



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

BANGLADESH STUDIES

0449/02

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

May/June 2011

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 **three** questions.
- Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn to illustrate an answer.
- You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each question.
- The Insert contains Photograph A 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.

This document consists of **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map showing the main rivers of Bangladesh. Name the rivers marked A, B, C and D.

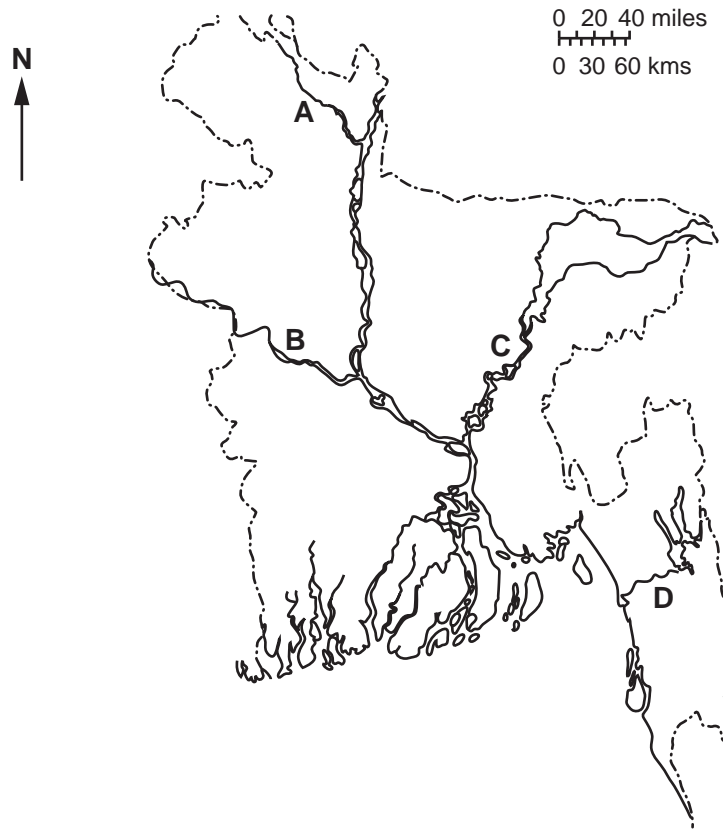


Fig. 1

[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 2, which shows a small area of the Jamuna river.

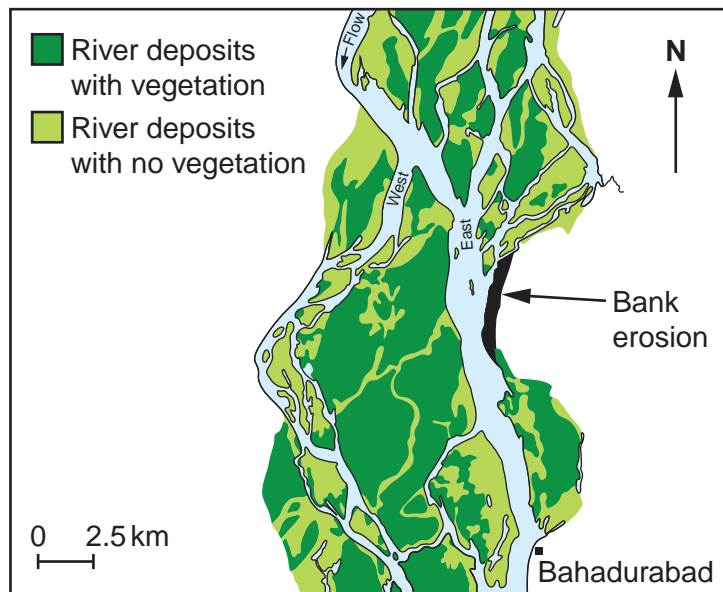


Fig. 2

- (i) Describe the patterns of:
water channels **and**
vegetation
that are shown on this map. [4]
- (ii) What difficulties are faced by the people who live close to this river? [3]
- (iii) Explain the causes of the braiding of rivers like the Jamuna. [4]
- (c) Explain how rivers in Bangladesh are affected by **each** of the following:
- (i) deforestation
- (ii) construction of barrages. [4]
- (d) Study the two statements below about global warming.
- A 'Global warming could have disastrous effects on the rivers of Bangladesh.'
- B 'Global warming makes people and countries work together to deal with the effects of climate change on Bangladesh.'
- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A. [1]
- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B. [1]
- (iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

[Total: 25]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the changing percentages of Bangladeshi people living in urban areas.

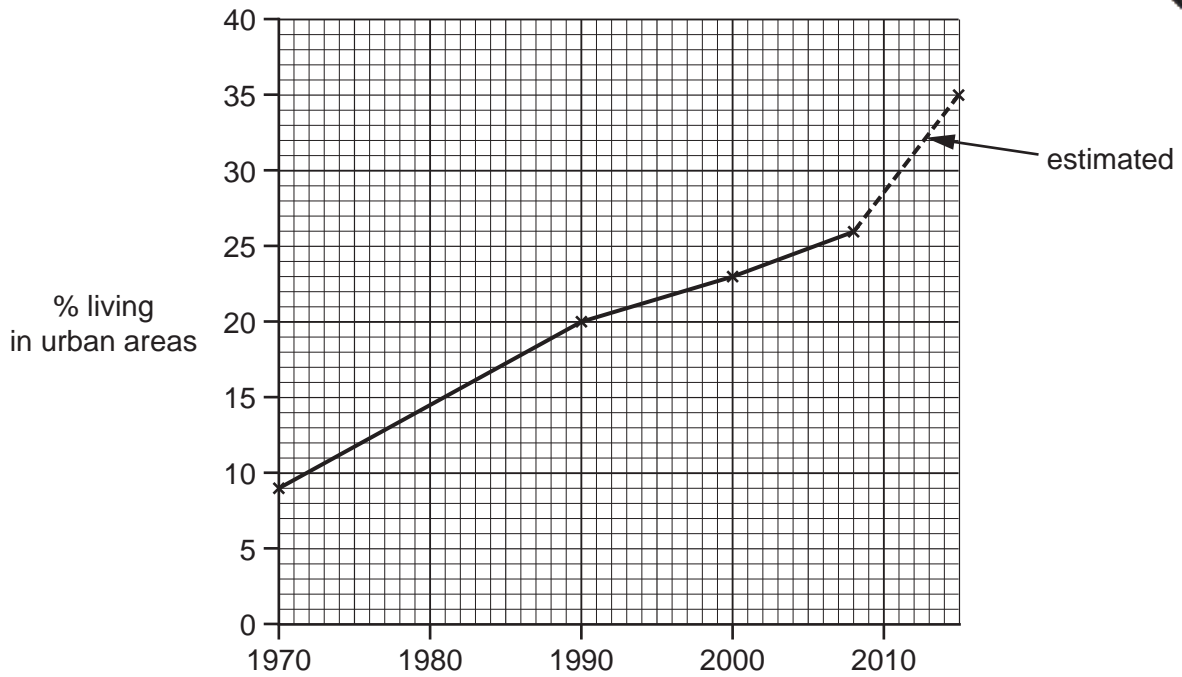


Fig. 3

- (i) Describe the changes to Bangladesh's urban population from 1970 to 2015. [3]
 - (ii) Explain how landlessness may cause people to leave rural areas. [2]
 - (iii) Explain **two** other reasons for rural to urban migration. [4]
- (b) Study Photograph A on the insert.
- (i) Describe the types of housing shown in the photograph. [3]
 - (ii) Describe **two** benefits and **two** problems caused by the rapid growth of cities. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the net international migration figures for Bangladesh. Net migration means the numbers of people arriving minus the numbers of people leaving.

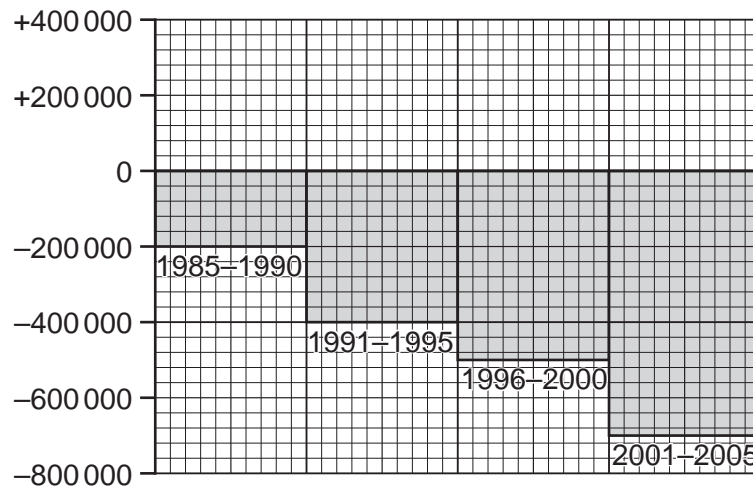


Fig. 4

- (i) Describe what the graph shows about people leaving Bangladesh. [2]
- (ii) Name **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of people leaving the country. [2]
- (d) Study the two statements below about rural to urban migration.
- A 'Rural services should be improved to encourage people to stay in rural areas.'
- B 'A growing population is needed in cities to meet the demand for labour.'
- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A. [1]
- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B. [1]
- (iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [3]

[Total: 25]

3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows a climate graph for Dhaka.

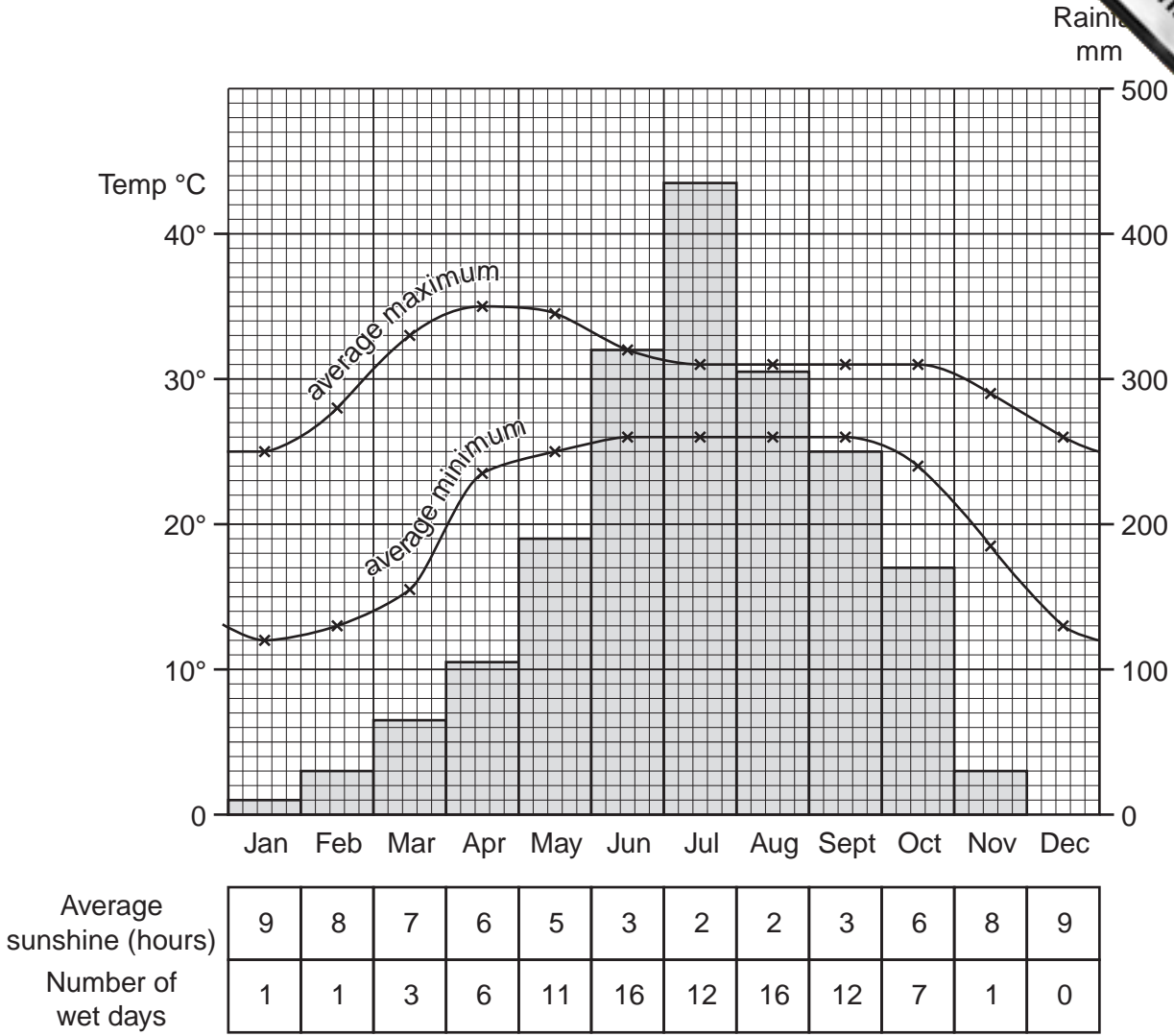


Fig. 5

- (i) Which month has the greatest difference between its average minimum and average maximum temperatures? [1]
 - (ii) What is the annual range of average minimum temperatures? (Range means the difference between lowest and highest.) [1]
 - (iii) What is the total rainfall for the months of January and February? [1]
 - (iv) Using Fig. 5 only, describe the climate for the four monsoon months of June to September. [4]
 - (v) Suggest three effects of the monsoon season on people in urban areas. [3]
- (b) (i) Explain the causes of the monsoon rains. [6]
- (ii) Rain may also be caused by depressions. Explain the cause of this type of rainfall. Credit will be given for the use of a diagram. [4]

(c) Study the two statements below about the monsoon.

A 'Bangladesh people rely on the monsoon rains.'

B 'The monsoon brings misery to the Bangladesh people.'

- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A. [1]
- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B. [1]
- (iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [3]

[Total: 25]

4 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows the main areas of production for three main cash crops

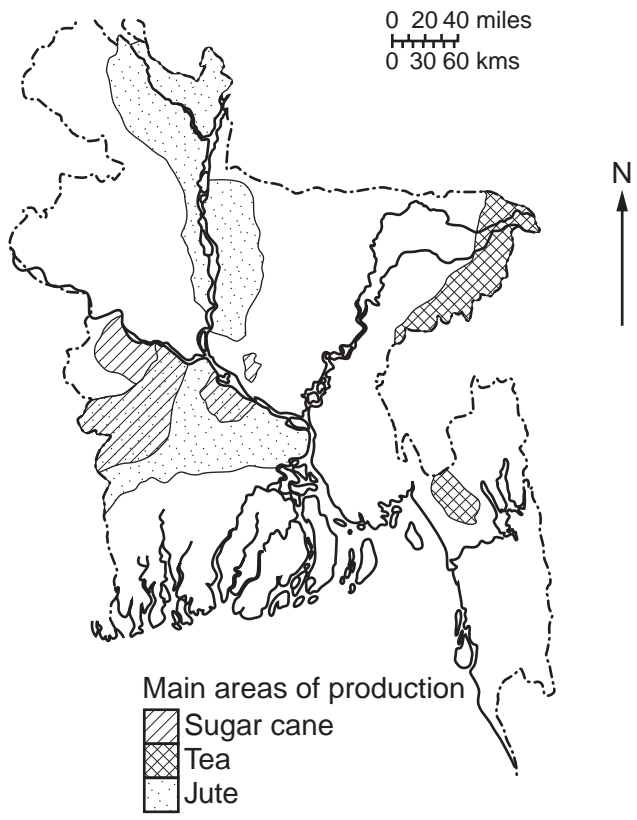


Fig. 6

Describe the distribution of production areas for:

- (i) tea
- (ii) jute.

[4]

(b) Study Fig. 7a, which shows production figures for three main cash crops and Fig. 7b, which shows the value of selected exports.

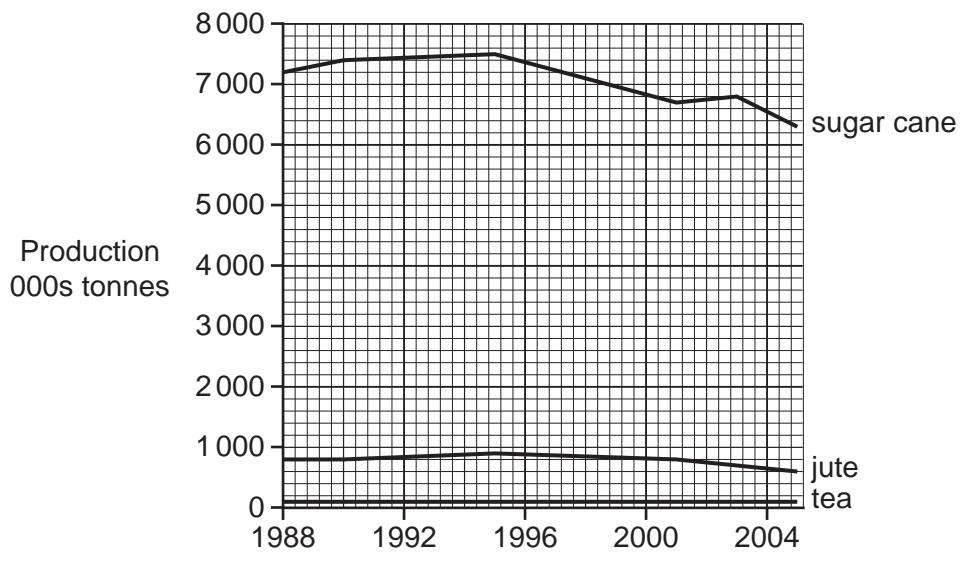


Fig. 7a

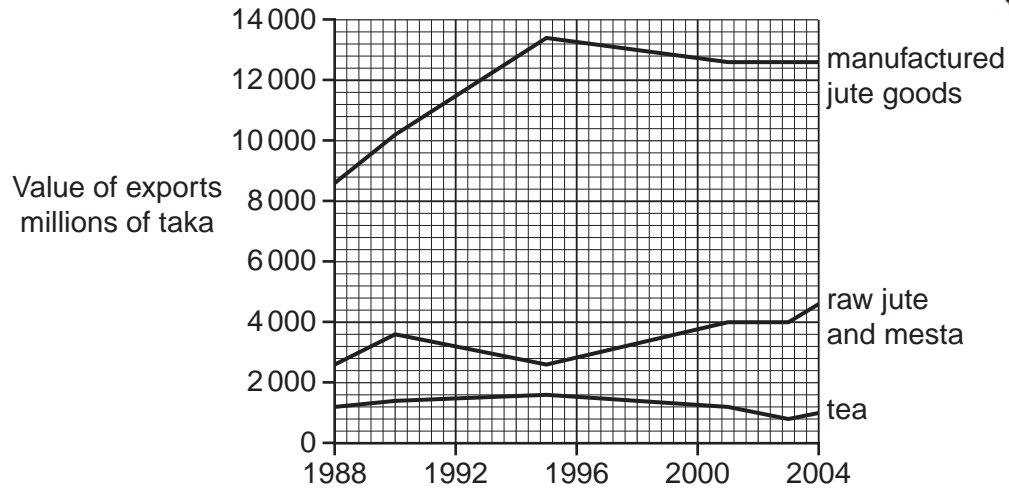


Fig. 7b

- (i) How much sugar cane was produced in 2000? [1]
- (ii) What was the value of tea exported in 2004? [1]
- (iii) Compare the **production** of jute with the **export** of jute and jute goods for the period shown on the graphs. [4]
- (c) (i) Why are cash crops important for Bangladesh's economy? [3]
- (ii) What difficulties are there in trying to increase the production of cash crops in Bangladesh? [3]
- (d) (i) Name **two** products made out of jute. [2]
- (ii) Many of the products that can be made from jute are also made from artificial fibres based on oil.
Suggest **two** advantages of using jute rather than oil. [2]
- (e) Study the two statements below about crops in Bangladesh.
A 'Production of jute in Bangladesh should be increased.'
B 'The most important use of land in Bangladesh is for growing food.'
(i) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement A. [1]
(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports statement B. [1]
(iii) Which statement do you agree with the most? Give reasons for your answer. [3]

[Total: 25]

5 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows employment and the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each sector of Bangladesh's workforce.

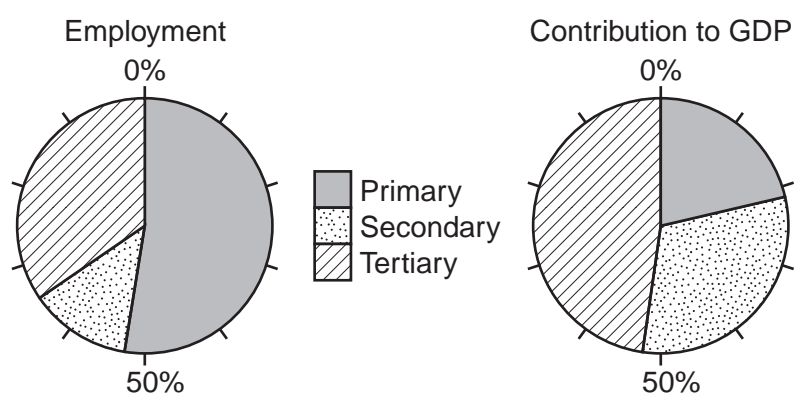
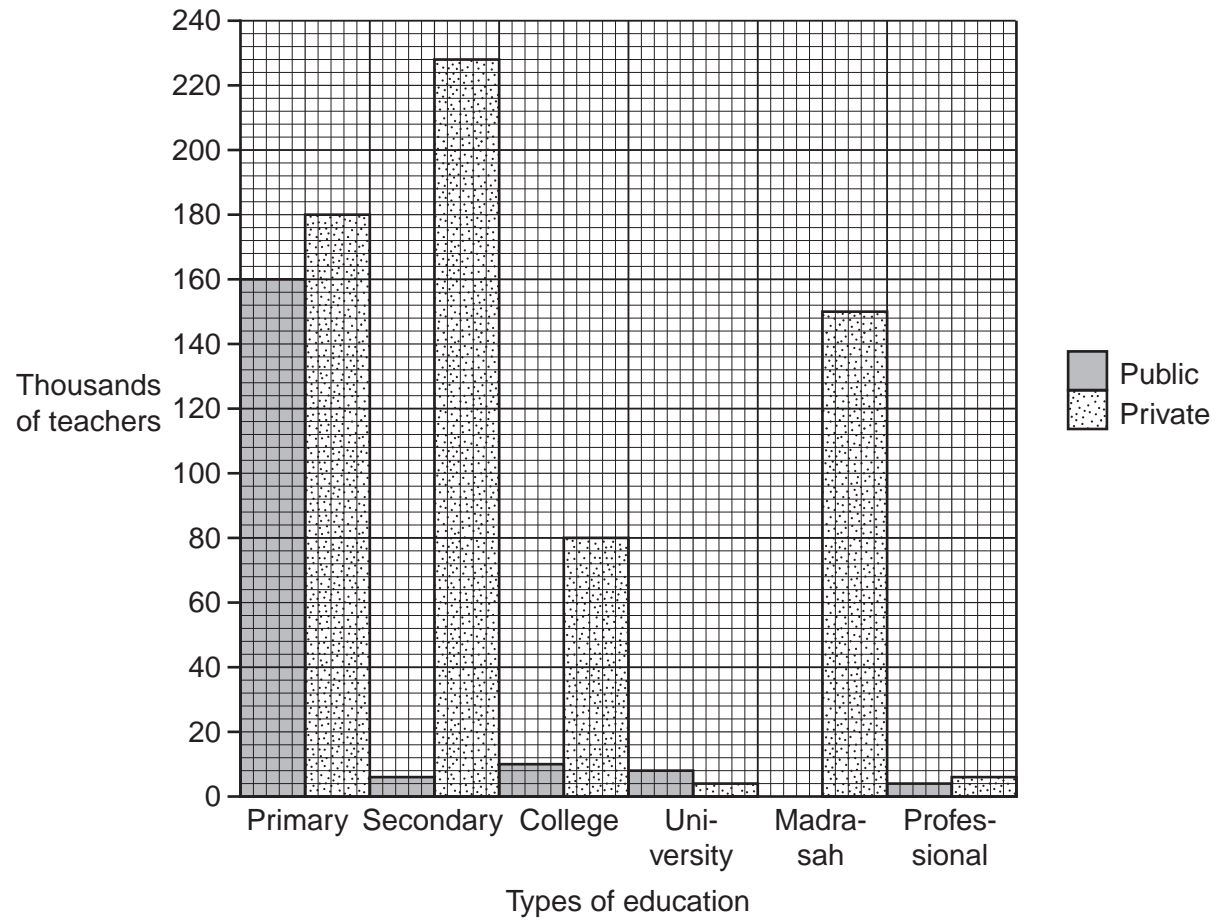


Fig. 8

- (i) Name **two** examples from Bangladesh for **each** of:
 - Primary sector
 - Secondary sector.[2]
- (ii) What percentage of Bangladesh's workforce is employed in the tertiary sector? [1]
- (iii) What percentage of Bangladesh's GDP comes from the tertiary sector? [1]
- (iv) Suggest why the secondary sector contributes a higher percentage to GDP than it does to employment. [2]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows the number of teachers employed in different types of education, an example of a formal service in the tertiary sector.



- (i) How many teachers are employed in primary education? [1]
- (ii) Which type of education has the largest **number** of teachers in the private sector? [1]
- (iii) Which type of education has the largest **proportion** of teachers in the private sector? [1]
- (c) (i) It is estimated that about half of all service jobs in Bangladesh are in the informal sector.
What is meant by 'the informal service sector'? [2]
- (ii) Explain why the informal service sector is so important in Bangladesh. [3]
- (iii) What are the disadvantages of the informal sector? [3]
- (d) Finance is required if a service is to become part of the formal sector.
- (i) Name **two** possible sources of finance in Bangladesh.
- (ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each source. [4]
- (e) Choose **one** from the list below of possible providers of services. For the **one** you have chosen, explain what you consider are its advantages and disadvantages.
- Government
- Private sector
- Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) [4]

[Total: 25]

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Question 2 Photograph © Slum housing in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Panos Pictures.

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