

# Markscheme

November 2024

Global politics

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1

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### Unit 3: Development

Bulleted lists in this markscheme indicate likely points that students may include in their answer: they are not exhaustive, and examiners should credit other valid points not listed.

**1. Using Source A, identify *three* issues concerning discoveries of new resources. [3]**

*Answers may include the following:*

- The source recognizes that the discovery and use of more resources can cause environmental/sustainability issues. This is emphasized by a polar bear character noting that this is just “the tip of the iceberg” and another polar bear character noting “Iceberg? What’s an iceberg?”
- The source implies that many actors, as depicted by the submarines, are primarily focused on fighting over resources, while they pay no attention to the environment. Thus, sustainability is not prioritized.
- The signs “not so fast” and “hold on” imply that a growing number of additional states may later become involved in conflict over new resources.
- The source highlights the problem of melting polar ice caps. This is evident by the fact that there are polar bears which live only near the Arctic Ocean.
- Despite the fact that the cartoon is 15 years old, not much has been accomplished in focusing more attention on sustainability. This is indicated by the fact that the cartoon was published in 2007.
- The source implies the militarization of the issue. This can be seen through the large number of submarines holding signs.

*Award [1] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3]. Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded.*

2. **With explicit reference to Source B and one example you have studied, explain how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can promote development.**

**[4]**

*Answers may include, but are not limited to:*

- Source B shows how BRAC, an NGO, helped entrepreneurs by providing them with microloans. Through the promotion of entrepreneurship, development is encouraged as people are no longer living in poverty but they have their own businesses.
- Source B mentions that BRAC has a bank and university. Through encouraging education, BRAC is helping individuals enter the workforce with additional training and competences, thus allowing them to earn higher wages and be more competitive in the workforce. In doing so, BRAC encourages development.
- Source B shows that BRAC contributes to coordinating actors in society. By helping distribution, BRAC is making the economy more effective and helping small businesses enter urban markets to which they otherwise would not have access to.
- Source B shows how BRAC focuses on basic needs of people such as sanitation and food security. By doing so, BRAC provides basic necessities and the necessary infrastructure which can be considered a precondition for development.

*Valid examples from own knowledge may include, but are not limited to:*

- Greenpeace contributes to sustainability and promoting sustainable development policies. By doing so, it focuses on long-term development of countries by encouraging sustainability and removing adverse negative externalities such as pollution. Pollution continues to be a problem in developing and developed economies. An example can be seen in the quality of air in Shanghai which hinders the quality of life, may lead to adverse health conditions, and thus hinders development.
- NGOs contribute to development both through their initial advocacy to get the SDG framework off the ground and in continuing to help in implementing SDG goals. Numerous NGOs have worked on advancing the SDGs in areas including health, literacy, infrastructure, and many others. As the goal of the SDGs is limiting poverty and promoting cooperation and sustainability, NGOs are promoting development by doing so. Potential examples of such NGOs include, but are not limited to: The International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Save the Children, World Vision, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and Wikimedia.
- Numerous NGOs provide resources to most vulnerable individuals in society. For example, Action Against Hunger and Amref Relief Africa helped provide necessities and food during the COVID-19 pandemic. Food and water security are preconditions for development.
- Civil rights organizations such as Amnesty International promote positive practices in terms of the accountability of government, government transparency, and adherence to basic human rights. By ensuring governments recognize these basic human rights, a more stable business climate can be developed.
- Many NGOs facilitate donations to other less developed countries. For example, The Carter Center focuses on facilitating such donations in the areas of health and in enhancing democracy.

*Other relevant points not listed can also be rewarded. Students are not expected to make four separate points in order to achieve full marks. For each valid point a maximum of [2] may be awarded, up to a total of [4]. If there is no reference to another example studied award a maximum of [3].*

**3. Using Source C and Source D, contrast how trade impacts development.**

**[8]**

*Potential points of contrast include:*

- Source C emphasizes that trade wars between the US and China have caused a decline in US imports from China and thus lowered development, while source D believes that Indian support of the food sector helps satisfy the basic needs of individuals and thus contributes to development.
- Source C believes that protectionism prevents competition and approaches competition as a positive market force, while source D is more critical in the impact competition and free trade can have on emerging industries that are not able to compete with established companies.
- Source C primarily has a positive stance towards imports as it emphasizes that companies face losses as a result of tariffs increasing production costs, while source D acknowledges some of the downsides of imports such as the UK potentially having to accept U.S. chlorinated chicken as a result of a trade detail.
- While source C mainly focuses on the positive impacts of trade ‘historically, there has been a strong relationship between trade openness and higher GDP’ source D mainly acknowledges the negative aspects that trade has for development in countries ‘this might put pressure to reduce standards for workers’ rights or environmental protection.
- Source C states that tariffs lower wages and hamper economic growth, while source D mentions that protectionism can boost employment in domestic industries.
- Source C has a more theoretical approach and only explicitly mentions the example of the US-China trade war, while source D considers multiple other examples of how trade impacts development by viewing different impacts of trade on development in the UK, Tanzania, and India.

*Points from sources should clearly link to the question posed on ‘how trade impacts development’.*

*Points need to be evidenced with course content. Points need to match.*

*Points phrased as comparisons cannot be awarded marks.*

*Responses should be written as a running contrast.*

*For an [8] response expect detailed comparison but do not expect all of the points above, and allow other valid points.*

4. **Using all the sources *and* your own knowledge, evaluate different approaches to achieving development.**

[10]

Students will be expected to weigh up strengths and limitations of different approaches to achieving development. In doing so, they are expected to portray different possible approaches to achieving development and present claims and counterclaims relevant to these arguments. Students that are only focusing on one possible approach to development are not effectively and fully addressing the demands of the question. Possible examples of contrasting views to achieving development can be seen in sources C and D.

*Question 4 is assessed according to the markbands that follow, in conjunction with these marking notes.*

*Source material may include, but is not limited to:*

**Source A**

- While access to natural resources can be a way of achieving development, the source shows that governments prioritize economic growth ahead of the environment and sustainable development.
- The source shows there can be a lot of conflict concerning the use of natural resources, which can impede development.

**Source B**

- The source shows that entrepreneurship supported by NGOs such as BRAC can help people exit the cycle of poverty and, in doing so, achieve development.
- The source shows how NGOs can support development by providing training, education, and capital to those in poverty.
- The source outlines that NGOs can help the productivity of local suppliers. One way they achieve this is by distributing products such as dairy or poultry. In doing so, efficiency is improved and this process contributes to development.

**Source C**

- The source states that free trade and removing barriers to trade can encourage economic growth. Economic growth can positively impact overall development, although this isn't always the case.
- The source recognizes some examples such as the US – China trade war where barriers to trade limited economic output. Lower levels of economic output can constrain development.
- The source specifically mentions that tariffs can constrain domestic demand and increase costs of production. In doing so, it creates a welfare cost for society due to the cost of the tariff.
- Limiting trade can reduce competition and can make businesses less productive, so a country may have fewer ways of achieving development.

**Source D**

- Source D shows that protectionism can be utilized as a tool to protect companies/industries and thus promote development. Domestic producers can be protected from companies from better-developed countries. This helps promote development as domestic jobs and producers are prioritized.
- The source shows how India has utilized subsidies and protectionism to provide the basic necessities needed for its population. So India has protected domestic producers and ensured food security as one of the preconditions for development.

- The source recognizes that some countries need to develop their own industries. It refers to the example of Tanzania which set up tariffs to promote the development of its own domestic industry. By doing so, the country doesn't have to depend on a more global supply chain that can be disrupted. Having local production of necessary goods can be considered a prerequisite for development.
- The source shows how protectionism can be used to mitigate damage caused by excessive competition. The example of Australia shows that too much unrestricted trade can inhibit development as their car manufacturing sector was not successful. It shows how tariffs and other protectionist measures were successfully utilized to slow down the damage to car manufacturers.

*Own knowledge may include, but is not limited to:*

- It is important to consider sustainable development and to be mindful of using more green technologies in further developing the economy to prevent negative externalities such as pollution. Even countries that have significant environmental problems such as China have invested heavily in renewable energy. China is one of the largest producers of solar panels and it plans to have 50% of its energy from renewable sources by 2050.
- There are numerous non-economic ways of encouraging development. Focusing on human capital by encouraging education and retraining can be a good way of achieving development. Thailand's policy on investing into higher education has facilitated more FDI inflows and a boost to their start-up companies.
- Promoting government transparency and good civil rights practices provides more certainty for businesses and individuals and is a prerequisite for development. This is why companies tend to invest in countries that are associated with stability. For this reason, many countries believe it is beneficial to be an EU member-state. Prior to the 2008 crisis, Slovakia experienced an average annual growth of 6% since joining the EU, fuelled largely by an increase in Foreign direct investment (FDI). This was three times higher than the average Eurozone growth rate of 2%.
- Central governments can encourage development through fiscal policy, such as by providing direct subsidies, tax cuts, or minimizing administrative barriers to encourage development. Most countries have provided COVID-19 subsidies during the crisis to help businesses survive. Some countries, such as Germany, have even provided businesses that were forced to close with payments based on their revenue last year in case the business was forced to close as a result of epidemiological measures. By preventing people from losing jobs, the government contributed to social and economic development.
- The government can try to minimize administrative barriers for small and medium businesses to allow them to focus on their business activities. Estonia has decided that all documents can be signed electronically to minimize administrative requirements for all businesses. Studies have found that allowing businesses to submit all of the pertinent information electronically save roughly 4% of Estonia's GDP annually. Estonia has also implemented an e-residency program with the hope of promoting such practices.
- Governments can enact large-scale infrastructure programs to minimize unemployment during times of crisis as they did during the New Deal. Enacting such programs can remove people from poverty. In doing so, it both promotes development and prevents societal conflict from developing as a result of a significant increase in unemployment.
- Central banks can use monetary policy and its instruments to further develop the economy. Interest rates were set close to 0% during the economic crisis of 2020 in the EU and the US. This provided easier access to capital for struggling businesses.

*If only source material or only own knowledge is used, the response can only be awarded a maximum of [6]. To achieve the maximum [10], responses must refer to all four sources.*

*Do not expect all of the above, and reward other relevant points not listed.*

**Markbands for question 4**

Marks	Level descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.</li> </ul>
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is little relevant knowledge and a very limited awareness of the demands of the question.</li> <li>• There is little or no attempt to synthesise own knowledge and source material.</li> <li>• Responses at this level are often largely descriptive and contain unsupported generalizations.</li> </ul>
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is limited awareness of the demands of the question or the question is only partially addressed.</li> <li>• There is some knowledge demonstrated, but this is not always relevant or accurate, and may not be used appropriately or effectively.</li> <li>• Responses at this level are often more descriptive than evaluative.</li> </ul>
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers show some awareness of the demands of the question.</li> <li>• Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant, and there is some limited synthesis of own knowledge and source material.</li> <li>• Counterclaims are implicitly identified but are not explored.</li> </ul>
7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers are focused and show good awareness of the demands of the question.</li> <li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is some synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used.</li> <li>• The response contains claims and counter claims.</li> </ul>
9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers are clearly focused and show a high degree of awareness of the demands of the question.</li> <li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is demonstrated, there is effective synthesis of own knowledge and source material, and appropriate examples are used.</li> <li>• The response contains clear evaluation, with well-balanced claims and counter claims.</li> </ul>

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