

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

4331/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 75

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.

ORDINARY LEVEL

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



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 Study Fig. 1, which shows social and economic indicators of development.

	Country A	Country B	Country C
GNP per head in US\$	1 000	14 000	70 646
Birth rate per thousand	30	18	26
Death rate per thousand	12	8	8
Infant mortality rate per thousand	57	9	31
Life expectancy at birth	64	74	68
Percentage of children in secondary schools	30	100	61
Index of energy consumption per head	234	4 200	121

(2005, NSSC Development Studies, Module 1, Namcol, p. 36.)

Fig. 1

- (a) (i) What is meant by *life expectancy at birth*? [1]
- (ii) Identify the country with the highest life expectancy. [1]
- (iii) Which country is least developed? Use figures from the table to support your answer. [4]
- (b) Explain why the percentage of people employed in agriculture is lower in developed countries than in developing countries. [3]
- (c) (i) State **three** ways in which developing countries are dependent on developed countries. [3]
- (ii) Name the theory described in (c) (i). [1]
- (d) (i) State an aspect of development which is **not** measured by an indicator in Fig.1. [1]
- (ii) State **one** indicator used to measure the aspect of development mentioned in (d) (i). [1]

[15]

2 Study Fig. 2, a photograph showing women in a traditional society.



(New Era 16 July, 2014 p.16.)

Fig. 2

- (a) (i) Identify the job the women are doing in Fig.2. [1]
 (ii) State **three** roles women play in traditional society. [3]
 (b) Describe **three** effects of colonialism on women in traditional societies. [3]
 (c) (i) Explain how culture has lowered the position of women in a traditional society. [2]
 (ii) Describe **three** ways to improve the position of women in a traditional society. [3]
 (d) Describe the aims of women's organisations in Namibia. [3]

[15]

3 Study Fig. 3A, an extract about a preventable childhood disease.

Measles outbreak in Khomas



FIFTEEN cases of measles have been confirmed in the Khomas region since May this year, and 93 suspected cases have been reported.

Although no deaths have been reported, the Ministry of Health and Social Services says it will conduct a vaccination campaign targeting all children aged six months to five years from 21 to 25 July 2014.

The ministry's media liaison officer, Petra Ipinge, said the aim of the campaign is to protect the most vulnerable group (children under five years) from contracting the disease.

"All children from six to 59 months should be vaccinated because their immune systems are not strong enough," Ipinge said.

She said children who miss the vaccination will remain at risk of contracting measles and may suffer severe complications once infected.

"If the child is not vaccinated, we are not saying they will die, but the child will be at risk of getting the disease and severe complications may follow, including eye infections that lead to blindness, ear infections that may lead to deafness, brain infections or

severe respiratory infections that may lead to death," Ipinge said. She said the last outbreak in Khomas was in 2009. "Health passports will be required as nurses will screen them for routine immunisations as well. Parents/caretakers are urged to bring children's health passports along," she advised.

(An extract from the Namibian, 11 July 2014, p.5.)

Fig. 3A

- (a) (i) Identify a preventable childhood disease mentioned in Fig.3A. [1]
- (ii) In which region was the outbreak of the disease mentioned in Fig.3A? [1]
- (iii) Name **two** other preventable childhood diseases **not** mentioned in Fig.3A. [2]
- (iv) Identify from Fig.3A the method used to prevent childhood diseases. [1]
- (v) Suggest **three** factors which can affect the health of a population. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 3B about Primary Health Care.

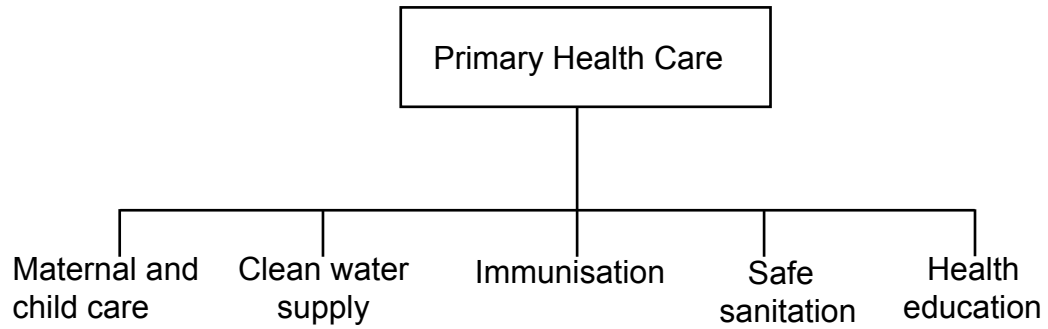


Fig. 3B

- (i) What is meant by *Primary Health Care*? [1]
- (ii) Explain why the use of clean water is important. [3]
- (iii) Explain why health education programmes play an important role in primary health care. [3]

[15]

4 Study Fig. 4, a photograph of an informal settlement.



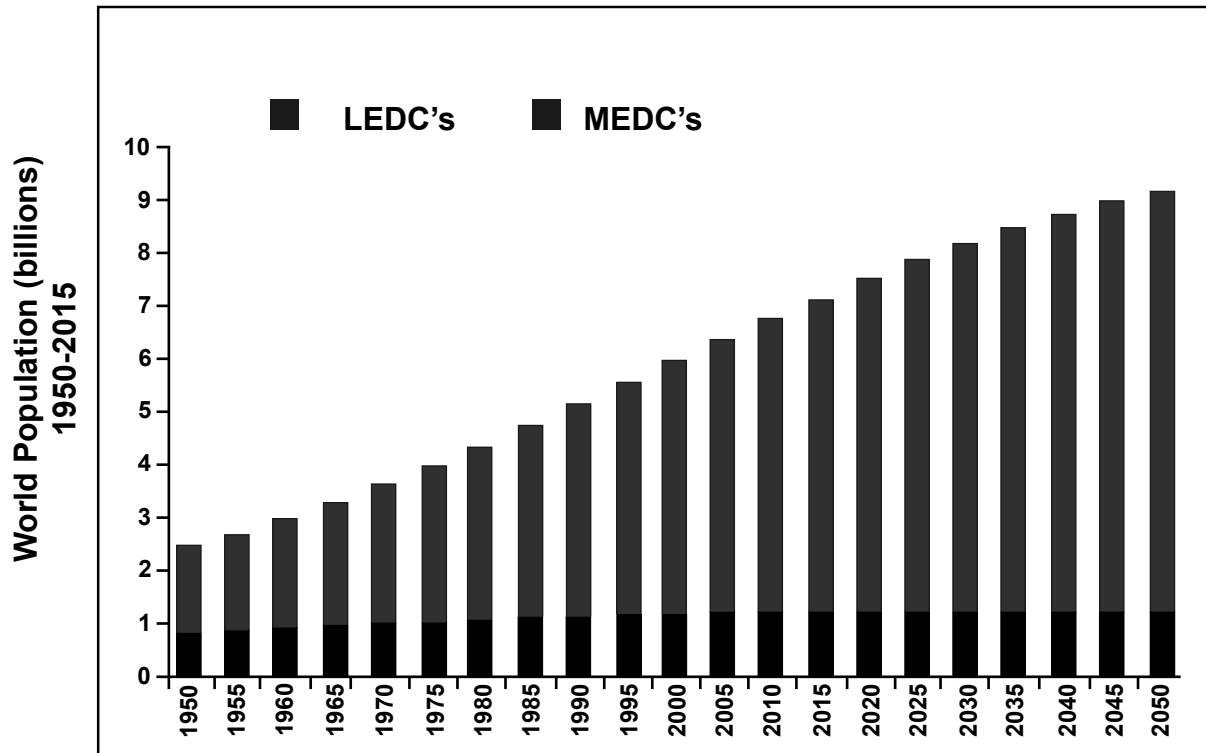
(Republikein, 15 August, 2014, p.8.)

Fig. 4

- (a) (i) Give another name for an *informal settlement*. [1]
 (ii) Identify the building materials used in Fig.4. [3]
- (b) State **two** services which are unlikely to be found in informal settlements. [2]
- (c) (i) Most informal settlements are found on the outskirts of towns and cities. State **two** other places where informal settlements can be located. [2]
 (ii) Suggest **four** reasons why many people live in informal settlements. [4]
- (d) Describe **three** problems experienced by the people left in rural areas when young people migrate to towns and cities. [3]

[15]

5 Study Fig. 5, a graph showing world population.



(<http://www.undp.org/popin/wdtrends/pop/popcht1.htm>.)

Fig. 5

- (a) (i) What is meant by *population growth rate*? [1]
- (ii) By how many billions did the LEDCs population grow between 1990 and 2020? [1]
- (iii) With reference to Fig.5, describe the changes in the population growth in LEDCs and MEDCs. [2]

(b) Study Fig. 6 and answer the questions that follow.

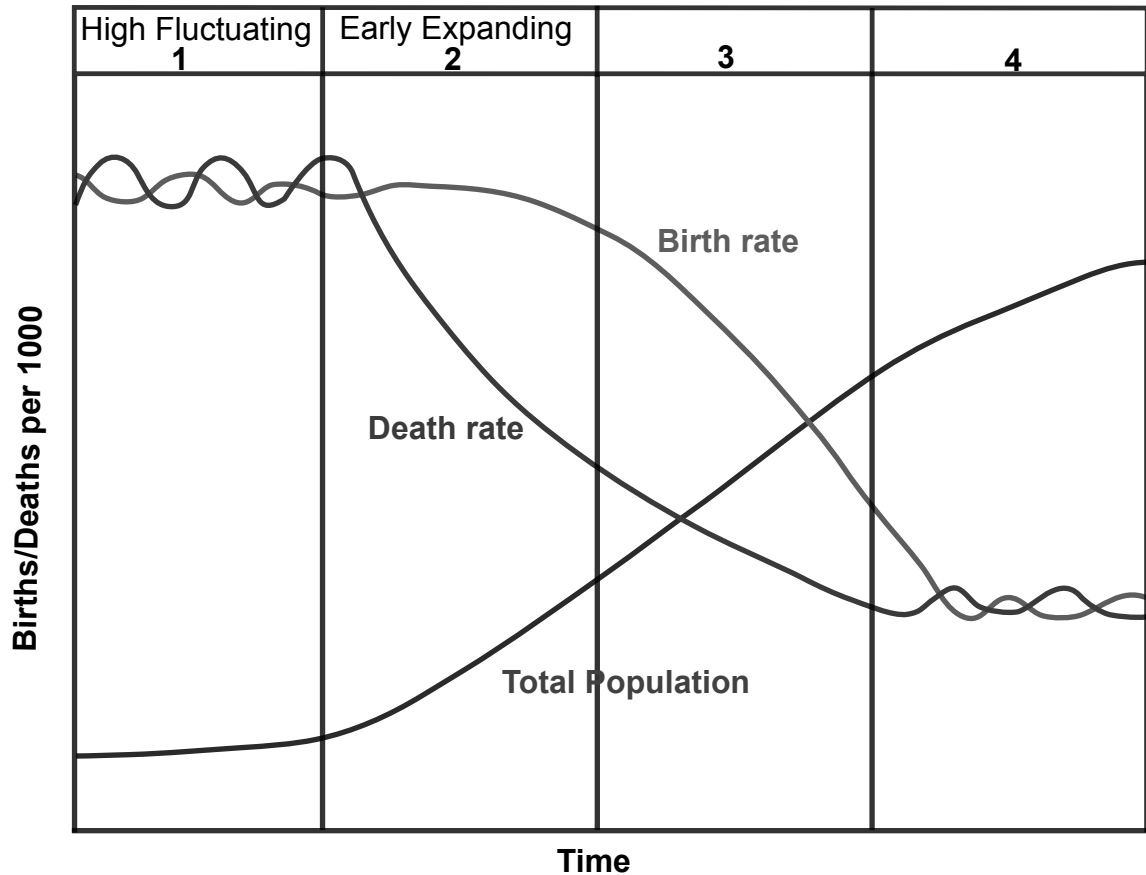


Fig. 6

- (i) Name the population model shown in Fig. 6. [1]
- (ii) Describe what Fig. 6 shows about total population. [3]
- (iii) Give the names of stages 3 and 4 shown in the population model. [2]
- (iv) Describe what is happening to the birth rate in stage 3 as shown on Fig.6. [1]
- (v) Explain the reasons for the changes in the birth rate in stage 3 which are shown on Fig.6. [4]

[15]