

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

**0453/1**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 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 statistics for the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a developing country on the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent.

Population	127 million
Total annual GNP	US\$ 33 billion
GNP per head	US\$ 270
% of population living in urban areas	19
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	83
Adult literacy	38%
Female literacy	26%
Life expectancy at birth	57 years
Value of exports	US\$ 3 billion
Value of imports	US\$ 6.5 billion
Total debts	US\$16 billion

**Fig.1**

- (a) (i) What is meant by the letters *GNP*? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** statistics from Fig. 1 and suggest how they show that Bangladesh is a developing country. [2]
- (b) What do the figures show you about the health of the population of Bangladesh? Justify your answer by quoting **two** pieces of data from Fig. 1. [2]
- (c) (i) What is meant by *literacy*? [1]
- (ii) What percentage of the adults in Bangladesh are literate? [1]
- (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why a rise in the rate of female literacy would improve the general health of the population. [3]
- (iv) Why may a low adult literacy rate affect the country's **economic** development? [1]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why countries like Bangladesh will find it very difficult to repay their debts. [2]
- (e) Bangladesh suffered serious floods in 1998 when 20 million people were affected. Suggest, giving examples, the type of aid it needed. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 2 Study Photograph A which shows some of the services provided in a street in the middle of Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.



Photograph A

- (a) (i) What is meant by *services*? [1]  
 (ii) Name **two** services in Photograph A which are part of the formal sector of the economy. [2]
- (b) (i) What is the man sitting on the right-hand side of Photograph A selling? [1]  
 (ii) Give **three** ways in which this man's work will differ from that of someone working in the formal sector. [3]
- (c) (i) Most people who work in the informal sector live in shanty areas. Where are most of these areas located? [1]  
 (ii) Describe ways in which the buildings and roads in shanty areas differ from those in Photograph A. [4]  
 (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why many people live in shanty areas. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

3 Study Fig. 2 which shows exports from Sri Lanka in 1970 and 2000.

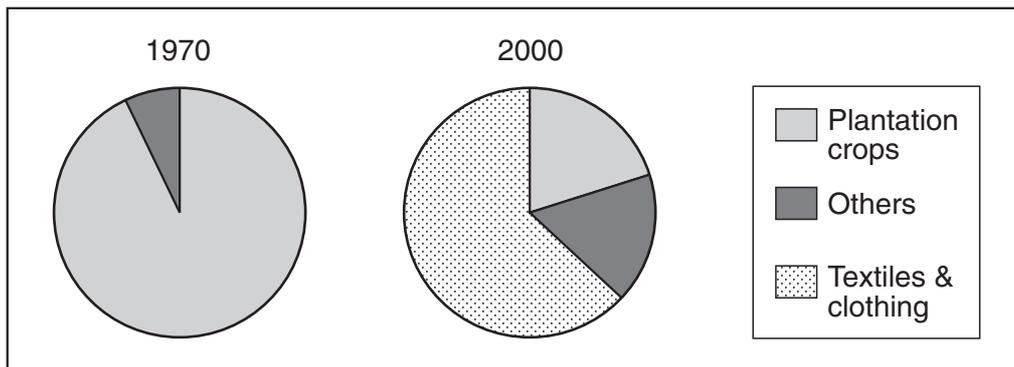


Fig. 2

- (a) (i) Sri Lanka's plantation crops are mainly tea, rubber, and coconuts. What type of products are these crops? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** problems faced by a country which depends on the export of plantation crops. [2]
- (b) (i) How did Sri Lanka's exports of plantation crops change between 1970 and the year 2000? [1]
- (ii) What was the main export of Sri Lanka in the year 2000? [1]
- (iii) Suggest **three** advantages of this new pattern of exports. [3]
- (c) Sri Lanka has also developed a large tourist industry since 1970.
- (i) What is the name given to trade from services like tourism and banking? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **three** of the advantages of a large tourist industry to Sri Lanka. [3]
- (d) Sri Lanka signed a free trade agreement with India in 1998.
- (i) What is meant by *free trade*? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** advantages of free trade with a neighbouring country. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

- 4 Study Fig. 3 which is a map of the countries which the World Bank and the IMF identified as badly in debt.

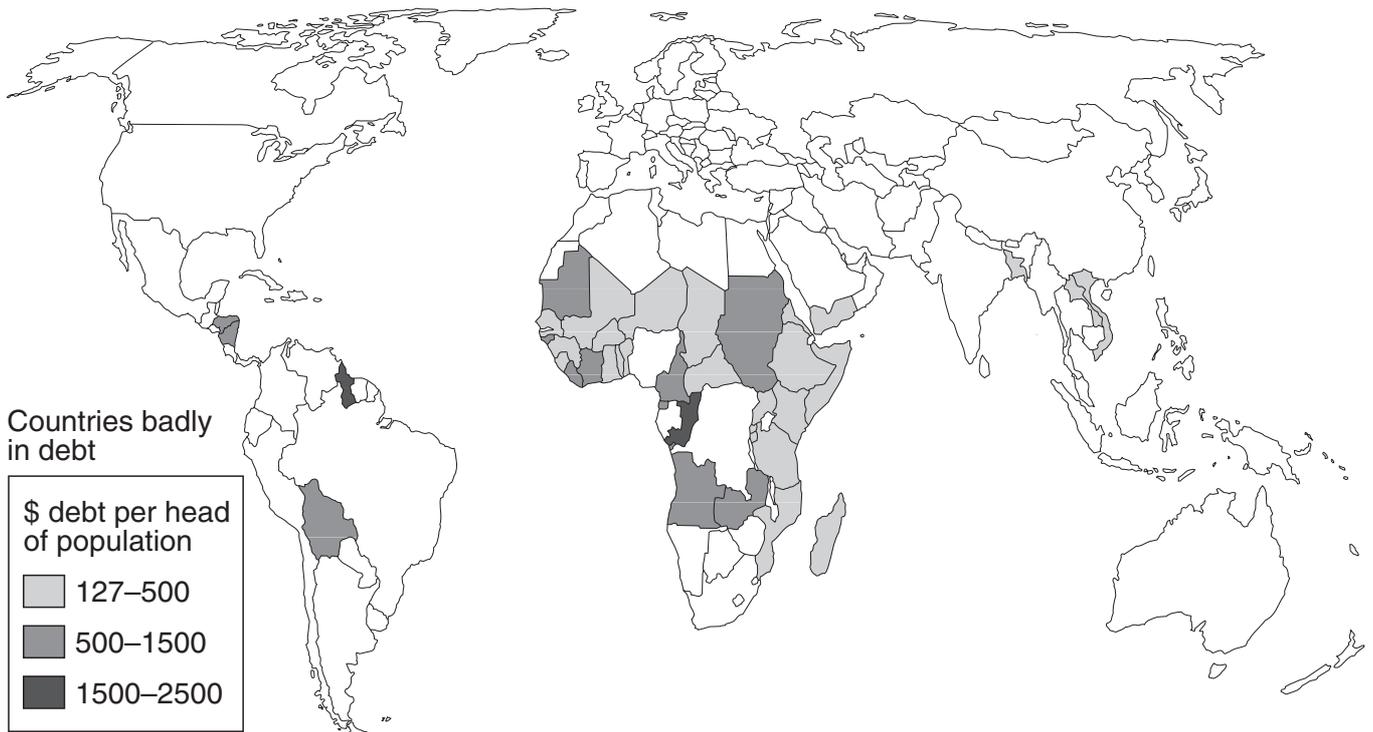


Fig. 3

- (a) (i) What is meant by *debt*? [1]
- (ii) In which continent are most of the countries which are badly in debt? [1]
- (iii) Name **one** country where the debts are over \$500 per head of population. [1]
- (b) Debts have to be paid back together with an extra amount of money. What is this extra amount called? [1]
- (c) Suggest **two** types of projects for which governments may have borrowed money. [2]
- (d) Debts have to be paid back in foreign currency. Suggest **three** reasons why some countries become very short of foreign currency. [3]
- (e) Countries that cannot pay off their debts often have to carry out a Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) when they borrow money from the World Bank and the IMF.
- (i) Outline **two** of the aims of a SAP. [2]
- (ii) Describe **two** of the problems for the people of the countries carrying out SAPs. [2]
- (f) Why do many people think the debts of the poorest nations of the world should be cancelled? [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

5 Study Fig. 4.

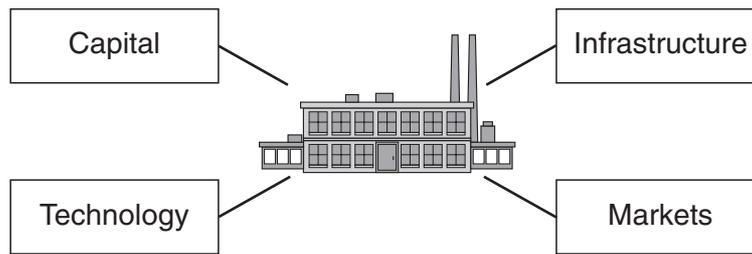


**Fig. 4**

- (a) Why do traditional farmers need government programmes? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by a *co-operative*? [1]  
(ii) Suggest **three** ways in which belonging to a co-operative can help a farmer. [3]
- (c) Using examples explain **two** ways in which projects can improve livestock farming. [4]
- (d) Give **three** reasons why projects are often designed to help women farmers. [3]
- (e) Describe **either** a self-help **or** a land reform programme and how it might assist in rural development. [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

6 Study Fig. 5 which shows some of the needs of manufacturing industry.



**Fig. 5**

- (a) (i) Money is one meaning of *capital*. What is the other meaning? [1]  
 (ii) Suggest **three** reasons why money capital is needed to set up a manufacturing industry. [3]  
 (iii) Describe **two** ways by which a manufacturing industry may get its money capital. [2]
- (b) (i) What type of technology is used in a factory like that shown in Fig. 5? [1]  
 (ii) From which parts of the world does most of this technology come? [1]
- (c) Explain *how* **three** different types of infrastructure are used to run a manufacturing industry. [3]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why governments often invite multinational companies to set up manufacturing industries in their countries. [2]
- (e) Suggest **two** reasons why it is difficult for a developing country to start to sell manufactured goods to foreign countries. [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

