

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/02 Paper 2, maximum raw 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 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) More [1]
- (ii) **Three** reasons:
 women less educated than men/less qualifications/less skilled
 need less capital/women less access to capital
 can work from home
 fits with family commitments/part-time work
 there may be more prejudice in the formal sector/not accepted/lack confidence
 domestic work is considered "women's work" and is in the informal sector
NOT JUST "can't get a job in the formal sector" unexplained. [3]
- (iii) **Two** occupations named:
 e.g. nursing hairdressing
 teaching secretaries/office work/receptionist
 social work sewing clothes etc
 shop assistants shop or factory cleaners (depends on the country) [2]
- (iv) (**Definition** of "at the bottom end of the labour force".
MUST give a reason e.g. pay, seniority, type of work
 Have the worst paid jobs **or** have less senior/less important jobs/without responsibility/told what to do.
NOT "Jobs at the bottom" NOT "men have top jobs" or answer about men. [1]
- (v) Three points: *Must justify points by **explaining** why women earn lower wages*
 Women:
 do not **earn** much in the **informal sector**
 do not have **senior jobs** that are **well paid**
 have fewer career opportunities because of family commitments/periods of unemployment (idea of broken career)
 prejudice/jobs men don't want etc

NOT copied "at the bottom end of the labour force" without reference to pay [3]
- (b) (i) 70 1 Mark [1]
- (ii) Mexico and Malaysia. 2 Marks [2]
- (iii) Mexico, 20 2 Marks [2]
- (iv) Going up/upwards/increasing 1 Mark [1]
- (v) **Two** reasons:
 women are becoming better educated
 women need to work to support their families
 women's legal rights are safeguarded in modern laws/women's rights etc
 prejudice against women is declining/gender equality is encouraged
 need for a larger workforce in a modern economy.
No credit for increasing wages in jobs outside manufacturing e.g. government jobs [2]
- (c) (i) **Definition** of a co-operative:
 group of people working together/sharing work etc. [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:
 they had no money/needed to save enough money to start the business
 to build the factory before they could start to earn
 had to learn new skills before they started. [2]

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(iii) Description **three** advantages:

- earn more money
- more independence
- get a share of the profits
- better conditions of work
- can share ideas/workload/problems
- there is no manager imposing working conditions

[3]

(iv) **Three** skills listed:

- understand book-keeping and accountancy/dealing with money
- understand about buying raw materials/bulk buying
- understand about export marketing
- understand how to sew/make clothes
- understand how to work and maintain machinery
- understand about how to run a business/working with others/quality control/division of labour/etc

[3]

(v) **Three** reasons:

- people see that women can run a business
- women become more self-confident/empowerment/less dependent
- it lifts women out of poverty
- other women's groups are encouraged to start own businesses.
- it encourages women to take part in society

[3]

(d) (i) India

[1]

(ii) Germany

[1]

(iii) **Three** reasons:

- so that women will be fairly represented/because women are half the population
- so that women's and children's issues will be heard
- so that women's talents will not be wasted
- to set an example to the rest of the country
- so that women are empowered/there is gender equality.

[3]

[35 marks]

2 (a) (i) Africa.

[1]

(ii) \$5000

[1]

(iii) **Either** Germany **or** United Kingdom 1 Mark

[1]

(iv) Higher the GDP per head the lower the infant mortality rates/
Lower the GDP per head the higher the infant mortality rates.

[1]

(v) **A**

- 1 mark for simple idea - the infant mortality rates went down
- 1 mark for Peru has gone down the most
- 1 mark for Chile has hardly changed or Argentina has gone down a little
- OR
- 1 mark each for details of **each** country
- 4th mark for extended answer using data for each country MAX 3 if no data

NO MARK for wrong continent

[4]

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B. Two reasons:

better living conditions/higher standard of living
 better/cleaner water supplies
 immunisation programmes
 better medical care/health care
 more local health clinics/maternity care etc.
 health education

NOT JUST "more women are educated/education must be explained.

NOT JUST "better food supply unless explained.

[2]

(vi) They have gone up/more babies are dying.

[1]

(b) (i) 69 million or 69,000,000.

NOT 69% of US \$100 million

[1]

(ii) A Malnutrition

[1]

B Two:

childhood diseases *or* one named preventable disease

e.g. measles/malaria/cholera etc

high infant mortality

poor water supplies/diarrhoea (evidenced by need for food testing)

lack of health education (evidenced by need for promoting public awareness) sexually transmitted diseases/hiv/aids

lack of health centres/hospitals/medical centre/clinics

shortage of trained health workers/doctors/etc

problem of unskilled health workers

[2]

(iii) **Three** reasons:

poverty/unemployment/lack of money to get medicines etc.

distance from health facilities

lack of education

government has not spent on rural areas/does not regard rural areas as important

government has neglected ethnic minorities

lack of clean water

poor sanitation

practices of unskilled health workers *no double credit with 2(b)(ii)b*

NO MARK for answer concentrating on the advantages of living in a town.

[3]

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(iv) **Two** reasons for choosing **two** aims as most important:

AIMS MUST BE TAKEN FROM FIG. 6.

BUILD CLINICS etc

- clinics for mothers, maternity care etc
- to save taking sick people long distances
- need for HIV/AIDS treatment etc
- better health treatment will be available
- mortality rates will be lowered

TRAIN HEALTH CARE WORKERS MOSTLY WOMEN

- so that primary health care can be provided
- so that women can be treated by other women/midwives etc
- so that every village can be served by health care workers
- infant mortality lowered

IMPROVE SURGERY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

- so that villages can have medical care for accidents
- so that simple surgical procedures can be done locally
- so that surgery can be performed quickly without long waits

PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS IN HEALTH ISSUES

- to stop spread of diseases by teaching hygiene
- to teach people to avoid HIV/AIDS etc
- to teach people about nutrition etc
- to lower death rate from AIDS etc

PROVIDE LABORATORIES:

- stop spread of water-borne diseases
- second mark for naming diseases e.g. cholera, typhoid, etc

IMPROVE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING IN THE HEALTH SERVICES

- so that health in rural areas can be improved
- major problems - high infant mortality/preventable diseases etc tackled [4]

(c) (i) Because smoking causes disease or stated disease/s etc [1]

(ii) Americas [1]

(iii) The Western Pacific [1]

(iv) African countries have not increased their consumption
 there has been a slight fall in consumption per head
 African countries have a very low consumption
 African countries will not have so many smoking-related diseases/lung cancer etc [2]

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- (v) **Two ways:** 4 marks each programmes
MUST have at least ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage to get 4 marks.

A - RAISING PRICES:

Advantages

Extra tax revenue/earn more money
 Easy/cheap to administer
 Decrease imports/foreign currency
 Fewer can afford to smoke

Disadvantages

In long run revenue may go down
 May not be effective
 Annoys public/voters/powerful tobacco companies
 Decline in tobacco related businesses/unemployment

B- ADVERTISING ON TELEVISION

Advantages

Reaches all age groups
 Can be very effective
 Nationwide audience

Disadvantages

Expensive
 Can be distressing to viewers
 May not reach whole population/some people do not have/see TVs
 Because forbidden may encourage opposite of what intended
 Addicted people switch off

C – EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Advantages

Gets to younger generation
 Stops children from starting
 Children may influence parents
 Relatively cheap
 Some children don't go to school

Disadvantages

No effect on adult population/slow to reach whole population
 Children may not relate school learning to real world
 May encourage them to start/deviant behaviour/peer pressure
 May create family discord

MARK EACH PROGRAMME WITH A TICK WITH "ad" or "d" beside it for ease of checking.

[8]

[35 marks]