5.2 Strategies to Reduce the Global Development Gap: 30-minute Pack

Total Marks

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 30 minutes

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Define short-term (emergency) aid and explain its primary purpose in the development context.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give TWO advantages to small-scale producers of participating in fair trade schemes.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 'Which single strategy is most effective at reducing the global development gap?' Evaluate the extent to which you agree with this statement, using named examples where possible.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Table 1 shows simplified, illustrative export income for two lower-middle-income countries, Country X and Country Y, in one year. The figures are in millions of US dollars.

Table 1 - Export income (millions US dollars)
Country X: Tourism receipts 800, Manufacturing exports 1,600, Total exports 2,600
Country Y: Tourism receipts 1,200, Manufacturing exports 400, Total exports 1,600

Use Table 1 to answer the questions below about how tourism and industrial exports contribute to foreign income.

(a) Using Table 1, state which single export type supplies the largest foreign income for Country X. **(1)**

(b) Calculate the difference in tourism receipts between Country Y and Country X. Show your working and give the answer in millions US dollars. **(2)**

(c) Calculate the percentage of Country X's total exports that comes from tourism receipts. Give your answer to one decimal place. **(3)**

(d) Describe the pattern shown by Table 1 in terms of each country's reliance on tourism compared with manufacturing, and give one implication for which development strategy might suit each country. **(3)**

(Total for Question 4 is 9 marks)

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5 Explain THREE ways microfinance (for example the Grameen Bank model) can help to raise quality of life in recipient communities.

(Total for Question 5 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.2 Strategies to Reduce the Global Development Gap: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

immediate help after a crisis such as food, water and medical supplies, aimed at saving lives and meeting urgent needs, oe **B1**

Answer: Short-term aid is immediate help after a crisis, such as food, water and medical supplies, aimed at saving lives and meeting urgent needs.

Question 2

they receive a higher, more stable price for their products, oe **B1**

they gain access to training and community development premiums, oe **B1**

Answer: They receive a higher, more stable price for their products, and they gain access to training and community development premiums.

Question 3

Level 3 A well-developed, balanced evaluation that compares several named strategies (for example microfinance, industrial development, long-term aid, debt relief, fair trade), assesses strengths and limitations with supporting evidence, and reaches a reasoned judgement on whether one strategy can be considered most effective. **7-9**

Level 2 A clear evaluation that discusses at least two strategies with some relevant evidence and a conclusion, but with less depth or fewer named examples. **4-6**

Level 1 A limited response making a few relevant points about strategies, with a simple or unsupported conclusion. **1-3**

Indicative content:

- Arguments that favour industrial development or foreign direct investment: potential to create many jobs, add value to raw materials, increase exports and stimulate wider economic growth; but may require large capital and risk favouring urban areas while leaving rural poverty.
- Arguments that favour long-term aid and debt relief: can fund schools, health and infrastructure that directly raise quality of life and free government budgets; but effectiveness depends on good governance and can create dependency if poorly designed.
- Arguments that favour microfinance and intermediate technology: bottom-up approaches directly reach households, build skills and empower local people, often with rapid, measurable benefits; but they may have limited reach and cannot by themselves deliver national-scale infrastructure.
- Arguments that favour fair trade and tourism: fair trade can raise and stabilise incomes for specific producer groups and fund community projects; tourism can bring large sums of foreign currency and jobs but is often seasonal and vulnerable to external shocks.
- Consideration of combining strategies: many effective development outcomes arise from combining top-down investment in infrastructure with bottom-up schemes such as microfinance and appropriate technology, and from complementary policies like education and political reform.
- A strong conclusion will weigh scale, sustainability, equity and speed of impact, showing why no single strategy is universally best and arguing for context-specific combinations supported by named examples, such as the Grameen Bank for microfinance and HIPC debt relief for freeing public funds.

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Question 4

(a) manufacturing exports	**B1**
(a) Answer: Manufacturing exports.	
(b) 1200 - 800 seen, oe	**M1**
(b) 400 million US dollars cao	**A1**
(b) Answer: 400 million US dollars.	
(c) 800 / 2600 seen, oe	**M1**
(c) answer x 100 and rounding to one decimal place, oe	**M1**
(c) 30.8% cao	**A1**
(c) Answer: 30.8%.	
(d) Country X relies more on manufacturing exports (1,600) than tourism (800), oe	**B1**
(d) Country Y relies more on tourism (1,200) than manufacturing (400), oe	**B1**
(d) implication, e.g. Country X might focus on industrial investment and upgrading factories while Country Y might prioritise improving tourism infrastructure and diversifying tourist services, oe	**B1**

(d) Answer: Country X relies more on manufacturing exports (1,600 million) than tourism (800 million); Country Y relies more on tourism (1,200 million) than manufacturing (400 million). This implies Country X might prioritise industrial investment and upgrading factories, while Country Y should focus on improving tourism infrastructure and diversifying tourist services.

Question 5

microfinance provides small loans to start or expand local small businesses, oe	**B1**
linked detail showing how this increases household income, allowing better food, health care or education, oe	**B1**
microfinance often targets women and builds financial inclusion, oe	**B1**
linked detail showing how empowering women can lead to improved family welfare and more stable spending on children, oe	**B1**
microfinance schemes can encourage savings, financial skills and group support, oe	**B1**
linked detail showing how these reduce vulnerability to shocks and help households invest for the future, oe	**B1**

Answer: Microfinance gives small loans to start or expand businesses, increasing household income to afford better food, healthcare and education; it often targets women, empowering them and improving family welfare; and it builds savings and financial skills that reduce vulnerability to shocks and allow future investment.

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