

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER
DEVEL ODMEN	T CTUDIFC	0.452/0.1

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1

For Examination from 2010

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Answer all the questions.

You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

You should read and study the sources before answering the questions.

The Insert contains Figs. 2 and 7 for Questions 1 and 4.

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.

For Exam	iner's Use
1	
2	
3	
4	
Total	

This document consists of 15 printed pages, 3 blank pages and 1 Insert.



AMANA PARA CANADA For iner's

1 Study Fig. 1, which shows information about international migration.

(a)

International migration

One of the results of globalisation has been the change in global demand for labour. Many of the high income countries have low rates of population growth and labour shortages, whilst changes in demand for goods and services have created new work opportunities.

Development and education in some low and middle income countries has resulted in a labour force which is willing and able to emigrate. As farming in these countries has modernised, millions of people have left the rural areas and sought work in the cities. But the cities have become overcrowded and high unemployment levels have forced people to look for work outside their own country. Often people travel many thousands of kilometres to take advantage of the new jobs, to earn more money and join other members of their family.

Fig. 1

(i)	What is meant by <i>globalisation</i> ?	
	[1]	
(ii)	What term is used to describe migrants who leave their own country to find jobs? Choose one of the following and tick (\checkmark) the box:	
	asylum seekers	
	economic migrants	
	immigrants	
	refugees [1]	
(iii)	Suggest two reasons why some high income countries have labour shortages.	
	[2]	

(b) (i)	Give two problems faced by newly arrived international migrants.
	[2]
(ii)	Describe the benefits and problems for those left at home of having family members overseas.
	[3]
	udy Fig. 2 (Insert), which shows information about recent international migration ws.
flo	NS.
flo	Which country shown had the largest inflow of foreign population in 2004?
flo	Which country shown had the largest inflow of foreign population in 2004? [1]
flo	Which country shown had the largest inflow of foreign population in 2004? [1] Which of the flows shown refers to illegal immigrants?
flo (i) (ii)	Which country shown had the largest inflow of foreign population in 2004? [1] Which of the flows shown refers to illegal immigrants? [1] What does Fig. 2 show about the pattern of migration flows between countries of
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For iner's

(d)	Explain, using examples, why migrants make the decision to move to another co
	[6]

[Total: 20 marks]

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Study Fig. 3, which gives information abo which consists of over 7,000 islands.	6 out the Philippines, a country in South Earth about the Philippines 73 million
Information a	about the Philippines
Total population	73 million
GDP per person	US\$983
Population below poverty line	40.0%
Population growth rate (per year)	2.3% per year
Population under 16 years old	60.0%
National debt to World Bank and other agencies	Equals ½ of annual GNP
Government economic programme	 Set up tax-free export processing zones Develop electronic and clothing industries Develop industries processing food for export Encourage more tourists
Number of natural disasters 1975–2000	250

Fig. 3

(a)	(i)	What is meant by below the poverty line?
		[1]
	(ii)	What is likely to happen to the size of the total population in the next few years? Justify your answer.
		[2]

(iii)	Explain how the initiatives in the government economic programme will help back foreign debt.	Car
		[3]
(iv)	What is meant by a natural disaster?	
		[1]

For iner's

www.papaCambridge.com Study Fig. 4, which shows background information about the environment Philippines.

The environment of the Philippines

Natural disasters

- Since 1975, there have been twelve earthquakes and six volcanic eruptions.
- Over one million people were affected by floods in 2000.
- The Philippines has many tropical storms each year, causing flash floods.

Biodiversity

The islands have the richest biodiversity on earth. There are 510 species of mammals, birds, frogs and lizards that are only found in the Philippines.

Man-made problems

- In the 1950s, three guarters of the Philippines were covered by tropical forest. By the year 2000 forests covered only one third of the land.
- Soil erosion is occurring on the hillsides.
- There is air and water pollution in urban areas.
- There is pollution of coastal mangrove swamps and degradation of the coral reefs.

(Source. Global Eye 2001 www.globaleye.org.uk/secondary autumn2001/eyeon/land.html)

Fig. 4

(b)	Using the information provided in both Figs 3 and 4:	

(i)	Suggest the earthquake	ree of the or volcanic e	problems eruption.	that ti	ne Philip	pines ma	y experier	nce aftei	an

									[3]

(c) With reference to a natural disaster: • state the type of natural disaster • name the place where it happened • describe the way the government and NGOs dealt with the impact of the disaster.
(c) With reference to a natural disaster: • state the type of natural disaster • name the place where it happened
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 state the type of natural disaster name the place where it happened
[6]

[Total: 20 marks]

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3 Study Fig. 5, which shows some of the facts about urbanisation in South America.

Cities of over one million population in South America

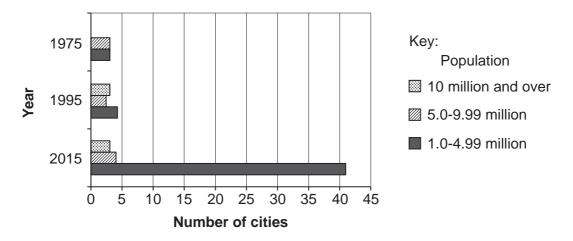


Fig. 5

(a) (i)	What is meant by <i>urbanisation</i> ?
	[1]
(ii)	How many cities in South America had a population of over 10 million in 1995?
	[1]
(iii)	How many cities in South America are expected to have populations of over 5 million by the year 2015?
	[1]
(iv)	One third of the growth of these cities has been in the slums and squatter settlements. Describe and explain two of the health problems created by the conditions found in slums and squatter settlements.
	[4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, which shows information about the squatter settlements in Caraca capital of Venezuela.

Squatter settlements in Caracas

www.papaCambridge.com Many people have moved from the rural areas into the squatter settlements of Caracas. People have built makeshift homes on any piece of spare ground available and in this way huge illegal settlements have spread onto the steep slopes of the hills. Most of these people are unskilled except in agricultural work, they have very little education and most of them work in the informal sector of the city.

The government of Venezuela found it very difficult to deal with the problems of the arrival of three million squatters. However, since 2002 the government has set up Urban Land Committees to help squatters to get land titles and rights to the land which they were once accused of occupying illegally. Now these land titles are giving the people security from eviction, enabling them to borrow money and improve their houses. At the same time the government has been spending vast sums of money, earned from oil revenues, to improve the lives of those living in the squatter settlements. It is a project that will take many years.

Fig. 6

(i)	Give two reasons why people prefer to live in Caracas rather than in the rural areas.
	[2]
(ii)	
	[2]
iii)	Why might it be difficult for someone to get a loan if they do not have legal rights to the land?
	[1]

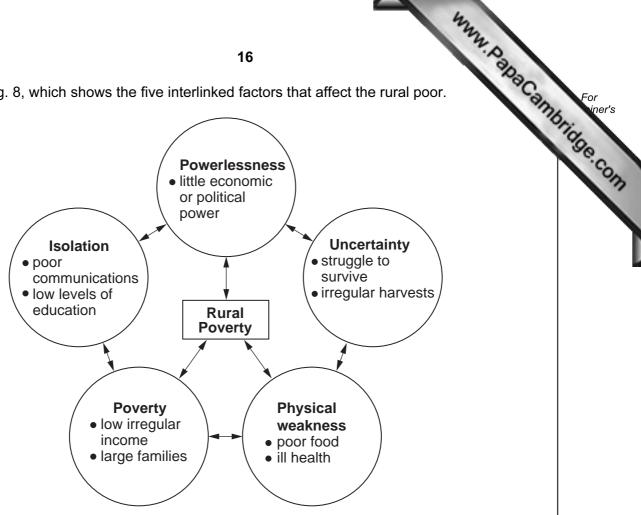
1	(iv)	Suggest two reasons why a country such as Venezuela has found it difficult deal with the problems of rapid urban growth.
		[2]
(c)		scribe ways in which governments and local people can improve conditions in atter settlements.
		[6]

[Total: 20 marks]

		Why was a second of the second	
		14	
		Fig. 7 (Insert), which shows the changes that occurred in Sabtenga, a vin Faso, one of the poorest countries in West Africa.	an
(a)	(i)	Tig. 7 (Insert), which shows the changes that occurred in Sabtenga, a vin Faso, one of the poorest countries in West Africa. What was the main means of transport used by the villagers in 1986?	\
	(ii)	The farming in Sabtenga in 1986 was traditional peasant farming. Describe the characteristics of this type of farming.	
		[2	 2]
	(iii)	Give three pieces of evidence from Fig. 7 to show that the general standard of living improved between 1986 and 2006.	of
		······································	
		[3	9]
(b)		at evidence is there to show that people in Sabtenga are still suffering from rura verty? Give three examples from Fig. 7.	al
			••
			••
		[3	 R1

(c)	(i)	Which three pieces of evidence from Fig. 7 might show that women in Sabte 2006 experience sexual inequality?
		[3]
	(ii)	Suggest ways in which changes since 1986 in Sabtenga have helped to give women more economic and political power.
		[2]

For iner's Study Fig. 8, which shows the five interlinked factors that affect the rural poor.



(Source: based on Fig. 4.1 p51 Chris Dixon Rural Development in the Third World. Routledge 1990 ISBN 0-415-01597-9)

Fig. 8

	www	
	17	
(d)	Explain how some of the factors shown in Fig. 8 are linked together in contribution.	For iner's
		COM
	[6]	

[Total: 20 marks]

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Question 1 Fig. 2 © www.pstalker.com/migration/mg_map.htm

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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1

For Examination from 2010

SPECIMEN INSERT

2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Figs. 2 and 7 for Questions 1 and 4.

Selected International Migration Flows

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06	SCAMBRIDGE:
lage	Ste. C.

Sabtenga in 1986	Sabtenga in 2006
Communications: walking 4 kms to Garango, the nearest town.	New dirt road to Garango. Heavy vehicles cannot reach village. Donkey carts are used by everybody. Men have mopeds and motorbikes.
No electricity.	Electricity since 2002 in Garango town. Solar panels operated a few TVs in village.
No telephone link.	Cell phones, recharged in shop in Garango. An internet café in Garango.
Men cleared land by hand. Young men migrated to work in Ghana or Cote d'Ivoire.	Men ploughed fields with oxen. Many men migrated and some took their wives. Wives left behind depended on husbands sending money back as remittances.
Women, life very hard: - did most of farming with hoes and carried crops to village - spent 4 hours each day collecting water from communal well and 2–3 hours pounding grain - spent 4 hours every 2–3 days gathering firewood - had no time to earn extra income.	Women still did most of the farming with hoes but life was easier because: - some had bicycles - each household had its own water pump - crops and firewood were carried in donkey carts - they had time to earn extra money. A women's co-operative: - funded small business activities selling food - had planted a hectare of trees - planned to own a field of peanuts and hire oxen to plough it.
Education – primary school too small to take all children.	All children go to a 6 grade primary school and school fees are low. 3 secondary schools in Garango but fees too expensive for most villagers to send all their children.
Infant Mortality rates high. Health clinic just starting.	Modern health centre with maternity clinics and inoculations for all children. Some mothers cannot afford to go to maternity clinics. Infant and maternal mortality is still high. Latrines are being built for each family.

(Source of information: Two decades of change in an African Village pp2-9 New Internationalist No. 389 May 2006 © New Internationalist Publications Ltd 2006 ISSN 0305-9529) 4

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