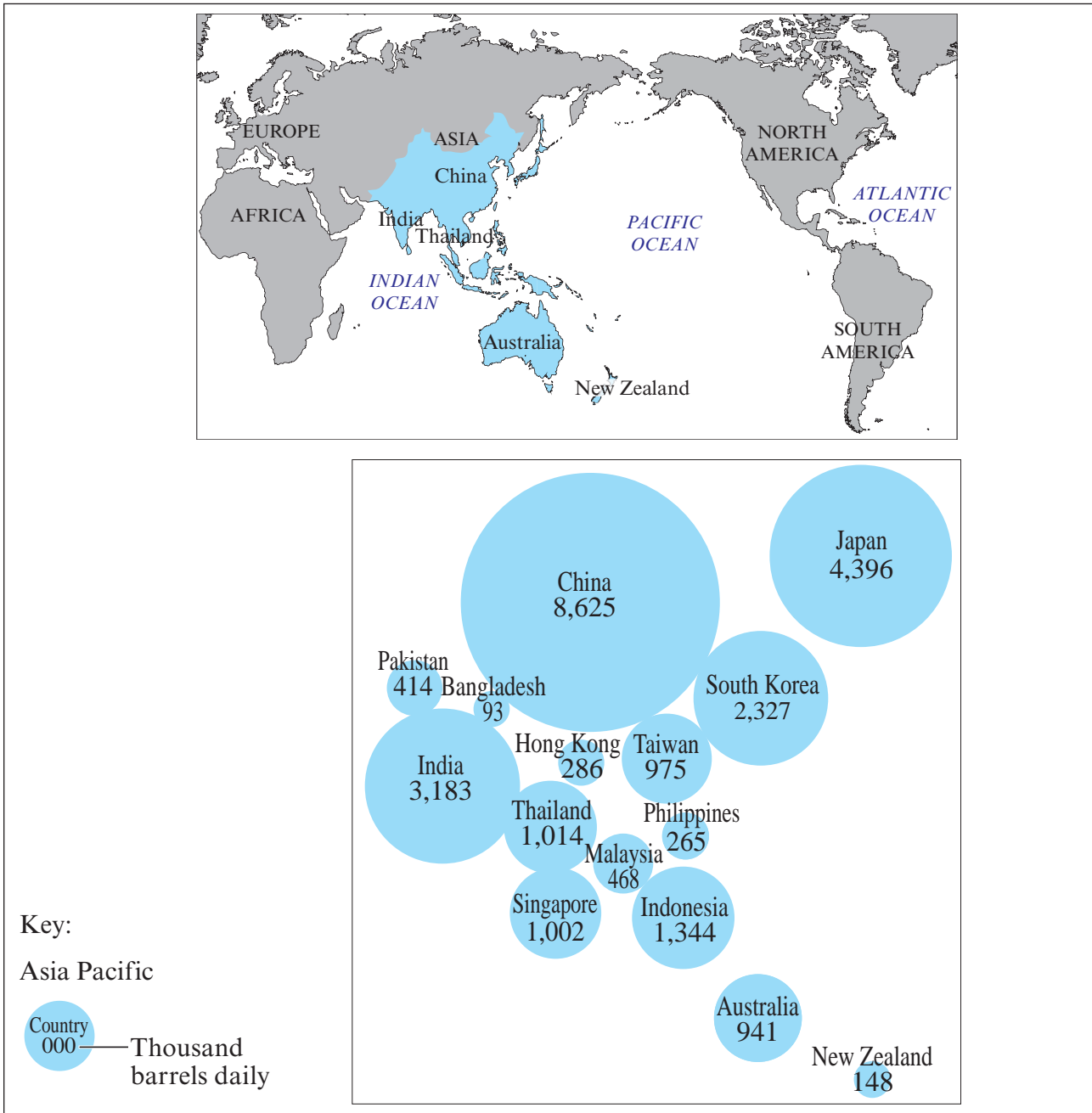
Sources: Adapted from [www.londonarray.com](http://www.londonarray.com), [www.bbc.co.uk/news](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news) and [www.smartplanet.com](http://www.smartplanet.com)

- (a) Use **Figure 1** to outline arguments for and against expanding the London Array project. [5]
- (b) (i) Describe how people benefit from the use of **one** natural resource, other than wind energy. [6]
- (ii) Outline **two** problems caused by the use of natural resources, other than wind energy. [4]
- (c) Evaluate **either** the Malthus **or** the Boserup model of population – resource relationships. [10]

Total = 25

2.

Figure 2 Daily oil consumption in Asia Pacific, 2009



Sources: Adapted from BP Statistical Review of World Energy and [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)

- (a) Use **Figure 2** to describe the variation in daily oil consumption in the Asia Pacific region. [5]
- (b) (i) “Think global, act local.” Explain what is meant by this statement. [6]
- (ii) Outline the approach of **one** named group to sustainable development. [4]
- (c) Assess the success of **one** named sustainable development strategy. [10]

Total = 25

## SECTION B

## Theme 2: Poverty and Inequality

Answer **both** questions in this section.

Make full use of examples in support of your answers where possible.

3. **Figure 3 India's new definition of poverty, 2011**

Hari Singh earns around US\$5 a day working as a security guard in Delhi. After paying rent for a small room in a slum, the 45-year-old cannot afford fruit and milk. He needs double his income to cover basic expenses on housing, health care and schooling for his son.

But Hari Singh will not be counted among India's poor, according to the new poverty line set by the Indian government at US\$0.65 a day. This figure is far below the World Bank's international poverty standard of US\$1.25 a day.

About one third of India's population is poor, according to official estimates based on India's new definition of poverty.

Source: Adapted from [www.voanews.com](http://www.voanews.com)

- (a) Use **Figure 3** to suggest why India's new definition of poverty could be seen as limited. [5]
- (b) (i) Describe **two** indicators of poverty at the global scale. [4]
- (ii) For **one** country you have studied, outline **two** causes of poverty. [6]
- (c) Explain the effects of international debt on **one** named country. [10]

Total = 25

4. **Figure 4 Oxfam helping women in Harshin, Ethiopia**

In Harshin, a remote town in Ethiopia, the NGO Oxfam has worked with women's groups for six years to reduce inequality. Traditionally women have no control over household income and have no say in family or community decisions.



Oxfam provides:

- Loans to help buy sheep and goats
- Training in food preservation
- Tools for drying animal skins so that the skins can be sold

As a result women:

- Have an income
- Have repaid loans
- Have bought more animals with the profits they made
- Develop their own support network
- Are now raising money to build a school

Sources: Adapted from [www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org) and [www.womankind.org.uk](http://www.womankind.org.uk)

- (a) Use **Figure 4** to outline ways in which Oxfam has helped reduce women's inequality in Ethiopia. [5]
- (b) (i) Suggest why it can be difficult to reduce the inequalities faced by **one** named group. [6]
- (ii) Define *multi-lateral* and *bi-lateral aid*. [4]
- (c) Evaluate the success of **one** named aid project. [10]

Total = 25