



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/02

Paper 2

October/November 2011

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Ruler

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions.

You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

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

The Insert contains Figs 1, 2 and 3 for Question 1 and Figs 4A and 4B for Question 2.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **14** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1 (Insert), which shows the percentage of the population living on less than US\$1 per day.

- (i) Using Fig. 1, put the following countries in rank order according to the percentage of the population living on less than US\$1 per day. You should list the countries from highest to lowest.

Australia

Brazil

India

South Africa.

Highest percentage

Lowest percentage

[1]

- (ii) Describe the distribution of countries where over 40% of the population live on less than US\$1 per day.

.....

 [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 2 (Insert), which shows indicators of poverty and development.

- (i) What is meant by the following terms:

life expectancy;

.....

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per person;

.....

adult literacy?

..... [3]

- (ii) Identify **one** indicator from Fig. 2 which is difficult or impossible to measure. Give reasons for your choice.

Indicator chosen.....

Reasons for choice.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (c) Study Fig. 3 (Insert), which shows the percentage increase in GDP per person in Kenya between 1998 and 2007.

Describe the trends in GDP per person in Kenya between 1998 and 2007. Refer to years and figures in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[5]

- (d) A student wants to research the answer to the following question:

Is Kenya a low, middle or high income country?

For
Examiner's
Use

Explain how the student could use a variety of indicators, such as those in Figs 1 and 2, to carry out this task.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

[Total: 21 marks]

- 2 (a) Study Figs 4A and 4B (Insert), about the Makueni District of Kenya, where a research investigation was carried out.

- (i) Describe the location of the Makueni District.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

- (ii) Identify **two** differences between the Wote and Kibwezi areas.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

- (iii) Name a study village which is:

- in Wote;
-
- more than three hours' walking distance from a market;
-
- in a dry, lowland area
-

[3]

- (b) Study Fig. 5, which is about the research investigation.

The aim of the research investigation was to find out about farming households in the four villages. The researcher wanted to find out about the characteristics of the households and how they were attempting to improve their farms to earn more income.

After carrying out a pilot study the researcher visited each village for two days. On the first day group discussions were conducted with all villagers who were interested. Then the researcher took a random sample of twelve farming households in each village. People from these households were interviewed the next day, when farm observations were also carried out.

Fig. 5

- (i) Explain why researchers carry out pilot studies before carrying out interviews.

.....
..... [1]

- (ii) The researchers took a 'random sample of twelve farming households in each village'. Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of random sampling.

Advantage

.....
.....
Disadvantage

[2]

- (iii) Name and describe **two** other methods which could have been used to choose the sample of twelve houses in each village.

Method 1

.....
.....
.....
.....

Method 2

.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

- (iv) Identify **two** methods of data collection used in this research investigation. For each method suggest why it was used.

Method 1

Why it was used

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Method 2

Why it was used

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[6]

- (v) Explain the practical difficulties which the researcher may have experienced when collecting the data for this research investigation.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[5]

(c) Study Figs 6A and 6B, which show information collected about the farms in the study villages.

Average farm size and amount of arable land

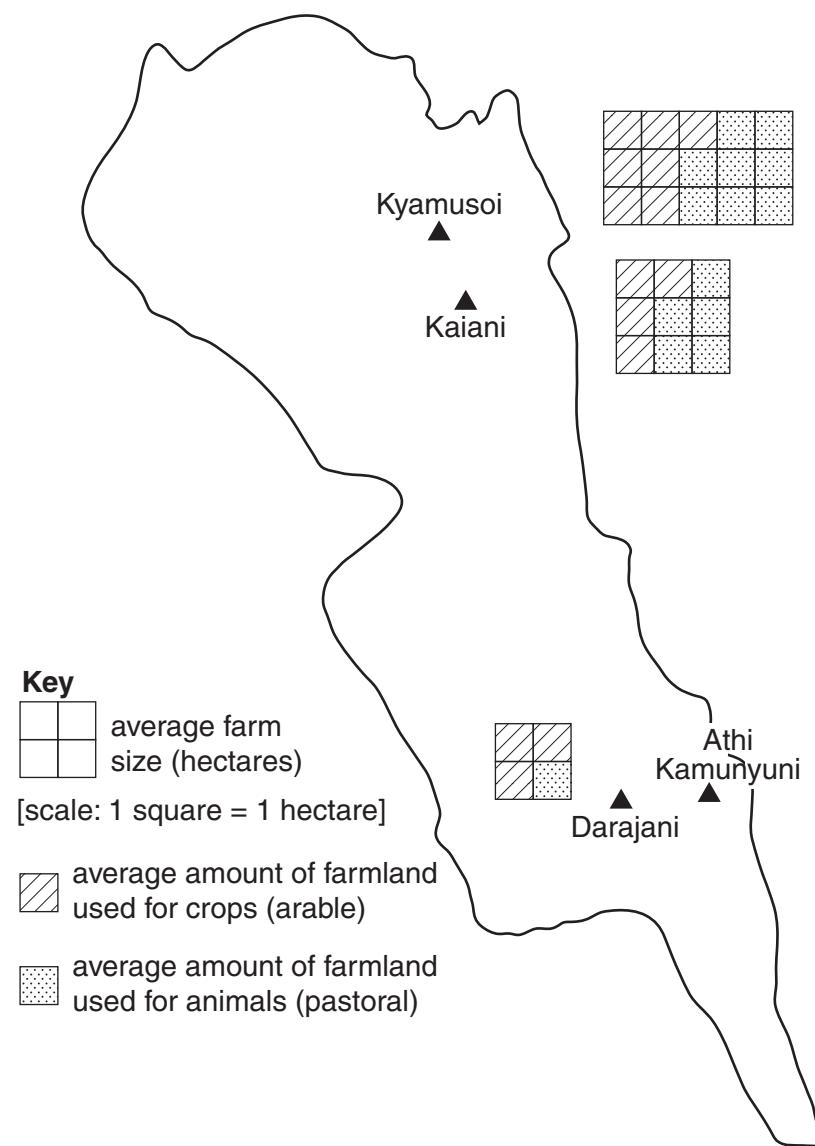


Fig. 6A

Ownership of cattle and goats

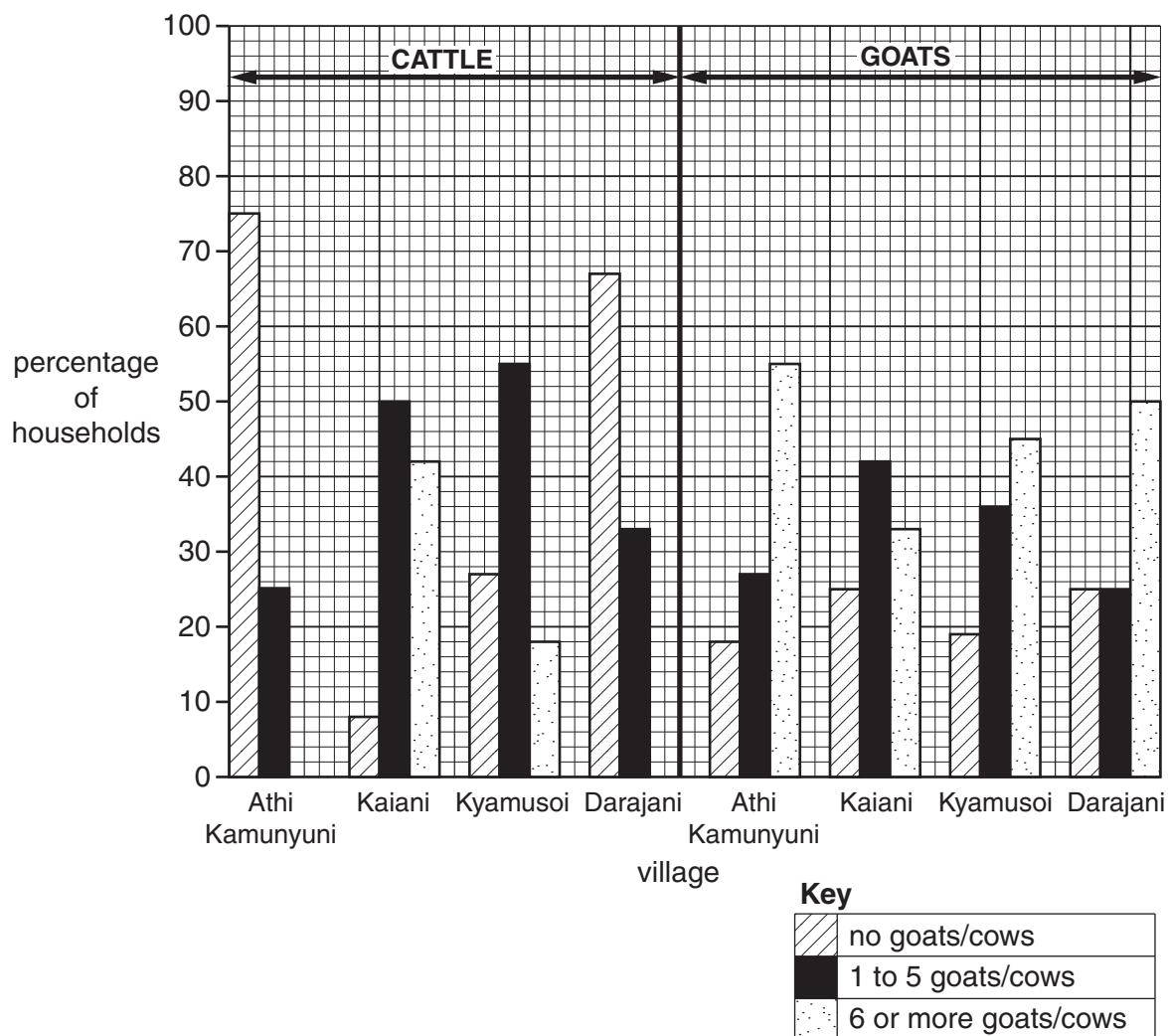


Fig. 6B

- (i) Complete **Fig. 6A** by plotting the following information for Athi Kamunyuni on the map:

average farm size	10 hectares
average amount of farmland used for crops	2 hectares
average amount of farmland used for animals	8 hectares [2]

- (ii) Compare the average farm size and amount of land used for crops in Kyamusoi and Darajani. (Refer to the map on page 8). Use statistics in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

- (iii) Compare the amount of livestock kept on farms in Kaiani and Athi Kamunyuni. (Refer to the graph on page 9). Use statistics in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

BLANK PAGE

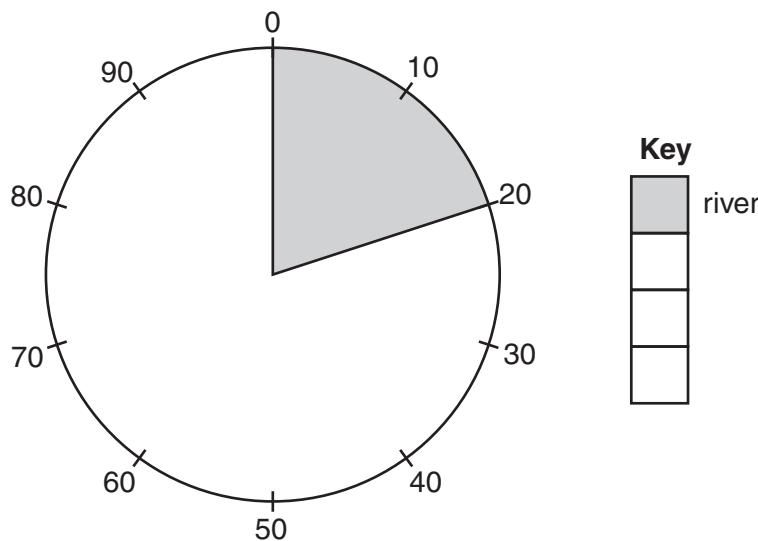
QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON PAGE 12

- (d) Study Fig. 7, which shows information the researcher obtained about the percentage of households in each of the four villages using different sources of water.

Village	River	Borehole	Dam	Tanks on roof
Kyamusoi	20	23	35	22
Kaiani	0	0	62	38
Darajani	11	0	22	67
Athi Kamunyuni	76	0	0	24

Fig. 7

- (i) Complete the pie chart using data from Fig. 7 to show the sources of water used in Kyamusoi.



[2]

- (ii) Explain why a pie chart is a suitable method to present this data.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (iii) Identify and suggest reasons for the differences in the percentage of households using different sources of water in these villages.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[6]

- (e) Study Fig. 8, which shows some of the ways in which farmers invested money in the four villages.

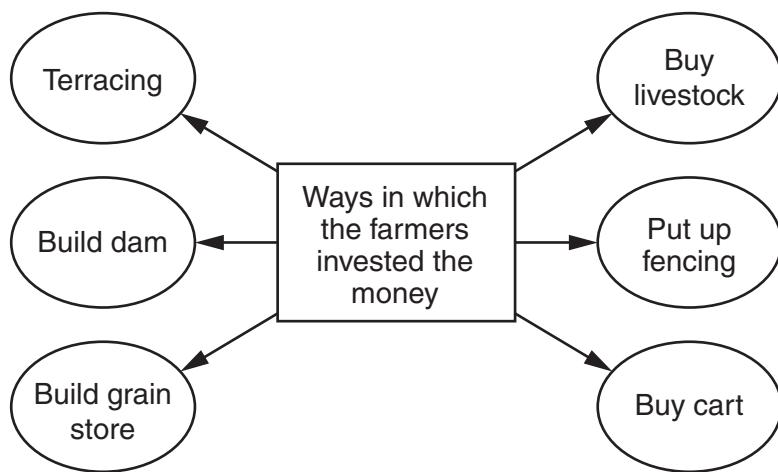


Fig. 8

Choose **two** of the investments in Fig. 8. For each one explain why it would be a good investment for a farming household in the Makueni District. You should develop the points you make.

Investment 1

Explanation.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Investment 2

Explanation.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[8]

- (f) Explain and justify methods which could be used by a researcher to find out how successful these investments have been. You should develop the points you make.

For
Examiner's
Use

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [6]

[Total: 59 marks]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 2 © Drylands Research Working Papers; www.drylandsresearch.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.