MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01   Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

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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.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

1 **(a)** Non Government/al Organisation. [1]

(b) **Two** reasons why manure is good for the crops and soil fertility:
Adds nutrients/minerals to soil
Helps to bind soil/improves soil structure
Increases yields/more/ better crop. [2]

(c) **Two** points:
Milk to drink
Quality of crops/food improved
Can buy food with income from milk
Balanced diet
Protein/minerals from milk etc.
More crops *but no double credit if already given for (b) above.* [2]

(d) **Two** reasons:
No period of shortage
Expenses come all the year therefore income needed all year
Possible to budget/plan
An example of a regular expense. [2]

(e) **(i)** Food. [1]

(ii) **Two** points
Education
Money for medicines/health etc.
Clothing
There are other possible answers. [2]

(f) **(i)** Loan has to be paid back/pay interest/and reverse for gift. [1]

(ii) **Four** reasons:
People do not value what they do not have to work for
They might not spend the money wisely/ might spend money on consumables etc.
Their general standard of living may not be improved
It might benefit individuals rather than the whole community
Promotes dependency culture/no need to work
Resentment/jealousy
Open to abuse/corruption
Ways NGO's not achieving their aims. [4]

[Total: 15]

2 **(a)** Agriculture, Industry, Services/Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. [1]

(b) (i) Farming without modern inputs/in the old way etc. [1]

(ii) **Two** points *must refer to effect on health*:
Shortage of rain might lead to crop failure – malnutrition/starvation
– more vulnerable to disease
Too much rain results in flooding – spread of waterborne disease
– example of disease
Shortage of rain causes problems with – lack of water for drinking
– personal hygiene leading to skin problems
[2]

(c) **Four** points: *MAX 3* for either improvements *or* increases in health problems:

(i) Improvements:
Greater prosperity leading to ability to buy medicine and pay for hospital /medical treatment
Higher standard of living results in better sanitation/water supply which means less waterborne diseases etc.
Industrial products linked to improvements in health. [2]

(ii) Increasing health problems:
Dangers of industrial diseases to workers
Air pollution/increased energy use/ fumes causes breathing problems etc.
Water pollution by industrial waste contaminates drinking water
Work in crowded factory conditions/ long hours etc. helps spread of disease/weakens workers etc. [2]

(d) **Three** ways:
Insects/bacteria/animals carry diseases
Mosquitoes carry malaria
Chickens carry bird flu etc
Dangers from wild animals/ trampling etc.
Poisonous plants could be eaten
Locusts could eat people's food
Pollen causes allergies[3]

(e) **One** service – Description of need for improvement, what might be done and the advantages to the health of the population. [4]

[Total: 15]

3 **(a)** **One** reason:
There is a young population
Medical services are available/more babies survive. [1]

(b) **(i)** **Three** reasons:
Easier to bring services to populations that are concentrated/where most people live
Need to please largest number of voters/tax payers
Where tourists come
Where the industries/MNCs are
Where government and civil service is located
Where more skilled/educated people are. [3]

(ii) **Three** reasons:
Only places with infrastructure
Well developed example of infrastructure benefiting industries
Plenty of labour/cheap labour/skilled (no double credit with **(b)(i)**)
Industrial sites with services laid on
Facilities for expatriots
Free trade zones established/tax concessions/land with low rents etc.
Access to educated elites/government officials
Large market. [3]

(iii) **One** example:
Loans for housing
Medical and health care
Advice for small businesses/training etc. [1]

(c) Work in agriculture/mining/or fisheries. [1]

(d) Different types with examples and descriptions:
Employment opportunities
Sports activities
Bright lights/entertainment
Educational opportunities
Medical care/hospitals etc.
Max 1 for list of 2
Max 2 for list of 3 [6]

[Total: 15]

4 (a) (i) number of new born babies that die per 1000 each year / die before age 1 etc.
Accept different definitions. [1]

(ii) The total income of a country. [1]

(b) (i) Two statistics must explain why statistic shows development:
Infant Mortality Rate is fairly low because of good health care
Life expectancy is high due to a high standard of living etc.
Adult literacy is high due to good education
Number of mobile phones is quite high as there is high technology
Number of Internet users is quite high as people can afford computers
Number employed in agriculture is low as people have moved into services which generate greater wealth
Growth of GDP is high. [2]

(ii) Two statistics: Must *explain to gain each mark:*
Population below poverty line of 40% → prosperity is not shared by 40%/ uneven growth with large number not able to get jobs etc.
Illicit drug cultivation → shows agricultural population unable to make enough money from legitimate agriculture
Unemployment and informal sector 25% → many people have migrated to cities and unable to find work
Street children → some poor families unable to look after their children
(No double credit with b)i if select line telephones etc.) [2]

(c) Executive, legislature and judiciary. [3]

(d) Two types of **urban** pollution:
"Air pollution" →Smog due to large number of cars could be improved with → use of lead free petrol/catalytic converters/testing of cars etc.
Industrial pollution → due to use of fossil fuels→ need to install filters/use alternative energy sources.

"Water pollution" → industrial waste/sewage entering water systems → legislation such as fines/clean-up policies/building of better sewage systems.

"Land pollutions" → Waste dumps due to huge size of city/industrial dumping/litter etc. → recycling/ control of packaging etc.

MAX 4 for each type
For each of the two types of pollution, MAX 1 on source
No double credit for reduction methods
Other forms of pollutions may be suggested. [6]

[Total: 15]

5 (a) A company that trades/ operates/ has subsidiaries all over the world. [1]

(b) (i) Europe. [1]

(ii) **One** reason:
Growing purchasing power of Asian countries/increase in demand
Desire to get into the new markets of Korea, China etc. [1]

(iii) Europe or North America. [1]

(c) (i) Globalisation. [1]

(ii) **Two** reasons:
Better quality
Reliable quality/trusted
Want to be seen to be modern/fashionable/brand names
Believe them to be better/know about them because of advertising
Cheaper. [2]

(d) **Four** advantages **to** the **MNC**
Cheap labour/large labour supply
Amenable labour
Lack of labour laws
Lack of Trade Unions
Lack of safety regulations
Lack of pollution controls
Tax concessions/cheap land/services laid on etc.
Increased market
Closer to raw materials. [4]

(e) Disadvantages **to** the **country**:
Employ expatriots in senior positions
May pull out and leave many people unemployed
Decisions made in interests of the company not the country
Profits are sent out of the country
Capital intensive methods
May pollute environment
Effect on local companies
Exploitation of labour
Exploitation resources
Destruction of forests/habitats/farmland
Expatriots bring disease
Manipulation/corruption of government officials. [4]

[Total: 15]

6 (a) Two reasons:
Pushed onto marginal land by rich/commercial farmers
Come from lowest social class/ caste without access to power
Land taken by whites
Cannot afford to buy good land
Cannot afford fertilisers
Land exhausted
Lack of knowledge to improve quality. [2]

(b) One point:
Inability to irrigate land during drought/dry season
Not enough water for animals
Not enough water to grow crops/have to buy in fodder. [1]

(c) A low production of crop per hectare. [1]

(d) Three effects:
Become malnourished/suffer from malnutrition/starvation
Will catch diseases/become chronically sick/children will be sickly etc.
Will not be strong enough to work hard/regularly
Will have to spend money on buying food/medicines etc.
Turn to crime in order to survive/steal. [3]

(e) (i) Two reasons:
Mechanisation by richer farmers means less work locally
Rural areas lack industries/governments invest in urban areas
Work in rural areas is seasonal/other farmers only need labour during harvest etc.
Lack of transport to go outside village for work
Poor education/lack of skills for other work. [2]

(ii) In the cities
Unskilled work/in the informal sector/example of type of work. [2]

(iii) Description of a government rural development programme, object of programme, how organised and benefits:
Co-operative
Road building programmes
Irrigation schemes
Clean water programmes
No mark for name of scheme. [4]

[Total: 15]