READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer two questions: select one from Section A and answer the one question in Section B. You are advised to spend about 40 minutes in answering Section A and about 50 minutes in answering Section B. The allocated time for the paper includes an allowance of about 15 minutes to think and plan your answers.

The total mark for this paper is 60. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
SECTION A

Answer one question.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes in answering Section A.

1 This question is about environmental sustainability.

(a) A variety of problems threaten the environment in India. Identify any two. [2]

(b) For each problem you identified in (a), explain why it creates an environmental threat. [6]

(c) ‘It is essential for India that the greatest possible diversity of plants and animals is maintained.’

Is conservation more important than protection? Give reasons for your answer. [7]

(d) ‘A major cause of poor quality air is the increasing number of vehicles on India’s roads.’

Traffic congestion south of New Delhi, 2007

Which would be the better way to improve the environment, better public transport or restrictions on private vehicles? Give reasons for your answer. [7]

[Total: 22]
This question is about improving human development.

(a) Identify two reasons for poverty among women in rural India.  

(b) Explain why India's family planning programmes have not gained wider acceptance.  

(c) 'Sanitation improvement schemes are playing a significant role in increasing the quality of life.'

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh opening the Third South Asian Conference on Sanitation, 2008

Where is the greater need: urban or rural India? Give reasons for your answer.  

(d) 'Access to quality education for the poor and the disadvantaged must be a higher priority in India.'

Education statistics, India 2001

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<tr>
<td>Primary school attendance (female)</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school attendance (male)</td>
<td>84%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (female)</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (male)</td>
<td>76%</td>
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[Adult literacy defined as aged 15 & over able to read and write]

Identify what you consider to be the two most important obstacles to achieving universal education in India. Suggest the best ways in which these two problems might be overcome.  

[Total: 22]
SECTION B

Use the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge to answer Question 3.

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes in answering Section B.


3 (a) Use Source A to help you to explain three problems faced by people living in Indian-administered Kashmir. [6]

(b) In 2005, a bus route crossing the Line of Control was opened along the Jhelum highway for the first time since Partition.

(i) Use Source B to help you to explain why such cross-border transport links might benefit people living in Jammu and Kashmir. [6]

(ii) Explain why such cross-border contacts had been blocked in the past. [6]

(c) Look at the three scenarios in the Resources Booklet. Using the information there and your own knowledge, explain which scenario you consider would be best for the entire population of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and for stability in the region.

To do this you must

• give reasoned arguments to justify your choice;
• explain with reasons why you rejected each of the alternative scenarios;
• explain with reasons one disadvantage of the scenario you chose;
• explain how this disadvantage might be overcome. [20]

[Total: 38]