



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/02**

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

**May/June 2007**  
**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.  
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.

Answer any **three** questions.  
Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.  
You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.

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.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.





Answer any THREE questions.  
Answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows a tropical storm (cyclone) causing a storm surge.

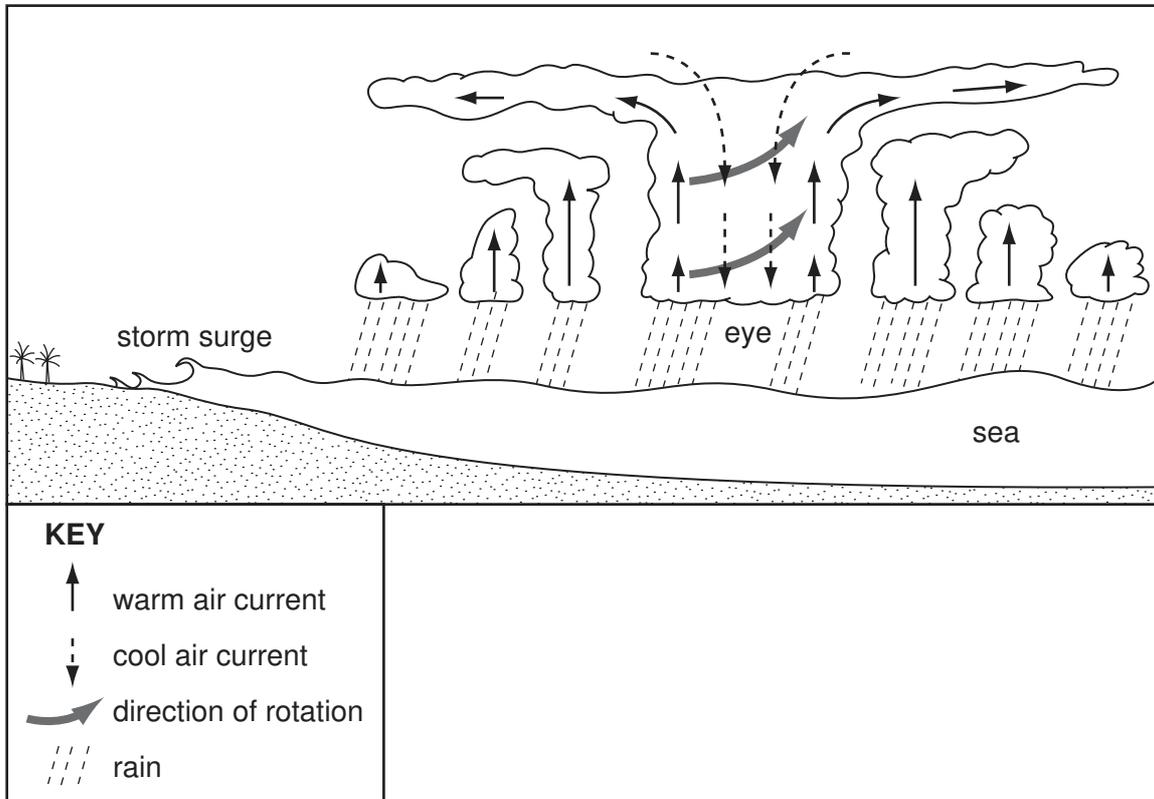
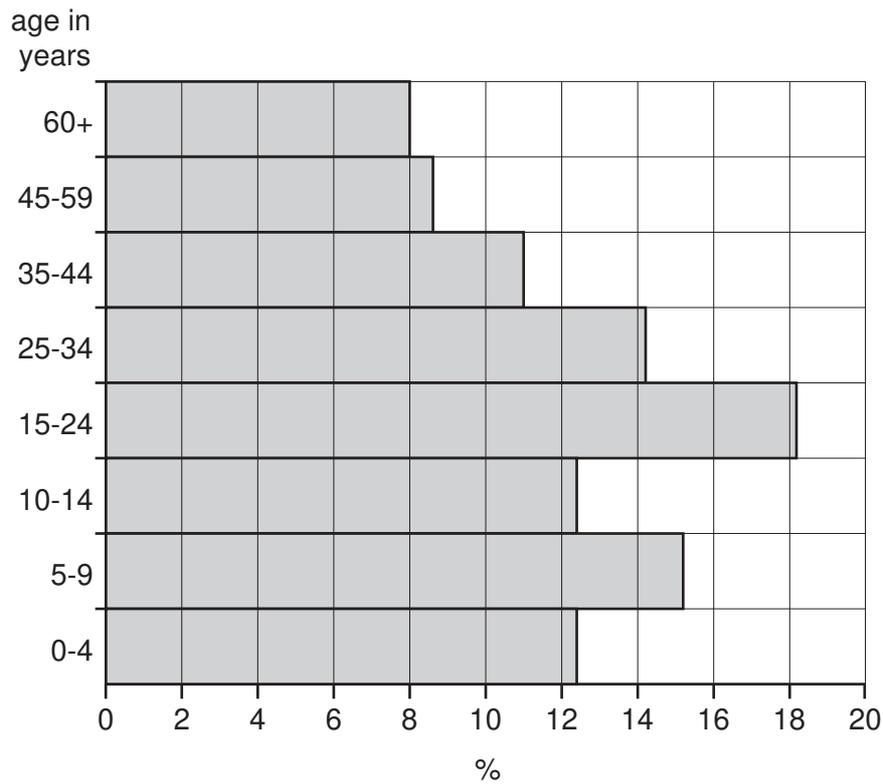


Fig. 1

- (i) What conditions are necessary for the formation of a tropical storm? [2]
- (ii) With the help of Fig. 1, describe how a tropical storm develops. [5]
- (iii) What are the characteristics of the eye of the storm? [3]
- (b) Storm surges, as shown in Fig. 1, cause severe coastal flooding.
- (i) Describe a storm surge and explain how it is caused. [3]
- (ii) Describe the short-term and long-term effects of a storm surge on the people living in the area. [6]
- (c) There have been many methods used to reduce the effects of coastal flooding.
- Choose some of the methods used to reduce coastal flooding and say how effective you think these have been. [6]

[Total: 25]

2 (a) Fig. 2 shows a recent population structure of Bangladesh.



**Fig. 2**

(i) Calculate the total percentage of the population under the age of 15.

Why is there a large percentage of the population under 15?

[4]

(ii) What is the total percentage of the population over the age of 60?

Why is there a small percentage of the population over 60?

[3]

(b) Describe the problems that may occur for Bangladesh because of this population structure and dependency ratio. [4]

(c) Study Fig. 3, which shows some population data for Bangladesh in 1970 and 2002.

	1970	2002
Birth rate (per 1000)	49	29
Death rate (per 1000)	28	8
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	140	51
Life expectancy (years)	45	61

**Fig. 3**

(i) Calculate the natural population increase per 1000 for 1970 **and** 2002. [2]

(ii) Describe the population trends shown in Fig. 3. [4]

(d) Improved health care is one of the factors that has led to the changes shown in Fig.3.

How has health care for the people been delivered and how effective has this delivery been?  
[8]

**[Total: 25]**

- 3 (a) Rice is the main food crop grown in Bangladesh.

Fig. 4 shows a farming system for rice.

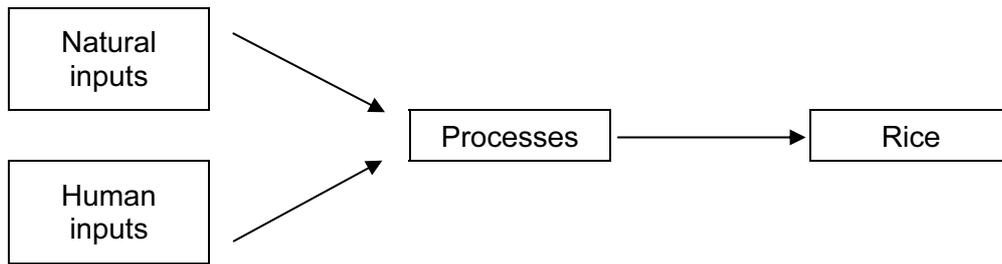


Fig. 4

Aman rice is traditionally the main rice crop.

- (i) Describe the natural inputs necessary for growing Aman rice. [4]
- (ii) Describe the processes involved in traditional rice cultivation. [3]
- (b) The introduction of Green Revolution technology has particularly increased the cultivation of Boro rice. Describe the methods used and explain how effective these have been. [8]

(c) Fig. 5 shows the production of some oilseeds in Bangladesh from 1986 to 2000.

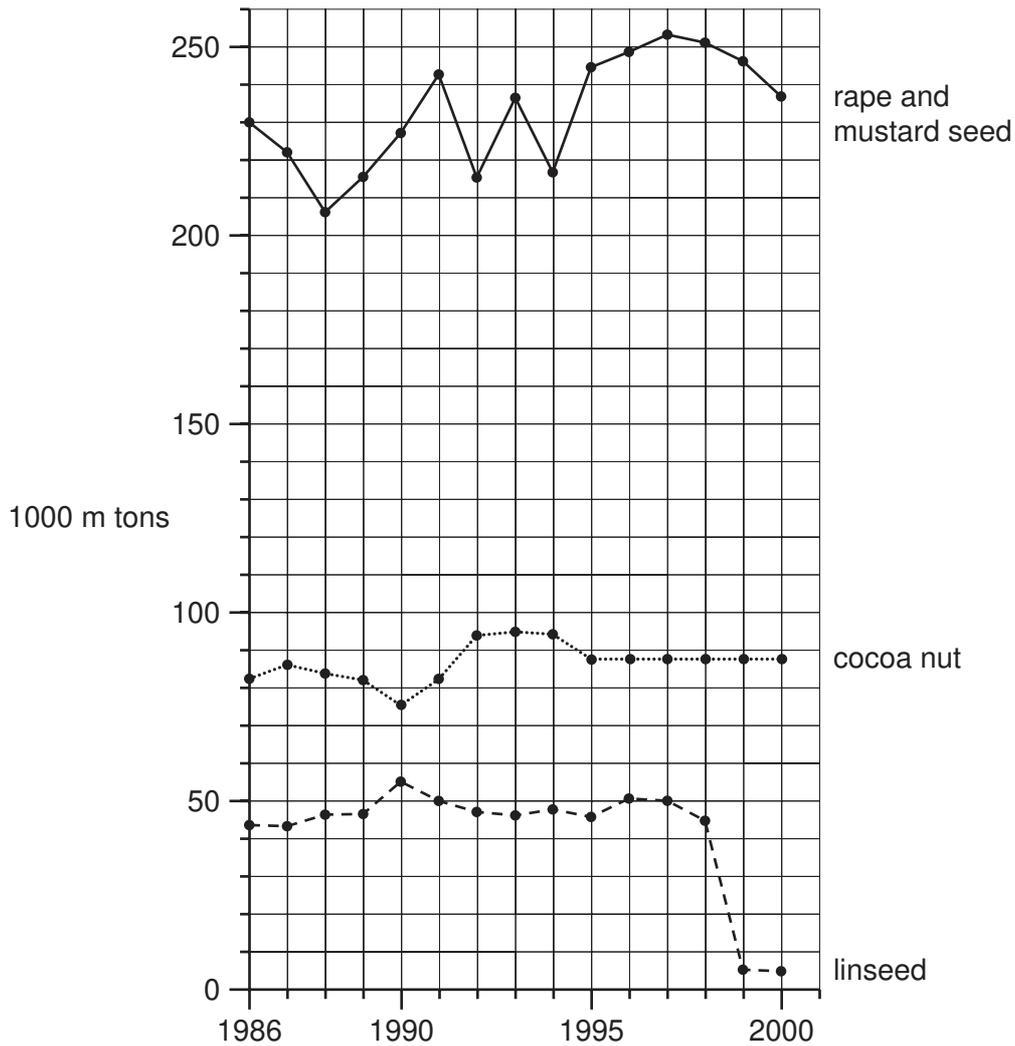


Fig. 5

- (i) Using Fig. 5, describe the main trends of production for these oilseeds from 1986 to 2000. [5]
- (ii) Describe the uses of these oilseeds. [3]
- (iii) Oilseeds are a rabi crop.

Describe the characteristics of the climate at this time of year. [2]

[Total: 25]

- 4 (a) Fig. 6 shows the percentage employed in the three economic sectors in Bangladesh.

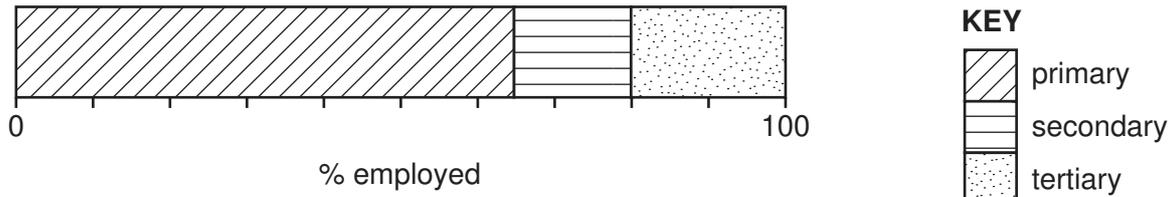


Fig. 6

- (i) Explain the following terms: primary, secondary and tertiary industries. [3]
- (ii) What percentages of the working population are employed in each of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries? [3]

- (b) Fig. 7 shows the industrial growth rates of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

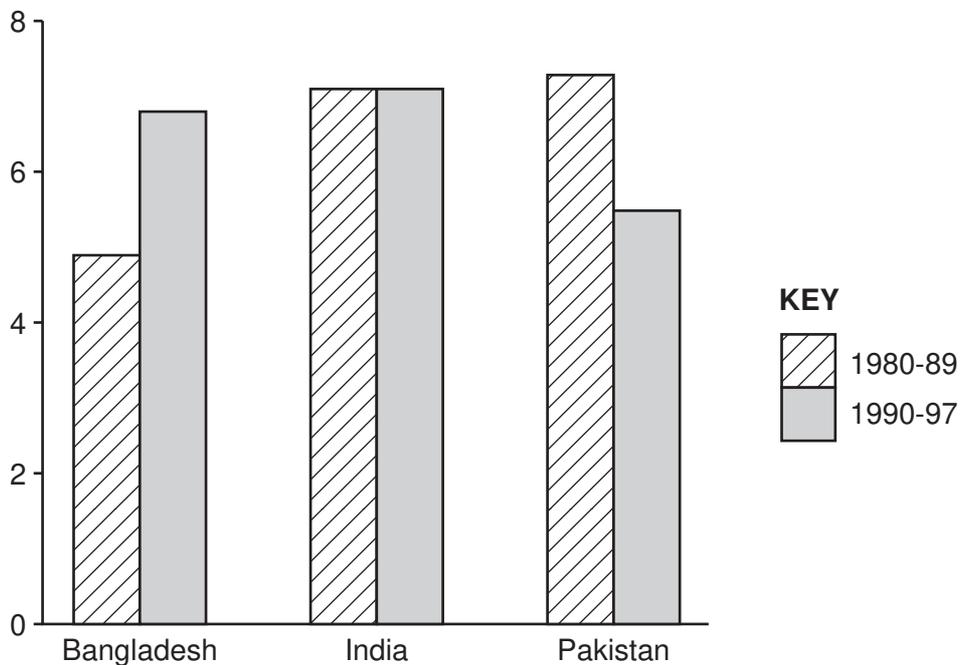
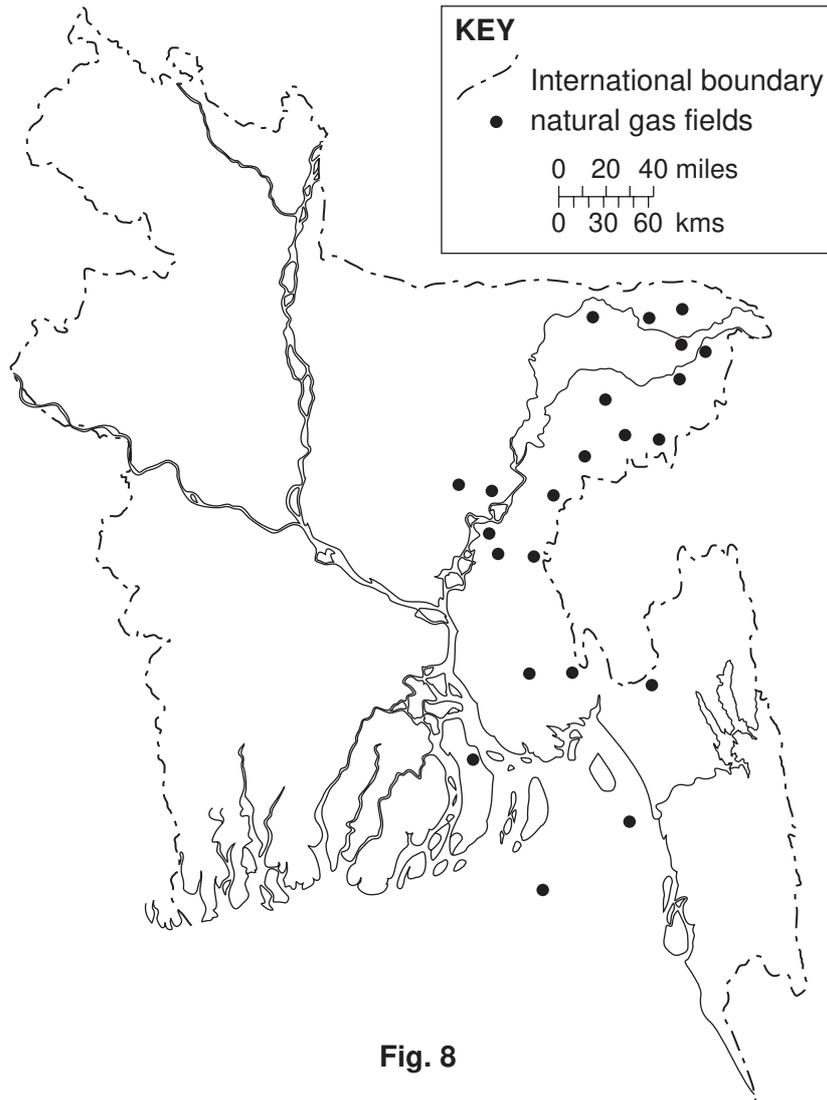


Fig. 7

- (i) Describe the trends of industrial growth for India and Pakistan. [2]
- (ii) What factors led to the improved industrial growth rate in Bangladesh, and what do you think needs to be done to improve it further? [7]

(c) Study Fig. 8, which shows the natural gas fields of Bangladesh.



**Fig. 8**

- (i) Describe the distribution of the natural gas fields. [3]
- (ii) Why is natural gas important to Bangladesh's development? [4]
- (iii) What are the problems of extracting gas from the off-shore fields in the Bay of Bengal? [3]

**[Total: 25]**

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 9, which shows some development indicators for Bangladesh.

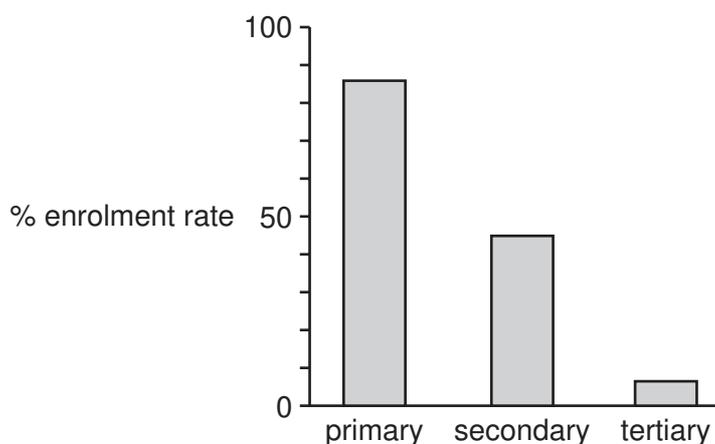
	2000	2002
GNP per capita (US\$)	240	360
Life expectancy (years)	56	61
Population per doctor	12 500	5 000

**Fig. 9**

- (i) Describe the changes in development between 2000 and 2002 as shown in Fig. 9. [3]
- (ii) What do the development indicators in Fig. 9 show about the level of development of Bangladesh? [6]
- (b) In 2000, the calorie intake per person per day was 2085. The Government aims to increase this calorie intake.

Why is this proving difficult to achieve? [3]

- (c) Fig. 10 shows the percentage enrolment rate of the relevant age groups at the three stages of education in Bangladesh in 2002.



**Fig. 10**

- (i) What does Fig.10 show about the general pattern of enrolment across the three stages of education? [3]
- (ii) Describe the attempts to increase enrolment at primary schools, both by the public and private sectors. [5]
- (iii) What, in your opinion, are the successes and failures of the measures described in (c) (ii)? [5]

**[Total: 25]**



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