

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper**

**0453 Development Studies**

**0453/02 Paper 2**

**Maximum mark 70**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does 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*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the Report on the Examination for this session.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.

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- 1 (a) (i) India or Kenya or Malawi or Tanzania or Zambia [1]
- (ii) That they will be low/poor
- (iii) Europe. 1 mark  
Industry and services. 2 marks
- (iv) **1st mark** for identifying areas with less/more of population in agriculture:  
African countries have large %  
**or**  
European countries have very small %  
**or**  
Asian countries have a lower % of population in agriculture than in Africa
- **2<sup>nd</sup> mark** for expansion of one of above:  
Industrial countries have less people in agriculture  
**or** less developed countries have more people in agriculture [2]
- (b) (i) **Two** types of farm:  
Modern/industrial/commercial  
Traditional/peasant/poor [2]
- (ii) **Three** ways, *must* show comparison:  
Larger scale  
More highly mechanised  
Labour is paid/not family  
More modern farming methods  
Sells all/most of its products [3]
- (iii) **Three** reasons:  
Lack of transport/poor access to transport  
Poor quality crops  
Small quantities to sell  
Lack of knowledge of marketing [3]
- (iv) **Three** points co-operatives help by:  
Supplying fertilisers  
Good seeds  
Bulk buying  
Lending machinery  
Advisory services [3]
- (c) (i) A package of new seeds/hybrid plants and new methods of farming to increase crop yields [1]
- (ii) **One** type:  
Combine harvesters  
Tractors  
Sprayers  
Irrigation machinery/portable pumps [1]



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- (iv) **Two** points:  
 To fulfil peoples want  
 To provide a wide choice of goods  
 To make modern society efficient/run smoothly
- (v) **Three** advantages:  
 Speeds production  
 Increases production  
 Improves quality  
 Each person knows his/her part of job [3]
- (b) (i) **Two**:  
 Money capital  
 Machinery/things used to produce goods/buildings [2]
- (ii) **Two**:  
 Cloth  
 Thread  
 Buttons  
 Zips
- (iii) **Two**:  
 Machinist  
 Driver  
 Electrician  
 Manager etc. [2]
- (iv) **Two**:  
 Power  
 Transport [2]
- (v) **Three** reasons:  
 Multinationals want:  
 Cheap labour  
 Tax-free industrial zones/tax holidays  
 Cheap power and infrastructure  
 Labour laws to prevent strikes
- Newly industrialised countries want:  
 To gain access to export markets  
 To earn foreign currency  
 To increase employment  
 Prestige  
 To gain access to capital [3]

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- (c) (i) South Africa [1]
- (ii) Textiles and chemicals [1]
- (iii) **One** point, The United States:  
Trades with all the countries  
**or**  
Trade is large  
**or**  
Is a major importer [1]
- (iv) **One** point:  
Industrialised/developed/Western/NICs [1]
- (d) (i) A company which trades in a number of countries [1]
- (ii) DaimlerChrysler [1]
- (iii) Walmart [1]
- (iv) An explanation:  
1 mark – simple point the multinationals are richer/control more money than the economics of many countries  
2<sup>nd</sup> mark – comparing **one** country and **one** multinational without quoting figures  
3<sup>rd</sup> mark – for quoting comparisons quoting figures [3]
- (v) **Four** disadvantages:  
Take profits out of country  
Do not employ local people/use ex-patriots  
Controlled from another country/not interested in welfare of country  
Wages often low  
Often bad terms of employment  
Poor environmental record  
Locate in core region/increase migration into core  
Goods not for local people [4]

[35]