

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

4331/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 75

2020

Additional Material: Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces on the Answer Book.
- Answer each question on a separate page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Answer **all** questions.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

- 1 Study Fig.1, which shows the major sectors contributing to the GDP of Namibia in the first quarter of 2016.

SECTORS	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	2.80
Mining	9.98
Fishing	2.60
Electricity & Water	1.95
Wholesale & Retail trade	12.70
Transport & Communication	5.50
Real Estate & Business	8.03
Education	8.20
Health	3.50
Manufacturing	9.10
Construction	7.20
Hotels & Restaurants	1.60
Financial Intermediation	6.60
Public Administration	11.50

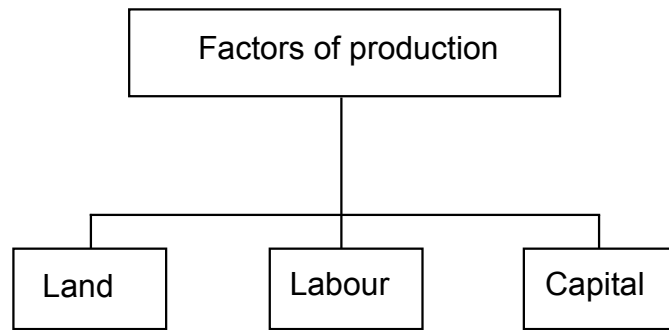
(Namibia Statistics Agency 2016)

Fig. 1

- (a) (i) What does the abbreviation GDP stand for? [1]
- (ii) Identify the sector from the source which contributed most to the GDP of Namibia. [1]
- (iii) Except for GDP, state **two** other ways to measure the economic development of a country. [2]
- (iv) Why is GDP per capita not a good indicator of development? [4]
- (b) Name **two** sectors from the source that measure social development. [2]
- (c) (i) State **one** example of the secondary sector from the source. [1]
- (ii) Suggest how mining contributes to the socio-economic development of Namibia. [4]

[15]

2 Study Fig. 2A, which is about factors of production.



(<http://yoonmyprince.blogspot.com/2012/11/factors-of-production.html>)

Fig. 2A

- (a) (i) Explain what is meant by *production*. [1]
- (ii) Fig. 2A shows that capital is used in production.
State how capital in the form of money is used in manufacturing. [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 2B, which is about a type of technology used in production.



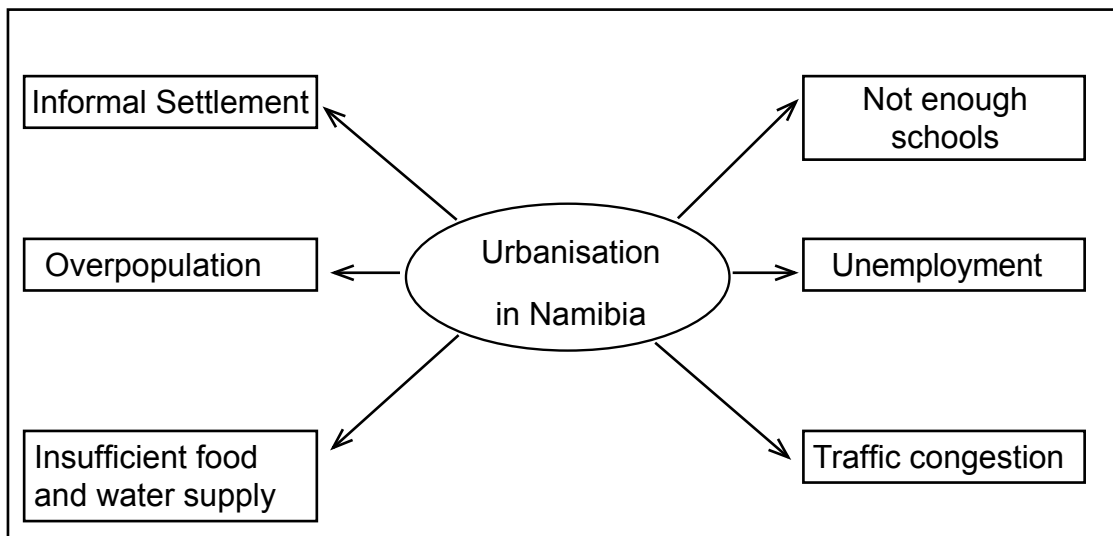
(<https://www.romania-insider.com/romanian-president-car-maker-dacia-might-lose-the-assembly-line-in-pitesti-because-of-lack-of-infrastructure>)

Fig. 2B

- (i) Define the term *technology*. [1]
- (ii) Identify the type of technology shown by Fig. 2B. [1]
- (iii) State **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of the technology in Fig. 2B. [4]
- (c) Countries organise their production in different ways.
- (i) Who owns the resources in **planned** economy? [1]
- (ii) Describe the characteristics of a country with a **mixed** economy. [3]

[15]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3A, which shows problems of urbanisation.



(Namcol 08/2016)

Fig. 3A

- (i) Define *urbanisation*. [1]
- (ii) Explain **three** negative effects caused by overpopulation on the community. [3]
- (iii) Suggest **three** ways how to reduce the rapid growth of urbanisation. [3]
- (iv) Urbanisation increases the development of squatter settlements.
Give **three** reasons why some migrants prefer to settle in these types of settlements. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 3B, which is about land pollution caused by urbanisation.



(jpeg.britannica.com)

Fig. 3B

- (i) Explain **two** health problems caused by land pollution. [2]
- (ii) Describe **three** possible solutions how to reduce this type of pollution. [3]

[15]

- 4 Study Fig. 4, which shows commercial farming in Lesotho for various years.

Crops in 1 000 tonnes	1987	1988	1989
Maize	95	146	72
Sorghum	31	55	28
Wheat	19	21	19
Beans	0	7	7

(New Africa Year Bank 1994)

Fig. 4

- (a) (i) Define *commercial farming*. [1]
- (ii) In Fig. 4, which type of commercial farming is practised in Lesotho? [1]
- (iii) Name the other **three** types of commercial farming. [3]
- (b) (i) In Fig. 4, which single crop is produced in small quantities? [1]
- (ii) By how much did the maize production fall between 1988 and 1989? [1]
- (c) (i) Give **three** ways in which commercial farming differs from subsistence farming. [3]
- (ii) State **two** environmental problems caused by commercial farming. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **three** ways how the government can encourage farmers to increase agricultural production. [3]
- [15]

5 Study Fig. 5, which shows the different levels of administration in Namibia.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT Government: president, prime minister, other ministries Parliament: - National Assembly - National Council		
REGIONAL GOVERNMENT 14 Regions - Regional Council - Governor		
MUNICIPALITY Municipal Council	TOWN Town Council	VILLAGE Village Council

(Namcol 2016)

Fig. 5

- (a) (i) Give another name for parliament. [1]
- (ii) Name the other **two** branches of central government in Namibia. [2]
- (iii) Describe the roles of the regional councillors. [2]
- (iv) Explain the roles played by local authorities in decentralisation. [3]
- (b) (i) Give **two** reasons why it is difficult for women to be elected to parliament. [2]
- (ii) Explain why it is important that women are in decision making positions. [5]

[15]

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