

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME FOR the November 2002 question papers

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/1	Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 60
0453/2	Paper 2 (Written), maximum raw mark 70
0453/4	Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum raw 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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FINAL MARK SCHEME

1.

- (a) (i) Gross National Product or a country's total wealth/total production and income from services {1}

Do not allow statement if obviously GDP

(ii) **Two** statistics: must interpret each

GNP per head (US\$ 270) - low

% of population living in urban areas (19%) - low / most of pop. employed in agriculture/ live in rural areas/

Infant Mortality Rate (83 per 1000) - high

Adult Literacy Rate (38%) - low

Female Literacy Rate (26%) - low

Life expectancy at birth (57 years) - low

Allow trade if explanation given

Not necessary to quote actual figure. Credit first two answers only.

[2]

- (b) That the health of the population is poor because:

Infant Mortality per 1000 is 83/high

Life expectancy is 57/low

Female literacy is 26%/low or adult literacy is 38%/low

[2]

- (c) (i) *Literacy* – being able to read and write. {1}

(ii) 38 [1]

(iii) **Levels marking:**

Women would **learn about nutrition/balanced diets**

Women would **understand hygiene/examples**

Women would **have less children/practise family planning**

Women would **take children to clinic/have vaccinations**

Women would **be able to get jobs/income**

Women would **be able to buy medicines/food etc**

Level I - simple statement such as 'know how to care for their children'

Level II – development of simple statement or two reasons explained

Level III – two reasons with one developed or three reasons explained

Max **ONE** for list.

Do not allow idea of 'educate women – educate nation' unless related to health issues

[3]

(iv) **One** point:

Lack of **skilled** labour/knowledge

Population will be **unable to use advanced technology**

Will be **dependent** on imported know how/expatriates etc.

(0 mark for a health point, must refer to economic point)

[1]

(d) **Two** reasons:

Total debts are high

High interest rates

Export earnings are low/ trade deficit

Corruption

High cost of floods and disaster relief

Quotas

0 mark for just stating Bangladesh is very poor etc

[2]

(e) Food Aid – rice, etc

Short term/Emergency Aid – medicines, tents, latrines, helicopters etc.

Technical Aid – experts to help in the emergency.

Allow many other **types of aid** such as voluntary/humanitarian/financial etc

Max **ONE** for list. **TWO** marks for some development of an idea

[2]

[15marks]

- 2.
- (a) (i) *Services – a definition* - activities that:
help to produce and exchange things
or improve peoples lives/helps others
or meet peoples needs that cannot be seen or touched [1]
- (ii) **Two services in Photograph 1: Mark first two**
Electricity supply Offices
Telephone services Advertising
Shops/type of shop Taxis
Drainage/sewage system Tarmac roads
Not transport or communications unless explained
Not restaurant/church/cars {2}
- (b) (i) Newspapers/ postcards/ books/ magazines [1]
Not paintings/drugs
- (ii) **Three ways**
no regular income informal dress
takes place in street no unions
no pension no fixed working hours
no income tax not registered/illegal
no security/employment benefit no qualification
Not low income or worse working conditions unless explained
Not self-employed [3]
- (c) (i) Edge of city/ steep slopes/ swampy areas/under bridges etc [1]
Not in the cities
- (ii) **Four descriptions of shanty areas:**
Buildings – MAX 3
will be single storey/small untidy
made of less permanent materials/ made of cardboard etc. illegal
will not have services overcrowded
Roads – MAX 3
will not be tarred narrow
will not have pavements badly maintained/poor
no traffic lights open ditches
Not overcrowded
Reserve ONE for buildings and ONE for roads {4}
- (iii) **Three reasons:**
it is cheaper/ they don't have to pay for land/ can't afford anywhere else
they don't have to pay for services
they can set up businesses at home
they can live with family/ people like themselves.
nowhere else to go/easily available [3]

[15 marks]

FINAL MARK SCHEME

- 3.
- (a) (i) Primary products/ raw materials/cash crops/commercial [1]
(ii) **Two** problems:
Prices are low
Price fluctuates
World demand has tended to go down
Total crop varies depending on weather/pests/disease etc.
Vulnerable to competition
Build up of debt [2]
- (b) (i) They became less/ changed from about 90% to less than a quarter/not main any more [1]
(ii) Textiles and clothing [1]
(iii) **Three** advantages:
Textiles and clothing get higher price on world markets/bring in more money
Always a demand for clothing
More diversified pattern of exports/less dependence on primary products.
Less dependent on nature/ weather (unless reverse given in (a) (iii) above.
Stimulates economy –new skills/infrastructure
Less likely to get into debt (but **no double credit** with a (ii))
Not higher wages [3]
- (c) (i) Invisible trade. [1]
(ii) **Three** advantages:
Brings in foreign currency/more money
Makes use of sustainable natural and cultural resources
Does not require high technology imports
Attracts foreign investment
Provides employment
Provides infrastructure
Encourage conservation of environment
Encourages local industries/services/crafts
Income to spend on health care (i.e.specified use)
Helps balance of payments
Gains status
Broadens cultural links [3]
- (d) (i) *Free Trade* – trade without tariffs/ duties/barriers/restrictions {1}
(ii) **Two** advantages
Opens up a new nearby market/boosts exports
Can import raw materials easily and cheaply
Can sell cheaply in neighbouring country/low transport costs
Makes business more efficient because of competition/economies of scale
Can exchange technology/skills/labour etc without difficulty.
Creates closer ties [2]
Not gains money

[15 marks]

FINAL MARK SCHEME

- 4.
- (a) (i) *Debt* – an amount of money that has been borrowed / is owed [1]
(ii) Africa. [1]
(iii) Angola/Bolivia/Cameroon/Congo/Guyana/Guinea Bissau/Honduras/Ivory Coast/Liberia/Mauritania/Nicaragua/Sudan/Zambia [1]
- (b) Interest. [1]
- (c) Two types of projects:
Large dams/power/water supply Health programmes
Transport Education programmes
Rural programmes Industrial programmes
Not infrastructure nor disaster relief unless qualified {2}
- (d) Three reasons:
They cannot export enough/ get enough money for their exports 1 mark
High price of imported essentials like oil/ machinery/ transport equipment 1 mark
Or 2 marks for “bad terms of trade” if explained.
Disasters like droughts/ floods/ hurricanes that have cost a lot of money
They have imported too much for extravagant / unnecessary / prestige purposes
Corruption
Spent a large proportion of income on defence
Many countries have low local currency values/ devaluation/ low exchange rate
Low tourist numbers
Instability [3]
- (e)(i) Two of the aims of a SAP. [3]
Save money
Increase exports
Repay debt/avoid further debt
Adjust spending to concentrate on economic growth/ recovery/self reliance
Set up growth engendering activities
Improve infrastructure
Increase taxes/government income {2}
- (ii) Two problems:
Exported goods earn less money/ devaluation
Imported goods cost more/ are in short supply/ devaluation (only credit deval. once)
Home food production gets neglected
Government spends less on health and education
Poorest members of population become even poorer/ lose work etc.
Government spends less on development projects.
People have less money to spend
Lack of independence [2]
- (f) Two reasons:
Repayments are too high/ cannot be met by poor countries
Poorest people are suffering because the government cannot spend on health/education etc.
Terms of trade have changed making it impossible for countries to earn enough to pay
Development is actually going backwards in these countries (rising IMR) etc.
Moral obligation
Developed countries do not need the money [2]

[15 marks]

- 5.
- (a) To increase their yields/ to raise their standard of living /to improve their farming/to sell their product / they are poor [1]
- (b)
- (i) *Co-operative* – farmers join together/ to share resources / costs [1]
- (ii) **Three ways:**
sharing/ hiring tractors and equipment
sharing expertise/getting advice etc.
bulk buying of inputs/ seeds/ fertilisers/ pesticides/reduction in costs
veterinary services
credit facilities/loans
sharing marketing costs
share labour [3]
- (c) **Two ways explained:**
Breeding projects - to improve quality of stock
Marketing projects - to sell more meat, milk and other products
Veterinary services - to prevent disease in animals/improve quality
Fencing programmes/grazing control – to prevent overgrazing/keep out wild animals
Water supplies – improves quality/amount of pasture/health of animals
Land reform- more/better quality land for grazing
Two marks for types of project
Two marks for the way they improve livestock farming [4]
- (d) **Three reasons:**
Women do not usually own their own land/ cannot borrow money to improve farming.
They help women to have an income
They improve the standard of living/ nutrition of women and children
Many projects in the past ignored the needs of women/ women farmers
There are many women in developing countries who are heads of household/involved in community
Avoids discrimination/empowers women
Women do most of the farming
Do **not** allow descriptions of the schemes themselves [3]
- (e) **Either** a self-help programme **or** a land reform programme
Description of programme/how carried out/purpose – 1 mark
How it assists in rural development – 1 mark
Development of either point – 1 mark [3]
- [15 marks]

FINAL MARK SCHEME

6.

(a)

(i) Capital Goods or buildings, equipment and machinery or the things people use to produce goods and services. [1]

Not land

(ii) **Three** reasons :

to buy /rent the land

to build the factory

to buy the machinery and capital goods

to purchase raw materials

to advertise the products.

to hire the workers

to pay for infrastructure/power

{3}

(iii) **Two** ways:

borrowing from the bank

raising money from shareholders

from owners savings

government grants

borrowing from IMF/EU/World Bank/etc

[2]

(b)

(i) Complex/ modern/ advanced / high / computer / capital intensive [1]

(ii) Industrial countries, North, Developed countries etc. [1]

(c) **Three** different types of infrastructure:

Electricity - run machinery/ provide lighting

Water - in processing/cleaning

Transport - moving raw materials & finished goods (allow **one** type of transport only)

Telephones/ tele-communications/ post - to deal with suppliers and customers.

Banking – money transactions [3]

(d) **Two** reasons:

To get access to capital/cannot afford it themselves

To get know-how/technology

To get access to foreign markets

To increase exports

To boost employment

To gain foreign exchange

Multiplier effect/increase GNP

Prestige

Not to gain tax

[2]

(e) **Two** reasons:

Competition on world markets

Need to produce consistent quality

Need to produce regular/ dependable supply of goods

Costs of advertising

Need to understand demand in overseas countries

Tariffs/trade barriers

Lack of reputation/global recognition.

[2]

[15 marks]