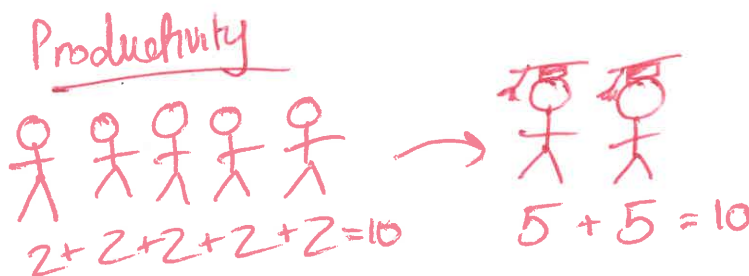


With reference to Extract 1, assess the likely benefits of the division of labour in the production of wind turbines.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(c)	<p>KAA = 6 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of the division of labour (production of a good is broken down into different tasks and labour allocated to each task / labour become specialised in particular jobs for the production of wind energy). (1 mark). Application to wind power production: Extract 1 refers to designers, engineers, welders, electricians, truck drivers. (1 mark). <p>Explanation of the benefits of division of labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase productivity of labour or increase output per head / may lead to higher earnings for labour. (1+1 marks) ➤ Reduction in costs per unit of output or increase in efficiency / which may increase profits. (1+1 marks) ➤ More choice of jobs. (1 mark) ➤ Diagram showing an increase in supply and reduction in price. (1 mark) ➤ Repetition means workers become more skilled / improve quality of their work. (1+1 marks) ➤ Faster at their specific jobs due to repetition or an increase in skills / less time taken in moving between jobs. (1+1 marks) ➤ More effective use of capital in production / factory space or machinery in constant use so greater efficiency. (1+1 marks) <p>NB: Award a maximum of 4 KAA marks if no reference made to wind power.</p>	



∴ ↓ costs as each worker is still paid the same and less are employed

even if they are paid for more, can still ↓ costs

Producing more, means can command ↑ wages

Profit = Revenue - costs

↓ costs ↑

• **Evaluation (2+2 marks or 3+1 marks)**

EV/4

Consideration of disadvantages

OR critique/question your KAA

- Boredom and monotony of particular work / this could reduce productivity or quality of output / lead to high staff turnover / increase in recruitment costs.
- Risk of workers being replaced by machines.
- Wind power firms may be vulnerable to dependency upon key types of workers / designers or installation workers.
- Time required and cost involved in training workers for specific jobs / immobility of labour e.g. shortage of skilled workers or workers not willing to move to Hull / growth of wind power projects across world mean skilled workers have other choice of jobs.
- The benefits of higher productivity may be offset by higher wages.

advertising position and training new staff

so only feel benefit if can get the workers

(10)

↑skills, ↑wages... depends upon ↓costs compared to ↑wages

Opportunity to explain

EV = it all depends...

↑ chains of reasoning in your KAA / EV
- the ↑ marks

Make sure the marker has no lingering questions or unexplored areas in your point.

Assess the Likely Benefits of the Division of Labour in the Production of Wind Turbines

The division of labour is a form of specialisation where the production of a good is broken down into many separate tasks, each performed by one person or a small group of people who are skilled in that particular area.

By splitting up the labour, the workers will be building specific parts of the wind turbines (such as the blade) instead of one entire turbine. This will speed up the process of producing turbines, because - if the workers are well trained in their area - they can build the parts of the wind turbine quicker, compared to if each worker had to make the entire wind turbine. This will allow wind turbine production companies such as one in Hull, North England (mentioned in extract 1) to save time. The result of less time needed to produce the wind turbines means costs of production will decrease, as such factories will be able to produce more wind turbines in less time. This results in companies being able to meet the current prediction stated in extract 1: 'production of renewable energy is set to increase significantly over the next fifteen years'.

However, if workers such as designers, engineers, welders and electricians only produce one specific component of the wind turbine all the time, they may become bored of the task at hand if there is no change or variation. This could lead to the workers becoming demotivated, which may mean that the quality of the wind turbines may be reduced - for example they may not be as efficient at producing electricity, or they become slower at producing the wind turbines, and therefore do not save the company any costs. This in turn would reduce the profits the wind turbine factories make, which could lead them to cut down on the number of employees they have to save costs.

Overall, I believe that the division of labour in the production of wind turbines is more beneficial than hindering, but it may depend on how motivated the workers are in general - this can be affected by factors other than division of labour such as wages or how many bonuses they receive.

KAA

Ev

6/6

4/4

This is excellent.

Very focussed on the question, well structured and detailed analysis.

10/10.

