

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**PAPER 1**

**0453/1**

**MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002**

2 hours

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 2 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer any **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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**This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.**



- 1 Study Fig. 1 which shows the ten major problems which a traditional farming family in a developing country claims to have.

<b>The Ten Problems</b>	
1.	Shortage of land
2.	Poor quality land
3.	Poor water supply
4.	Low technology
5.	Low income
6.	Lack of food
7.	Lack of transport
8.	Lack of market for crops
9.	Lack of employment outside farming
10.	Poor educational and other services

**Fig. 1**

- (a) Why do traditional farmers often have
- (i) small farms, [1]
- (ii) poor quality land? [1]
- (b) Explain **two** ways in which poor water supply will affect the amount of crops the family can grow. [2]
- (c) (i) Describe, with examples, what is meant by *low technology*. [2]
- (ii) Why will having a large number of children help this family to survive? [1]
- (d) Suggest **three** ways in which better transport would help this family. [3]
- (e) Suggest **two** services (**not** education or transport), which might not be available in the village where the family lives. [2]
- (f) Describe fully government rural development programmes that could start to improve the life of the family in Fig.1. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 2 Lesotho is a small country entirely surrounded by South Africa. Katse Dam has been built in Lesotho and sends water via a pipeline to Johannesburg in South Africa. Now another dam is to be built. Here are what some people are saying about building another dam.

Study Fig. 2.

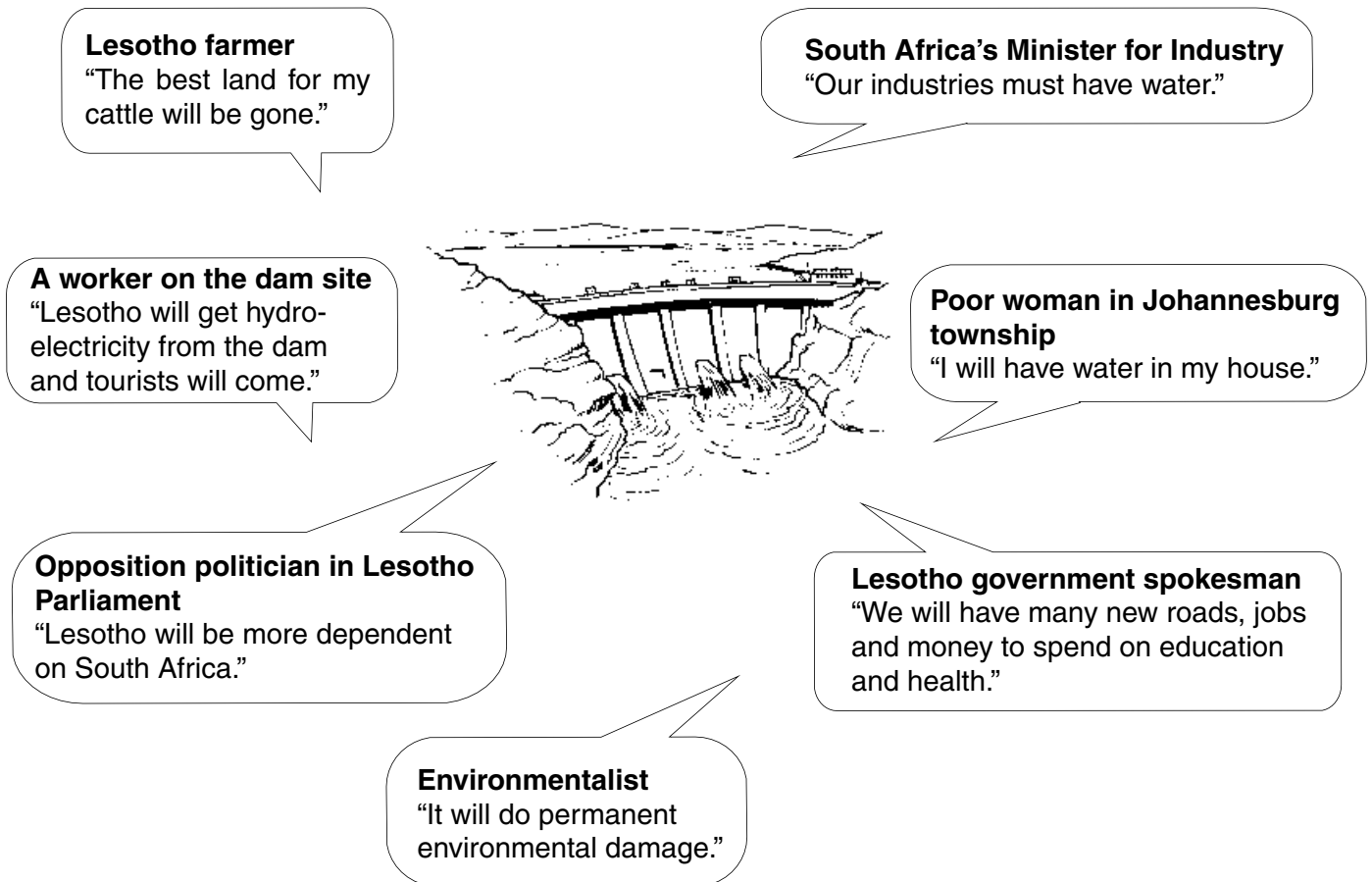


Fig. 2

- (a) (i) Why does the Lesotho farmer say the *best* land for his cattle will be gone? [1]  
 (ii) What might the farmer have to do with his cattle? [1]
- (b) Suggest **two** advantages to South Africa of importing water rather than creating their own reservoirs. [2]
- (c) (i) Describe **three** ways in which the dam will help to create jobs in Lesotho. [3]  
 (ii) Describe **two** advantages of hydro-electricity over other forms of energy such as oil or coal. [2]
- (d) In what ways will building the dam make Lesotho more dependent on other countries? [3]
- (e) Give **three** examples of *permanent environmental damage* which will result from the building of the dam. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 3 Study Fig. 3 which shows some information about the island country of Sri Lanka, a democratic Socialist Republic.

<b>Ethnic groups</b>	<b>Sinhalese</b>	<b>Tamils</b>	<b>Arabs</b>	<b>Others</b>
% Population	74	18	7	1
Main religions	Buddhist	Hindu	Muslim	Christian
Official language since 1960	Sinhalese			
The Tamils want to set up a separate state in the north of Sri Lanka. There has been a civil war since 1983.				

**Fig. 3**

- (a) What percentage of the population of Sri Lanka is Sinhalese? [1]
- (b) Sri Lanka is a democratic state.
- (i) What is meant by a *democracy*? [1]
- (ii) Name **three** basic rights you would expect the citizens of a democracy to have. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** differences between a socialist (planned) economy and a capitalist (free market) economy. [2]
- (d) The **three** separate parts of government are:
- (i) the legislature,
- (ii) the executive,
- (iii) the judiciary.
- Describe the functions of each. [3]
- (e) (i) Suggest **two** factors shown in Fig.3 which may have contributed to the civil war in Sri Lanka between the ruling Sinhalese and the Tamils. [2]
- (ii) In what ways might a civil war slow down a country's economic development? [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

4 Study Fig. 4 which shows the factors of production.

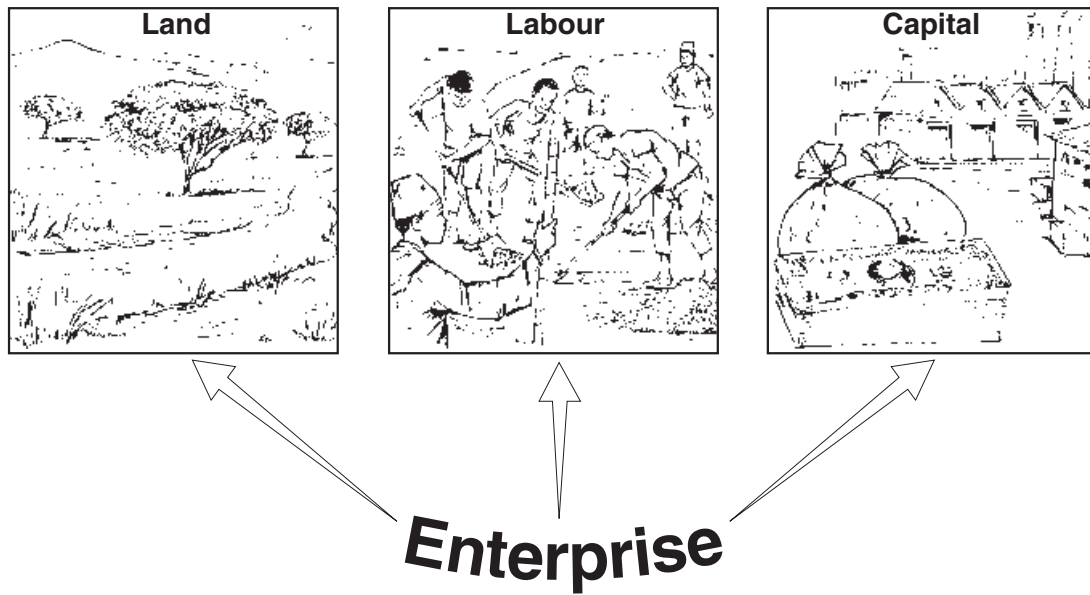


Fig. 4

- (a) What are the *factors of production*? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by *land* as a factor of production? [1]  
(ii) Name **one** type of agricultural land ownership and explain how it affects production. [2]
- (c) In modern production systems there is division of labour. Suggest **three** advantages of the division of labour. [3]
- (d) Fig. 4 shows two forms of capital. For each explain what it is and how it is used in manufacturing. [4]
- (e) Enterprise organises production. Choose **two** types of enterprise and describe how each controls the system of production. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

5 Study Fig. 5 which shows aspects of primary health care.

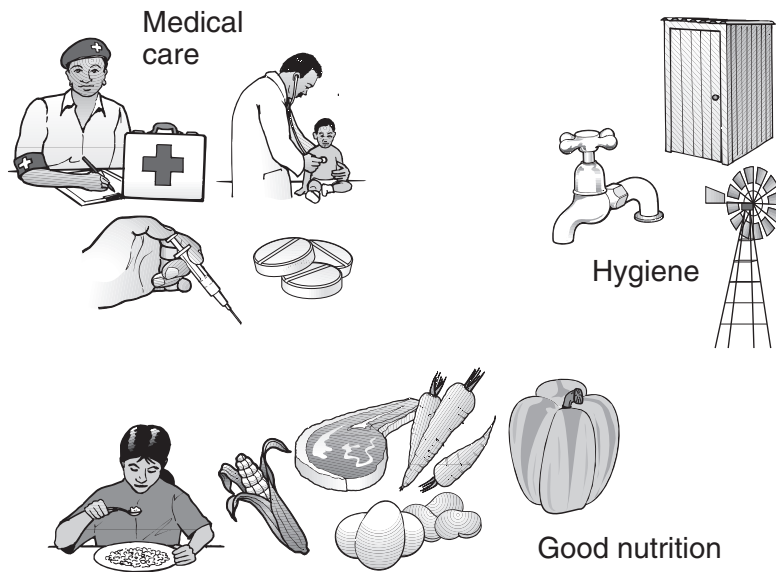
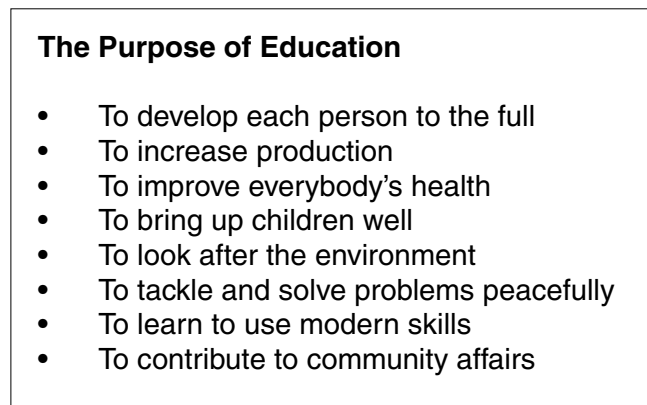


Fig. 5

- (a) (i) What is meant by *primary health care*? [1]  
 (ii) Name **two** infectious diseases that primary health care protects children against. [2]  
 (iii) Give **two** reasons (**not** to do with infectious diseases) why mothers should take their babies to a clinic. [2]
- (b) (i) Why does good nutrition require many different foods? [1]  
 (ii) **One** essential type of food is fat. Name **two** other essential types of food and, for each, give the reasons why it helps to make sure a child grows up to be healthy. [4]
- (c) (i) What is meant by hygiene? [1]  
 (ii) Explain, giving examples, how dirty conditions can lead to the spread of disease. [2]  
 (iii) Suggest **two** things that people should be taught to do in their homes which would improve their general standards of hygiene. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

## 6 Study Fig. 6



**Fig. 6**

- (a) What is the name given to the education which our forefathers received? [1]
- (b) (i) What type of education is needed to use modern skills? [1]  
(ii) Give **two** ways in which this type of education differs from that in (a). [2]
- (c) Give **two** reasons why a country's production will increase if it has an educated population. [2]
- (d) Explain why educating people to look after the environment is important to the future of your country. [2]
- (e) How will educating both men and women equally improve community affairs? [3]
- (f) Name **two** health educational programmes and, for each, explain how it can improve the general health of a country's population. [4]

[Total: 15 marks]

