

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
PAPER 2

0453/2

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **both** 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

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

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

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.



- 1 Study Fig.1 which shows information about the world's urban population.

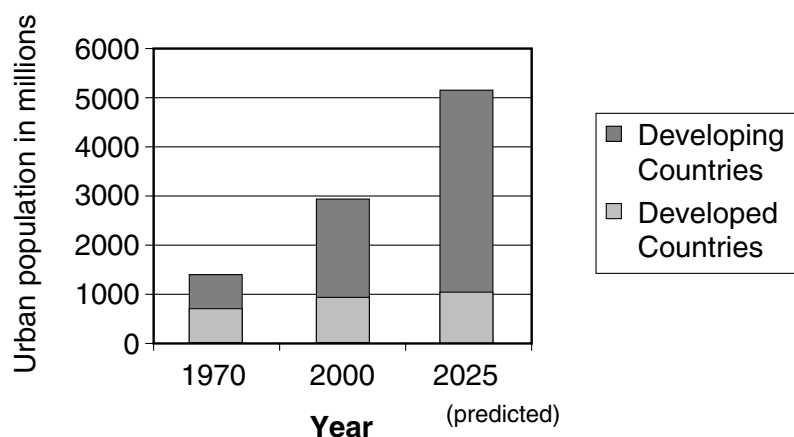


Fig. 1

- (a) (i) By how much did the urban population of the world increase between the year 1970 and 2000? [1]
- (ii) According to Fig. 1 where will most of the urban population of the world be living by the year 2025? [1]
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why the urban population of the developed countries is hardly expected to grow at all. [2]
- (iv) By how many millions is the urban population of the developing countries expected to rise between the years 2000 and 2025? Suggest **two** reasons for this increase. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 2.

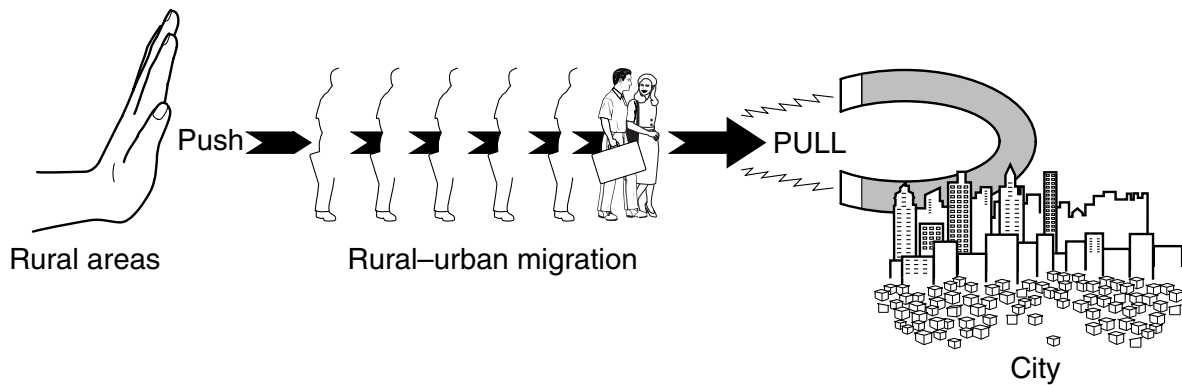


Fig. 2

(i) Define the terms

A push factor,

B pull factor.

[2]

(ii) Describe some of the problems of living in rural areas that sometimes force people to go to the cities. [3]

(iii) What name is given to the areas of the city where these people often go to live? [1]

(iv) In which part of the city are the areas you have named in (iii) usually found? [1]

(v) Why is it difficult for government to improve the housing and living conditions in these areas? [4]

(c) Study Fig. 3.

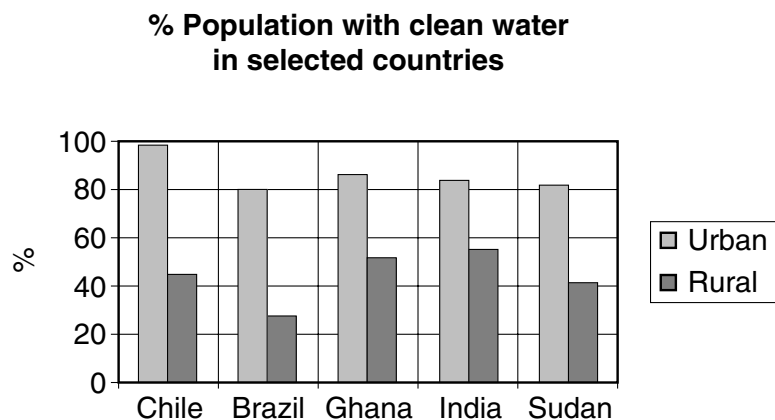


Fig. 3

(i) Which country has the lowest percentage of the population with clean water in both urban and rural areas? [1]

(ii) What does the graph show about the differences in access to clean water between urban and rural areas? [1]

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for these differences. [2]

(iv) Suggest some of the economic and technical difficulties that governments have in bringing clean water to urban populations. [3]

(d) Study Fig. 4 which shows women street sellers in Georgetown, the capital city of Guyana.



Fig. 4

- (i) In which sector of the economy are the women working? [1]
- (ii) Give **three** reasons why many people coming into the city have to work in this sector of the economy. [3]
- (iii) What is the ditch in the bottom of the picture? [1]
- (iv) Explain why this ditch could cause disease problems. [3]
- (v) Describe **another** source of pollution that is shown in the photograph. Why might this lead to health problems for the women in the picture? [2]

[35 marks]

2 Study Fig. 5 which shows the international trade of Country A.

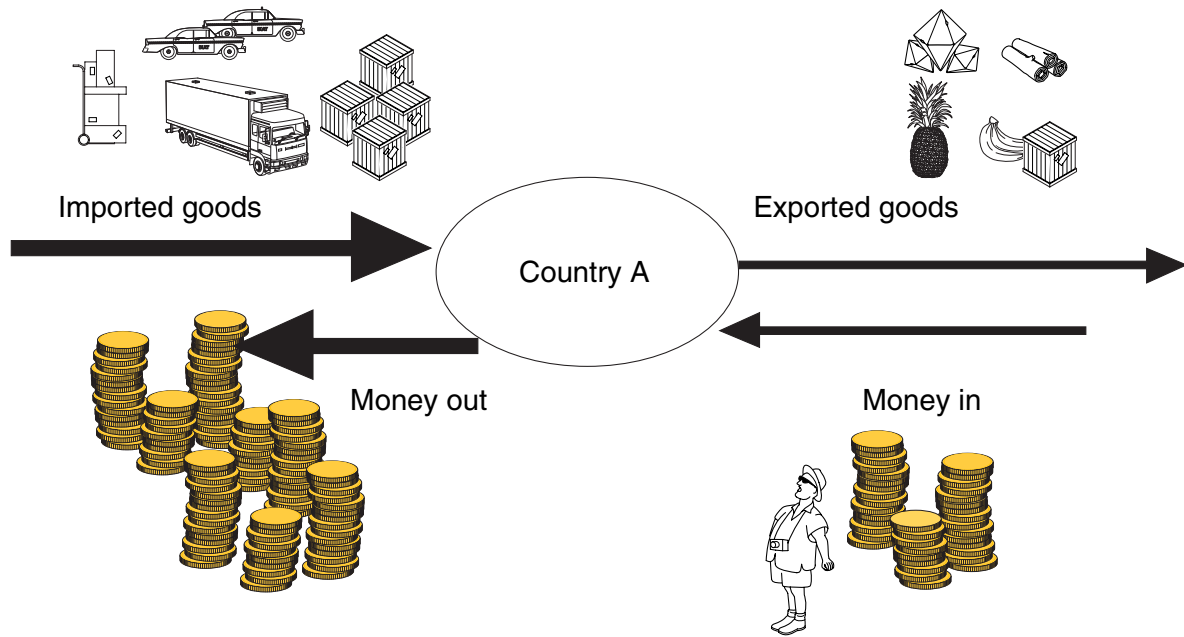


Fig. 5

- (a) (i) The goods that Country A exports are mainly tropical foods and minerals. What is the name given to this type of product? [1]
- (ii) What type of products does Country A import? [1]
- (iii) What kind of balance of trade does Country A have? [1]
- (iv) Give **two** reasons for this balance of trade. [2]
- (v) What name is given to trade in services like tourism? [1]
- (vi) Suggest **three** ways in which Country A might improve its balance of trade. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 6.

Balance of Payments of Country A in the year 2000



Money coming in		Money going out	
	US\$ millions		US\$ millions
Exports	100	Imports	300
Loans	100	Interest & loan repayments	50
Remittance from workers overseas	50	Profits to overseas companies	50
Foreign investment	50		
Total	300		400

Fig. 6

- (i) Explain the difference between balance of trade and balance of payments. [3]
- (ii) Calculate the difference between the money coming in and the money going out of country A in the Year 2000. [1]
- (iii) Suggest **three** difficulties this balance of payments will create in Country A. [3]

(c) Study Fig. 7 which is a world map of NICs.

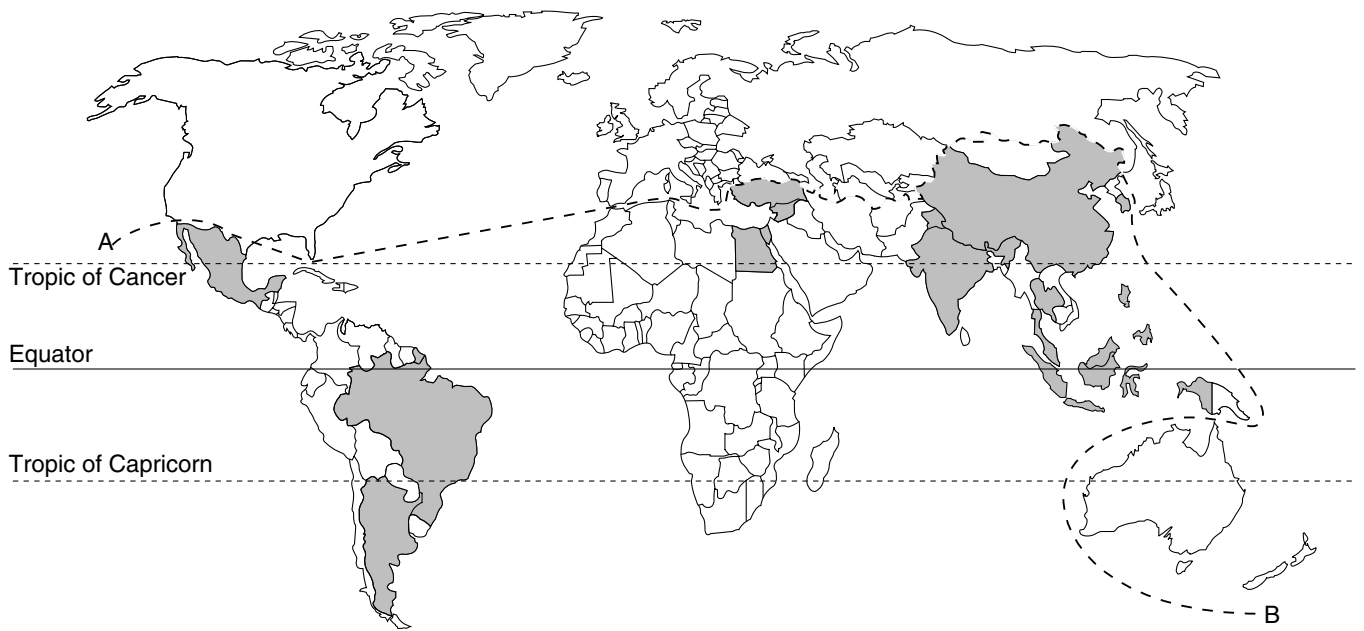


Fig. 7

- (i) What do the letters *NIC* stand for? [1]
- (ii) What does the line A-B on the map represent? [1]
- (iii) In which **two** continents are most of the NICs? [2]

(d) Study Fig. 8 which shows changes in the percentage share of manufactured goods in the exports of South Korea.

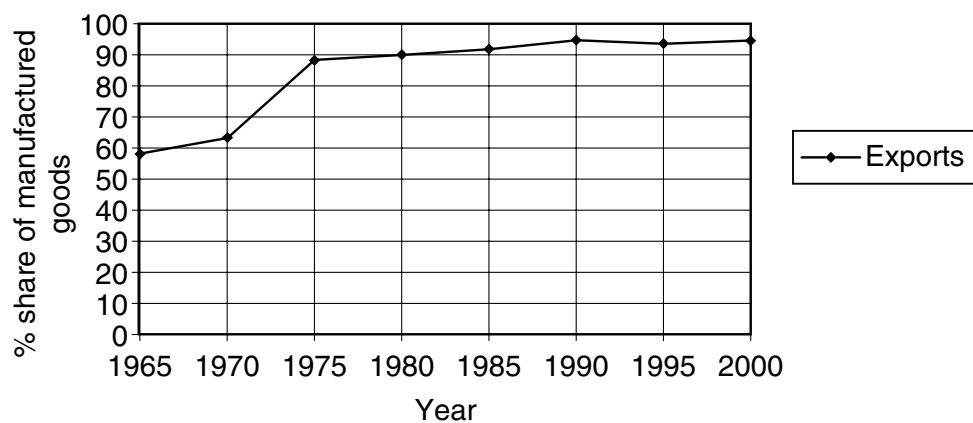


Fig. 8

- (i) Describe, using the data in Fig. 8, the changes in the share of manufactured goods in the exports of South Korea. [3]
- (ii) Describe **three** ways in which the governments of NICs encourage manufacturing production. [3]

(e) Study Fig. 9.

The sales of some MNCs compared with the GDP of selected Countries in 1997
(GDP is the value of output produced within a country)

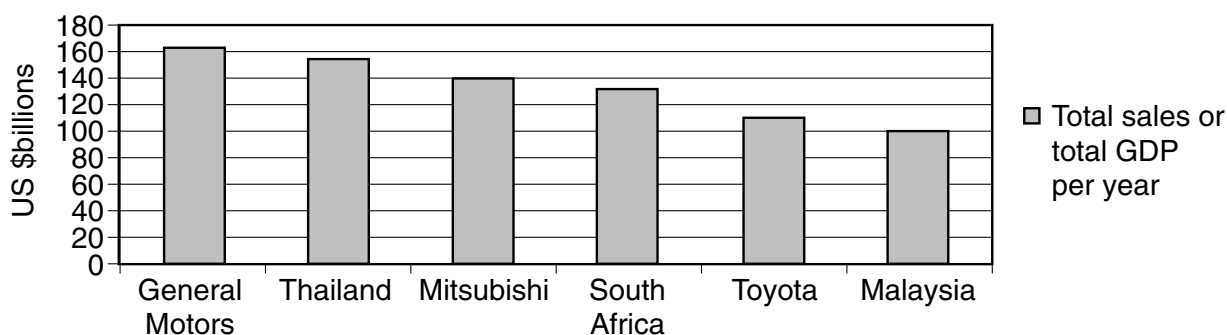


Fig. 9

- (i) What is meant by *MNCs*? [1]
- (ii) Name **one** MNC that operates in your country. [1]
- (iii) What does Fig. 9 show about MNCs and the selected countries? [1]
- (iv) Give **three** reasons why countries often invite a MNC to invest in their export industries. [3]
- (v) Suggest **three** disadvantages of a country depending on MNCs to build up its industries. [3]

[35 marks]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1. Fig. 4. Robert B Potter, Tony Binns, Jennifer a Elliott and David Smith. Photograph by Robert Potter 'Female Hawkers in Georgetown, Guyana'. Geographies of Development. Published by Addison Wesley Longman Ltd. 1999. © Robert Potter.

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