

OMARKER CODE			



Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)					

TONGA GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TONGA FORM SIX CERTIFICATE

2015

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 3 Hours plus 10 minutes reading

INSTRUCTIONS

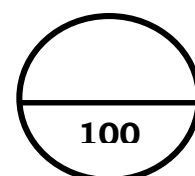
1. Write ALL your answers in this Booklet.
2. Write your **Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)** on the top right hand corner of this page and on page 23.
3. This paper is in EIGHT questions.

Question 1: WORLD MAP.	5 Marks
Question 2: CARTOON.	5 Marks
Question 3: WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT.	15 Marks
Question 4: PRIMARY PRODUCTION & AGRICULTURE.	15 Marks
Question 5: SECONDARY, TERTIARY, QUARTERNARY PRODUCTION.	15 Marks
Question 6: INTERNATIONAL AID.	15 Marks
Question 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY.	15 Marks
Question 8: SOCIAL ISSUES.	15 Marks
TOTAL	100 MARKS

4. Extra paper is available from the supervisor if needed. Write your **SPIN** on each sheet, write the number of the question clearly then insert with the question to which it refer to.
5. Check that this booklet contains pages **2 -23** in the correct order. Pages 21-22 has been deliberately left blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

TOTAL MARKS



QUESTION 1 : WORLD MAP**(5 MARKS)**

Locate on the map, **Figure 1**, using the **letter** for the country that **best** suits each description given below.

Figure 1: WORLD MAP**Descriptions**

- A. Member country of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- B. World's largest petroleum producer.
- C. Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) in Asia.
- D. Pacific Island that is most vulnerable to natural disasters.
- E. Pacific Island with the highest premature deaths from NCD (non-communicable disease).

5 marks	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
1					
0					
NR					

Q.1**5**

QUESTION 2: CARTOON INTERPRETATION**(5 MARKS)**Study **Figure 2** and answer the questions that follow.**Figure 2.**

1. State the message of the cartoon in **Figure 2**.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Differentiate between free trade and protectionism.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. Explain how Tonga can be advantaged from both free trade and protectionism.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Q.2

5	

QUESTION 3: WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT? (15 MARKS)

Study the hypothetical data given in the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Indicators	Country A	Country B
GDP per capita	Population : 10 million Real GDP : \$1000 million	Population : 5 million Real GDP : \$200 million
Ratio of man-made resources to the labour force	1,000,000 labourers and \$10 million worth of man-made resources	2,000,000 labourers and \$100 million worth of man-made resources
Labour force engaged in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industry	Primary Industry : 350,000 Secondary Industry : 150,000 Tertiary Industry : 50,000	Primary Industry : 100,000 Secondary Industry : 200,000 Tertiary Industry : 250,000
Literacy Rate	95%	90%
Investment in human capital		66years

1. a. Complete the table below by identifying the country that is less developed under each of the following Indicators.

Indicators	Less Developed Country	2 marks	
GDP per capita		2	
Labour force engaged in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Industry.		1	
		0	
		NR	

- b. Discuss any two causes of development inequalities. Support your answer from the economy of Tonga.

	4 marks	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	
	0	
	NR	

- c. Explain the significance of **Literacy Rate** in determining the level of economic development.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

2. One of the indicators of a country's rate of economic development is the amount of investment in human capital. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital and economic development.

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. a. GDP and GNP are common indicators of economic development. Distinguish between these two indicators.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. State one limitation of using GDP as the most common indicator of economic development.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

4. Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced by the World Bank to eliminate the problems encountered using monetary and non-monetary indicators of development. Explain how HDI works.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

Q.3

15	

QUESTION 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – PRIMARY PRODUCTION**(15 MARKS)**

Below are diagrams relating to Farming.

A. CHEMICAL POLLUTION**B. FARMING****C. SOIL EROSION**

1. Farming belongs to Primary Production or Extractive Industry. Explain why Farming is classified as 'Extractive stage of Production' giving an example to support your explanation.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

2. From the diagrams on the previous page, name any two factors of production used in farming.

Factor 1 : _____

Factor 2 : _____

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. **Primary Industry has a direct relationship with Secondary Industry.**
With example from fishing production, explain this direct relationship.

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

- 4.a. One of the diagrams in previous page shows chemical pollution.
Explain how this production causes food insecurity.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. Evaluate the methods that Tonga is implementing to overcome the problem of food insecurity in the country.

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

5. 'Food Prices are serious problem for low income consumers but can be good for farmers'. Comment on the statement by making references to your own country. .

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

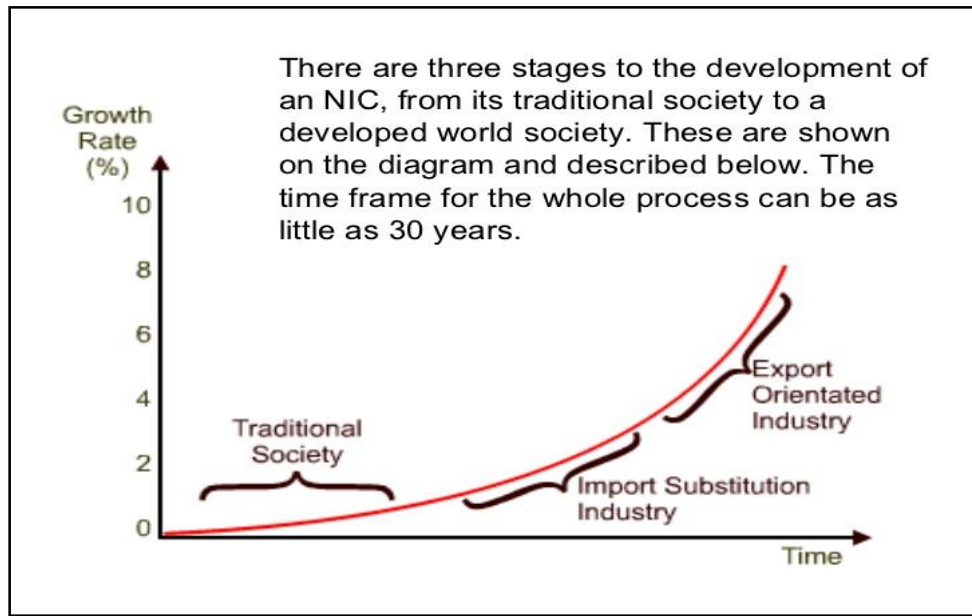
Q.4

15	

QUESTION 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – SECONDARY, TERTIARY & QUATERNARY PRODUCTION (15 MARKS)

Study **Figure 2**, then answer the following questions.

Figure 2: Features of Industrialisation



1. Describe ONE feature of Industrialisation in newly industrialised countries (NIC).

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Explain ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of this feature of industrialisation in developing countries.

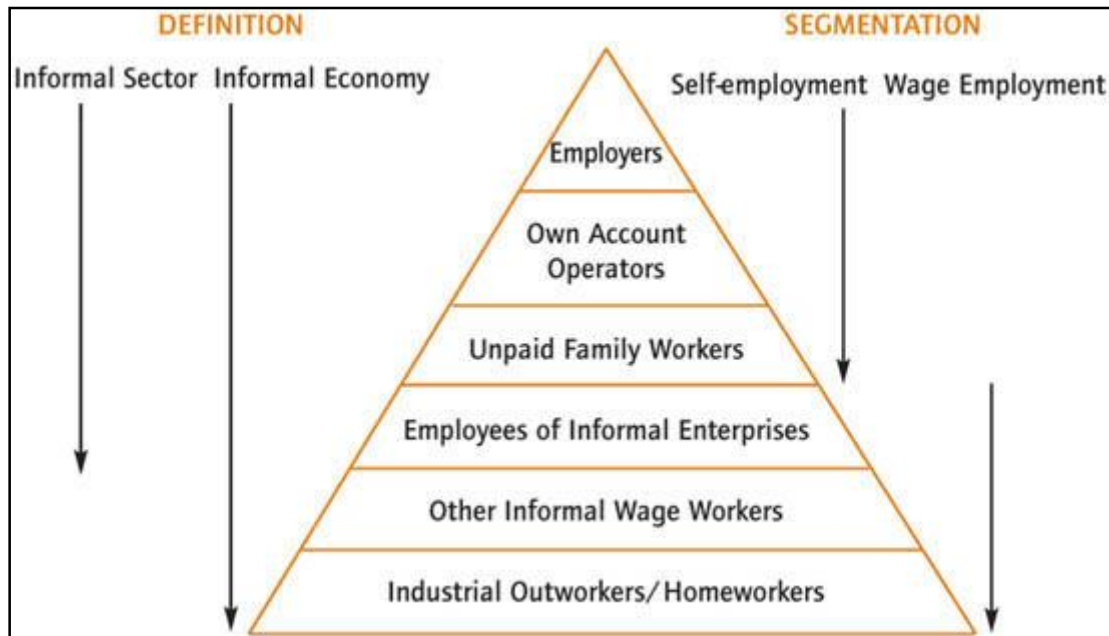
4 marks	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. Industrialisation introduces small-scale enterprises funded by micro-finance. Discuss the importance of small-scale enterprises for development in your own country.

4 marks	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Study **Figure 3** then answer the following questions.

Figure 3: Employment Structure



4. Informal employment is a feature of development in the developing countries. Explain what informal employment is.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

5. Evaluate the importance of informal employment in developing countries.

4 marks	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Q.5

15	

QUESTION 6: INTERNATIONAL AID (15 MARKS)

1. Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow.

Overview of Australia's aid program to Tonga

How we are helping

2014/15 Bilateral Outcome	2015/16 Bilateral Budget Estimate	2015/16 Total Australian ODA Estimate
\$16.3 million	\$17.6 million	\$30.2 million

The Australian Government will provide an estimated \$30.2 million in total Official Development Assistance to Tonga in 2015–16. This will include an estimated \$17.6 million in bilateral funding to Tonga managed by DFAT.

Source of information <http://dfat.gov.au/geo/tonga/development-assistance>

From the above information,

- a. identify the type of aid that is being given by Australia to Tonga.

- b. name one of Australia's major projects in Tonga?

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Define the term 'International Aid or Foreign Aid'.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

3. 'Technical Assistance' is one form of foreign aid that Tonga receives.

- a. Describe this form of aid giving an example to support your answer.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. Evaluate the advantage of 'Technical Assistance' to Tonga.

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

4. Explain how the government of Australia assist the Education Sector in Tonga.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

5. On Friday, October 23, 2015, HM King Tupou VI commissioned a new project donated by the Australian Government to HM Armed Forces.

- a. Name the new project commissioned and give the name of project commissioned.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

- b. How is the project in (5.) above might benefits some people but at the same time disadvantage others.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

6. Non-Government Organizations in Tonga include the Tonga Family Planning Association and the Tonga National Youth Congress.

Describe TWO ways in which this non-government organization helps with the development in Tonga.

2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Q.6

15	

QUESTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**(15 MARKS)**

Study **Figure 4**, then answer the following questions.

Figure 4: Environmental Issue

1. Describe the nature of the type of environmental degradation shown by **Figure 4**.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Explain how economic development causes this type of environmental degradation.

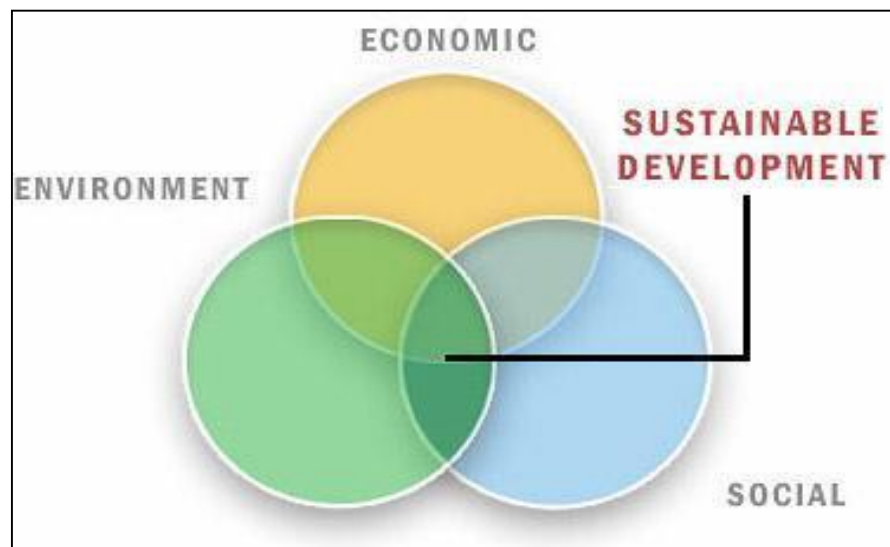
2 marks	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. Discuss how Pacific islands tried to manage this type of environmental degradation.

4 marks	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Study **Figure 5** then answer the following questions

Figure 5: Sustainable Development



4. Define sustainable development.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

5. Explain ONE example of sustainable development in your own country

3 marks

3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

6. Evaluate how this type of development ensures environmental security for the future.

4 marks

4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Q.17

15

QUESTION 8: SOCIAL ISSUES (15 MARKS)

Study **Figure 6** then answer the following questions.

Figure 6: POSTER IN NUKU'ALOFA



1. Identify the type of social issue that **Figure 6** is showing.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

2. Explain the impact of this issue on the development of people of your own country.

3 marks	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

3. Discuss a programme in your country that is trying to control the social issue in **Figure 6**.

4 marks	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
NR	

Study **Figure 7** then answer the following questions.

Figure 7: Education and Wages

Wages and Productivity

Education leads to higher wages. Studies show that a single year of primary school increases the wages people earn later in life by 5-15% for boys and even more for girls (CFR, 2004).

Returns to secondary education are even greater. For instance, returns to girls' secondary education were shown to be 15-25% in a recent study (CFR, 2004).

More education leads to more productive and efficient farming. A 63-country study found that more productive farming due to increased female education accounted for 43% of the decline in malnutrition achieved between 1970 and 1995 (CFR, 2004).



- **Educated women are more likely to enter the formal labor market, where they reap greater wage gains than the informal sector.** A study in Brazil confirmed this correlation; by facilitating the transition to the formal labor sector, education helped promote higher wages (Malhotra, 2003).

4. Describe the importance of education to the development of women.

1 mark	
1	
0	
NR	

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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

QUESTIONS	MARKS	CHECK MARKS	TOTAL MARKS
1			5
2			5
3			15
4			15
5			15
6			15
7			15
8			15
TOTAL MARKS			100