

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/04

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

October/November 2004

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

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 **all** 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 (a) Study Fig. 1 which is about health care in South Africa.

When the first democratically elected government was elected in South Africa it wanted to improve health services for the black African population, which formed the largest racial group. As part of this process the Minister of Health outlined a plan to provide free primary health care to all South Africans. A national household health survey was carried out before free health care was provided so that the effects of these improvements could be measured. A questionnaire was carried out by 'Market Research Africa' of a representative sample of 4000 households. The questions were pre-tested in a pilot study with representatives of different groups.

Fig. 1

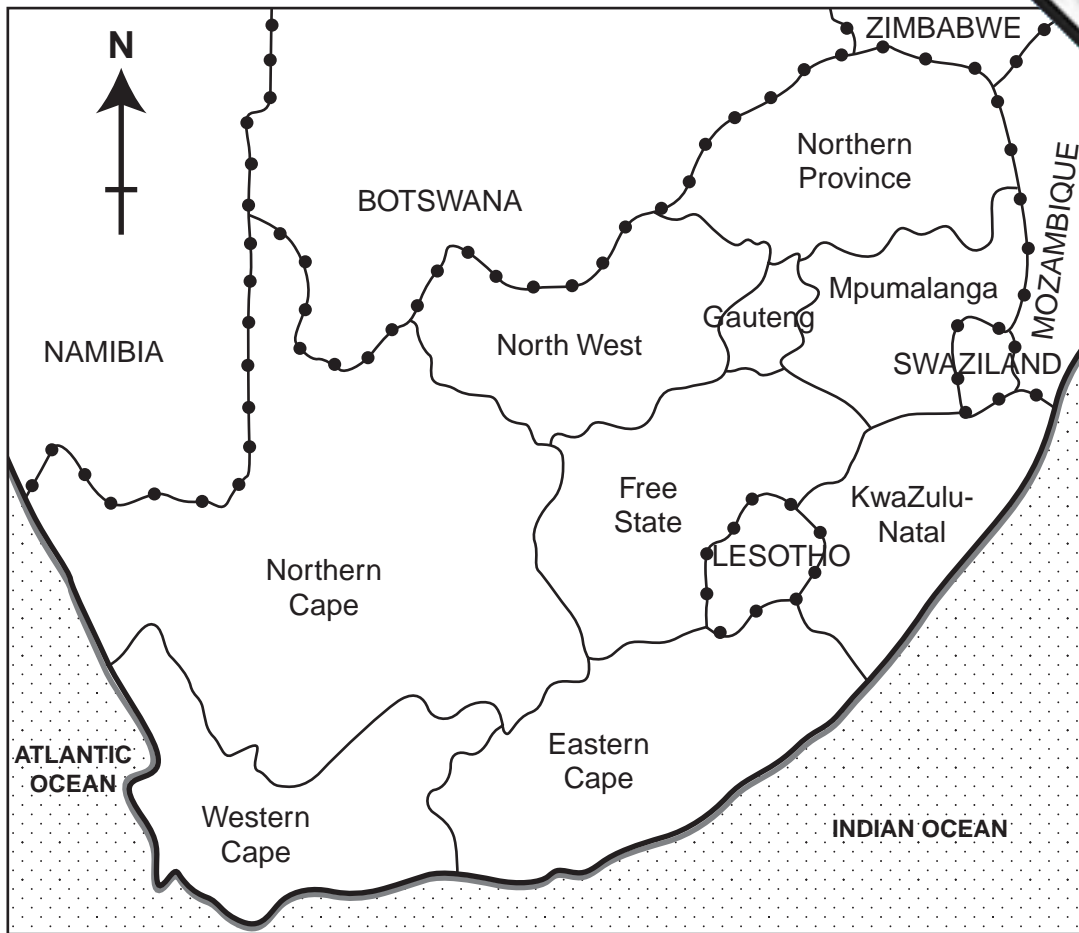
- (i) In which country was this health survey carried out? [1]
- (ii) Use your own words to explain why the survey was carried out. [2]
- (iii) What method of data collection was used in the survey? [1]
- (iv) The 4000 households used in the survey were chosen by using a stratified sample. Describe how a stratified sample can be selected from a country's population. [2]
- (v) What is a pilot study? [1]

- (b) Study Fig. 2 which shows the number of people of different racial groups in each province in South Africa. These provinces are shown in Fig. 3.

Provinces	RACIAL GROUPS			
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Eastern Cape	5448	469	19	330
Free State	2224	79	3	316
Gauteng	5147	279	161	1702
KwaZulu-Natal	6881	118	791	558
Mpumalanga	2498	20	13	253
Northern Cape	279	435	2	112
Northern Province	4765	8	6	118
North West	3059	47	10	223
Western Cape	827	2146	40	822

Figures in thousands

Fig. 2



KEY:	
	Country boundary
	Province boundary

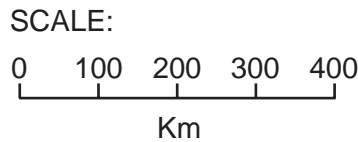


Fig. 3 Outline map showing South African provinces

- (i) Name the province with the largest black African population. [1]
- (ii) Name one province where coloureds form the majority of the population. [1]
- (iii) Using evidence from Fig. 2 only, describe how the racial structure differs between Western Cape and Gauteng. [2]
- (iv) How could the information on the black African population, shown by Figs 2 and 3, be presented? You should draw or sketch a suitable method to show where the black African population lives. [5]

(c) Study Figs 4, 5 and 6 which show some of the results of the survey about health services in South Africa.

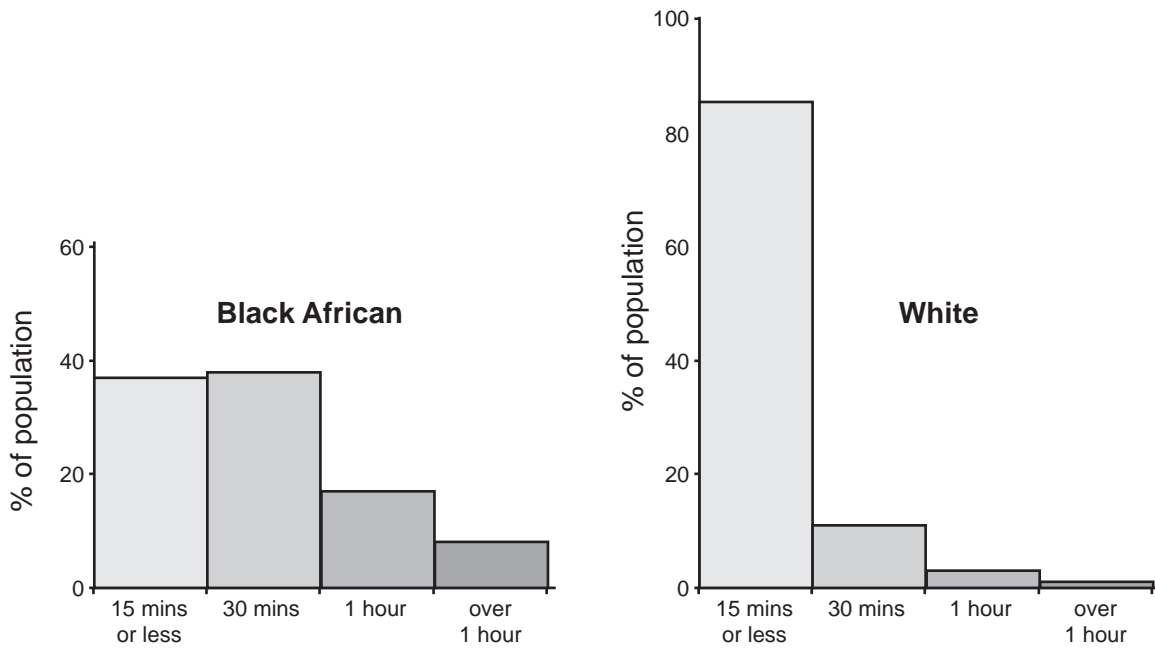


Fig. 4 Travelling time to visit doctor or clinic

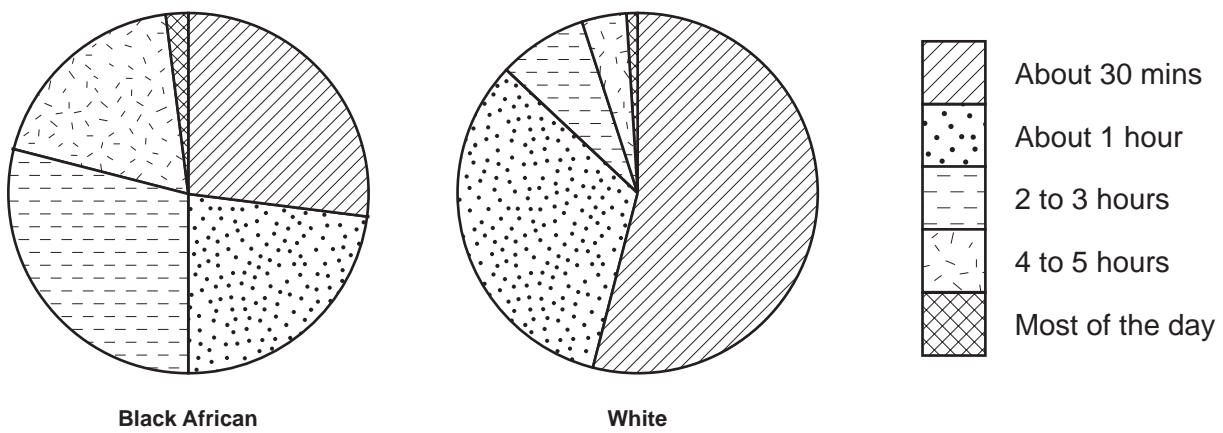


Fig. 5 Waiting time at doctors or clinic

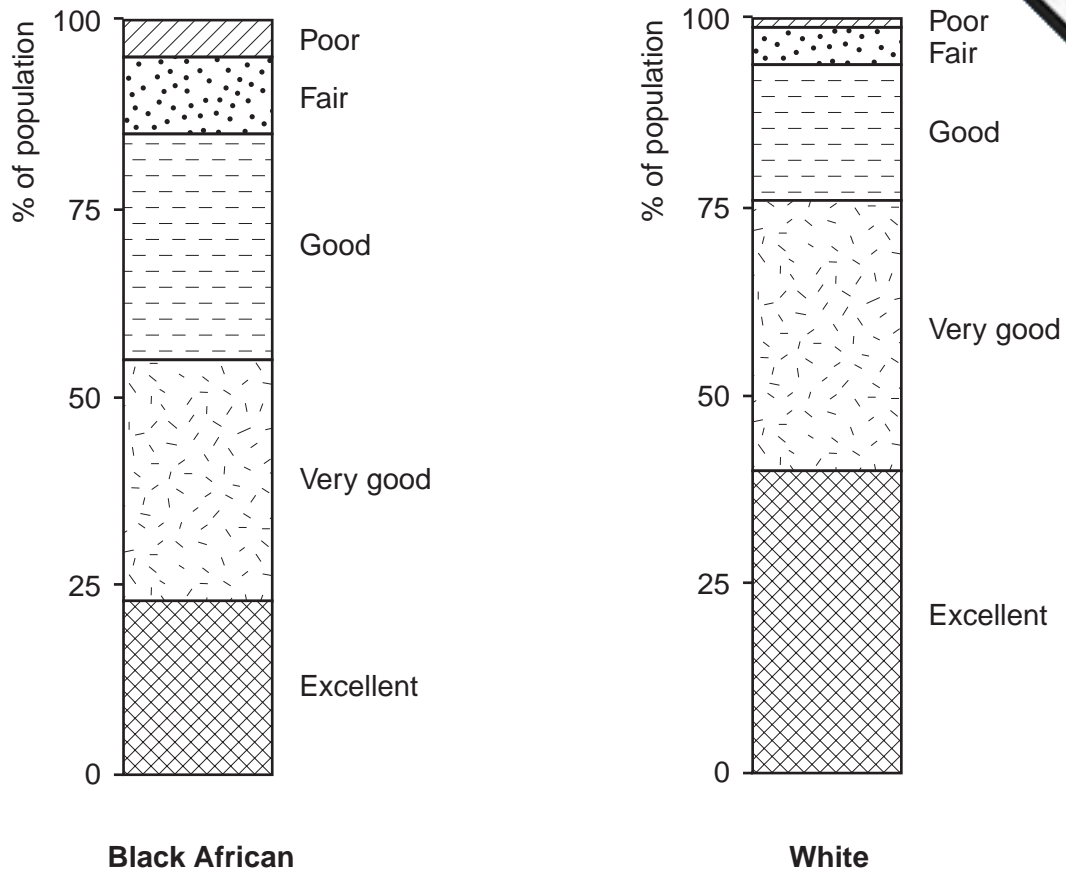


Fig. 6 Quality of health care

- (i) Name the method of presentation which has been used in each of Figs 4, 5 and 6. [3]
- (ii) What conclusions can you draw from Figs 4, 5 and 6 about the differences in health care between black African and white people? [3]

- 2 Imagine you are carrying out a research enquiry into levels of health care provision where you live or another small part of your country.
- (a) Briefly describe how you could use the following methods to collect your information:
- (i) interviewing local people,
 - (ii) gathering secondary data. [2]
- (b) Describe and explain any difficulties which you think you might have in carrying out this enquiry. [4]
- 3 In some parts of developing countries improvements in water supplies and sanitation would improve the health of the people.
- (a) People in developing countries could work together in their community to improve the quality of their lives.
Describe any small scale, practical ways in which local people could improve **either** their water supplies **or** sanitation. [4]
- (b) Describe how you think this work should be organized and financed. [3]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1. Data adapted from Republic of South Africa Census, 1996.

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