

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the June 2002 question papers

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/1	Paper 1 maximum mark 60
0453/2	Paper 2, maximum mark 70
0453/4	Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum mark 35

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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1.(a)(i) **One** reason why small:

Overpopulation/land fragmentation **NOT** 'not enough land' unless qualified
Poverty/can't afford more land/only produce for family

Land taken by:

Whites/commercial farmers/government/building industry/National Parks.

NOT 'simple technology' [1]

(a)(ii) **One** reason why they have poor quality:

Overgrazing Can't afford **good** land (must infer good)

Land overused/overworked etc. Can't afford fertilisers

Excluded/pushed on to poor land.

Double credit "overpopulation" or "land taken" only if reason for poor quality explained.

NOT drought/ bad weather/ soil erosion/ low technology. [1]

(b) **Two** ways:

Crop failure/ low yields Poor quality crops

Not enough water for irrigation Polluted water unsuitable for crops

Women walk long distances to collect water/ not enough time

Results in illness in the family [2]

(c)

(i) *Low technology* – simple machinery and skills/ traditional/old /hand methods/
don't use machines 1 mark

Example hoes, ox plough, hand loom etc. *Accept one example.* 1 mark.

NOT appropriate technology [2]

(ii) **One** point:

They will have more labour to help them

Some of the children may get jobs/jobs away from home/help support the family/

send money home/ look after them when old [1]

(d)

Three ways:

To take their crops/animals to market Get to farm demonstrations

To bring in farming inputs Get to hospital/ medical care

To get to schools Get water/ bring water

To get to work outside the village/ migrate

To get to towns for essential needs/ not exhausted by travel/ shopping/ entertainment [3]

(e) **Two**:

Electricity Medical care (*NOT double credit with (d)*)

Sanitation Shops (*NOT double credit with (d)*)

Banking Sports/entertainments (*NOT double credit with (d)*)

Telephone Piped water

NOT "communications" [2]

(f) Rural development programmes described e.g.:

Cooperatives Credit schemes

Tractor depots Piping water to village

Government vaccination centres Irrigation dams etc

Village clinics Tarred roads

1 programme described fully 3 marks

Or 2 programmes described with 1 extended. 3 marks

Or Integrated rural developments naming three types of improvements 3 marks

1 mark only for list or simple descriptions [3]

[15marks]

2.(a) (i) *Idea of loss of land*: They will be flooded/ disappear under the water/ fertile or best land is by river [1]

(ii) Cattle have to graze on the hillsides/steep slopes/ move/ sell /kill animals. [1]

(b) **Two advantages to South Africa:**

Extra water not available in own country

Won't lose land under water

May be less cost than building reservoirs (*NOT just saves money*)

There will be no protests from own citizens

Less environmental damage (*idea needs extension*)

[2]

(c) (i) **Three ways will create jobs in Lesotho.**

Work constructing the dam (engineers/ building workers etc.)

Work building roads

Work in electricity supply industry/ HEP

Work in services (education/ health etc.)

Work in industries

Work in tourism

Work on maintenance

Work on transporting raw materials

[3]

(ii) **Two advantages:**

Hydro electricity is a sustainable/ renewable resource.

Does not contribute to global warming

Electricity is cleaner/ does not pollute/ healthier

It is easier to transport

Cheaper to run

Creates multi-purpose project e.g. tourism

[2]

(d) **Three ways:**

Will depend on South Africa paying for the water/ one selling product

Need expatriate engineers etc/ know-how / help from other countries

Have to borrow capital/ take out loan etc.

Need to import equipment to build dam

Need to pay for on-going costs/ parts etc

Jobs in tourism create dependence

[3]

(e) *Permanent environmental damage*: **three examples:**

Farmland lost for ever

Deforestation/ loss of trees/ forest etc

There will be permanent loss of wildlife

There will be permanent change of habitat

Large dams can alter the climate of an area

Large dams can cause seismic activity

The road/ construction etc will damage environment (*idea of over large area*)

[3]

[15 marks]

3. (a) 74 [1]

(b) (i) *Democracy*:

Either: people vote/ there are elections

Or: rule by the people / or Government of the people or by the people or for the people [1]

(b) (ii) **Three** basic rights named:

Freedom of speech/ free press

Freedom of religion

Fair trial

Freedom of movement

Equality before the law/ equal rights

Freedom of association

Free elections/ right to vote/ right to join political party

Equal property rights

"Freedom" of "human rights must be clarified.

NOT "freedom to do what you like" NOT right to education / health [3]

(c) **Two ways**: *Answer must make it clear whether it refers to socialist or capitalist state and refer to two different aspects.*

Socialist (planned):

Capitalist(free market):

State ownership of land

Private ownership of land

State ownership - means of production

Private ownership - means of production

Government control prices/no competition

Competition

Government control of services etc.

Private services etc.

Profit goes to state

Private profit

Equality between people

Inequality between people

NOT just idea of planning [2]

(d)(i)Legislature/ elected assembly/ parliament body which makes the laws

(ii)Executive / the ministries carries out the laws /do different tasks

(iii)Judiciary / Law courts, judges &lawyers makes sure the laws are obeyed [3]

(e)(i) **Two** factors:

Language - official language is Sinhalese

Different Religion - Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist and Tamils mainly Hindu

Two different ethnic groups

Sinhalese are a **majority**

Tamils demand for "a separate state" *Allow copy.*

NOT just 'language' or 'religion' [2]

(ii)**Three ways**:

Money is diverted to military purposes/ arms and defence.

Disruption of economic activities/ trade

Destruction of/ neglect of agriculture / transport/ industry / housing/ schools/ infrastructure etc.

Cost of rehabilitating refugees

Men are away fighting

Loss of people killed in fighting/ by sabotage etc.

Tourists stop visiting

Foreign investment is lost

Tourist trade is discouraged

Specialists leave the country

[3][15 marks]

4.

(a) Land Labour and Capital (allow enterprise) [1]

(b) (i) Natural/ raw resources or earth, climate, minerals, fauna, flora etc.
NOT just site must refer to raw materials etc. [1]

(ii) **One** type named (1 mark) and effects on production explained (2nd mark):
Individual private ownership: farmers/ peasant farmers own and work their own land and decide how it will be used/ what will be grown.

Large companies/plantations/ commercial farmers own land and grow a cash crop and land is worked by paid workers.

State/ public ownership/ collectives/ communes: state farms and government controls what is grown/workers are paid to work on farm by government

Share cropping: the land is owned by a landlord and is worked by a farmer who pays back the landlord with a share of the crop.

Tenancies: an individual rents the land and pays a sum of money to farm it. The farmer can usually choose how the land is used.

Co-operatives: Group of farmers jointly own and work land together. [2]

(c) **Three** advantages of the division of labour:

Speeds production

Increases production/ mass production

Enables specialisation/ repetition makes perfect

Ensures standardisation/ efficiency

Improves quality

Lowers costs/ cheaper production

NOT "employs unskilled labour" [3]

(d) **Two** named and their use explained:

Money/ liquid capital – to set up or invest in an economic activity or to pay workers.

Capital goods /fixed capital/ buildings/ factory/ equipment/ machinery etc. - to make the goods.

[4]

(e) **Two** types of enterprise named and organisation described:

Individuals: own business and work and control its running

Local companies: owned by shareholders who appoint a Board of Directors, who appoint a manager.

Cooperatives: people join together to cut costs and share resources, buying of inputs and marketing.

Multinationals: giant companies owned by shareholders and based in industrialised countries which operate through branches all over the world.

State production/parastatals: owned and run by government which appoints a board of directors. [4]

[15 marks]

5.

(a)(i) **Primary Health Care** – basic measures to maintain/ improve good health or prevent poor health and disease. (*also WHO programmes*) [1]

(ii) **Two** infectious diseases named : measles, polio, whooping cough, German measles, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus, TB. (also allow diarrhoea/ typhoid/ cholera) (*There may be others in specific countries.*) **NOT malaria** [2]

(iii) **Two** reasons: (not to do with infectious diseases)
to see they are growing properly/ healthy/ check up
to get them weighed
to get advice on how to breast-feed a baby
to get advice on general nutrition/hygiene etc.
to obtain food supplements.
to be treated if sick
1 MARK for list – “medical care, nutrition etc.” [2]

(b)(i) **Either** to make sure that the body:
gets balanced diet/ gets the necessary nutrients, vitamins and minerals
or to avoid eating the same basic food everyday. [1]

(ii) For **two** types of food:

1 mark for naming type of food, and 1 mark for each reason why they are necessary:

Proteins	to grow/ build good bones/ strengthen body/ body repair/ improve immune system
Carbohydrates	main source of energy/ power
Vitamins and minerals	for healthy skin, eyes and general wellbeing/ prevent disease

NO MARK for naming specific individual foodstuffs and their advantages.

NO MARK for naming specific minerals e.g. calcium and their advantages. [4]

(c)

(i) **Hygiene**: clean/ cleanliness/ living and keeping ones body and surroundings clean
NOT just having clean water. [1]

(ii) **One example extended to get 2 marks:**

Dirty water/ water pollution used for drinking or washing - cause diarrhoea and dysentery.

Dirt/ stagnant water encourages mosquitoes - and the spread malaria.

Irrigation water - Bilharzia spreads through parasites living in water snails

Dirt/ rubbish and decaying matter - Flies and rats spread disease to food / by biting people.

- microbes bacteria multiply

Air pollution – breathing problems/ lung disease/ asthma [2]

(iii) **Two** things:

Wash body every day	Cover food and keep away from flies
Keep hands clean	Wash clothes in clean water
Have a suitable toilet system	Keep rubbish in containers
Keep houses clean	Wash cooking and food utensils in clean water

Cover food and keep away from flies

Boil/ purify water/ use poor water/ keep water free of contamination/ cover water

[2] [15 marks]

6. (a) Traditional or informal education/ Bantu [1]

(b) (i) Formal/ new/ western. *NOT modern* [1]

(ii) Two ways:

It takes place in a school building It is taught through books, it teaches literacy

It teaches numeracy It leads to qualifications/ certificates

It is given by a trained teacher It uses modern equipment/ technology

People wear uniform It is expensive/ costs money

Fixed curriculum [2]

(c) Two reasons why production grows:

The people will understand modern technology/ be skilled

The country can deal on equal terms with other countries

Talents and skills will not be wasted

People will understand the importance of raising standards of living

The population will be healthier/ able to work better/less money spent on health

Population growth will be controlled / country's wealth grows faster than population

It introduces innovation/ new ideas

Use better farming methods [2]

(d) One way explained or two explanations:

Deforestation will decrease → people will conserve the natural vegetation

Overgrazing will be stopped → will help to control soil erosion.

Rare species will be conserved → will encourage tourism

Pollution will be reduced → place clean and attractive/ avoid disease

Conservation of wildlife/ habitats/ etc → they will be kept for future generations. [2]

Conservation of natural resources → avoid future shortages

(e) Three points on community affairs:

The rights of women will be safeguarded/ no sex discrimination/ treated equally

Women will be able to take part in community/ political affairs/ decision making

The organisational and political talents of half the population will not be wasted

Issues such as health/ family/ children affairs will get more consideration.

Projects specifically to improve the welfare of women will be supported.

Men and women will work together / in harmony/ all talents used [3]

(f) Two educational programmes described: (*no need for specific names*)

Birth control programmes - to encourage people to have smaller families

School lessons - to teach children the importance of nutrition and hygiene/ "child to child" programmes

Maternity/ parents classes in health clinics – to teach nutrition and hygiene

Newspaper and media programmes - about health topics

AIDS education programmes - to teach people about the prevention/ spread of AIDS

NOT just "primary health care" must be specific programmes.

[4]

{15 marks}