



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2012

Geography
Assessment Unit A2 1
assessing
Human Interactions and
Global Issues

[AG211]

THURSDAY 24 MAY, AFTERNOON



RESOURCE
BOOKLET

RESOURCE 1

SOUTH KOREAN DEVELOPMENT

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Women's highest education level (%):						
<i>Primary school</i>	77	67	54	43	35	30
<i>University or college</i>	2	4	5	8	13	18
% women in paid work	n/k	43	42	47	48	49
% living in urban areas	51	69	74	82	87	88
% South Korea's GDP from agriculture, fishery & forestry	27	16	14	9	6	5

© Woojin Chung and Monica Das Gupta (2007) "The Decline of Son Preference in South Korea: The Roles of Development and Public policy", *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 33 No.4



Traditional women workers picking stones from agricultural land in South Korea



Modern urban South Korean women

Source: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 2

EMIGRANT REMITTANCES TO GHANA

Money sent home by migrant workers (remittances) is an important source of external funding for LEDCs. The West African country of Ghana is no exception. The Bank of Ghana estimates that registered overseas remittances amounted to US\$1 billion in 2003, about 13% of Ghana's GDP. However, much of what comes from migrants is brought in through the hands of travellers and goes unregistered; Ghana received probably closer to US\$3 billion in remittances in 2003.

A study of Ghanaian migrants working in the Netherlands showed that 61% of their remittances were sent as cash, 23% as household goods and 16% as food. In addition to general family support, some remittances were reserved for specific purposes such as building a house for the migrant to occupy on their return (16% of the total), setting up a business back home for the migrant and family members (33%) and for funerals, other ceremonies, church purposes and development projects (10%).

Migrants' relationship to those receiving remittances

Child to parent	29%
Parent to child	2%
Sibling to sibling (brother or sister)	36%
Spouse to spouse	3%
Other relative	19%
Non-relative	11%

Adapted from: © 'Remittances in Ghana: Origin, Destination and Issues of Measurement' International Migration Vol. 46 Issue 1 .by V Mazzucato, B van den Boom and N N N Nsowah-Nuamah, published by Wylie Online, 2008

RESOURCE 3

PARKS IN NEW YORK

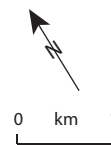
5 Herald Square and Greeley Square Parks

Broadway from 34th to 35th Streets and from 32nd to 33rd Streets. These refreshing parks, renovated and maintained by the 34th Street Partnership, are the perfect place to rest and watch the crowds go by.

Broadway desde la Calle 34 hasta la 35 y desde la Calle 32 hasta la 33. Estos hermosos parques, diseñados, contruidos y mantenidos por 34th Street Partnership, son el lugar perfecto para descansar y observar a los transeúntes.



- Park
- Park in photograph
- Main route
- Other road



Sources: Map drawn from freely available sources
Photographs: the Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 4**TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN BEIJING**

Chinese cities used to be famous for their bicycles, now their citizens drive: about 2000 more cars are added to Beijing's streets daily. In 2010 there were 4.2 million cars, 36 per 100 households. The authorities have refused to charge high taxes on a household's second vehicle and have no plans to restrict ownership. However, the following policies have been implemented.

Infrastructure

Plans include road widening schemes and building underground roads in densely populated areas.

Driving restrictions

A scheme bans each car from being driven one working day per week, regulated by a number plate system. This was extended in 2010 for another two years. This has allowed average traffic speeds to increase, but Beijing people dislike the scheme. A London-style congestion tax has been suggested as an alternative.

Parking costs

Parking fees have been increased in 13 commercial districts from 5 to 15 yuan per hour for roadside spaces; underground parking is cheaper. Further increases may be made. Critics have claimed the increase is just to raise revenue.

Public transport and pedestrian policies

Public transport costs will remain low, including underground railway tickets at two yuan per journey. Five extra lines are planned to start in 2010 as are new bus routes and bus stations. More pedestrian overpasses will be built at congested intersections. Space will be allocated for more taxi ranks and bicycle rental stations.

Source: adapted from China Daily USA, 13 April 2010

RESOURCE 5

KYRGYZSTAN

The former soviet republic of Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country in Central Asia. There are two main ethnic groups – the Kyrgyz (70%) and the Uzbeks (15%). Both groups are Muslim but the Uzbeks speak a different language from the Kyrgyz and they live mostly in the south of the country close to the border with Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan is a poor country with a GNI per capita of US\$870 (2009) and, apart from recently discovered natural gas, there are few natural resources. However, Kyrgyzstan has considerable strategic importance to the USA, Russia and China. In the south of the country the USA has had an air base since 2001, which is vital to their military operations in Afghanistan. Russia opened an air base in the country in 2003. There are concerns in China that ethnic problems in Kyrgyzstan could spill across the border.

There was an uneasy peace between the Kyrgyz and the Uzbeks during the Soviet era but, since independence in 1991, old rivalries have resurfaced. The Uzbeks accused the majority Kyrgyz of discrimination and taking their farmland in the southern Fergana Valley region. Uzbek demands for more autonomy were denied and ethnic tensions increased with sporadic outbreaks of rioting over the last twenty years. There was little attention from the international community until the latest ethnic conflict in 2010 which has attracted attention from all of the major powers.

The recent ethnic conflict in June 2010 stemmed from the ousting of the President who had the support of the Uzbeks. In the weeks following the collapse of the government, the Kyrgyz attacked Uzbek areas killing at least one hundred people and forcing others to leave their homes. Up to 75 000 fled from the violence and congregated on the border with Uzbekistan. While the violence has officially ended and the refugees have attempted to return to their former homes, there have been widespread reports of mass arrests, torture and execution by the Kyrgyz.

Source: Principal Examiner



RESOURCE 6

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS OF ETHNIC CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean just south of India. The island's population of 20 million is composed largely of Sinhalese (75%) and Tamils (18%). Civil war between these two groups occurred between 1983 and 2009 resulting in over 70 000 deaths. The violence officially ended in 2009 when the Tamils were defeated by Government forces (predominantly Sinhalese) amid accusations of human rights abuses. Apart from the tragic human cost, thirty years of conflict has taken a heavy toll on the economy and society. Prior to the outbreak of civil war in 1983, Sri Lanka had hoped to share in the economic boom experienced in neighbouring South East Asian economies. However:

- following the escalation of ethnic hostilities in 1983 annual economic growth fell from 6% to 3.7%.
- defence spending as a percentage of government expenditure increased from 4.4% in 1983 to 14.3% in 1988 reaching 23% in 2000.
- in the worst affected areas many industries either stopped functioning or were running far below capacity. In the agricultural sector, rice, fish and livestock production declined substantially.
- two major electronic multinational companies, Motorola and Harris Corporation had finalised plans to establish their companies in Sri Lanka but withdrew their plans when ethnic riots began in 1983.
- over the period 1983 – 2004, it is estimated that tourism numbers fell by over 11 million with a loss of approximately US\$6 billion.
- many of the best educated people, especially from the minority Tamil population, left the island in search of better opportunities abroad.
- all aspects of the education system were affected. In 2003, there was a shortage of 5000 teachers, 500 schools had been either damaged or destroyed and 50 000 children in the North East were denied schooling.



Adapted from <http://federalidea.com/focus/archives/271>

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