

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper Reference **8GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Dynamic Places

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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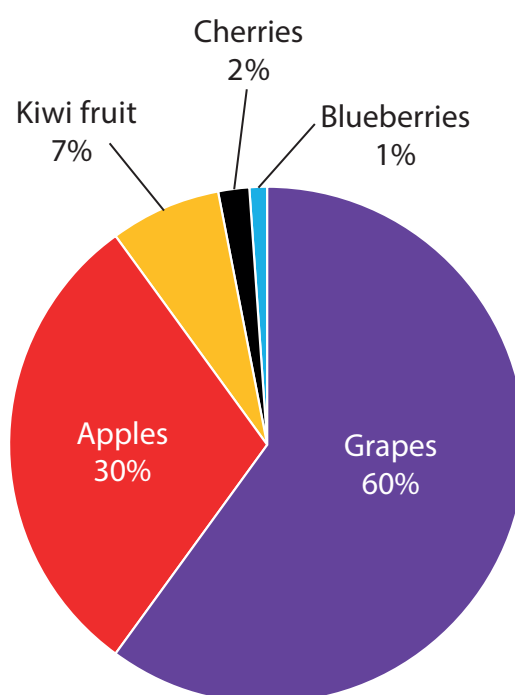


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SECTION A

The following resources relate to Question 1.

2000: 56 800 tonnes of fruit imported



2015: 92 500 tonnes of fruit imported

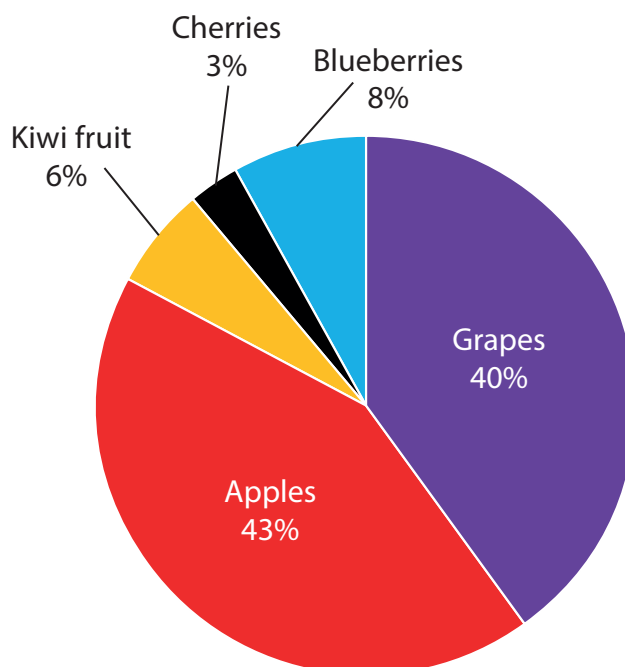
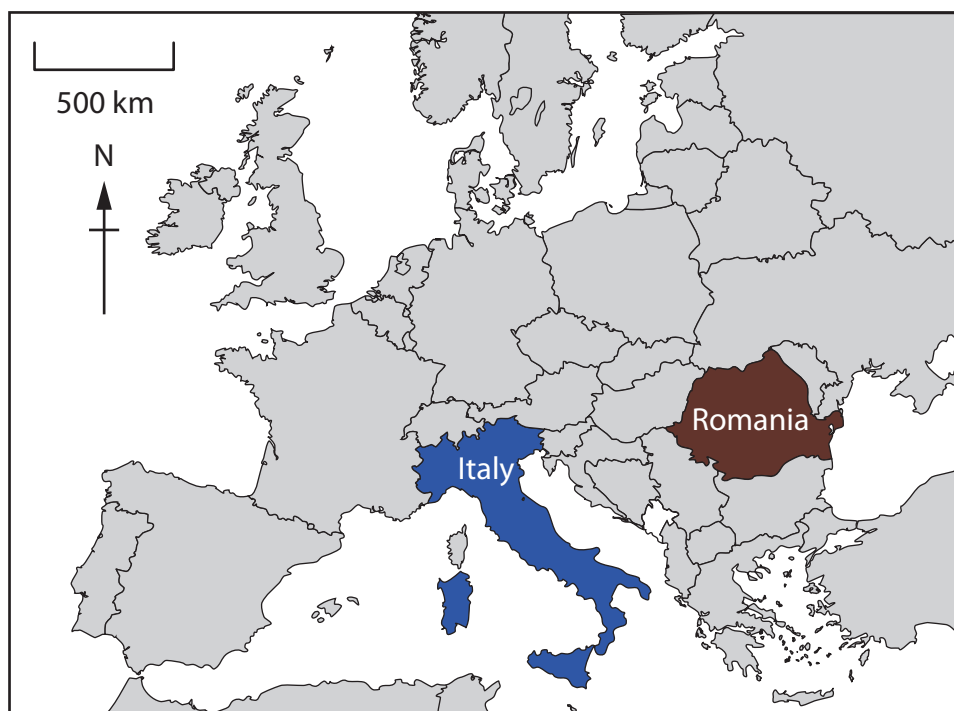
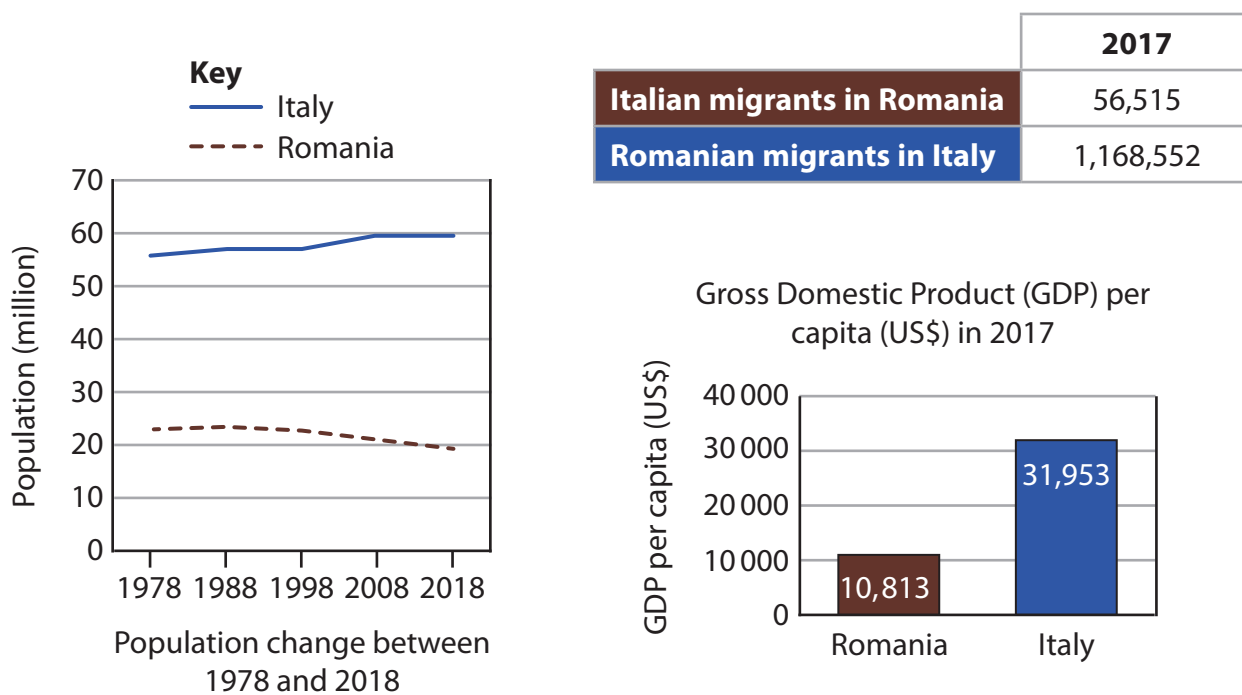


Figure 1

Fruit imports from Chile to the UK in 2000 and 2015



Location of Italy and Romania



26.6% of migrants leaving Romania have higher education.

In 2017, 2.3% of Romania's GDP was from remittances.

Figure 2

**Data about two European Union (EU) countries:
Romania (joined 2007) and Italy (founder member 1957)**

SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 2.

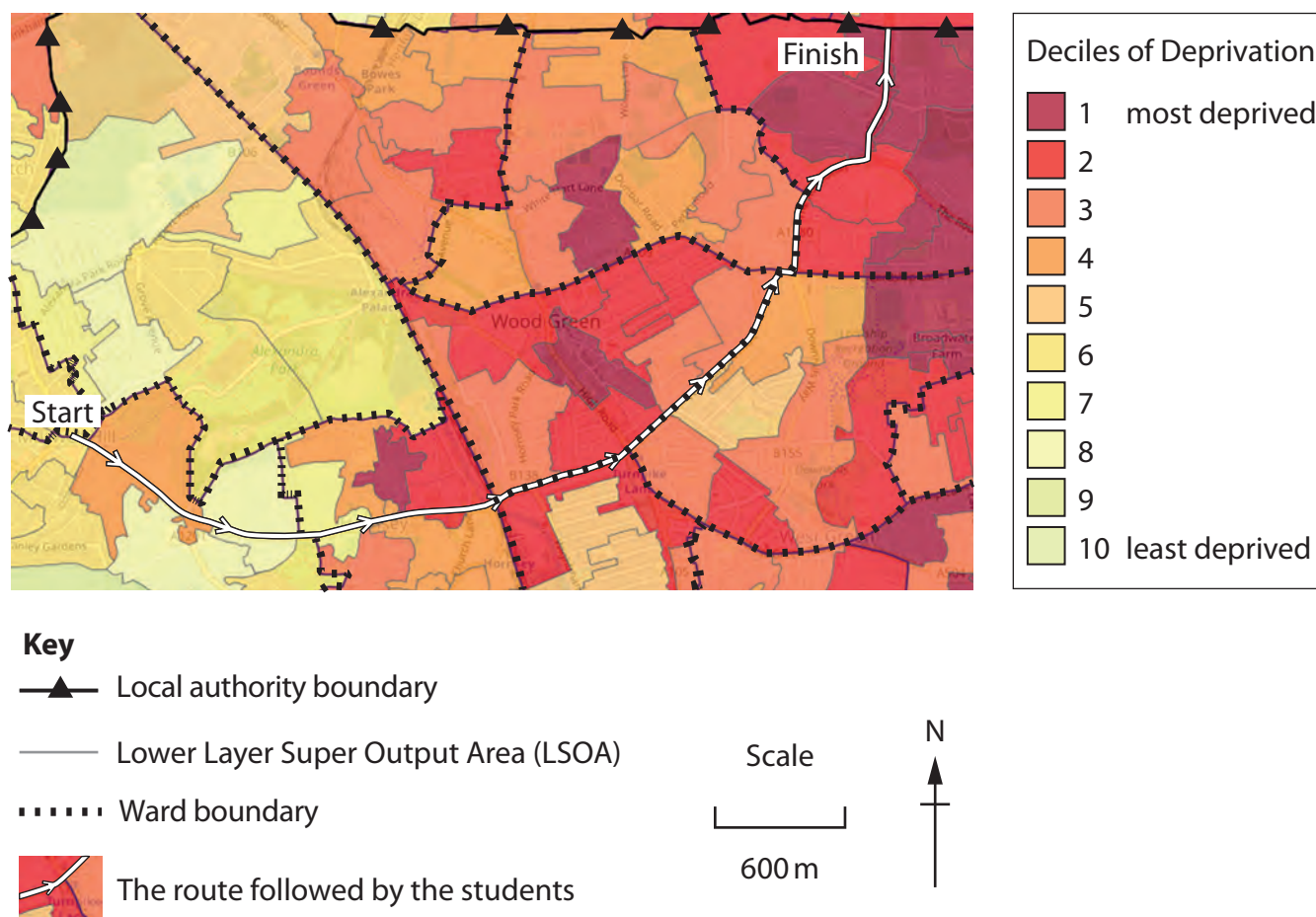
Local authority	Total derelict land area (hectares)	Economic history
Angus	94	Mainly rural
Clackmannanshire	48	Mainly rural
East Lothian	73	Mainly rural, some mining in past
Fife	551	Rural, mining in past
West Lothian	341	Rural, some mining in past
Stirling	117	Rural, some urban, some mining in past
Midlothian	105	Rural, mining in past, borders Edinburgh
Falkirk	210	Urban, some rural, iron and steel in past
Perth & Kinross	16	Urban and rural
Dundee City	14	Urban
Edinburgh City	91	Urban

(Source: www.gov.scot)

Figure 3

Derelict land in selected local authorities in Scotland in 2017

The following resource relates to Question 3.



(Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>)

Figure 4

The students' transect through Haringey (a local authority in north London) plotted on an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) map

The following resources relate to Question 4.

- The Dongria Kondh are an indigenous people living sustainably for hundreds of years in the Niyamgiri hills, a remote rural mountainous region of Odisha state, eastern India.
- An Indian Transnational Corporation (TNC) has been trying to gain permission to mine bauxite (raw material for aluminium) in the Niyamgiri hills. This would result in a change of function and quality of the living environment for this place and cultural erosion would be likely.
- The TNC supplies aluminium to international markets, and it opened a refinery in Niyamgiri using imported bauxite, before receiving approval for the mine.
- The government banned the TNC from opening the mine, but the TNC disagrees and has appealed against the decision.

Figure 7a

Background information

The Dongria Kondh's identity and lived experience are based on their ability to live off the land growing crops and collecting honey, fruit and edible insects from the forest.

The mountains, streams and forests are vital to the people's cultural and spiritual wellbeing.

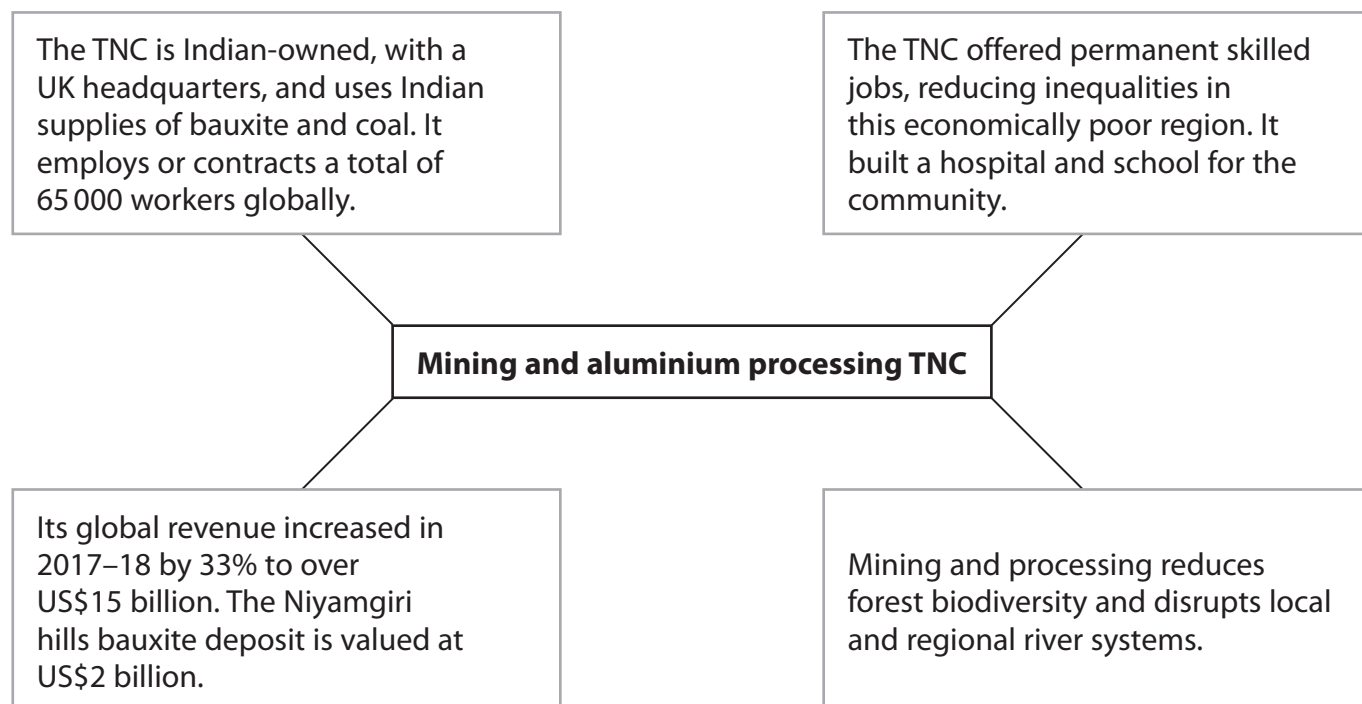


Forest products are used to treat arthritis, bone fractures, malaria and snake bites. Millet, traditionally grown and eaten only by the poor, has become a health food choice for wealthy Indian people.

About 8000 people live in scattered villages and have rejected jobs offered by the TNC.

Figure 7b

Facts about the Dongria Kondh community

**Figure 7c****Facts about the TNC**

Dongria Kondh community	TNC	Indian government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wants to preserve its social and economic culture with limited engagement with modern Indian society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires raw materials to reach production targets. Local sourcing would be more sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages TNCs to help economy grow and country to become more self-sufficient.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited access to local schooling and modern healthcare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If mine does not go ahead they will close the school and hospital they built for the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserves places at university and in technical jobs for indigenous people but few are taken up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Won case against TNC in court to block change in function to mining, following an international media campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report says 2017–18 targets to reduce water use and carbon emissions at the refinery were met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented court decision after international human rights groups and celebrities provided support to highlight case in the media.

Figure 7d**Information about the players involved**

SECTION C

The following resource relates to Question 5.

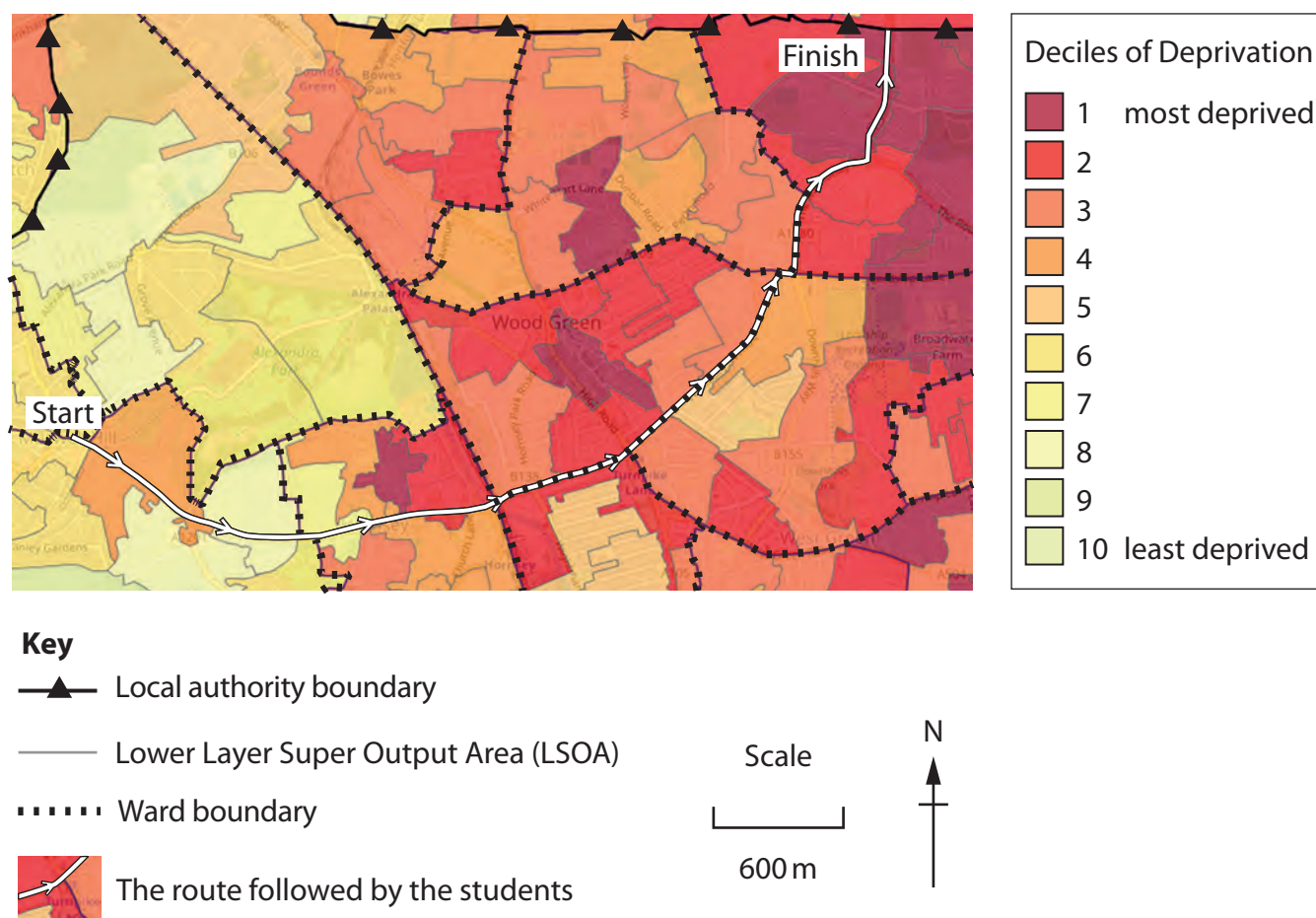
County	Crimes per thousand people	Brief description
Leicestershire	78.1	Urban, some rural
Northamptonshire	75.0	Urban, some rural
Nottinghamshire	86.9	Urban, some rural
Bedfordshire	74.0	Urban, some rural
Cambridgeshire	76.8	Urban, some rural
Essex	76.5	Urban, some rural
Hertfordshire	71.0	Urban, some rural
Derbyshire	53.6	Urban, some rural
Lincolnshire	56.4	Mainly rural
Norfolk	63.2	Mainly rural
Suffolk	69.9	Mainly rural

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 8

Crime rates for selected counties of England in 2018

The following resource relates to Question 6.



(Source: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>)

Figure 9

The students' transect through Haringey (a local authority in north London) plotted on an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) map

The following resources relate to Question 7.

- India is a culturally diverse nation, with hundreds of different indigenous groups.
- The Dongria Kondh are an indigenous people who have lived sustainably for hundreds of years in Niyamgiri, a remote rural, mountainous region of Odisha state, eastern India.
- The mountains, land and rivers are respected and are part of their identity, religious beliefs and culture.
- Their way of life and identity are threatened by mining, logging, mineral refining and commercial farming, leading to possible tensions, conflict and cultural erosion.

Figure 12a

Background information

The Dongria Kondh live off the land in the Niyamgiri hills growing crops including millet and collecting honey, fruit and edible insects from the forest.

Mountain streams are used by communities for water. They then flow onto the plains below and supply water for drinking and farming for millions of people.



Forest products are used to treat arthritis, dysentery, bone fractures, malaria and snake bites.

About 8000 people live in scattered villages.

Figure 12b

Facts about the Dongria Kondh community

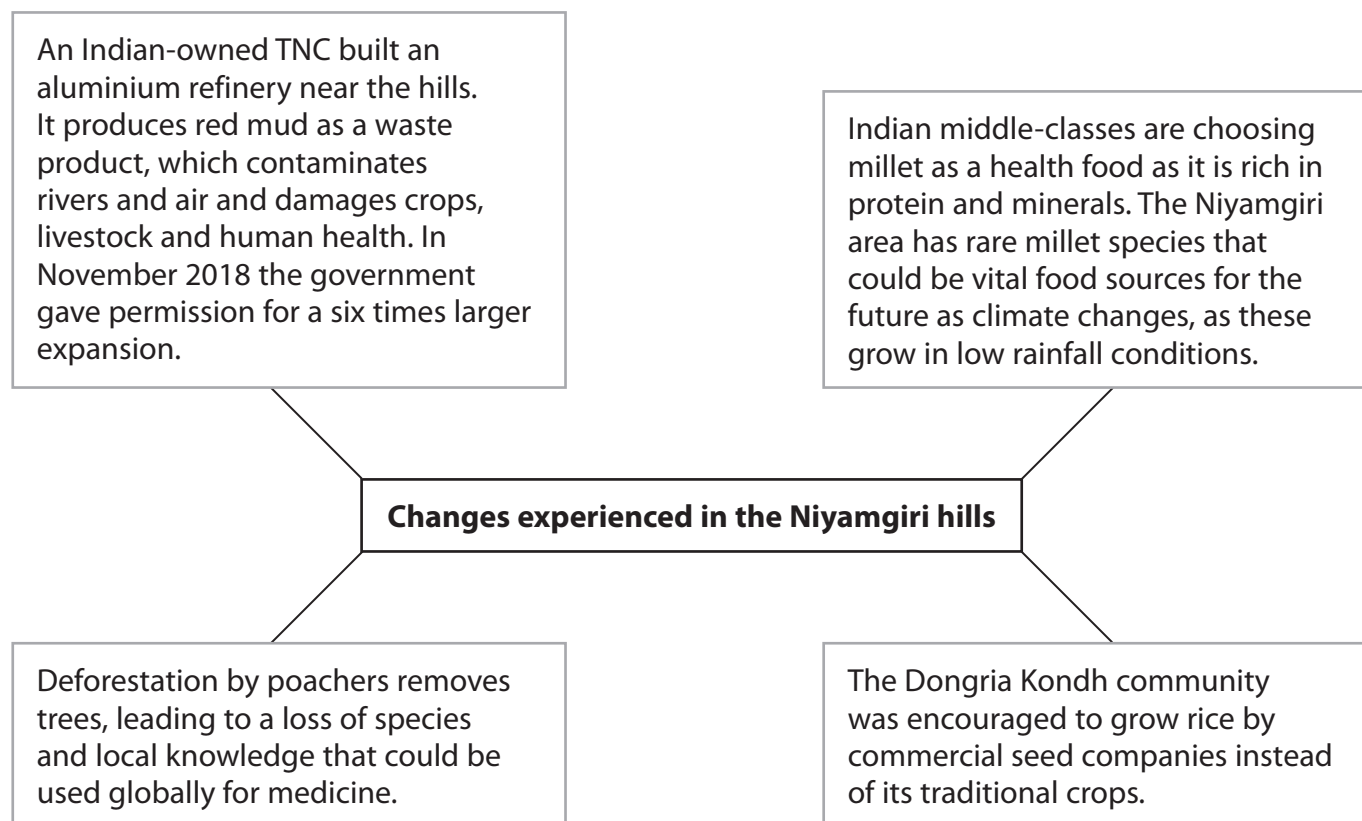


Figure 12c

Changes in the Niyamgiri hills

Dongria Kondh community	Indian government	Aluminium processing TNC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks land rights or representation in government. Survival International, a non-government organisation (NGO), supports them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages business to help economy grow, and to provide social and economic development for all India's people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employs 3 000 people in Odisha, 85% of whom are local. Claims development would help the Dongria Kondh and offers them jobs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lives in economic poverty and few young people complete education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under pressure from human rights and environmental groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claims it causes zero harm, zero waste and zero discharge, and says, 'trees will be planted in the future!'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wants to preserve its social and economic way of life with limited engagement with modern Indian society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserves places at university and in technical jobs for indigenous people but few are taken up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to recycle red mud waste from aluminium production to manufacture concrete.

Figure 12d

Information about the players involved

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