

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/02

Paper 2

October/November 2006

2 hours 15 minutes

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 **both** questions.

You should read and study the sources **before** answering the 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.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



1 (a) Study Fig. 1.

The World's Women and Work

Women:

- make up an increasing share of the world's labour force
- work more in the informal sector than men
- experience more unemployment than men
- are at the bottom end of the labour force
- are concentrated in a few occupations in the formal sector
- do not usually hold the top positions in the labour force.

Fig. 1

- (i) Are more or fewer women working in the world's labour force than in the past? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **three** reasons why more women than men work in the informal sector. [3]
- (iii) Name **two** occupations in the formal sector that are often regarded as 'women's work'. [2]
- (iv) What is meant by *women are at the bottom end of the labour force*? [1]
- (v) How does the evidence in Fig. 1 help explain why, on average, women earn lower wages than men? [3]

- (b) Fig. 2 shows women's wages in manufacturing in selected countries as a percentage of men's wages.

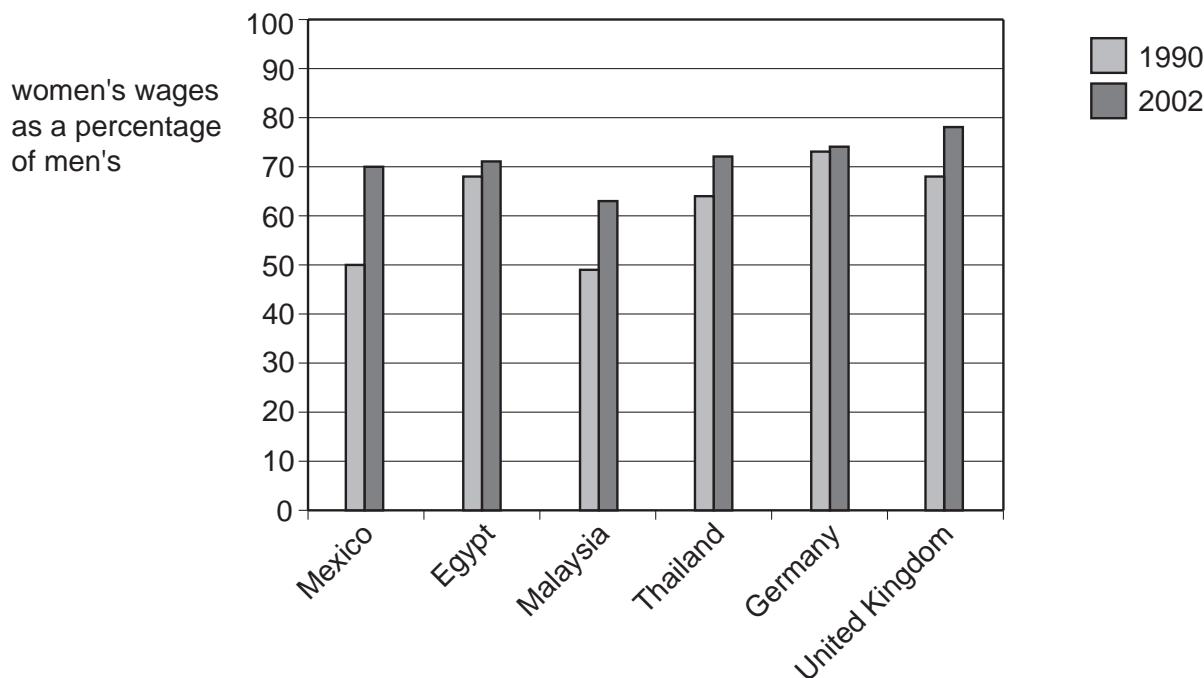


Fig. 2

- (i) What percentage of men's wages did women earn in Mexico in 2002? [1]
- (ii) Which **two** countries paid the lowest wages to women compared to men in 1990? [2]
- (iii) Which country, shown on Fig. 2, had the greatest change between 1990 and 2002? What was the percentage change? [2]
- (iv) What was the general trend from 1990 to 2002 in women's wages compared to men's in manufacturing? [1]
- (v) Suggest **two** reasons to explain this trend. [2]

- (c) Study Fig. 3, which describes the work of a self-help group in Nicaragua.

In 1998 Mena Zulema joined a group of thirty-four women who formed the only women's co-operative in Nicaragua making clothes for export. All the members of the co-operative are partners and share the profits.

Mena says 'We built our factory ourselves. We went for two years without wages and had to sell things on the street to support ourselves. I sold bones. Some people sold cold water and got help from their families. We had to learn many new skills apart from sewing and we are very proud of our group.'

The daily wage in the co-operative is \$2.80. In most of the other small factories women only earn \$1.90 a day and are forced by the managers to work very long hours, in bad conditions, to meet production deadlines.

Fig. 3

- (i) What is a co-operative? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why the members of the co-operative had to spend two years without wages. [2]
- (iii) Describe in your own words **three** advantages of working for the co-operative. [3]
- (iv) Suggest **three** new skills that the women had to learn to make their co-operative a success. [3]
- (v) Suggest **three** reasons why a self-help group, such as this women's co-operative, is important in changing traditional attitudes to women. [3]

- (d) Fig. 4 shows the percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women in selected countries.



Fig. 4

- (i) Which country has the smallest percentage of women in parliamentary seats? [1]
- (ii) In which country are over one quarter of the parliamentary seats occupied by women? [1]
- (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why most democratic governments are trying to increase the number of women in their parliaments. [3]

[35 marks]

- 2 (a) Figs 5A and 5B show the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head of selected countries and their infant mortality rates.

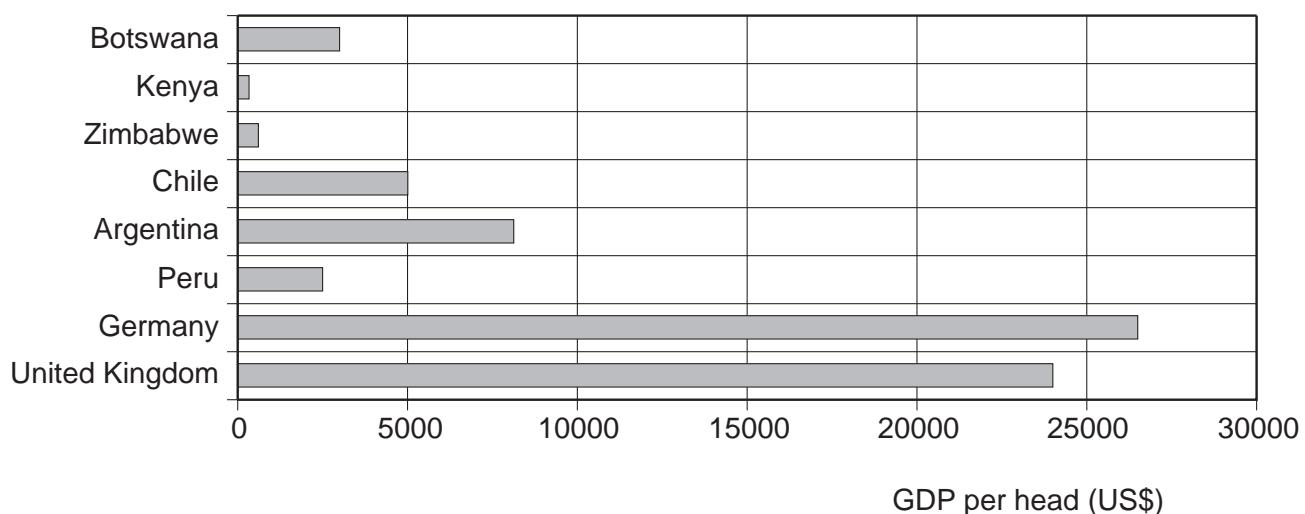


Fig. 5A

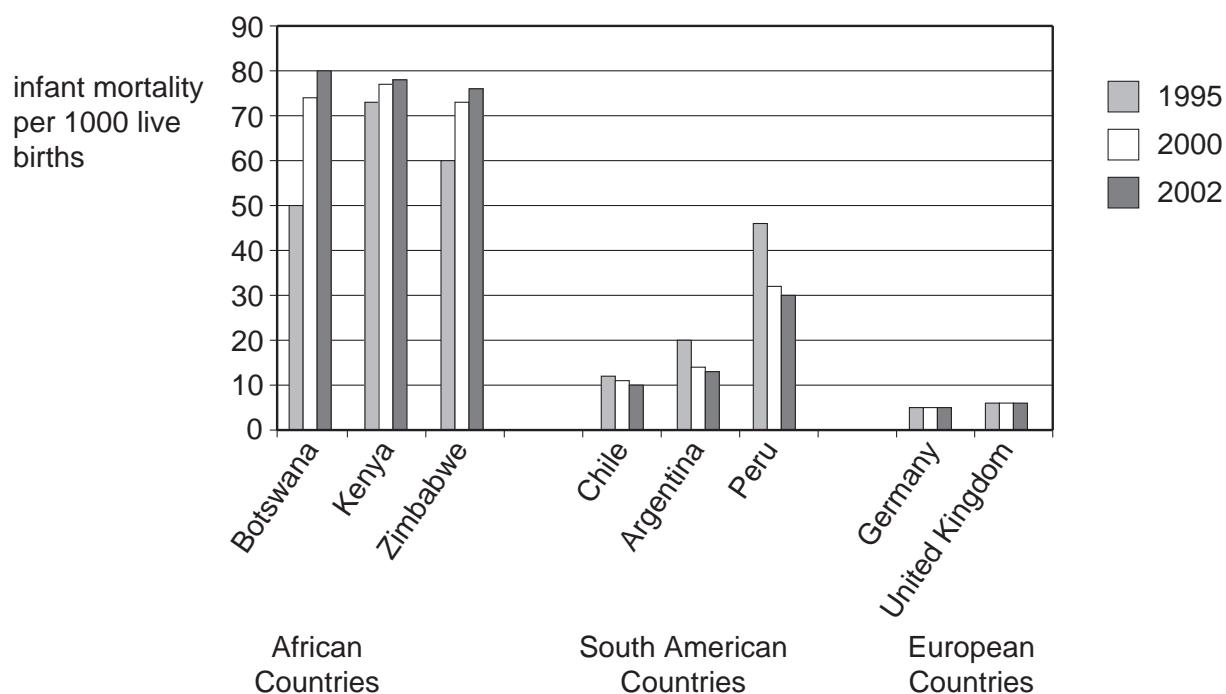


Fig. 5B

- (i) In which continent are the two countries with the lowest GDP per head? [1]
- (ii) What is the GDP per head of Chile? [1]
- (iii) Name **one** developed country which has a very high GDP per head and a very low infant mortality rate. [1]
- (iv) What is the general relationship between GDP per head and infant mortality rates? [1]
- (v) A Describe the changes in the infant mortality rates of the South American countries between 1995 and 2002. You should refer to countries and their data. [4]
B Suggest **two** reasons for the changes you have described. [2]
- (vi) There are many people in African countries who are suffering from HIV/AIDS. How has this affected the infant mortality rates since 1995? [1]

(b) Study Fig. 6.

Health Care Project in Rural Vietnam

A new Rural Health Project in Vietnam will provide better health care for the poor, especially women, children and ethnic minorities who live in villages. Many villagers have no health care facilities at present. Infant mortality is 50% higher in villages than in towns and many children die from diseases which could be prevented easily.

There is a great deal of poverty in the villages and people living in the rural areas are four times more likely to get sick than people living in towns. Malnutrition affects three times more children in villages than in towns. Sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, are increasing.

The project will have US\$100 million to spend, 69% of this as a loan from the Asian Development Bank. The loan has a low rate of interest of just 1.5% per year.

The project aims to:

- improve or build 99 clinics, 74 district health centres and 13 hospitals
- train 7500 health care workers, mostly women
- improve surgery and emergency services
- promote public awareness in health issues such as HIV/AIDS, hygiene, etc.
- provide laboratories for food and water testing
- improve management and training in the health services

Fig. 6

- (i) How many US\$ is the Asian Development Bank putting into this project? [1]
- (ii) A Which of the health problems of villagers will not be helped by this project? [1]
 - B Name **two other** health problems suffered by people in villages in Vietnam. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why health problems are worse in villages than in towns. [3]
- (iv) Which **two** aims should be most important for the Vietnamese Government? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

- (c) Fig. 7A shows the average number of cigarettes smoked per adult in different regions and Fig. 7B gives some facts about smoking.

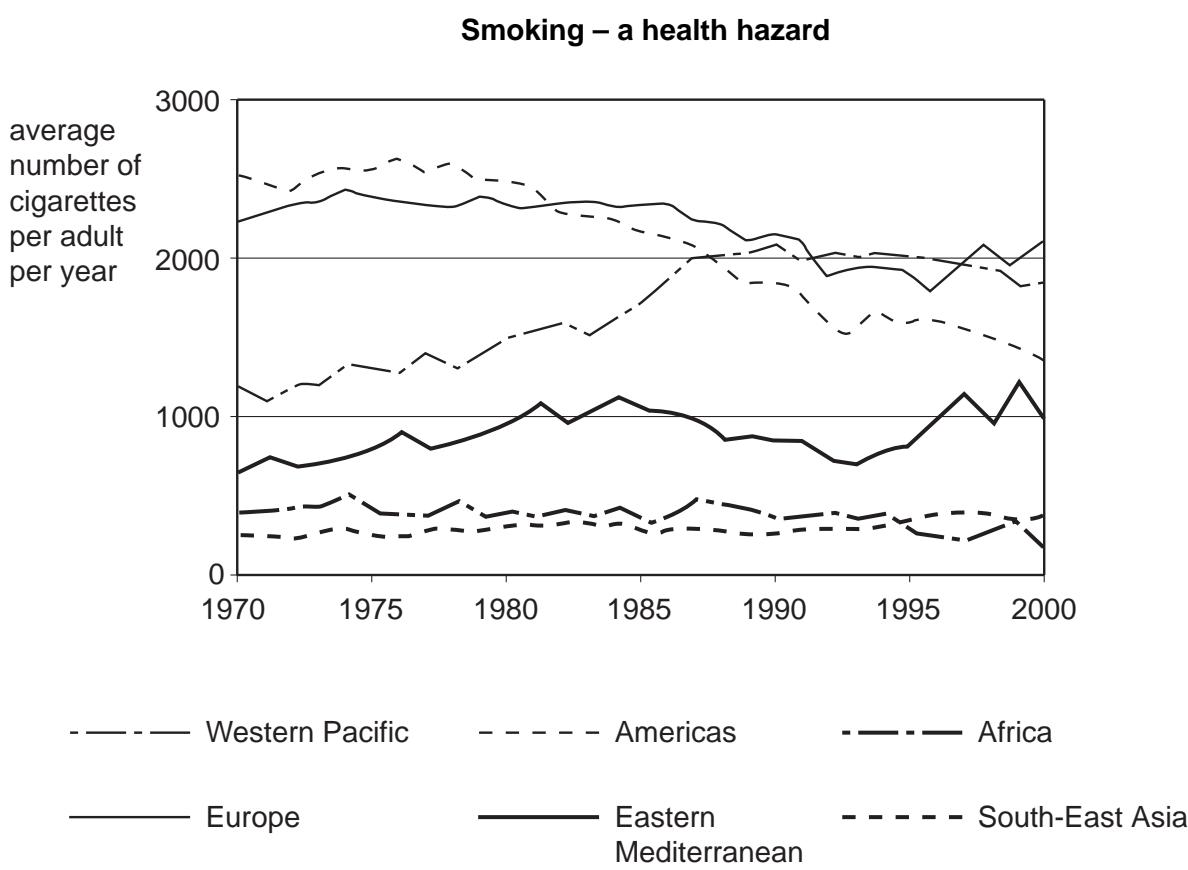


Fig. 7A

Smoking causes:

- 90% of all lung cancers
- 75% of bronchitis
- 25% of heart disease
- 4.2 million early deaths

Fig. 7B

- Why is smoking a *health hazard*? [1]
- Which part of the world has shown the greatest decline in the average consumption of cigarettes per adult? [1]
- Which part of the world showed an average per adult increase of about 700 cigarettes a year between 1970 and the year 2000? [1]
- Explain in your own words why Figs 7A and 7B are good news for African countries. [2]
- Three ways that governments can try to discourage smoking are:
 A raising prices
 B advertising campaigns on the television
 C education in schools.
 Suggest the advantages and disadvantages of **two** of these programmes. [8]

[35 marks]

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Question 2. Fig. 7A © Reprinted by kind permission of the New Internationalist. Copyright New Internationalist www.newint.org

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