

Cambridge O Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

1 0 4 4 8 5 2 2 2 0

BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/02

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

May/June 2023

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer three questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

Answer **three** questions.

1 (a)	Stu	dy Fig. 1.1 (Insert), which shows a satellite image of part of south-east Bangladesh.
	Ider	ntify the following:
	(i)	city A
	(ii)	river B
	(iii)	river feature C
	(iv)	hydro-electric power (HEP) dam D
	(v)	hills E .
		[1]
(b)	Dra	w labelled diagrams to explain how an ox-bow lake is formed.

(c)	Why	is location D in Fig. 1.1 a suitable site for hydro-electric power (HEP)?
		[3]
(d)	The	coastal area of south-east Bangladesh, shown in Fig. 1.1, is used for aquaculture.
	(i)	What is meant by the term aquaculture?
		[1]
	(ii)	Why are coastal areas, such as that shown in Fig. 1.1, suitable for aquaculture?
		[3]

(iii) Study Fig. 1.2, which shows aquaculture production in Bangladesh from 2000 to 2018.

Aquaculture production in Bangladesh, 2000–2018

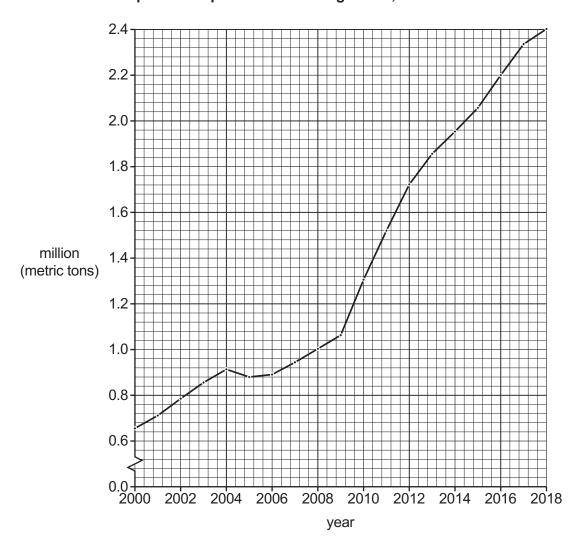


Fig. 1.2

Use Fig. 1.2 to describe the trends in aquaculture production in Bangladesh.
[4]

'The benefits of increasing aquaculture for the people of Bangladesh outweigh the problems it can cause for the environment.'

Give one benefit of aquaculture for the people of Bangladesh.	(i)
[1]	
Give one problem of aquaculture for the environment of Bangladesh.	(ii)
[1]	
	(iii)
[3]	
[Total: 25]	

2 (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows the annual rainfall in Bangladesh.

Annual rainfall in Bangladesh

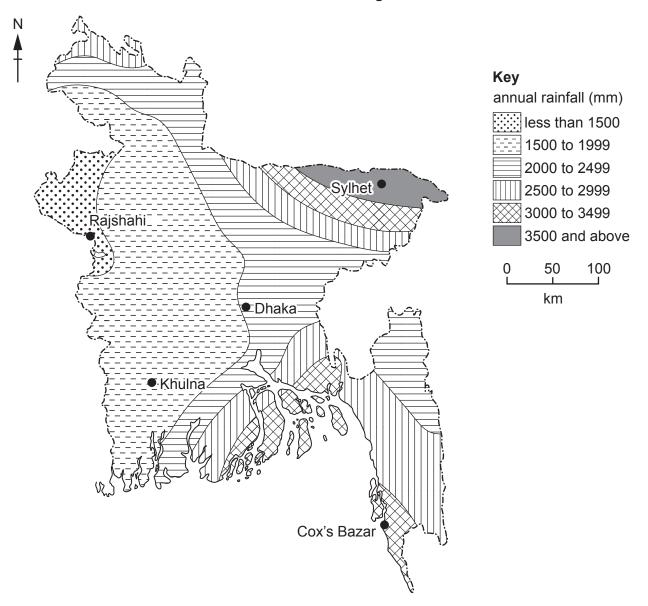


Fig. 2.1

(i) Complete Table 2.1 by adding ticks (✓) to show the annual rainfall at the locations shown in Fig. 2.1. One location has been completed for you.

Table 2.1

			annual rai	nfall (mm)		
location	less than 1500	1500 to 1999	2000 to 2499	2500 to 2999	3000 to 3499	3500 and above
Rajshahi	✓					
Dhaka						
Cox's Bazar						
Khulna						
Sylhet						

(i	i)	What problems does drought cause for the people who live in Rajshahi district?	
			[4]
(b) (i)	During which months does Bangladesh receive most rainfall from thunderstorms?	
			[1]
(i	i)	State three types of weather that occur in thunderstorms.	
		1	
		2	
		3	 [3]

(c) Study Fig. 2.2, which shows oil consumption in Bangladesh from 2009 to 2019.

Oil consumption in Bangladesh, 2009–2019

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Fig. 2.2

(i) Complete Table 2.2 with information from Fig. 2.2.

[2]

Table 2.2

year	oil consumption (barrels per day, million)		
2009			
2012	110		
	140		
2019	170		

(ii)	Using Fig. 2.2, state one year in which oil consumption declined between 2009 and 2019.
	[1]
(iii)	State two of the main uses of oil in Bangladesh.
	1
	2
	[2]

	(d)	Study	/ the	statement	below.
--	---	----	-------	-------	-----------	--------

'To meet the increasing	demand for o	oil in Ba	angladesh,	the	government	should	develop	new
oil fields rather than incre	ease oil impo	rts.'						

Give one argument why Bangladesh should develop new oil fields.	(i)
[1]	
Give one argument why Bangladesh should increase oil imports.	(ii)
[1]	
[1]	
Do you think that it is better to develop new oil fields in Bangladesh or increase oil imports to meet the increasing demand for oil in Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer.	(iii)
[3]	
[Total: 25]	

BLANK PAGE

3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for Bangladesh, Pakistan and India from 1990 to 2019.

Human Development Index (HDI) for Bangladesh, Pakistan and India, 1990–2019

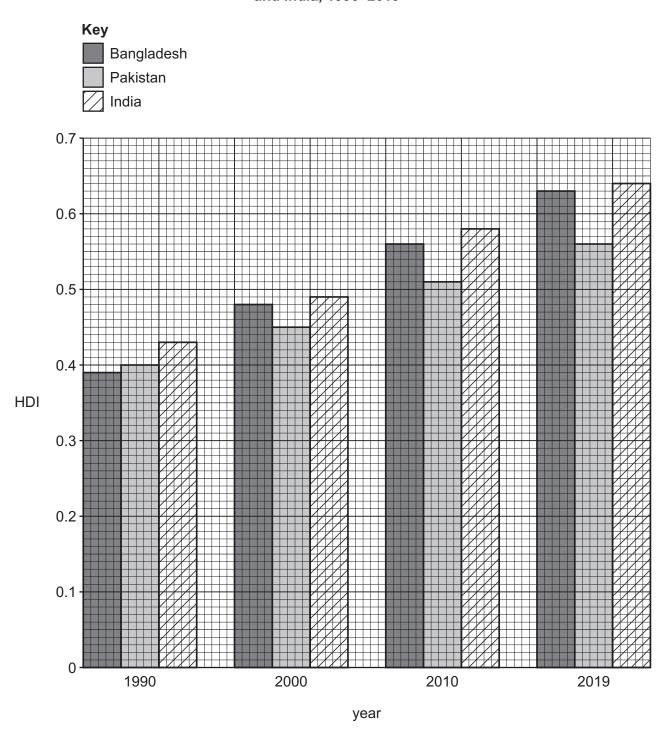


Fig. 3.1

(i)	The HDI is made up of information about the health, education and wealth of a count	ry.
	Suggest a different development indicator which can be used to measure each of the	ese
	health	
	education	
	wealth	
(ii)	What is the overall trend shown in Fig. 3.1?	[3
(iii)	Using Fig. 3.1, which country has made the most progress from 1990 to 2019?	
		[1]
(iv)	Compare the HDI of Bangladesh with Pakistan as shown in Fig. 3.1.	
		[3

(b) Study Fig. 3.2, which shows the age structure and total population of Bangladesh in 2000, 2010 and 2020.

Age structure and total population of Bangladesh in 2000, 2010 and 2020

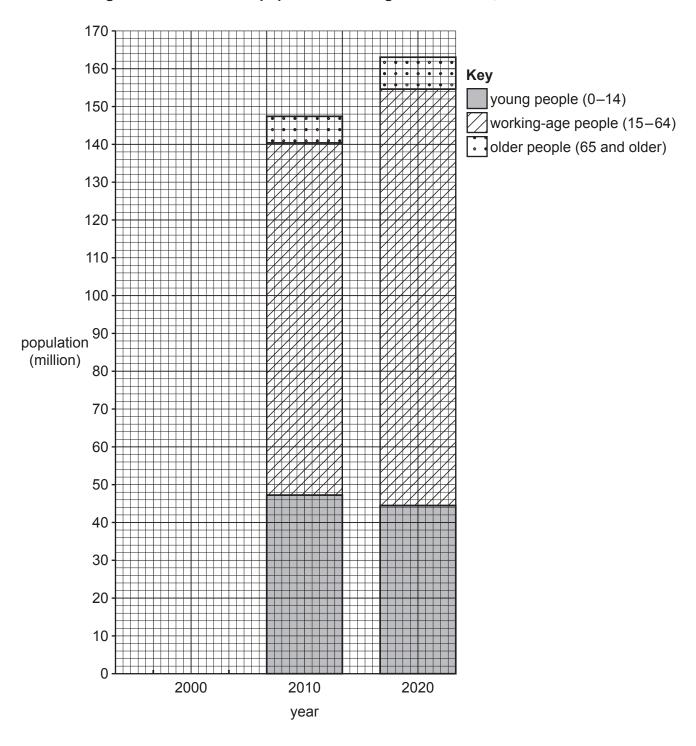


Fig. 3.2

(i) Complete Fig. 3.2 using the data in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

year	young people	working-age	older people		
	(0-14)	people (15–64)	(65 and older)		
2000	47 million	76 million	5 million		

[3]

What is meant by the term *dependency ratio* and how is it calculated? (iii) Explain why the number of young people is decreasing in Bangladesh. What will be the impact of fewer young people on the quality of life of people in Bangladesh in the future?

	(C	Stud	v the	statement	below
--	---	---	------	-------	-----------	-------

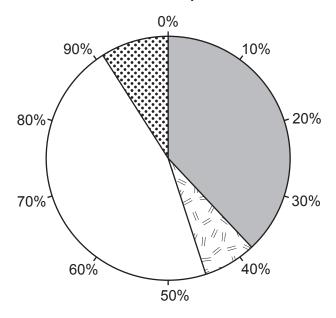
'The government's priority should be to look after the increasing number of older people rather than trying to provide jobs for the increasing number of people of working age.'

(i)	Give one argument why older people need government help.
	[1]
(ii)	Give one argument why it is important to provide jobs for people of working age.
	[1]
(iii)	Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.
	[3]
	[Total: 25]

BLANK PAGE

4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, which shows the main sources of air pollution in Dhaka.

Main sources of air pollution in Dhaka



Key		
	brick kilns	road dust
//	metal smelters	soil dust
	motor vehicles	others

Fig. 4.1

((i)	Complete Fig.	4.1	usina	the	following	information:
۸		Outilpicto i igi	T	aonig	uio	TOHOWING	ii ii Oi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i

19% motor vehicles 18% road dust

	(iv)	Describe how the Bangladesh Government is trying to reduce air pollution.
		[4]
	(v)	State one source of pollution in Bangladesh other than those shown in Fig. 4.1.
		[1]
(b)	Stud	dy Fig. 4.2 (Insert), which shows industrial growth rates in southern Asia in 2019.
	(i)	Use data from Fig. 4.2 to compare the industrial growth rate in Bangladesh with India and with Pakistan.
		[3]
	(ii)	Describe the obstacles that need to be overcome for Bangladesh's industry to continue to grow.
		[4]

((c)	Stud ¹	v the	statement	below.

'It is	more	important	to	encourage	small-scale	and	cottage	industries	than	to	invest	in
large	-scale	industry fo	r Ba	angladesh's	continued ed	conor	nic grow	th.'				

(i)	Give one argument why it is important to encourage small-scale and cottage industries for Bangladesh's continued economic growth.
	[1]
(ii)	Give one argument why it is better to invest in large-scale industry for Bangladesh's continued economic growth.
	[1]
(iii)	Do you think that it is more important to encourage small-scale and cottage industries or invest in large-scale industry for Bangladesh's continued economic growth? Give reasons for your answer.
	[3]
	[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which shows a World Bank press release on 8 October 2020.

Informal Workers Hit Hardest in Bangladesh

The collapse of South Asian economies during the COVID-19 pandemic has been worst for small businesses and informal workers.

Fig. 5.1

(i)	What is meant by the term informal workers? Include examples in your answer.
	[2]
(ii)	Explain why the informal sector is so important in Bangladesh.
	[3]
(iii)	What are the disadvantages for workers in the informal sector?
	[3]

(b) Study Fig. 5.2, which shows the percentage of the population earning less than \$3.20 per day in Bangladesh between 1990 and 2020.

Percentage of population earning less than \$3.20 per day in Bangladesh, 1990–2020

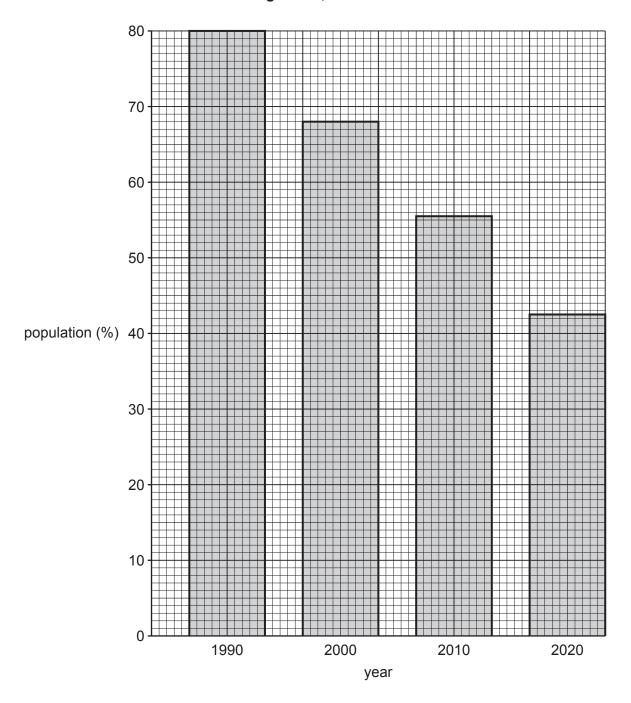


Fig. 5.2

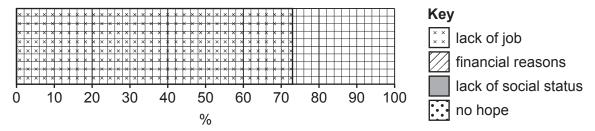
(i)	Use data from Fig. 5.2 to describe the change in the percentage of the population ea less than \$3.20 a day from 1990 to 2020.	rning
		[3]
(ii)	Explain how micro-credit helps people escape poverty in Bangladesh.	
		[4]

(c) In 2019, more than 700 000 Bangladeshis moved abroad.

Study Fig. 5.3, which shows the main reasons they decided to migrate.

Reasons for migration, 2019

Push factors



Pull factors

× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	* * * * * * *	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×					Key
× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×					family and friends abroad
* * * * * * *							availability of jobs or higher salaries
0 10	20 3	* ************************************	50 60	70	80 90	100	ease of migration
0 10	20	30 10	%	70	00 00	100	availability of social services
							human rights and safety record

Fig. 5.3

(i)	Complete	Fig. 5	5.3	bv	plotting	the	follow	/ina	push	factors	data:
-----	----------	--------	-----	----	----------	-----	--------	------	------	---------	-------

14% financial reasons11% lack of social status2% no hope

[3]

1	(ii)) What is	the diff	erence	between	nush	and	null 1	actors'	7
А		vvilatio	uio aiii			paon	alia	pan i	actoro	

(iii) Which is the most important pull factor shown in Fig. 5.3?

(d)	tudy the statement below.	
	he Bangladesh Government has prioritised international migration from Banglades	h to
	her countries as a develonment strategy?	

(i)	Give one argument in favour of international migration as a development strategy.
	[1]
(ii)	Give one argument against international migration as a development strategy.
	[1]
(iii)	How far do you agree that international migration can help to develop Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer.
	[3]
	[Total: 25]

Additional page

If you use the following page to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.	е

Additional page

clearly shown.

BLANK PAGE

The boundaries and names shown, the designations used and the presentation of material on any maps contained in this question paper/insert do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Cambridge Assessment International Education concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area or any of its authorities, or of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.