Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at the background information in the Resource Booklet and then answer questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1. Study Section 1 (pages 2 and 3) of the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

   (a) Describe the physical geography of Jamaica. (4)

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   (b) Give two pieces of evidence that suggest Jamaica is a developing country. (2)

   1. .......................................................................................................................... ...
   2. .......................................................................................................................... ...

(c) Outline **one** cause and **one** consequence of the emigration of university graduates.

(Causes of emigration)

(Consequences of emigration)

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)
Study Section 2 (pages 4 and 5) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) Suggest two reasons why Jamaica has to import much of its food.

1. .................................................................

2. .................................................................

(b) Explain two results of the large foreign debt on the Jamaican people.

1. .................................................................

2. .................................................................
(c) Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Compare the economic performance of Jamaica with its Latin American and Caribbean neighbours.

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(d) Study Figure 2d.

Suggest reasons for the pattern of GDP per person.

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(Total for Question 2 = 16 marks)
*3  Study Section 3 (pages 6 and 7) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following question.

Examine the impacts of Jamaica’s tourist industry on the environment.

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(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)
*4 Study Section 4 (pages 8 and 9) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following question.

Examine the impacts of Jamaica's bauxite mining and processing industry on the environment.

(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)
Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in your answer to this question.

Study the four options shown below for Jamaica to develop its struggling economy.

Option 1: Encourage the rapid development of the tourist industry but discourage the bauxite industry

Option 2: Encourage the rapid development of the bauxite industry but discourage further tourist development

Option 3: Encourage the rapid development of both tourism and the bauxite industry

Option 4: Discourage the development of both tourist and bauxite industries and identify new ways of developing the economy

Select one option you think would be the best long-term plan to improve Jamaica's economic growth.

Explain why your selected option is the best available.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and your knowledge from Units 1 and 2 to support your answer.

Chosen option ..........................................................................................
Instructions

- Read the information on the problem on page 2 first.
- You are advised not to write for the first 30 minutes, read and make pencil notes only during this time.
- When reading, make links with other topics you have studied in Unit 1 (eg Water World and Changing Climate) and Unit 2 (eg Population Dynamics and Development Dilemmas).
Information on the problem

The problem

How should Jamaica develop its struggling economy?

- One way forward might be to encourage more growth in tourism.
- Another route would be to increase its exports of raw materials, especially bauxite.
- Some people feel that both the tourist and bauxite industries have to be developed despite the damage they cause to the environment.

Section 1 – An introduction to Jamaica

Figure 1a – Jamaica
Figure 1b – Land use in Jamaica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainforest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry scrub forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh and swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial farming including plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence farming in cleared forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Map produced by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency)

Population 2678000
Capital City Kingston (population about 1 million)
Birth Rate 19 per 1000
Death Rate 6.5 per 1000
Migration Rate –7 per 1000 (including about 70% of all university graduates)
Infant Mortality Rate 16 per 1000
Life Expectancy 73 (a fall of nearly 3 years since 2002)
Urban/Rural 60% urban/40% rural
Ethnic Origin 90% are of African origin (descendants of slaves)

Figure 1c – Selected population data
Section 2 – The economy of Jamaica

- Jamaica is a very unequal country with a rich minority, while the vast majority is extremely poor.
- Part of the British Empire until independence in 1962, Jamaica’s economy was dominated by the export of tropical crops grown on plantations.
- Wealthy land-owners still farm the best land to grow export crops.
- Today, about 80% of farmland is owned by subsistence farmers, who grow food mainly for themselves and their families on small plots of land.
- Subsistence farming is rapidly declining.
- Now, most Jamaicans work in the tertiary sector.
- Jamaica has to import much of its food and almost all of its energy.
- The government has borrowed large amounts of money from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The government has to use 45% of its taxes just to pay the interest on this foreign debt.
- Very little money is available for spending on health and education.
- The most important sources of income are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money sent home by Jamaicans living overseas (remittances)</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The bauxite industry</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2a – The Economy of Jamaica*

Change in GDP per person since 1990 (%)

(Source: Adapted from © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 21st July 2012)

*Figure 2b – Jamaica’s economic growth lags behind its neighbours*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘League table’ position when compared with 23 neighbouring countries in the Caribbean and Latin America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Domestic Product</strong></td>
<td><strong>US$8315</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per person)</td>
<td>8th worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% of population in poverty</strong></td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% of population unemployed</strong></td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign debt as a percentage</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of annual GDP</td>
<td>Worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2c – Jamaica compared with its neighbours

![Map of Jamaica showing GDP per person variations](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP per person (US$)</th>
<th>0–3449</th>
<th>3450–4255</th>
<th>4256–5082</th>
<th>5083–5974</th>
<th>5975–8314</th>
<th>8315 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Figure 2d – Variations in GDP per person (in US$)
Section 3 – The tourist industry

Figure 3a – An ‘all-inclusive’ holiday resort on the north coast of Jamaica

- About 3 million tourists, mostly from the USA, visit each year although economic and political events can affect these numbers.
- Purpose built ‘all-inclusive’ resorts dominate the coastline from Port Maria on the north coast westwards to Negril Town and along the south coast as far as Black River (see Figure 1a).
- 60% of tourists arrive by plane, usually at Montego Bay, and most stay in resorts (see Figure 3a).
- 40% arrive by cruise ships, which stay for less than a day at one of the northern resorts.
- Many resorts are owned by foreign transnational corporations (TNCs).
- Very few tourists travel outside these resorts.
- A week’s holiday for two people can easily cost US$8500.
- Tourism employs up to 90000 Jamaicans who mainly live in rural communities close to the resorts (see Figure 3c).

Figure 3b – Tourism in Jamaica
Figure 3c – A rural community of farmers and workers in the tourist industry in the hills close to Montego Bay
Section 4 – The bauxite mining industry

- About 20% of Jamaica’s land area could be mined for bauxite.
- Bauxite is an aluminium rich clay which is partially processed into alumina. The alumina is then exported to be made into aluminium in countries with cheaper electricity than Jamaica.
- Mining bauxite requires the removal of vegetation to reach the aluminium rich clay.
- Processing bauxite produces waste that is toxic and is stored in large ponds.
- The government has a share of some bauxite companies but most are TNCs.
- The industry employs about 4000 people but the recent global economic crisis has led to a decline in demand and a fall in employment.

Figure 4a – Facts about the bauxite mining industry

Figure 4b – The location of potential bauxite mining areas in Jamaica
Figure 4c – The mining of bauxite

Figure 4d – A bauxite processing factory
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