

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

4331/2

PAPER 2

2 hours

Marks 60

2018

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.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer each question on a separate page.

- 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.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 Study Fig. 1, about trade between Bangladesh and USA (2008-2013).



([www.thedailystar.net/business/Bangladesh-to-demand-gsp-in-ticfa-talks.](http://www.thedailystar.net/business/Bangladesh-to-demand-gsp-in-ticfa-talks))

Fig. 1

- (a) (i) Define what is meant by *balance of payments*. [1]
- (ii) Give **three** reasons why countries trade with one another. [3]
- (iii) What was Bangladesh's value of imports from the USA in 2013? [1]
- (iv) What was the value of Bangladesh's exports to the USA in 2008? [1]
- (v) Calculate the value of Bangladesh's balance of trade with the USA for 2013. [1]
- (vi) Do you think Bangladesh has a trade deficit or a surplus with the USA? Explain your answer. [2]

(b) Study Fig. 2, a photograph which shows one of Namibia's export products.

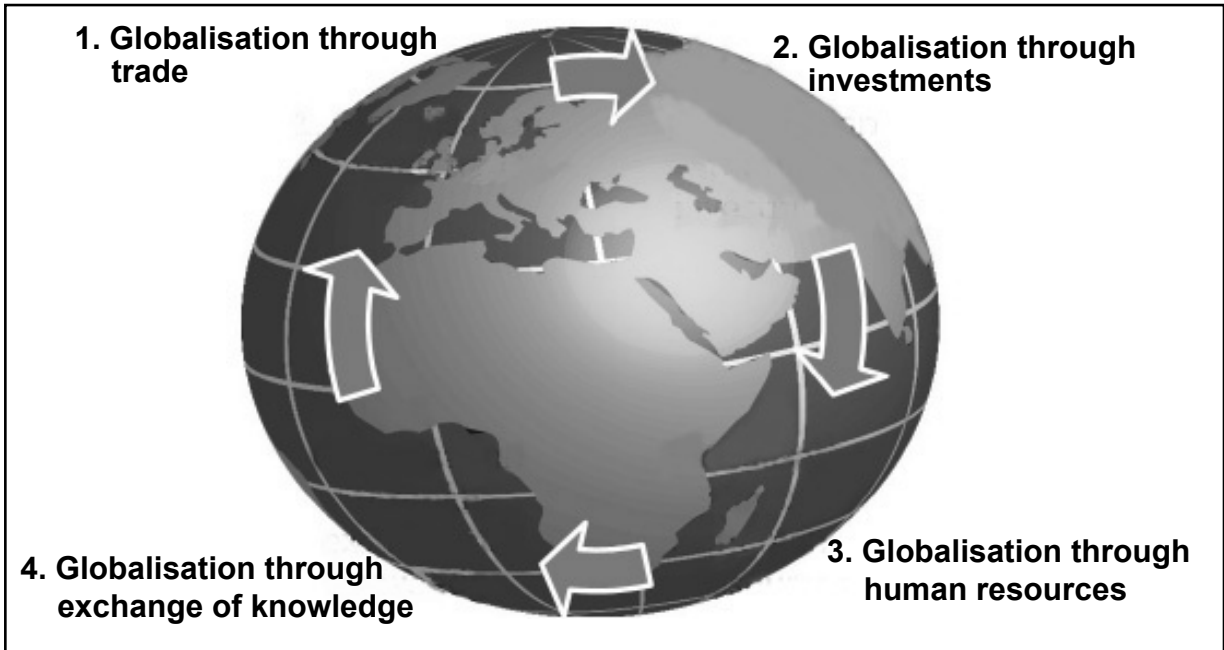


(*Namibian*, 14 October 2016)

Fig. 2

- (i) What type of product forms Namibia's main export? [1]
- (ii) Describe the effect that the dependency on the type of products mentioned in (b) (i) can have on Namibia's economy. [4]

(c) Study Fig. 3, about globalisation.



(globalisation.pen.10.)

Fig. 3

- (i) What is meant by *globalisation*? [1]
- (ii) State the benefits and disadvantages of globalisation. [5]
- (iii) Suggest **two** strategies, **not** shown in Fig.3, that developing countries can use to participate effectively in the global community. [2]

(d) Study Fig. 4, an article about food aid in Somalia.

Food aid needed in Somalia - UN

MOGADISHU - Over 350 000 people in Somalia's war ravaged capital are in acute need of food aid as government and charities struggle to cope, UN warned, with other cities also in crisis.

"The food security situation has worsened as early warnings highlight drought conditions in parts of Somalia," a report from the UN office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs said.

"Aid organisations have been unable to meet the needs of over 350 000 displaced people in Mogadishu," it added, warning of "alarming malnutrition rates" in the capital.

The warning comes three years after more than 250 000 people, half of them children, died in the devastating 2011 famine.

Earlier this month the UN warned Somalia was sliding back into a hunger crisis, with parts of Mogadishu facing emergency levels just short of famine. The government has said the hunger situation is similar to the situation in 2011. UN assessments also show "above emergency levels of malnutrition" in seven towns, including Garowe, Galkayo and Kismayo, with the "highest deterioration" reported in Mogadishu.

(The Namibian, 28 July 2014.)

Fig. 4

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) What is meant by <i>international aid</i> ? | [1] |
| (ii) What does the abbreviation <i>UN</i> stand for? | [1] |
| (iii) Name any other two international organisations that also give aid to countries in need. | [2] |
| (iv) Which type of country is most likely to receive international aid? | [1] |
| (v) What type of aid is given to Somalia? | [1] |
| (vi) Define <i>tied aid</i> and give an example. | [2] |

[30]

2 Study Fig. 5, a photograph of a traditional society.



(www.3benefits.com 13-benefits-of-farming-in-australia.)

Fig. 5

- (a) (i) Identify the type of traditional society shown in Fig 5. [1]
- (ii) State **two** other types of traditional societies. [2]
- (iii) Suggest the type of tools used in each of the traditional societies mentioned in (a) (ii). [2]
- (iv) Describe a type of work women do in traditional societies. [1]

(b) Study Fig. 6, a photograph which shows a farm.



(www.3benefits of com 13-benefits-of-farming-in-australia.)

Fig. 6

- (i) State the type of technology used in the photograph. [1]
- (ii) The farm shown in Fig 6, is a commercial farm.
Suggest **four** ways in which subsistence farms (peasant farms) are likely to differ from the farm shown in Fig.6. [4]

(c) Study Fig. 7, an extract about aquaculture in Zambezi.

Aquaculture strengthening food security in Zambezi
by George Sanzila

Aquaculture is one of the activities initiated by the government of Namibia to enhance food security, alleviate poverty and improve the livelihood of the rural people in Namibia. Namibia has identified aquaculture as a priority. 50 percent of the rural population live in the northern regions and make a living from inland fish resources. Fresh water fish consumption in the Zambezi region ranks higher than that of other food types like beef, game and poultry. Kalimbeza fish farm, perhaps the most vibrant and active fish farm in the Zambezi region, has 14 fresh water ponds and abundant fish species mostly tilapia.

Among the 14 ponds, four of them are for brood stock. Four others are a nursery and six are production ponds.

(www.gov.na.)

Fig. 7

- (i) With reference to Fig.7, identify **three** reasons why the government want to develop rural areas. [3]
- (ii) State **three** ways in which the farm could be financed. [3]
- (iii) Suggest **three** other small projects which can help people to earn a living in rural areas. [3]
- (iv) Suggest reasons why some rural development schemes do not succeed. [3]

(d) Study Fig. 8, a photograph of a tourist with local people.



([http://spurwingtourism.com/wp-content/gallery/botswana-namibia/namibia-spurwing.](http://spurwingtourism.com/wp-content/gallery/botswana-namibia/namibia-spurwing))

Fig. 8

- (i) What is meant by a *tourist*? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **three** benefits of tourism to the local people. [3]
- (iii) Explain the negative impact of tourism on the environment. [3]

[30]

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