

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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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PAPER 1 (0453/1)

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.

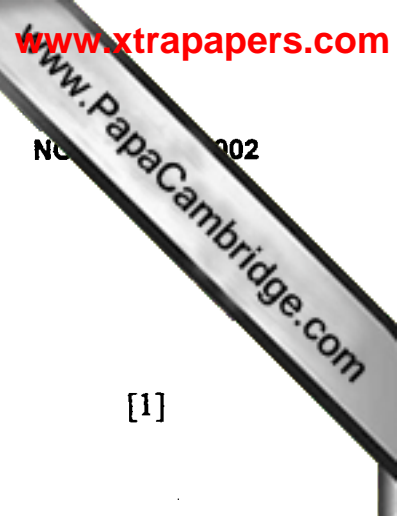
Allow many other types of aid such as voluntary/humanitarian/financial etc

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

{2}

[15marks]

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PAPER 1 (0453/1)
FINAL MARK SCHEME



- 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 {1}
- (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]

- 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]

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PAPER 1 (0453/1)

2002

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.
 - 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]

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PAPER 1 (0453/1)
FINAL MARK SCHEME

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]

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PAPER 1 (0453/1)

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 buy the machinery and capital goods
 - to advertise the products.
 - to pay for infrastructure/power
 - to build the factory
 - to purchase raw materials
 - to hire the workers
- {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]