

**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF
ESWATINI**

JC

EXAMINATION REPORT

FOR

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

YEAR

2022

Key messages

- Candidates should always explain their points adequately especially in Section D.
- There is a need for candidates to be empowered with the skill of drawing, analysing/interpreting various data presentation methods like pie charts and photographs.
- Candidates are encouraged to read and understand the demands of a question as witnessed in Question 1 and 3 of Section D whereby most candidates did not understand the question.
- Candidates are also advised to avoid listing the points then repeat the same during explanation later. This wastes time and space for writing and was common in Section D.
- Candidates are advised to use a pen when answering multiple choice in Section A and write on the provided spaces.

General comments

The number of centres has decreased from 5 to 3. The number of candidates has decreased from 207 in 2021 to 112 candidates in 2022. It was noted that on multiple choice questions most candidates use pencil instead of using a pen. Some candidates did not answer on the provided spaces.

In section C the least popular question was 5 as most candidates avoided this question. In Section D, Question 2 was popular among candidates even though they did not perform well in this question.

In Section C and D, some cases of rubric were observed whereby candidates would answer all the questions in sections C and D. This compromises the time allocated for these sections. In some cases, in Section C candidates would leave out two questions unanswered instead of one.

Comments on specific Questions

SECTION B

1. Study fig 5 which shows the percentage of women working in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy in selected regions.

(a) Millennium development goal 3 is to promote gender equality and empower women.

(i) State the percentage of women employed in the agricultural sector for southern Asia in 2014. [1]

This question was well done by most candidates as they were able to read the bar graph and identify the answer.

Correct response: 20%

(ii) Name the region which showed no change between 1990 and 2014. [1]

This question was well done as most candidates were able to identify the region which showed no change between 1990 and 2014.

Correct response: Northern Africa

(iii) Which region showed the greatest increase in the percentage of women working in the non-agricultural sectors? [1]

This question was not well done as most candidates were not able to identify the region that showed the greatest increase.

There is a need for candidates to be empowered with skills of interpreting and analysing various data presentation methods.

Correct response: Sub-Saharan Africa

- (iv) Which region was closest to achieving gender equality in these jobs in 2014? Give one reason for your answer, using evidence from fig.5 [2]

This question was fairly done, however, some candidates were not able to identify the region that was close to achieving gender equality. Most struggled to give a reason for their answer which resulted in loss of marks.

Correct response: Latin America and the Caribbean. Women workers are almost 50%

- (b) Explain one traditional role of women in many societies in developing countries. [3]

This question well done, most candidates were able to explain the traditional role of women in many societies.

Correct response:

- Doing the housework/ cleaning
- Informal jobs e.g. maid, street vendor
- Fetching firewood
- Bearing children/ looking after children
- Looking after the sick
- Communal activities

- (c) Describe two ways in which women are being treated unfairly in your society. [2]

This question was performed relatively well by most candidates as they were able to describe ways in which women are treated unfairly in society.

Correct response:

- Women brutally treated by men who beat and rape them.
- They are denied their rights and opportunities in education and employment.
- They are not allowed to vote and enter politics.
- They are not given freedom of movement and speech.
- They are required to give their earnings to their husbands.
- They are subjected to harmful cultural practises.

2. (a) What name is given to the process shown in fig.6? [1]

This question was poorly done as most candidates could not identify the process shown on the picture. There is a need to help candidates with skills of interpretation using photographs. Candidates answered the question without using the photograph.

Correct response: Deforestation

- (b) Name two causes of the processes shown in fig. 6. [2]

This question was poorly done as most candidates could not name the causes of the process. Failing to identify the process shown in (a) led to candidates being unable to name the causes of the process. Candidates should be equipped with analytical skills.

Correct response:

- Agricultural activities/ livestock ranching
- Mining
- Wild fires
- Urbanisation
- Transport routes

- (c) Explain one effect of the process shown in fig. 6. [3]

This question was poorly done as candidates could not explain the effect of the process.

Correct response:

- Air pollution resulting from the smoke
- Soil erosion

(d) Suggest four strategies to reduce soil erosion.

[4]

- Afforestation
- Reducing livestock
- Government policies
- mulching

SECTION C

1. Differentiate between urban poverty and rural poverty. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences. [6]

This question was fairly done. Some candidates were not able to give the example of urban poverty.

Correct response:

Urban poverty - it occurs in metropolitan areas. Urban poverty deals with problems such as crime. Unemployment, improper waste disposal, overcrowded housing, risk of eviction.

Rural poverty - it occurs in non-metropolitan areas with low population size. Drought, lack of access to social services such as health care and quality of education, lack of infrastructure and industries are all examples of rural poverty.

2. Differentiate between coastal tourism and eco-tourism. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences. [6]

This question was fairly done. Most candidates were able to differentiate between coastal and ecotourism.

Correct response:

Coastal tourism. This tourism takes place along the coast. For example, Durban and Cape Town in South Africa

Eco-tourism. This tourism appeals to ecologically, environmentally, culturally and socially conscious people. It focuses on the local culture, wilderness adventures, photographic safaris and learning new ways to live on the planet. It also involves traveling to places where indigenous plants, animals and heritage are primary attractions. For example, Mantenga cultural village, Nisela, Mlilwane Nature reserves in Swaziland are eco- tourism places.

3. Differentiate between simple and complex technology. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences. [6]

It was most popular but poorly done. Most candidates could not differentiate between simple and complex technology. Candidates were not able to give an example of simple technology.

Correct response:

Simple technology - refers to technology or machinery that anyone can use and repair. It is easy to use and does not require specialised knowledge on how to use it. For example: needle and thread, hoes, ploughs.

Complex technology - it is the use of advanced machinery and computers. It requires specialised knowledge on how to use it. For example, tractor, cell phone, computers, microwaves.

4. Differentiate between formal and informal sectors of the economy. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences.

This question was poorly done by most candidates as they were not able to differentiate between formal and informal sector. Candidates could not give examples which led them to losing marks.

[6]

Correct response:

Formal sector- consists of modern activities such as industries, businesses and commercial activities and government agencies. They are controlled and regulated by the government. All the activities use modern techniques adopted from industrial countries. They receive a regular wage or salary each week or month and they pay tax.

Example: teachers, doctors e.tc.

The informal sector - this consists of small, locally owned workshops and home factories, fruit and vegetables markets. People who sell clothes and jewellery on the streets. They work unregulated hours and often considered as illegal since most do not pay tax.

Example; vendors, beggars, prostitutes, drug dealers etc.

5. Differentiate between multi-lateral and bilateral aid. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences. [6]

This was a very challenging question to candidates, and it was the least popular question as most avoided it.

Correct response:

Multi-lateral aid: this type of aid comes from many countries through international organisations such the United Nations and its agencies.

Example; UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, WFP and others.

Bi-lateral aid: this is assistance from one government to another, usually for diplomatic or friendly reasons. It is a conditional aid in the sense that the donor country and the recipient country benefit. An example of this type of aid is between Taiwan and Eswatini.

6. Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary migration. Give an example of each to illustrate the differences. [6]

This was a very challenging question to candidates and it was the least popular question as most avoided it. Candidates were not able to provide examples of voluntary and involuntary migration.

Correct response:

Voluntary migration - occurs when a person chooses to leave home usually to seek economic or job opportunities.

Example: access to services, employment opportunities and better education.

Involuntary migration - it is when a person is forced or coerced to move from home usually in fear of persecution Examples include; natural disasters, fear of persecution, etc.

SECTION D

1. Explain five impacts of industrialisation on the economy of a country. [15]
 This question was fairly done by candidates. Most were able to explain impacts of industrialization on the economy of a country.

Correct response:

- The benefit of industrialisation can trickle down to other sectors leading to a rise in output and employment. Underdeveloped countries need to industrialise to overcome unfortunate changes in the processing of primary products which results in negative terms of trade. Rather using a local product instead of an imported one and export oriented.
- Industrialisation creates employment opportunities at an increased rate. This way, labour can be absorbed, the labour will also contribute to the tax base of a country.
- Industrialisation leads to urbanisation, which is the movement of people into cities and the building of cities.
- People usually demand industrial demand goods. After buying food they spend their excess income on manufactured goods. It helps developing countries to meet this demand.
- Sourcing manufactured goods, through import trade has created a situation where developing countries spend more on imports but get very little from the raw materials that they export. These countries spend more on imports but get very little from their raw materials that they export. This results in unequal balance of trade.

2. Explain five ways in which development schemes have improved rural areas. [15]
 This was a popular question among candidates. However, it was poorly performed by almost all the candidates that attempted it. Candidates could not explain ways in which development schemes have improved rural areas.

Correct response:

Grassroots development

This is development that starts from the community, it works from the bottom up. Such projects are most likely to succeed because the local people identify their own needs and government helps them with training and financial assistance. They use appropriate technology which local people can afford and maintain themselves. Such schemes use appropriate technology.

Loans and credit schemes

Government helps farmers to borrow money from banks and credit unions at a very low interest rate. The money is usually used to buy more advanced technology and equipment such as tractors ploughs, fertilizers and better seeds.

When farmers take out a loan, they use their land as security e.g. in the kingdom of Eswatini, sugar cane farmers are given loans by the Eswatini bank which is an arrangement made by the government of Eswatini.

Small scale rural projects

Government tries to help people by giving them a chance to earn money from something other than farming such projects include brick making, tree planting, weaving, carving. These projects help to alleviate poverty in rural areas and stimulate further economic growth. These projects are often directed towards women, enabling them to make a little income. Women are given help in that they are educated about the projects they will engage in. Money is also provided to start the project. The government also improve rural water supply which saves women time for income generating activities.

Farmer's co-operatives

This is a group of farmers who join in order to increase their production. Farmers buy inputs in bulk (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) and by doing so they save on cost of transporting these inputs. Farmers share the costs of transporting these inputs. Farmers share cost of machinery such as tractors and trucks. They also organise storage of equipment and of their harvested crops. The

farmers also sell their produce and send them to the market thus saving transport costs again. They share ideas or invite experts or an agricultural extension officer to give them advice on farming. The co-operative also organises the borrowing of money from a bank and may also provide the farmers with credit. A manager may be employed to run the co-operative.

Resettlement schemes

Resettlement of people is about moving from one place to another. Here communal land is redistributed so that individuals can own farms and farmers who rent land are given secure rights to farms. Women are allowed to register land in their names and are given the same rights as men. Integrated rural development and mobilization of rural of rural people:

These programmes which aim to improve all aspects of rural life and stimulate development so that the general standard of living would improve and continue to improve. It usually addresses many problems which are interrelated. Integrated rural development usually include:

- improvement in road and transport
- Provision of primary health care
- Improvement in literacy and education
- Improvement of water supply

3. Explain five impacts of HIV/AIDS on development in low-income countries. [15]

A very poor response from almost all the candidates that attempted this question was observed. It was also the least popular question. Most did not score any mark. Candidates were not able to explain the impacts of HIV/AIDS on development.

Correct response:

The impact of HIV/AIDS can be either social or economic.

Social impacts of HIV/AIDS

- The rapid increase in mortality due to HIV/ AIDS in Eswatini has implications on population changes. Changes occur in the population size and grow large as well as infant mortality. It is estimated that life expectancy in Africa will fall to 47 years instead of the average 62 years that Africa had before the HIV - AIDS pandemic.
- The infant mortality rate is expected to rise in countries like Eswatini, leaving a large number of women living with HIV. The impact of HIV on human lives has resulted to a loss of productive human beings needed for development. Agriculture is left in the hands of young unskilled children which causes food insecurity.
- The most prominent impact of HIV - AIDS is the issue of the number of children who are orphans. According to the UNAIDS report of 2006, Eswatini was reported to have about 63000 orphans. The deaths of able-bodied adults deprive societies of the skills needed for development.

Economic impacts

- HIV - AIDS has an impact on the economy because the government has to spend money on medical care and provision of basic needs to orphans. There is also a high rate of absenteeism from work due to illnesses, deaths and the need to take care of the sick. There is also a reduction in labour productivity. This mean the government must replace labour intensive methods of production with capital intensive methods of production which is very important.
- At family level, the death of the main provider can lead to poverty. HIV/ AIDS will also reduce the capacity of households to earn a living. They also incur a lot of costs in health care, food and other basic needs. The decline in productivity is as a result of loss of labour due to early retirement and the death of trained and untrained labour.
- Decline in the country's income. There is a decline in production in all sectors of the economy. This leads to further decline in income made from exports of goods and services measured in economic terms called GDP/GNP.