

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

4331/3

PAPER 3

1 hour 45 minutes

Marks 50

2013

Additional Materials: Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces on the answer book.
- Answer each question on a separate page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **all** questions.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

ORDINARY LEVEL

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



SECTION A

- 1 Study Fig. 1, which is about unemployment in the United States.

Case Study Shows Psychological Impact of Unemployment

A new study reveals the impact of unemployment on the individual, including depression, anxiety and strained relationships.

The randomly selected sample of 1 200 Americans, of which almost 900 were unemployed when the study was conducted in the beginning of August, included people of all ages, races, professions and income levels. Most of the surveyed workers had lost a permanent position, with only 27% having had a temporary job. The sample was taken from a 40 000-person database of Knowledge Networks, of a survey research company. The study included some people without landline telephones and Internet access.

The survey found that 60% of the respondents received no advance warning of losing their jobs, and 84% received no compensation. Just under half, 43%, of those unemployed reported having received unemployment benefits in the past year, which broadly reflects the national average, while 61% described themselves as “very concerned” that their benefits would expire before they found a job.

The overwhelming majority of the respondents said they feel or have experienced anxiety, helplessness, depression and stress after being without a job. Many said they have experienced sleeping problems and strained relationships and have avoided social situations as a result of their job loss.

Fig. 1

- (a) In which country was this unemployment survey carried out? [1]
- (b) A random sample of 1 200 Americans had been selected.
What is a *random sample*? [1]
- (c) According to Fig. 1, what percentage of respondents received no advance warning that they might lose their jobs? [1]
- (d) Use your own words to explain what the outcome of this survey was. [2]
- (e) Suggest a different sampling method that could have been used to select the respondents. Explain why you chose this method. [2]
- (f) Questionnaires were used to collect data for this survey. Explain why you think this method was used. [3]

[10]

- 2 Study Fig. 2, which is about corruption from 1 April 2004 until 31 March 2006, as reported in Namibian newspapers.

This study includes all reports on actual cases of corruption that were reported in Namibian newspapers from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2006. Other media types such as radio and television have been excluded as only the newspapers had easily accessible archives. The newspapers are a source of 'hard data' on corrupt activities, the frequency of such activities, and their nature. Although it is accepted that newspaper reports detect actual cases, there is the risk they may be inaccurate.

The research carried out involved Newspaper Content Analysis as the main methodological approach to collect information. This is a quantitative method and its results are numbers and percentages. In addition, face-to-face interviews with newspaper representatives were conducted as a qualitative method in order to complement the data gathered.

Fig. 2

- (a) (i) Suggest why media types like radio and television were excluded as sources of information. [1]
- (ii) Give **one** example of a source of information, shown by Fig. 2, of
- primary data,
 - secondary data. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **two** reasons why newspaper articles are not always reliable or accurate sources of information. [2]
- (iv) Explain what is meant by
- *quantitative method*,
 - *interview*. [2]
- (v) Describe **four** difficulties which a researcher might have experienced in using an interview. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 3, which is about the organisations which Namibian newspapers reported were involved in corruption.

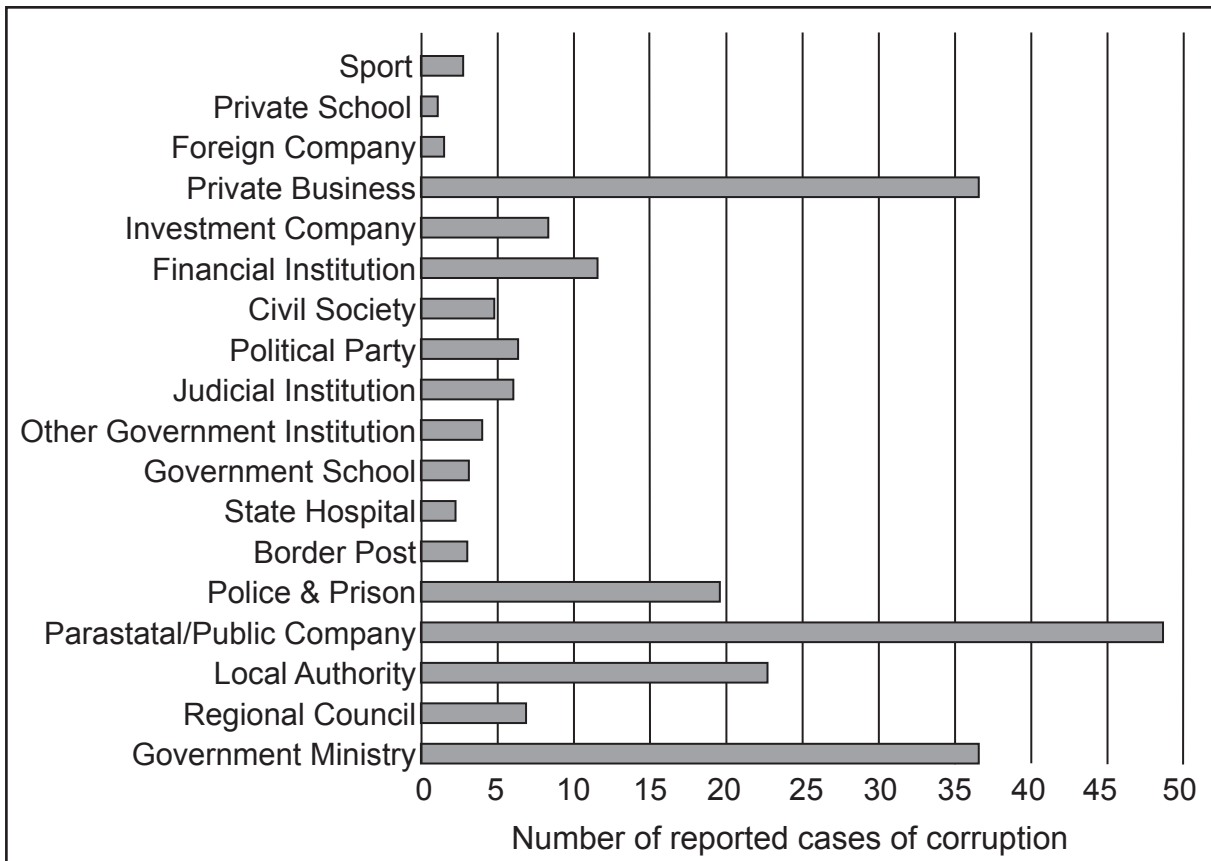


Fig. 3

- (i) Name the method of data presentation that was used in Fig. 3. Why do you think it was a suitable method to present the data? [3]
- (ii) Describe what the information in Fig. 3 shows about the involvement of organisations in corruption, as reported by newspapers. [4]

(c) Fig. 4 is an extract from the conclusion.

Conclusion:

Compared with the previous report on corruption, a significant increase in cases and a dramatic increase in newspaper coverage have been identified since 2004.

Newspapers often presented incomplete coverage of cases. Evidence suggests that the media have not followed some corruption cases to their legal conclusion.

Fig. 4

- (i) Design **three** possible research questions for further studies on corruption in Namibia. [3]
- (ii) Suggest possible solutions for the problem of corruption in Namibia. [4]

[25]

SECTION B

- 3** In your Development Studies course you carried out a research investigation on a development issue. This question is about your research investigation.
- (a) (i)** Describe the aims of your research investigation. Identify the research question or hypothesis you investigated in your answer. [2]
- (ii)** Explain what you did in your pilot study. [2]
- (iii)** Write a report on your findings. You should include as much detail as possible including information which you gathered and the conclusions you made. [7]
- (b)** In your research investigation you identified problems experienced by people in the area which you studied. [4]
- Describe the problems and suggest how these problems could be solved. [4]
- [15]**

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