

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) | Explain why globalisation has been accelerated by ICT and mobile communication. *(4 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | Assess to what extent the growth of Asia’s emerging economies has led to both social and environmental challenges for its population. *(12 marks)* | |
| **Total:** 16 marks |

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| Source |
| This question has no sources |

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| Mark scheme |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) | 4 marks (AO1 = 4 marks)  This question focuses on demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of part of the globalisation process (technological change). You gain 1 mark for giving a reason why globalisation has been accelerated by ICT and mobile communication. The remaining 3 marks can be gained by developing points using case study examples, for example how different types of technology have contributed to different parts of the globalisation process, e.g. social, cultural change. Answers scoring maximum marks are likely to have examples of both ICT and mobile communication.  For example: ICT and mobile communications enable citizens, businesses and states to interact with one another quickly (1) and over a 24-hour and 7-day-a-week time period (1). This allows information and ideas to be spread faster over large distances and across borders (1). ICT and mobile technology benefit TNCs (1) as businesses can grow their markets into new countries more easily (1) and improve the efficiency of their operations (1). The use of the internet has led to the spread of different cultural (1) and political ideas (1) to new audiences (1) and allows family and friends to keep in contact over long distances (1). Mobile phone technology has also allowed cheaper ways (1) of connecting people and services where, in the past, development has been held back because of the high cost of infrastructure (1).  Other appropriate reasons will be accepted.  **Hints and tips** Think about the ways in which the internet is used by people and businesses and how this might lead to faster globalisation of services and ideas. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | 12 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 9 marks)  This question asks you to apply your knowledge and understanding of how the growth of economies can have impacts on a place’s population and environment. You must use examples from Asia, e.g. China, India, to assess the social and environmental changes that come from rapid economic growth. As the question asks ‘to what extent’, a good answer must consider examples of positive aspects of economic change. Note that the question focuses on impacts in Asia, NOT Europe and North America. Relevant points that you could mention and expand on with examples are suggested below.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the impacts of rapid economic growth in Asia**  • There has been a global shift of economic activity from Europe and North America to emerging economies, such as those in Asia.  • The development of manufacturing and services has resulted in changes to the built environment.  • This has led to benefits and costs for Asian society, and changes and challenges for the environment.  **AO2 Applying your knowledge to assess the social and environmental challenges linked to rapid economic growth in Asia**  • Unplanned settlement and planned settlement growth can result in different social and environmental challenges, e.g. water, sanitation, loss of community.  • Increased employment and wages have led to a rise in standards of living and disposable income for some workers but low wages and low employment security for some groups.  • Poverty has been reduced in some regions and for some groups of people, while the cost of living has risen for others.  • Looser environmental controls can lead to increased pollution and the loss of green space.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band**  **Level 1 (1–4 marks):** You show only a limited knowledge and understanding of the social and/or environmental challenges of economic growth in Asia. The examples you use to support statements may be very general and lack case study detail. At the bottom of this band you show no attempt to assess the challenges or put forward possible benefits.  **Level 2 (5–8 marks):** You generally show a good understanding of the social and environmental challenges of economic growth in Asia. The examples you use to support statements are relevant. You make some attempt to assess the challenges and to put forward some social and environmental benefits of rapid economic growth. You start to consider how impacts may vary between different places and different groups.  **Level 3 (9–12 marks):** You show accurate knowledge and understanding of the social and environmental challenges of economic growth in Asia. You apply your knowledge to effectively assess a range of issues and to make a judgement as to the effect these have on a range of places and groups of people. Benefits as well as challenges are examined. At the upper end of this band, you confidently use detailed case study information in your supporting statements.   **Hints and tips** Which Asian economies can you use in your answer? What are the costs and benefits of rapid economic growth? How is society affected? How is the environment affected? | |

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| Student Response A | |
| (a) | ICT and mobile communication has contributed to the acceleration of globalisation because information can be exchanged more quickly and over greater distances than before. The increase in percentage internet usage in many countries in the world has enabled more families that live apart to keep in touch more easily, e.g. by using Skype. The increase in internet bandwidth has enabled TNCs, such as HSBC, to conduct their global business more quickly and to take advantage of the 24-hour banking economy. Higher mobile phone accessibility and capability have also enabled migrants to send money home more securely. Mobile communication networks in developing countries, e.g. Ethio telecom in Ethiopia, have been developed at a cheaper cost than traditional telephone networks, allowing more connectivity and access to global markets and ideas.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** A good answer giving clear reasons for the acceleration of globalisation, linked clearly to ICT and mobile communication. The student mentions different types of globalisation (social, cultural) and uses named examples well to justify their points. 4 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "information can be exchanged more quickly and over greater d ..."  Clear reason given. |
| *Examiner comment* | "families that live apart to keep in touch more easily"  Clear link between technology and social aspect of globalisation. |
| *Examiner comment* | "conduct their global business more quickly and to take advan ..."  Link between use of ICT in global business. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Ethio telecom in Ethiopia"  Example to support answer. |
| (b) | The rapid growth of Asia’s emerging economies, particularly since 2000, has seen significant changes for both societies and the places in which they live. The development of both the manufacturing and service economies has led to challenges for workers but has also brought benefits and opportunities. The fast-paced development of urban environments has also led to a range of environmental issues which will need to be addressed if continued growth is to be sustainable.  Social challenges include the rapid growth of unplanned settlements, e.g. Mumbai’s Dharavi slum in which low-income families live in overcrowded conditions with poor access to clean water, adequate sanitation and a regular electricity supply. Planned housing developments can lead to the demolition of traditional neighbourhoods and the movement of communities, e.g. the Hutongs, Beijing. However, rises in per capita income, e.g. in China from US$300 to $7500 between 1990 and 2015, show an increase in employee wages, allowing them to have more disposable income for goods such as cars and smartphones. However, in some economic sectors, e.g. textiles, wages can be low and the working day long, leading to employee exploitation. Permits may also be required to work, e.g. shoe manufacturing in Jiangsu, restricting the movement of workers. As GDP growth increases, governments may also choose to spend more money on education and training to improve the flexibility of their future workforce.  Environmental challenges include the loss of green space through urban development. For example, Chongming Island north of Shanghai has been developed to accommodate the need for space for 660,000 residents. The lack of parks and recreational spaces in new high-rise developments also reduce the environmental quality of cities. Air pollution has risen where increased car ownership and traffic congestion, e.g. in Beijing, has contributed to the rise in sulphur dioxide and particulate matter. However, the development of public transport systems, e.g. Shanghai’s metro system (14 lines built in 20 years), have led to improvements in traffic flow, helping to reduce pollution.  While economic change in Asia has brought opportunities, it is clear that challenges to both society and the environment remain. These issues will need to be addressed if future growth is to be sustainable.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows a good range of knowledge of different social (unplanned settlements, loss of communities, low wages) and environmental (loss of green space, air pollution) challenges, and applies knowledge well to appropriate case study examples. The answer is balanced by discussion of positive effects of economic growth (higher disposable income, investment in education, development of public transport). Specific named examples support the main points and a judgement is made to suggest that some challenges still need to be overcome. Examples are mainly from China; supporting evidence from other Asian economies would show a broader application of knowledge. Level 3, 11 marks. | |

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| Student Response B | |
| (a) | Mobile phones allow people to communicate with their friends and family all over the world and at any time of the day. They can transfer money from their bank account and catch up with social media. Businesses can also advertise online and people can buy their goods direct online. Then, customers can have them delivered to their door. ICT allows goods and services to be transferred quickly from one country to another.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student understands the question but gives general factual statements that do not clearly link the use of ICT and mobile communication with the acceleration of globalisation and therefore do not receive credit. The student makes social and economic points, but clearly identified examples would improve the answer, for example ‘social media, e.g. Facebook, YouTube’. The final point on ‘goods and services’ could be linked to TNCs and expanding markets. 2 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "communicate with their friends and family all over the world"  Clear link with social aspect of globalisation. |
| *Examiner comment* | "transferred quickly from one country to another"  Speed of transactions linked to globalisation. |
| (b) | Fast growth in Asia has led to many problems. In Beijing, pollution from cars is very high. This means that traffic congestion is also a problem. Lots of green areas have been built on and wildlife has lost its habitats. Also in Beijing, many homes have been destroyed to build new ones for the large number of people who are coming to live and work there. The number of factories in China has increased. More people can come from rural areas to work there, often for low wages. In Mumbai, many people live in slums as they cannot afford good houses. Many people live in very poor conditions and do not have access to clean water or proper sanitation. They often have low-skilled jobs which do not pay high wages. They can be exploited easily.  There have been some benefits to economic growth. People have a higher income and so more people are able to buy a car. Some people can afford to live in better quality houses. Some people may be able to find a better job in an office, like a call centre or a bank. The government may provide better services for its people, for example schools and hospitals. The reputation of the country may improve and it can host world events such as the Olympics in Beijing.     |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student identifies some social and environmental challenges. The supporting statements are sometimes linked to examples but these are often very generalised. There is some attempt at assessment as benefits of economic growth are mentioned, but again this section lacks a range of specific examples needed to achieve Level 3. Marks could be gained by making a judgement as to whether the challenges are greater than the benefits (or vice versa). Level 2, 7 marks. | |