Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

economic development: growth in income and output, measured e.g. by GDP per capita; human development: wider choices and capabilities, e.g. health, education and freedom, measured e.g. by the HDI

2.2

$120\,000\,000\,000 / 40\,000\,000 =$ **US$3,000**; it is an average, so it hides inequality between rich and poor; it ignores health, education, unpaid work and damage to the environment

2.3

any two, explained: NGOs deliver services, e.g. Médecins Sans Frontières provides health care in crises; MNCs bring investment, jobs and technology, e.g. factories that train local workers; social movements and local communities campaign for rights and resources, e.g. land rights or clean water; foundations fund research and programmes, e.g. vaccine campaigns

2.4

market-led: free trade, privatization, foreign investment, a small state; example, e.g. reforms promoted by the IMF and World Bank in the 1980s–90s ("Washington Consensus"); state-led: the state plans, invests and protects key industries; example, e.g. South Korea from the 1960s; comparison: both aim at growth; they disagree on the role of the state and of markets; evaluation, e.g. most successful cases mixed both; market reforms sometimes raised inequality

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge and real-world examples used as evidence, concepts applied, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: definitions: economic growth; sustainable development (Brundtland, 1987); conflict: growth has relied on fossil fuels and higher emissions; resource use and loss of forests and biodiversity; rich countries' consumption pushes damage onto poorer countries and future generations; compatible: "green growth": renewable energy has become cheaper; some countries have grown while cutting emissions; growth pays for health, education and clean technology; the SDGs combine growth (goal 8) with climate action (goal 13); perspectives: developing countries argue they have a right to grow; degrowth thinkers argue rich countries should consume less; actors: states, MNCs, IGOs and consumers all shape the outcome; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. compatible only with major changes in energy and consumption

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