

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

6136/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 80

2022

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.

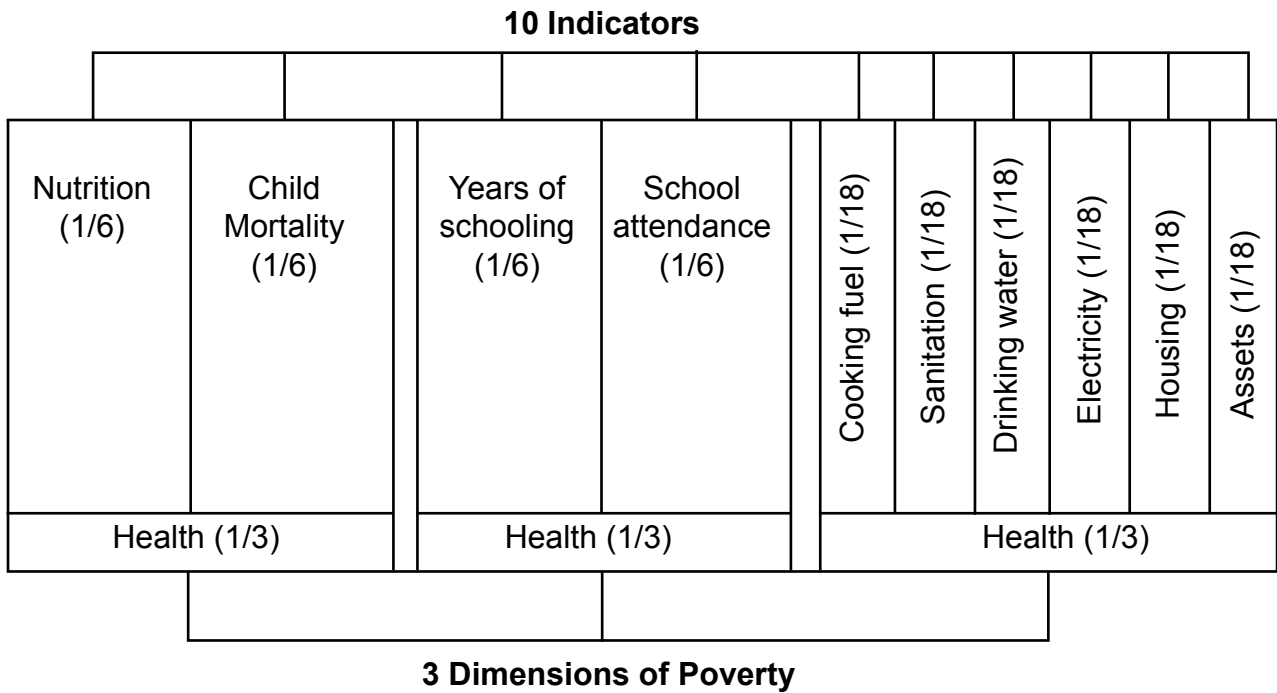
This document consists of **8** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 Study Fig. 1A, which is the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

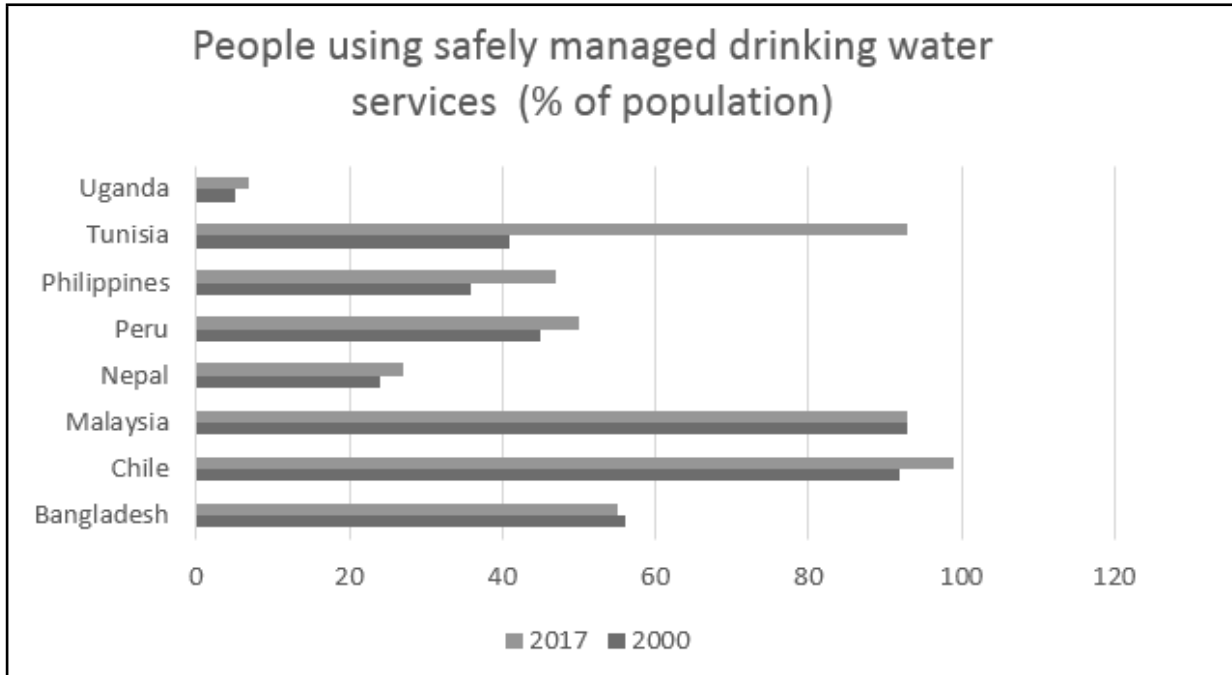


(OPHI (2018). *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2018: The Most Detailed Picture to Date of the World's Poorest People.*)

Fig. 1A

- (a) (i) Using Fig. 1A, name the Dimensions of Poverty labelled **A** and **C**. [2]
- (ii) What is meant by *Multidimensional Poverty Index*? [1]
- (iii) State **two** indicators which are used to measure the economic development of a country. [2]
- (iv) Describe how children regularly attending school reduces poverty. [5]

- (b) Study Fig. 1B, which shows people using safely managed drinking water services (% of population).



People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population) | Data (worldbank.org)

Fig. 1B

- (i) Name the country that experienced the largest increase in the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water between 2000 and 2017. [1]
- (ii) What is the overall trend in the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water between 2000 and 2017? [1]
- (iii) The Human Development Index (HDI) is an index that measures key dimensions of human development.
State the **three** key dimensions that are combined to calculate the HDI of a country. [3]
- (iv) Suggest **two** ways that increased access to a supply of clean water can increase the level of industrial development in Namibia. [2]
- (v) Suggest **three** advantages of privatising state owned enterprises in Namibia. [3]

[20]

2 Study Fig. 2A, which shows Gender Based Violence.



(<https://www.google.com/search?q=gender+based+violence>)

Fig. 2A

- (a) (i) Using Fig. 2A, identify **two** types of Gender Based Violence common in Namibia. [2]
- (ii) Suggest any **three** contributing factors to Gender Based Violence. [3]
- (iii) Describe how Gender Based Violence can be ended. [5]

(b) Study Fig. 2B, which is an extract about baby dumping.

Infanticide and baby dumping are crimes, but are also cries for help. New young mothers may feel overwhelmed by the idea of parenthood and have difficulty coping with the physical and emotional changes they are experiencing. They may be suffering from post-partum depression, caused by the hormonal changes associated with giving birth. They may fear that they will be unable to continue their studies.

Poverty is often a factor. Some pregnancies occur when young girls are pressured into sex by older men whom they turn to for financial security, while others are forced by poverty into prostitution. Some women fear that they will be unable to provide for the child when there is no financial support from the father and they may feel that there is no one they can turn to for help.

Unwanted pregnancies are often the result of unwanted sex, the baby may have been conceived by rape or incest. This can make the mother feel ashamed and want to hide the birth, especially if the baby is born outside marriage. The prevalence of violence against women in Namibia means that women are not always free to choose whether or not to engage in sex or to use contraceptives.

Baby dumping is also caused by lack of knowledge about family planning or lack of confidential access to means of contraception. The strict laws on access to abortion also contribute to unwanted pregnancies.

The offences in the Child Care and Protection Act are gender-neutral. Even though only mothers are usually punished for baby dumping, the law provides for punishment for both parents if they have failed in their duties to care for and provide for a child. Police statistics indicated that 20 infants were dumped by their mothers between January and June 2019.

(Guide to Namibia's Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015)

Fig. 2B

- (i) What is meant by *baby dumping*? [1]
- (ii) How many babies were dumped between January and June 2019? [1]
- (iii) Using Fig. 2B only, identify **three** reasons why mothers abandon their babies. [3]
- (iv) Legal abortion is a possible solution to baby dumping.
Suggest **two** reasons why people are against abortion. [2]
- (v) Suggest **three** negative effects of baby dumping in Namibia. [3]

[20]

3 Study Fig. 3, which shows a type of business in the informal sector in Namibia.



(<https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+sectors+in+namibia>)

Fig. 3

- (a) (i) Identify the business that the people are doing in Fig. 3. [1]
 (ii) What source of energy are the people using? [1]
 (iii) Using Fig. 3 and your own knowledge, suggest the services that are absent in this type of business. [3]
 (iv) Suggest **three** reasons why people prefer to do business in informal sectors. [3]
 (v) Describe the problems that people can experience by doing business in the informal sector in Namibia. Fully develop your answer. [5]
- (b) Informal sectors can contribute to land pollution.
 (i) Suggest **two** negative effects of land pollution caused by the informal sector. [2]
 (ii) Explain what the government can do to improve the conditions in the informal sectors. [5]

[20]

4 Study Fig. 4 A, which shows Grassroots development in rural areas.



(grassroot+development+in+rural+development)

Fig. 4A

- (a) (i) What is meant by *Grassroots development*? [1]
- (ii) What are the people doing in Fig. 4A? [1]
- (iii) Using Fig. 4A and your own knowledge, suggest **two** reasons why these farmers will experience problems in marketing their products. [2]
- (iv) State **four** advantages of implementing Grassroots projects for the people of Namibia. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 4B, which shows Green Revolution method of farming.



(<https://www.google.com/search?q=green+revolution+in+rural+development>)

Fig.4 B

- (i) What is meant by *Green Revolution*? [1]
- (ii) Using Fig. 4B only, identify **three** features of the type of farming illustrated. [3]
- (iii) Give **one** reason why unemployment might increase where farmers use the Green Revolution method of farming. [1]
- (iv) Suggest **three** environmental problems that might result from using the Green Revolution method of farming. [3]
- (v) Describe the economic difficulties farmers may face when they use the Green Revolution. [4]

[20]

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