

1.

(a)

(i) 558 (Allow 550-570 million) or 550-570 000 000 or 550-570⁶ [1]

(ii) Simple statement - "More women than men are illiterate" 1 mark
2nd mark for use of figures showing comparison:
220-260 **million** more adult females are illiterate than men
Or 550 -570 **million** females are illiterate and 310-340 **million** males
Must state million [2]

(iii) Most girls do not go to school or similar statement. [1]

(iv) **Three** reasons:
Preference given to boys/ women second class citizens/ cultural /sexist attitudes
Boys thought to earn more money/ better jobs
Girls get married and leave family home
Men will look after the family/ parents in old age/ be head of household/
Women's place is in home/ helping mothers/ looking after children etc. (don't need educating)
Girls leave school because of early pregnancy/ marriage.
Lack of girls only schools [3]

(b)(i)

1 mark for:

general **negative** relationship:

or **lower** female literacy / **higher** maternal mortality.

or **higher** female literacy/ **lower** maternal mortality.

2nd mark for quoting figures from both correctly. [2]

(ii) **Two** reasons:

Families can't afford education *Not just "they are poor"*

Generally traditional societies which do not favour women's education

Government lack of money/ has other priorities /does not build enough schools

Governments are in debt/ structural adjustment programmes/ have to pay back loans

But no double credit for lack of money i.e. government and family [2]

(iii) Pakistan [1]

(iv) Ways such as:

Compulsory children's school attendance

Adult literacy classes

Children/ family teaching adult illiterates

TV or radio programmes to teach women

Free schools

Loans and grants for education

Official backing to change attitudes to women/ Minister for women/ media etc.

Distance learning

Aid programmes from overseas

Child labour made illegal

NO MARK for health programmes. [3]

(c) (i)

Two reasons:

General statement - saves mothers worrying about children/ cared for/ fed/ kept safe

So they can earn money/ go to work

So that they don't have to take children with them to work/work more efficiently

So as to keep children off streets

[2]

(ii) **Three reasons:**

They can earn **money** for themselves/ don't rely on husbands for money

They have more **standing**/ can stand up for themselves/ used to deciding for themselves/ are "somebody"/self-reliance.

They have other women who will **help** them/ not alone/ together

They have **skills**/ expertise/ talents / are valued / can manage a cafe/ sew/ bake/ run a business.

(NOT a copy of "Already they are running a café, a bakery and a small health centre.")

[3]

(iii) Must be to do with improvements in **living conditions**:

Levels marking: put ticks at end of question and indicate L1, L2 or L3

Level 1: Simple statement of suggestions or a list

Level 2: Development of 1 suggestion and description of how it will improve living conditions

Level 3: Development of 2 or more suggestion and description of how it will improve living conditions

Possible ways:

Clean up programmes

House building programmes

Community Centres

By working together to provide better water supplies

Sanitation programmes etc.

[3]

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(i) Females/women

[1]

(ii) **Two** reasons:

To be able to do job/ gain necessary qualifications
To deal with other professional people
To communicate their ideas to the rest of the world
For people to have confidence in them
NO MARKS for descriptions of jobs.

[2]

(iii) **Two** reasons:

They may have to get permission from a man/ their husband
Banks not prepared to lend to women/often do not own land or other assets to borrow against
So few women in business/ prejudice towards women/ not trusted.

[2]

(iv) **Three** problems:

Women's and children's issues are ignored
Women do not get their say in the country's affairs
It is difficult to get elected/ nominated
Position of women does not improve.

[3]

(v) **Four** points (not to do with education)

Laws giving women equal rights before the law
Laws to enable women to own land
Changes in laws of inheritance to enable women to inherit property etc.
Clean water in/near homes/ electricity
Projects aimed to help women
Family planning programmes/ clinics/ maternity care/ health programmes
Giving women vote
Allow women to be politically involved/ stand for parliament/ women ministers
Equal pay
Job opportunities/ open professions to women
Positive discrimination
Business loans for women.

[4]

[35 marks]

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2.

(a)

(i) **One:** coal, oil, charcoal, peat, lignite or natural gas No other answer [1]

(ii) **Non-** fossil / renewable/ sustainable/ non-finite resources/ perpetual/
everlasting/ alternative [1]

(iii) **Three** reasons:

Because the world will run out of these resources

Because burning them increases pollution/acid rain

Increases CO₂ in atmosphere contributing to global warming

Extracting them destroys local environments/ ecology

Conserve for future generations/ sustainable development [3]

(iv) **3 points or 2 + development**

By taxing their use/ increasing their **price** → demand goes down

Using less/ more **efficiently** → more efficient heating systems/ insulation etc /
cars sharing/ use buses

Using **renewable/ alternative resources** instead → build more HEP dams/ conserve
trees/ reforestation/ wind power / solar energy/ wave power

Laws to **prevent waste/ overuse/ to stop exploitation/ stop burning of charcoal** [3]

(v) **Two** reasons:

It is free/ cheap

People cannot afford to pay for oil/ gas/ electricity/ kerosene etc

It is readily available

It is efficient/ quick

It is traditional

Lack of modern equipment. [2]

(b)

(i) Fossil fuel burning. [1]

(i) Deforestation increases CO₂ in atmosphere:

By burning wood to clear land/ or using wood as fuel

By loss of trees which take in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen/ photosynthesis

By use of machinery to cut and removing timber.

[2]

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November

(c)

(i) 1.5 (Allow 1.3-1.9) [1]

(ii)

1 mark: increase in their **total** emissions.

1 mark: **relative** increase of developing countries faster/ overtake developed in 2010

1 mark: for figure for **developed**
roughly 10 → 12 → 13+ **billion** tons

or

used roughly 1+ **billion** more every 10 years.

1 mark: for figure for **developing**
roughly 6 → 9 → 13+ **billion** tons

or

used 3+ **billion** more in 2000/ and 4.5 **billion** more in 1910

or

Doubled their emissions in 20 years/ from 6 **billion** to 13.5 **billion** in 20 year. [4]

(iii)

Five reasons:

Developed countries emissions growing slowly because:

are already **industrialised**

have more **service** industries

have high **standards of living**

are **conserving** energy /cutting down on emissions

populations are **not/hardly** growing

Developing countries emissions growing quickly because:

are **industrialising**

have **rising standards of living**/ want to have more cars/ electrical goods etc

populations are **growing rapidly**

need to use more fuel in order to **develop/ catch up** etc.

no emission/ **pollution controls**

growing infrastructure and transport

are **cutting** a lot of **trees**/ less photosynthesis

burn wood as fuel

at their **stage of development** will create more emissions.

Allow double credit provided comparison is clear. [5]

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(d)

(i) Global warming.

(ii)

Because the ice in the Polar regions is melting/ thermal heating

[1]

(iii)

Two problems:

loss of agricultural land

Drowning of coastal areas and river deltas

Drowning of cities/settled areas and housing land

Drowning of industries and ports.

High cost of sea defences

Changes to ecosystems

NO COPYING "Threat to animal and plant survival"

or "Decrease in food production"

[2]

(iv) Two reasons for loss of food production:

Drowning of agricultural land

Movement of world's crop belts

Changes of climate/ hotter/ wetter/ drier *NOT COPYING "desertification".*

Crops destroyed by **cyclones**.

[2]

(v) Two reasons:

Animals will be drowned/ forced to move to different areas

Forest will be destroyed

World sea currents will move affecting the worlds fish.

Ecological systems will be disrupted → Allow 2nd mark for food chains destroyed

[2]

(vi) Either four points:

Problems of desertification -

loss of grazing land,

soil erosion,

loss of crops

causes migration

loss of income from export crops/fish/animal products/ tourists etc

poor crop yields,

shortage of water

more skin cancer

famine

or more storms and cyclones -

loss of life

spread of diseases

famine

cost of rebuilding

communications destroyed

reduces GNP *NOT vague answers like "slows development unless clarified".*

drowning of agricultural land

lack of fresh water

more migration

costs of resettlement etc

lead debt/ need for aid/ to borrow

Give credit for good answers not listed e.g referring to cycles of deprivation/ desertificaion

[4]

[35 marks]