



**Cambridge Assessment International Education**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01**

Paper 1

**October/November 2019**

**2 hours**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, 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 Fig. 4.3 and Fig. 4.4 for Question 4.

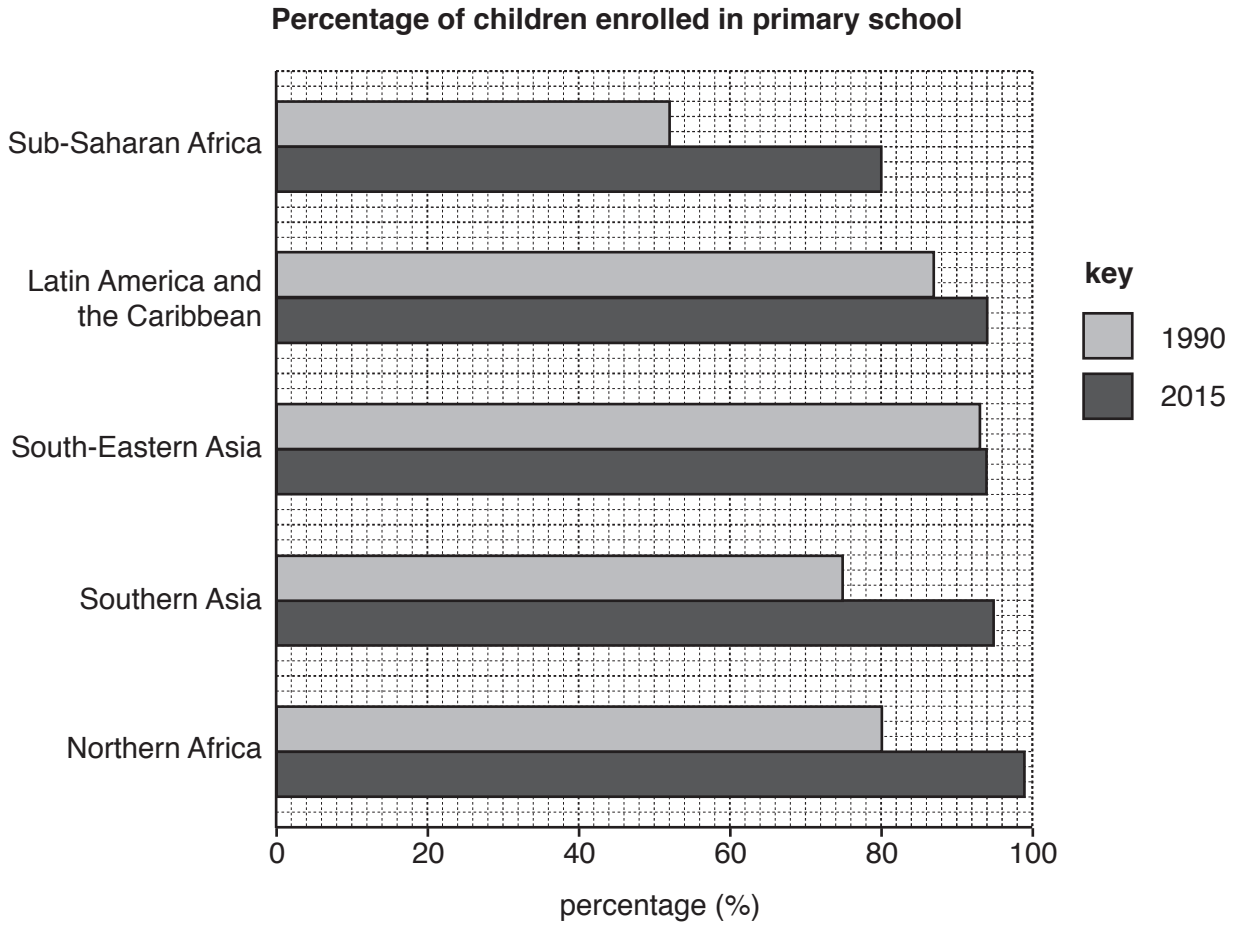
The Insert is **not** required by the examiner.

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 **16** printed pages and **1** Insert.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows the percentage of children enrolled in primary school in 1990 and 2015 in selected regions. Millennium Development Goal 2 was to achieve universal primary education by 2015.

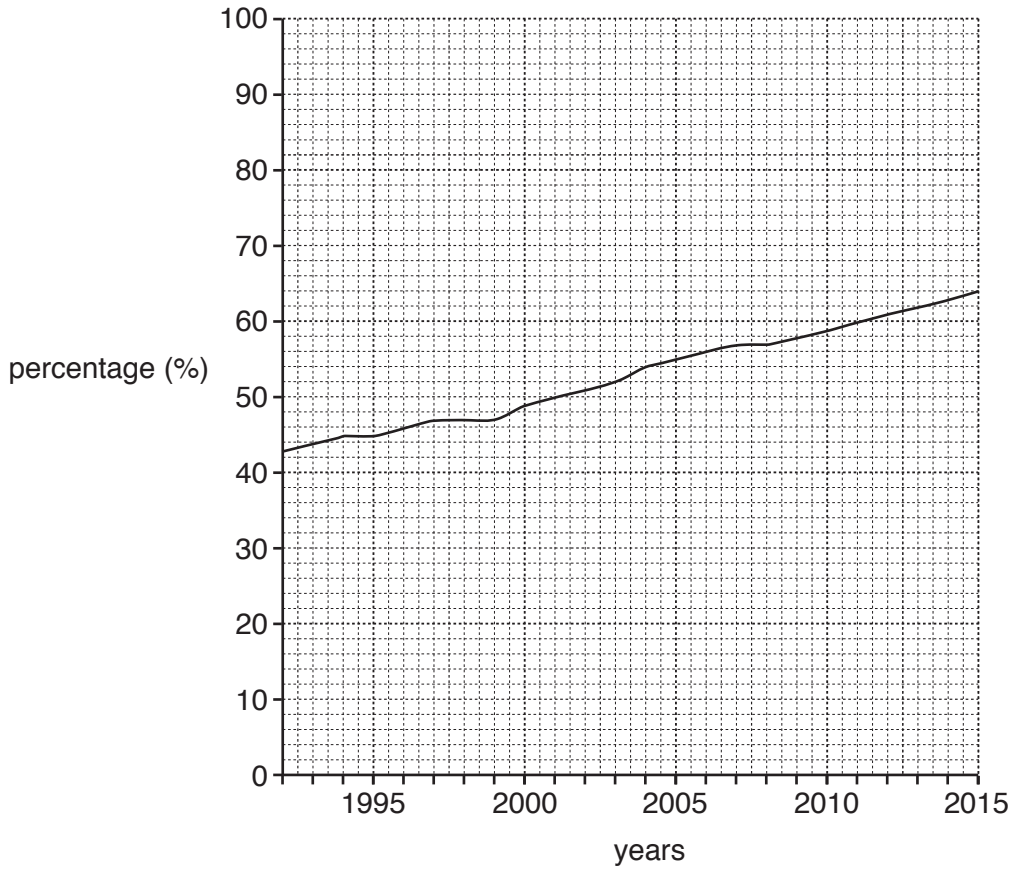


**Fig. 1.1**

- (i) Which region had 75% of children enrolled in primary school in 1990?  
 ..... [1]
- (ii) Which region was closest to achieving full enrolment in primary education by 2015?  
 ..... [1]
- (iii) Which region has shown the greatest improvement since 1990?  
 ..... [1]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, which shows the percentage of children completing their primary education in low income countries between 1992 and 2015.

**Percentage of children completing their primary education in low income countries**



**Fig. 1.2**

Describe the change in the percentage of children completing their primary education in low income countries between 1992 and 2015.

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..... [2]

(c) Describe how traditional (informal) education takes place. Explain its importance to communities. Use examples to illustrate your answer.

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..... [5]

(d) For economic development it is important to increase the number of young people who have relevant skills for employment in different sectors.

State **two** skills that need to be taught to enable a country to develop economically. Explain why each one is necessary.

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[4]



2 (a) Study Table 2.1, which shows data about the tourism industry in four countries.

**Table 2.1 Tourism industry data for four countries**

	<b>% employed in tourism</b>	<b>Number employed in tourism</b>	<b>Contribution of tourism to GDP (%) 2016</b>	<b>% of total tourism spending by foreign tourists</b>
Brazil	2.8	2 500 000	3.2	6.5
India	5.8	25 400 000	3.3	12.0
Namibia	3.1	24 000	2.8	29.1
Maldives	19.7	35 500	40.9	97.3

(i) How many people are employed in India’s tourism industry?

..... [1]

(ii) Which country’s tourism industry depends the most on its own people spending money within their country?

..... [1]

(iii) Which country is most dependent on the tourism industry?

..... [1]

(b) (i) Suggest **two** ways that a country can increase the proportion of foreign tourists.

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[2]

(ii) Explain the risks for countries that are very dependent on the tourism industry.

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(c) Describe the ways that tourism can be made more socially and environmentally sustainable.

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(d) Explain how the tourism industry depends on and promotes other industries and services within a country. You should develop fully the points you make.

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[6]  
[Total: 20]



- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows the urban population as a percentage of the total population of seven countries in 1960 and 2015.

**Urban population of selected countries**

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**Fig. 3.1**

(i) Which country had the highest percentage of urban population in 2015?  
..... [1]

(ii) Which country showed the greatest increase in the percentage of urban population between 1960 and 2015?  
..... [1]

(b) (i) Urbanisation may lead to overpopulation and an increase in population density in towns.  
Define these two terms.

- overpopulation  
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- population density  
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[2]

(ii) Describe the effects on **rural** areas of urbanisation.

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(c) Study Fig. 3.2, which describes a rural development project in Kenya.

**A rural development project in Kenya**

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**Fig. 3.2**

(i) What is meant by the term *staple crop*?

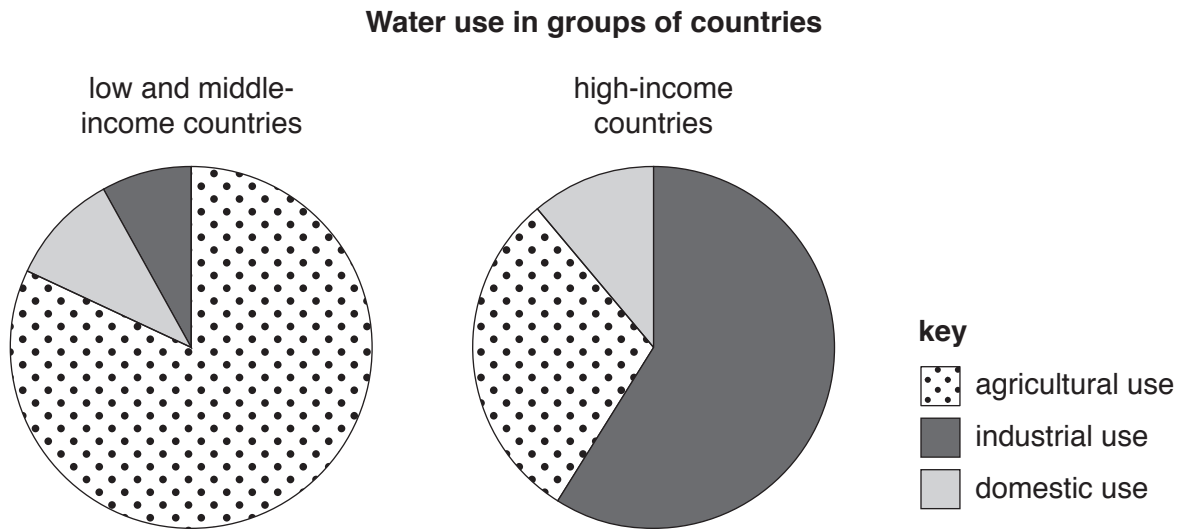
..... [1]

(ii) Explain, in your own words, how the project has increased farmers' incomes.

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4 (a) Study Fig. 4.1, which shows water use in two groups of countries.



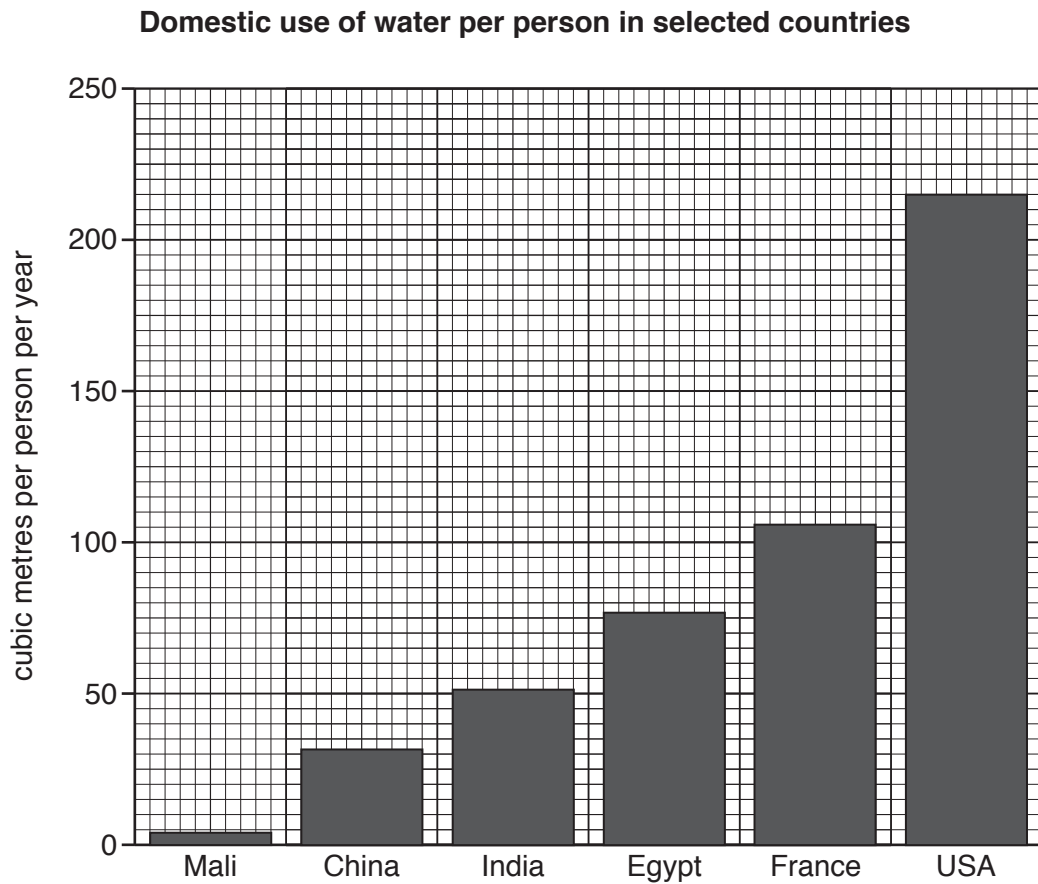
**Fig. 4.1**

Identify the **two** main changes that take place in water use as countries develop, as shown in Fig. 4.1.

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..... [2]

(b) Study Fig. 4.2, which shows the domestic use of water per person in selected countries.



**Fig. 4.2**

(i) Which country's domestic use of water per person is approximately double that of India?

..... [1]

(ii) Explain why the domestic use of water per person generally increases as countries develop.

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 .....  
 ..... [2]

(c) Study Fig. 4.3 and Fig. 4.4 (Insert), which show two farms in developing countries.

(i) Compare the characteristics of the two farms shown in Fig. 4.3 and Fig. 4.4.

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(ii) Explain a problem that farming in developing countries may face in the future.

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(iii) Explain how the growing and export of large quantities of flowers help developing countries.

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..... [3]

**Question 4(d) is printed on the next page.**

