

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1

October/November 2006

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/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.
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 Study Fig. 1.

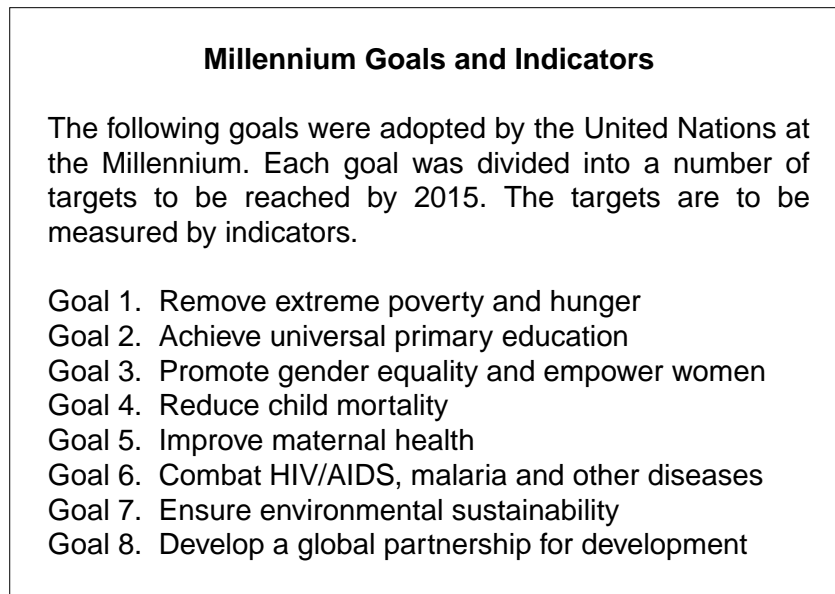


Fig. 1

- (a) One way of measuring poverty is GNP per head.
- (i) What do the letters GNP stand for? [1]
 - (ii) A millennium indicator of poverty and hunger is the proportion of the population whose income is below US\$1 a day. Why is this a better indicator of poverty and hunger than measuring GNP per head? [1]
- (b) (i) What is *universal primary education*? [1]
- (ii) Suggest an indicator that can be used to measure whether Goal 2 in Fig. 1 is being achieved. [1]
- (c) (i) Explain what is meant by *gender equality*. [1]
- (ii) Suggest **three** ways gender equality may be achieved. [3]
- (d) (i) Explain what is meant by *environmental sustainability*. [1]
- (ii) Suggest **two** different types of programme that governments might introduce to prevent the loss of environmental resources. [2]
- (e) Explain, with an example, how a trade agreement helps to develop global partnerships for development. [2]
- (f) Goals 1 to 6 are all closely linked. For any **two** of these goals describe how improvements in one are likely to lead to improvements in the other. [2]

[15 marks]

2 Study Fig. 2.

The Chinese Three Gorges Dam Project on the Yangtze River	
<p>The largest project in the world is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating a dam 185 metres high and 2300 metres wide • creating a lake 500 kilometres long and 175 metres deep • drowning 13 cities, 140 towns and 1352 villages along the river valley. 	
<p>Advantages, it will: Provide more electricity than coal-fired stations Encourage industry Improve housing for relocated city and town dwellers Control flooding on the third largest river in the world Improve shipping on the river Give great prestige to China</p>	<p>Disadvantages, it will: Cost over US\$15 billion Force two million people to move Destroy families and communities Drown historical sites Cause serious pollution from the drowned cities and industrial sites Create ecological damage</p>

Fig. 2

- (a) Describe the way that a dam creates a lake. [1]
- (b) (i) How will the Three Gorges Dam Project reduce air pollution? [2]
- (ii) Identify **two** types of pollution that may occur from the drowning of the cities and industrial sites. [2]
- (c) Suggest **two** reasons why shipping on the river will be improved. [2]
- (d) Explain why some of the families and communities are opposed to the dam. [3]
- (e) Suggest **three** kinds of ecological damage that the Three Gorges Project may create. [3]
- (f) Explain why Chinese politicians consider that the dam will bring great prestige to the country. [2]

[15 marks]

3 Study Fig. 3.

Information for 2004 about Zambia, a democratic country in Southern Africa	
Total Population	11.3 million
% population earning less than US\$1 a day	86 %
Adult literacy	81 %
Life expectancy	40 years
Infant Mortality	88 per 1000
% of population HIV positive	18 %
Foreign Debt in US\$	\$5 400 million
GNP in US\$	\$9 400 million

Exports – main – copper, cobalt, tobacco
– other – textiles and electricity
Imports – capital goods and all machinery

In the 2001 multi-party election, Levy Mwanawasa was elected president, promising to end corruption.

Fig. 3

- (a) Zambia is a poor country. Identify **two** indicators from Fig. 3 which support this statement. [2]
- (b) (i) Zambia's main exports are copper, cobalt and tobacco. What is the name given to these types of products? [1]
- (ii) Explain why Zambia has a negative (deficit) balance of trade. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **three** ways that Zambia might try to improve its balance of trade. [3]
- (iv) Give **three** reasons why a large part of Zambia's foreign debt was cancelled by the G8 summit in July 2005. [3]
- (c) (i) What is meant by a *multi-party election*? [1]
- (ii) Who usually elects a president in a democracy? [1]
- (iii) Name **two** rights you would expect people to have in a democracy. [2]

[15 marks]

4 Study Fig. 4.

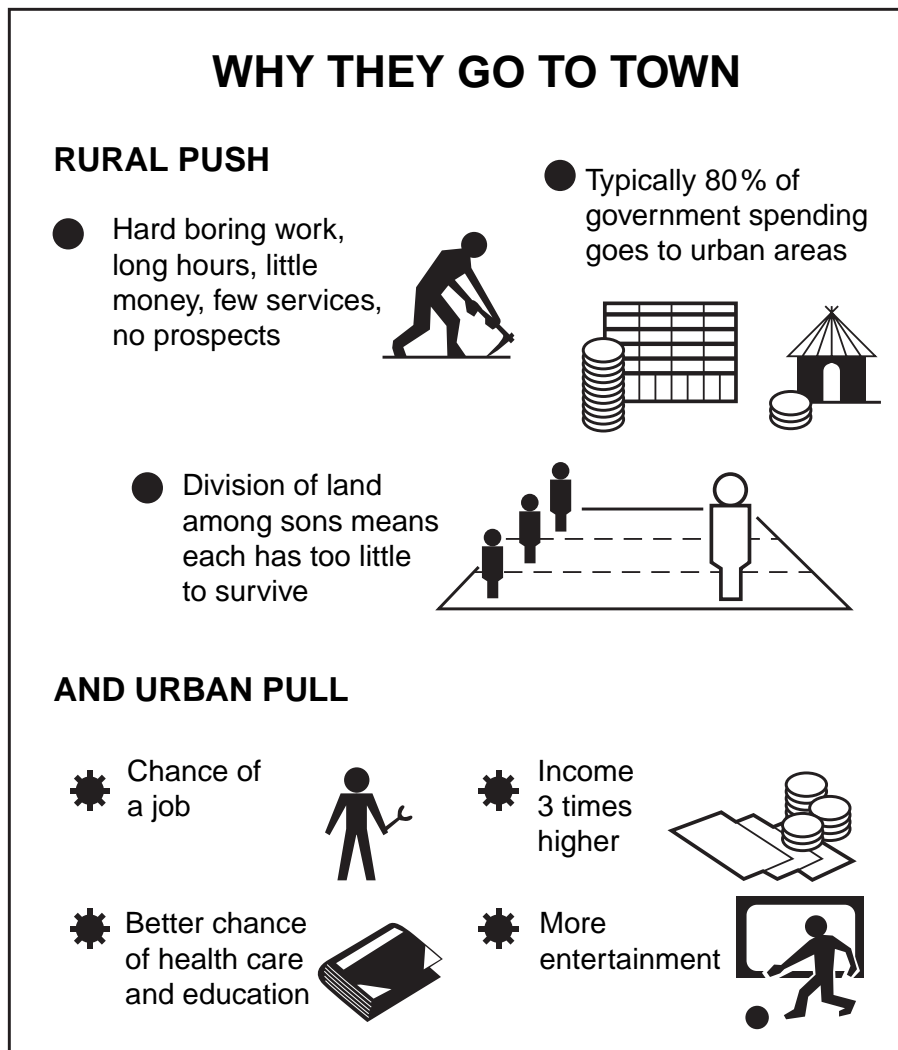


Fig. 4

- (a) (i) Name **two** services that are often absent from rural areas. [1]
- (ii) What is meant by saying that there are *no prospects* in rural areas? [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why poor farmers are often short of land. [2]
- (c) Suggest **three** problems for the family left behind on the farm when young people go to the city. [3]
- (d) Explain why governments spend more money on urban areas than on rural areas. [3]
- (e) What is the name given to the small-scale economic activities that people do in cities if they do not get work with a regular wage? Give **one** example of this type of work. [2]
- (f) Give **three** examples of how the arrival of large numbers of people affects the city. [3]

[15 marks]

5 Study Fig. 5A below.

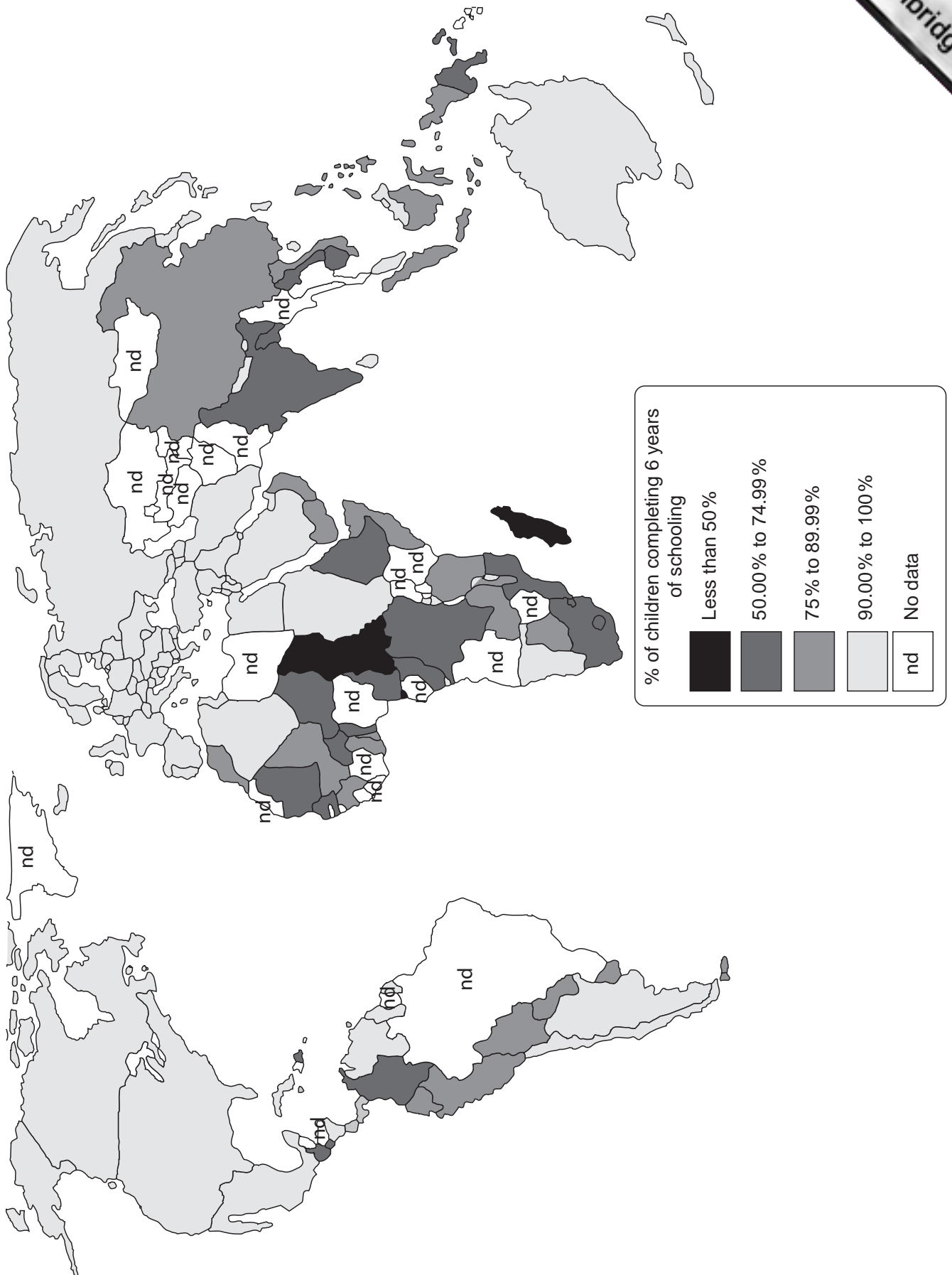


Fig. 5A

- (a) (i) Name **one** country where less than 75 % of children complete six years of schooling. [1]
- (ii) What percentage of children complete six years of schooling in the industrialised countries? [1]
- (iii) Which continent has the lowest levels of children completing six years of schooling? [1]
- (b) Give **three** reasons why it is important for a country's development that all of its population have completed at least six years of schooling. [3]
- (c) Suggest **three** different reasons why children do not always complete six years of schooling. [3]

Study Fig. 5B which shows different types of education following primary education.

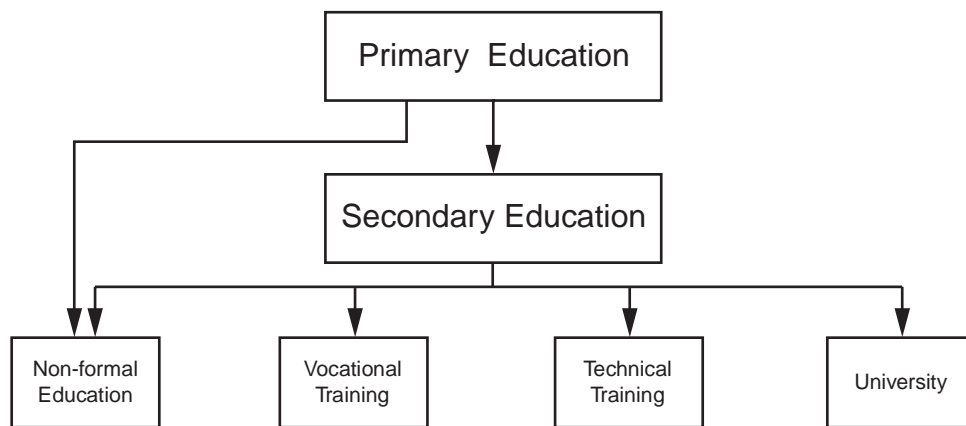


Fig. 5B

- (d) Name **two** types of non-formal education. [2]
- (e) What is meant by *vocational training*? [1]
- (f) Explain why it is important for a country to have a system of education which provides all the different types of education shown in Fig. 5B. [3]

[15 marks]

6 Study Figs 6A and B.

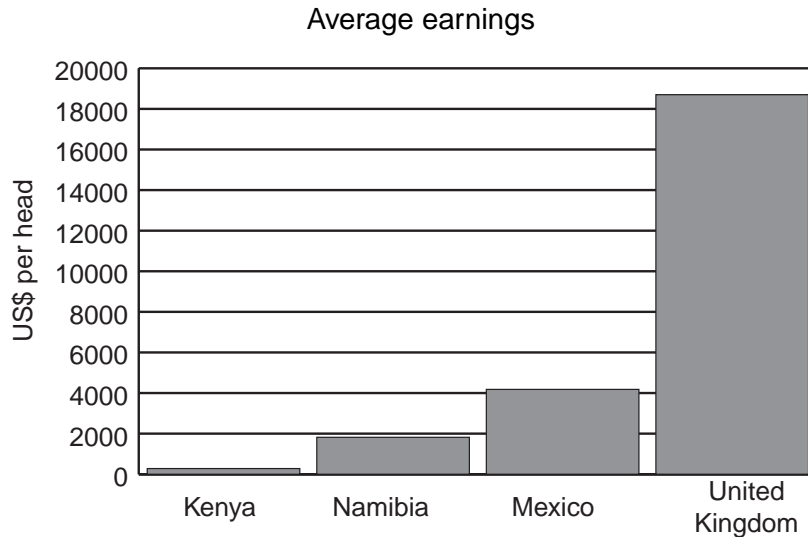


Fig. 6A

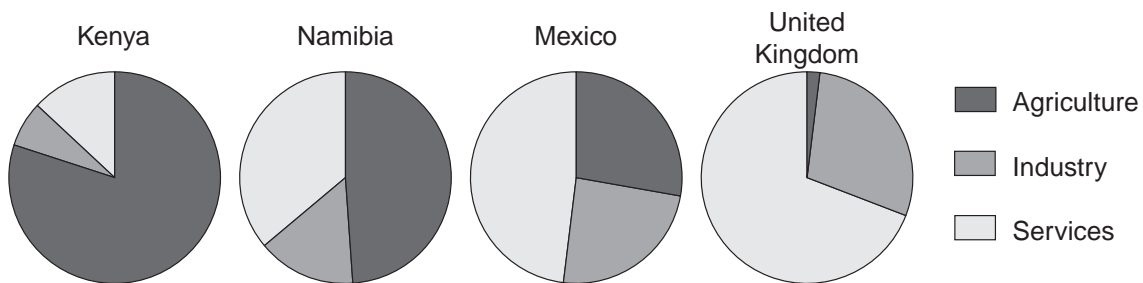


Fig. 6B

- (a) Fig. 6A shows the average earnings in selected countries.
- (i) How many US\$ does the average person in the United Kingdom earn? [1]
 - (ii) How much more does the average person in Mexico earn than a person in Namibia? [1]
- (b) Fig. 6B shows the proportion of the population employed in the three sectors of the economy of the selected countries.
- (i) Which country has the largest proportion of the population employed in agriculture? [1]
 - (ii) Describe the ways that agriculture changes as a country develops. [2]
- (c) Suggest **two** types of activity which are included in the industrial sector of the economy. [2]
- (d) (i) What is meant by the *service* sector? Give an example. [2]
- (ii) Describe the changes to the proportion of the population employed in the service sector as a country develops. Give reasons for these changes. [3]
- (e) Using an example of any economic activity, show how the three sectors of the economy are inter-linked and dependent on one another. [3]

[15 marks]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 4 Fig. 4; R Williams; *Children and World Development*; © UNICEF.

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