

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1

October/November 2004

2 hours

Additional Materials:
Answer paper

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 on both sides of the Paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **four** questions.
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

1 Fig. 1 shows the causes of rural poverty in developing countries.

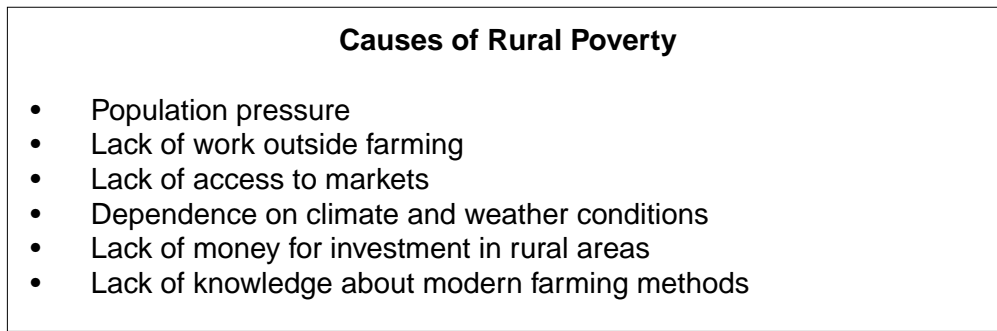


Fig.1

- (a) (i) What is meant by *population pressure*? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **two** reasons for population pressure in rural areas. [2]
- (iii) Give **two** ways in which population pressure contributes to environmental damage to farmland. [2]
- (b) (i) Why is there a lack of work, other than farming, in rural areas? [1]
- (ii) How would it help farming families if there was other work available in rural areas? [1]
- (c) Give **three** reasons why poor farmers often lack access to markets. [3]
- (d) Give an example of climate or weather conditions that could cause problems for farmers. [1]
- (e) Explain, giving examples, how government credit schemes might help farmers who are short of money to improve their farming. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 2 Fig. 2 shows estimates of life expectancy for southern African countries in the year 1995 and 2000, and the percentage of the adult population living with HIV/AIDS in 2001.

Country	Life expectancy		% of total adult population living with HIV/AIDS
	Year 1995	Year 2000	Year 2001
Botswana	50	36	36
Lesotho	58	40	24
Malawi	41	39	16
Namibia	55	44	19
Mozambique	47	38	13
South Africa	65	47	20
Swaziland	59	38	25
Tanzania	51	51	8
Zambia	43	41	20
Zimbabwe	48	42	25

Fig.2

- (a) (i) What is meant by *life expectancy*? [1]
- (ii) What has happened to life expectancy between the years 1995 and 2000 in southern Africa?. [1]
- (iii) Which country has shown the greatest change in life expectancy? [1]
- (iv) Life expectancy was improving in southern Africa until the 1990s. Suggest **three** reasons for that improvement. [3]
- (b) (i) Which country has the largest percentage of its adult population living with HIV/AIDS? [1]
- (ii) How will the high percentage of adults with HIV/AIDS have affected death rates in southern Africa? [1]
- (iii) Give **three** reasons why the development of these countries is likely to slow down as a result of HIV/AIDS. [3]
- (c) Describe fully **two** government health programmes which could be used to help to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

3 Fig. 3 shows six people talking about politics.



Fig. 3

- (a) (i) What is meant by *democracy*? [1]
 (ii) Give **two** characteristics of a democracy. [2]
- (b) Give **three** characteristics of a market economy. [3]
- (c) Describe the role of the government in a planned economy. [2]
- (d) Why does one speaker say that a mixed economy is *the best of both worlds*? [2]
- (e) (i) Why does every government need taxes? [1]
 (ii) Name **two** types of tax collected in your country. [2]
- (f) Give **two** reasons why some people think that decisions should be made locally and not in the capital city. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

4 Fig. 4 shows information about the Republic of South Korea.

The South Korean Development Success Story		
	1970s	Year 2000
GNP per head (US \$)	about 800	17 500
Main exports	Textiles, clothes, shoes	Electronics, cars, machinery, steel, ships, textiles, clothes, shoes, fish
Main imports	Restricted to raw materials for industry, capital goods and oil No consumer goods	Machinery, electronics, oil, steel
Political system	Dictatorship	Democracy
Development strategy	Export orientated industrialisation	Global trade
Policies	Import restrictions Planned export targets Foreign aid Encourage savings & investment Cheap loans to local business and strict limits on MNCs No trade unions	Investment in infrastructure, research, education and high technology. Investment in less developed countries

Fig. 4

- (a) (i) What do the letters *GNP* stand for? [1]
(ii) Explain why South Korea's development is called a 'success story'. [3]
- (b) (i) Explain what is meant by export-orientated industrialisation. [1]
(ii) Suggest why South Korea put restrictions on imports. [2]
- (c) (i) What is a *multinational company* (MNC)? [1]
(ii) Suggest **three** of the advantages for South Korea of putting strict controls on MNCs. [3]
- (d) (i) Give **two** characteristics of a *dictatorship*. [2]
(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the South Korean government did not allow trade unions. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 5 Fig. 5 shows some of the major causes of global warming and the increase in carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the earth's atmosphere since 1965.

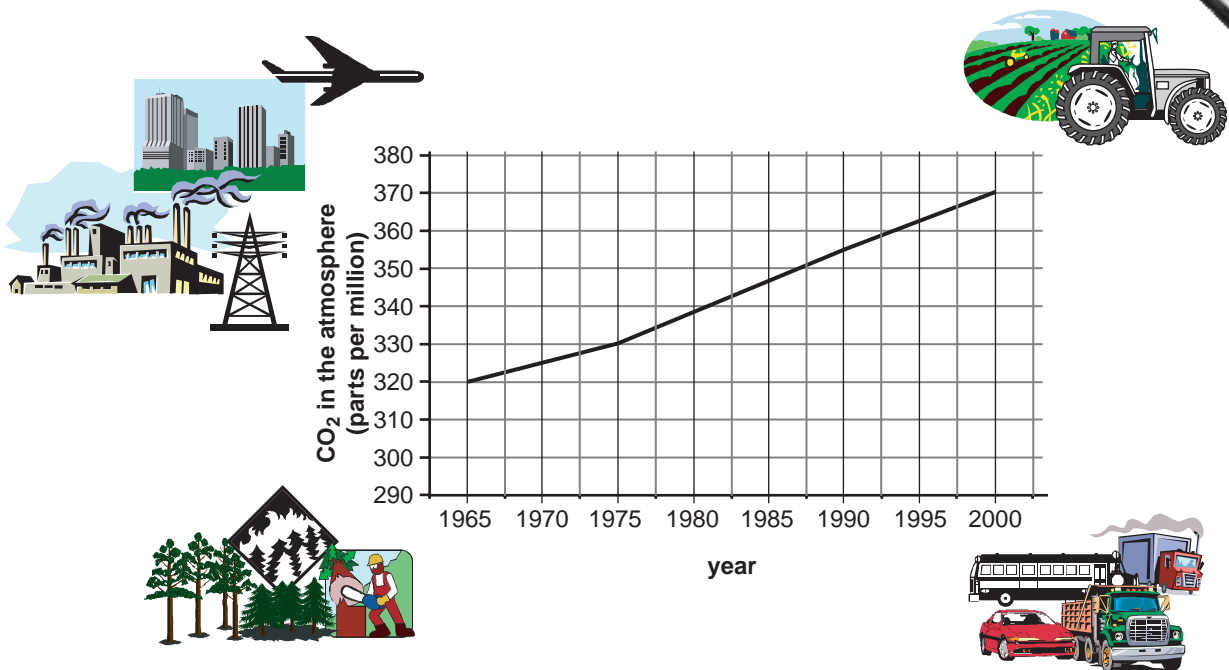


Fig. 5

- (a) (i) What is meant by *global warming*? [1]
- (ii) By how much did the carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere increase between 1965 and the year 2000? [1]
- (iii) What is the connection between the increase in carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere and global warming? [1]
- (b) (i) Suggest **two** ways in which modern farming methods increase emissions of carbon dioxide. [2]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons (**not** farming) why forests are being cleared. [2]
- (iii) What measures can be taken by governments to prevent deforestation? [2]
- (c) Describe **three** ways in which industrialisation is contributing to the increase in carbon dioxide. [3]
- (d) Suggest **three** of the effects that global warming is likely to have in your own country. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

6 Fig. 6 shows the process of industrial production.

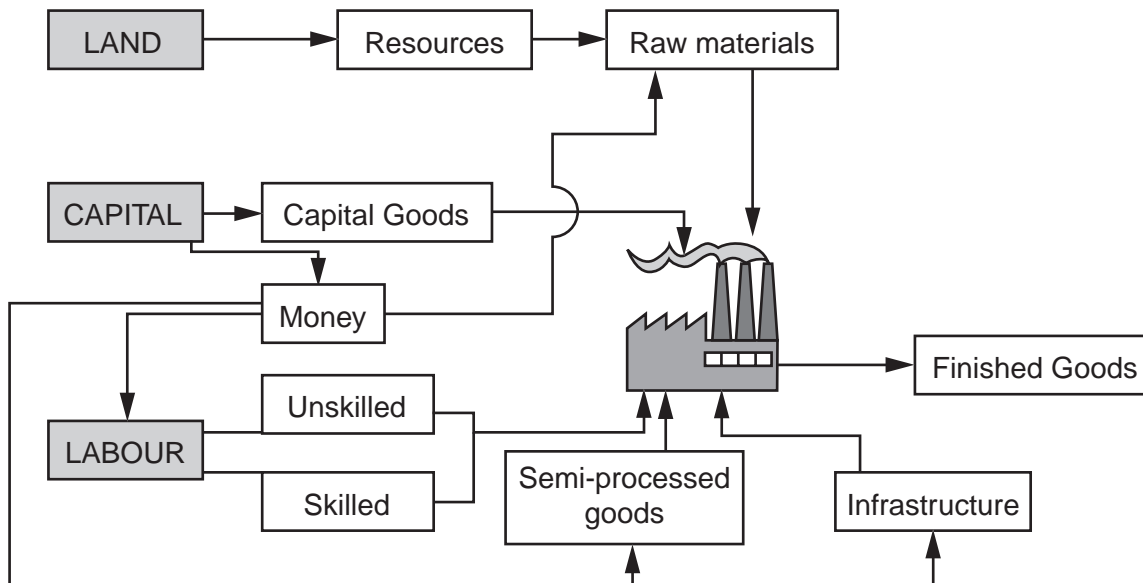


Fig. 6

- (a) From Fig. 6 identify the **three** factors of production. [1]
- (b) (i) Using Fig. 6 give **three** different ways that money capital is used in industrial production. [3]
- (ii) What kind of capital goods are used in industry? [1]
- (c) Describe the difference between semi-processed goods and finished goods. [1]
- (d) Suggest **three** different types of infrastructure needed to run an industry. [3]
- (e) (i) How would you describe an industry that employs a large number of unskilled workers? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** advantages of each worker in a modern factory doing only a small part of the process. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **three** difficulties which might result if a developing country set up an industry employing mainly skilled labour. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

Copyright Acknowledgement:

Fig. 5. © World Wide Fund.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate has made every effort to trace copyright holders, but if we have inadvertently overlooked any we will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES) which is itself a department of