

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper**

**0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01** Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

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 instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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 grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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- 1 (a) (i) Gross National Product *allow* Production
- (ii) Because it shows the actual proportion / percentage of the population that is poor  
OR it is not an average. 1 MARK
- (b) (i) Education for **all** children / everyone / worldwide [1]
- (ii) % of children attending school  
literacy rates 1 MARK [1]
- (c) (i) Equal rights / treatment for males / men and females / women [1]
- (ii) **Three** ways:  
Laws to enforce equality  
Quotas for women to enter jobs / professions / parliament etc.  
Changes in cultural attitudes  
Equal rights to ownership of land  
Means of making life easier for women etc.  
Equal right to education  
Give women the right to vote  
Government support for equal opportunities 3 MARKS [3]
- (d) (i) Conservation of resources / not damaging environment / meeting our needs  
without preventing future generations meeting theirs. [1]
- (ii) **Two DIFFERENT** types of programmes:  
Laws to prevent cutting down of trees / to make sure trees are replanted  
Quotas for fishing etc.  
Promotion of measures to prevent soil erosion  
Creation of National Parks / Forest Reserves  
Education on energy conservation / importance of biodiversity etc.  
Provision of alternative energy supplies  
Control of pollution etc. 2 MARKS [2]
- (e) Explanation of how a trade agreement helps to encourage global partnerships for  
development:  
Sharing expertise and research  
Abolish duties and taxes between countries  
Loosen border controls  
Provide loans  
Encouragement of economic growth etc. 2 MARKS [2]
- NO mark for just a description of trade rather than a trade agreement.  
NO mark for a named agreement, e.g. SADC, unless explained.
- (f) Any **two** goals 1 to 6 and their *links described*  
e.g. Goal 1 and Goal 4....reduction in poverty will mean people can afford better food,  
medical care and more hygienic living conditions. This will mean children will be  
healthier and so less will die. 2 MARKS [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

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- 2 (a) By holding back the river / storing the water behind it
- (b) (i) **Two** points:  
 Coal fired stations will not be necessary when there is HEP.  
 HEP is cleaner / coal involves burning fossil fuels 2 MARKS [2]
- (ii) **Two** types of pollution:  
 Seepage of poisonous chemicals from industrial sites  
 Pollution from drowned rubbish dumps  
 Build up of gases from rotting wood and vegetation  
 Pollution from rotting drowned animals.  
 Release of sewage  
 NO mark for just air pollution, water pollution etc. 2 MARKS [2]
- (c) **Two** reasons:  
 Water levels will be controlled / flood control  
 Rapids and obstructions in the river will be removed  
 Lake will be wider / deeper / shorter than river and easier to navigate  
 Locks will be built round the dam. 2 MARKS [2]
- (d) **Three** reasons:  
 They will lose their land  
 They will lose their homes  
 They will lose important cultural sites / ancestors burial grounds etc.  
 Communities will be broken up  
 The new houses may be expensive  
 They may not want to move to / live in a town  
 They may have to learn a new job  
 They are concerned over environmental damage  
 Concern over health problems caused by water pollution. 3 MARKS [3]
- NO mark for direct copy off Fig. 2. e.g. drowning historical sites etc.
- (e) **Three** kinds of ecological damage: (MAX 1 for list)  
 Loss of / destruction of fish / aquatic life / birds / animals / plants  
 Loss of / destruction of habitats  
 Damage to food chains  
 Disruption of ecosystems / changes in local climate  
 Developed idea of water pollution downstream 3 MARKS [3]
- (f) **Two** points:  
 A *physical feat*: because it shows that China has expert builders / engineers / technology etc. to undertake a huge architectural feat  
 A *human planning feat* because it involves moving 2 million people  
 A *world sized marvel* because it shows that China is able to undertake the largest project in the world which will be an attraction for tourists  
 Project will bring industrial development  
 Use of renewable energy supply 2 MARKS [2]

**[Total: 15 marks]**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
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- 3 (a) **Two** indicators from Fig. 3: (Credit first two if list)
- % earning less than US\$1 a day
  - Adult literacy
  - Life expectancy
  - Infant Mortality
  - Main exports are primary products
  - NOT % HIV POSITIVE      NOT FOREIGN DEBT      NOT GNP
- [2]
- (b) (i) Primary products / raw materials. [1]
- (ii) The **cost** of imports exceeds the income from exports.  
It imports expensive capital goods and exports primary products which are of lower value. 2 MARKS [2]
- (iii) **Three** ways:
- Import quotas / tariffs
  - Develop more import substitution industries
  - Export more processed goods
  - Develop export orientated industries / diversification of exports
  - Devalue its currency.
  - Encourage tourism
  - Import quotas / tariffs could be worth 2 if both well developed. 3 MARKS [3]
  - NO mark for import less / export more
- (iv) **Three** reasons:
- Country is poor / doesn't earn enough to pay debt back
  - Its debts were equal to over half its annual income / huge
  - It had to pay so much interest on its large foreign debt
  - To allow Zambia to pay for investment in infrastructure
  - To free Zambia from dependence on developed countries
  - To free Zambia from spiralling / increasing debt
  - Allow 'for humanitarian reasons' 3 MARKS [3]
- NO credit for reference to development with no explanation
- (c) (i) An election in which there is more than one party. [1]
- (ii) The people. [1]
- (iii) **Two** rights:
- Equality before the law
  - Freedom of association
  - Right to fair trial
  - Free press / free speech
  - Right to vote
  - Freedom of religion
  - Right to education 2 MARKS [2]

[Total: 15marks]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
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- 4 (a) (i) **Two** services:
- |                   |                    |        |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Transport         | Electricity        |        |
| Clean water       | Medical Services   |        |
| Secondary schools | Entertainment etc. | 1 MARK |
- NO credit for water supply / education
- (ii) No jobs / careers / chances of earning more money etc.  
No opportunities / potential to succeed
- 1 MARK [1]
- (b) **Two** reasons:
- Overpopulation
  - Land taken over by rich / white farmers
  - Land taken over by government / national parks
  - Inheritance laws
  - Poor farmers are unable to get loans to buy land
- 2 MARKS [2]
- (c) **Three** problems:
- Loss of able bodied to work / old and women unable to do heavy work
  - Low productivity / food shortages
  - Cycle of deprivation / illness
  - No-one to look after the old people / sick
  - Break-up of families / families split up etc.
- 3 MARKS [3]
- (d) **Three** reasons:
- More people live there
  - Keep urban population happy as they are more politically active / want their votes etc.
  - Need to supply services to industry and business
  - Water and sewage problems more pressing
  - To encourage foreign investment / visitors / tourists
  - Spend on housing for workers
  - Cheaper to supply urban areas as smaller area / rural areas too spread out
  - Ministries / officials based in urban areas
- 3 MARKS [3]
- (e) The informal sector
- 1 MARK
- Example
- 1 MARK [2]
- (f) **Three** examples:
- Shanty areas develop / shortage of housing
  - There is pressure on services / water / electricity supplies
  - There are increased waste disposal problems / growth or rubbish dumps etc.
  - Overcrowding and disease problems
  - Congestion and transport problems etc.
  - Increasing unemployment / crime
  - Do not allow 'deforestation' as this would affect surrounding areas not the city.
- 3 MARKS [3]

**[Total: 15 marks]**

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
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- 5 (a) (i) **One** country:
- |              |             |                  |              |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| Bangladesh   | Congo       | Lesotho          | South Africa |
| Benin        | Dominica    | Madagascar       | Swaziland    |
| Burkina Faso | El Salvador | Mauritania       |              |
| Cambodia     | Ethiopia    | Mozambique       |              |
| Cameroon     | Guatemala   | Niger            |              |
| Chad         | India       | Papua New Guinea |              |
| Columbia     | Laos        | Senegal          | [1]          |
- (ii) 90 - 100 [1]
- (iii) Africa [1]
- (b) **Three** reasons:
- So that there is a literate and numerate / educated population  
 In order to build a modern society  
 So that everyone can understand what is happening / can communicate  
 So that women as well as men are educated  
 To improve the health of the nation.  
 Educated people understand need for small families  
 To ensure a skilled population / attract investment 3 MARKS [3]
- (c) **Three** different reasons:
- Poverty / can't afford it / can't afford uniform etc.  
 Children sent out to earn money  
 Needed to help at home / on farm / look after sick etc.  
 Early marriage / pregnancy  
 Girls not sent to school because of prejudice / cultural reasons etc.  
 Absence of local school / school too far away  
 Affected by war / refugees  
 Allow good description of childhood diseases. 3 MARKS [3]
- (d) **Two** types: (ACCEPT examples)
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Literacy / numeracy classes / evening classes | Traditional education |
| NAMCOL / distance learning                    | Media/internet        |
| Agricultural extension (Operation Hunger)     | Learning circles      |
| Health Education (Child to Child) etc.        | 2 MARKS [2]           |
- (e) Training for specific work / jobs / craftwork / skills  
 NO mark for example 1 MARK [1]
- (f) Explanation making **three** points:
- In order to have a variety of skills in the country  
 Not to have to bring in foreign experts / to pay expatriates  
 To keep services and industries running efficiently  
 To provide education for those who have missed out / cannot afford certain type  
 To use everyone's talents.  
 To promote moral values as well as skills 3 MARKS [3]

[Total: 15 marks]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
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- 6 (a) (i) 18 700 *Allow 18 500 to 18 900*
- (ii) **\$US** 2360 *Allow **US\$** 2000 - 2400 Allow if \$ sign, not necessarily \$US or US\$*
- (b) (i) Kenya. [1]
- (ii) **Two** points. Agriculture:  
 Employs fewer people / becomes more mechanised / uses more machinery  
 Uses more chemical fertilisers / pesticides  
 Uses hybrid seeds / yields increase  
 Becomes more commercial / more cash crops  
 Better quality produce. 2 MARKS [2]
- (c) **Two** types: (Allow examples)  
 Manufacturing  
 Mining  
 Construction  
 Energy production 2 MARKS [2]
- (d) (i) Activities meeting needs that can't be seen or touched / businesses that meet the public needs 1 MARK  
 An example e.g. electricity supply, retailing, transport etc. 1 MARK [2]
- (ii) The proportion employed in the services increases 1 MARK  
**Two** reasons for these changes:  
 Increasing trade requires more transport  
 Increasing industry requires more power supplies etc.  
 Increasing prosperity creates greater demand for luxuries, quaternary services etc.  
 Higher education provides the skills required  
 Greater profit generated by service sector 2 MARKS [3]
- NO mark for higher salaries
- (e) Examples such as fruit growing, car industry, taxi driver etc.  
 NO mark for example. 2 MAX if no specific example. CREDIT is for the inter-links between sectors:  
 Each activity requires things from each sector in order to function:  
 from primary / **agriculture** - food for the people, and / or raw materials  
 from secondary / **industry** - machinery to process raw materials, package food etc.  
 from tertiary / **services** - transport, marketing services, power supplies etc. 3 MARKS [3]

[Total: 15 marks]