

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, 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.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 1 (a) Non Government/al Organisation.
- (b) **Two** reasons why manure is good for the crops and soil fertility:
 Adds nutrients/minerals to soil
 Helps to bind soil/improves soil structure
 Increases yields/more/ better crop. [2]
- (c) **Two** points:
 Milk to drink
 Quality of crops/food improved
 Can buy food with income from milk
 Balanced diet
 Protein/minerals from milk etc.
 More crops *but no double credit if already given for (b) above.* [2]
- (d) **Two** reasons:
 No period of shortage
 Expenses come all the year therefore income needed all year
 Possible to budget/plan
 An example of a regular expense. [2]
- (e) (i) Food. [1]
- (ii) **Two** points
 Education
 Money for medicines/health etc.
 Clothing
There are other possible answers. [2]
- (f) (i) Loan has to be paid back/pay interest/and reverse for gift. [1]
- (ii) **Four** reasons:
 People do not value what they do not have to work for
 They might not spend the money wisely/ might spend money on consumables etc.
 Their general standard of living may not be improved
 It might benefit individuals rather than the whole community
 Promotes dependency culture/no need to work
 Resentment/jealousy
 Open to abuse/corruption
 Ways NGO's not achieving their aims. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 2 (a) Agriculture, Industry, Services/Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.
- (b) (i) Farming without modern inputs/in the old way etc.
- (ii) **Two** points *must refer to effect on health*:
- Shortage of rain might lead to crop failure – malnutrition/starvation
– more vulnerable to disease
- Too much rain results in flooding – spread of waterborne disease
– example of disease
- Shortage of rain causes problems with – lack of water for drinking
– personal hygiene leading to skin problems [2]
- (c) **Four** points: *MAX 3* for either improvements *or* increases in health problems:
- (i) Improvements:
- Greater prosperity leading to ability to buy medicine and pay for hospital /medical treatment
Higher standard of living results in better sanitation/water supply which means less waterborne diseases etc.
Industrial products linked to improvements in health. [2]
- (ii) Increasing health problems:
- Dangers of industrial diseases to workers
Air pollution/increased energy use/ fumes causes breathing problems etc.
Water pollution by industrial waste contaminates drinking water
Work in crowded factory conditions/ long hours etc. helps spread of disease/weakens workers etc. [2]
- (d) **Three** ways:
- Insects/bacteria/animals carry diseases
Mosquitoes carry malaria
Chickens carry bird flu etc
Dangers from wild animals/ trampling etc.
Poisonous plants could be eaten
Locusts could eat people's food
Pollen causes allergies [3]
- (e) **One** service – Description of need for improvement, what might be done and the advantages to the health of the population. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
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- 3 (a) **One** reason:
There is a young population
Medical services are available/more babies survive.
- (b) (i) **Three** reasons:
Easier to bring services to populations that are concentrated/where most people live
Need to please largest number of voters/tax payers
Where tourists come
Where the industries/MNCs are
Where government and civil service is located
Where more skilled/educated people are. [3]
- (ii) **Three** reasons:
Only places with infrastructure
Well developed example of infrastructure benefiting industries
Plenty of labour/cheap labour/skilled (no double credit with (b)(i))
Industrial sites with services laid on
Facilities for expatriots
Free trade zones established/tax concessions/land with low rents etc.
Access to educated elites/government officials
Large market. [3]
- (iii) **One** example:
Loans for housing
Medical and health care
Advice for small businesses/training etc. [1]
- (c) Work in agriculture/mining/or fisheries. [1]
- (d) Different types with examples and descriptions:
Employment opportunities
Sports activities
Bright lights/entertainment
Educational opportunities
Medical care/hospitals etc.
Max 1 for list of 2
Max 2 for list of 3 [6]

[Total: 15]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 4 (a) (i) number of new born babies that die per 1000 each year / die before age 1 etc.
Accept different definitions.
- (ii) The total income of a country.
- (b) (i) **Two** statistics must explain why statistic shows development:
 Infant Mortality Rate is fairly low because of good health care
 Life expectancy is high due to a high standard of living etc.
 Adult literacy is high due to good education
 Number of mobile phones is quite high as there is high technology
 Number of Internet users is quite high as people can afford computers
 Number employed in agriculture is low as people have moved into services which generate greater wealth
 Growth of GDP is high. [2]
- (ii) **Two** statistics: Must *explain to gain each mark*:
 Population below poverty line of 40% → prosperity is not shared by 40%/ uneven growth with large number not able to get jobs etc.
 Illicit drug cultivation → shows agricultural population unable to make enough money from legitimate agriculture
 Unemployment and informal sector 25% → many people have migrated to cities and unable to find work
 Street children → some poor families unable to look after their children
 (No double credit with b)i if select line telephones etc.) [2]
- (c) Executive, legislature and judiciary. [3]
- (d) **Two** types of **urban** pollution:
 “Air pollution” → Smog due to large number of cars could be improved with → use of lead free petrol/catalytic converters/testing of cars etc.
 Industrial pollution → due to use of fossil fuels → need to install filters/use alternative energy sources.
 “Water pollution” → industrial waste/sewage entering water systems → legislation such as fines/clean-up policies/building of better sewage systems.
 “Land pollutions” → Waste dumps due to huge size of city/industrial dumping/litter etc. → recycling/ control of packaging etc.
 MAX 4 for each type
 For each of the two types of pollution, MAX 1 on source
 No double credit for reduction methods
 Other forms of pollutions may be suggested. [6]

[Total: 15]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 5 (a) A company that trades/ operates/ has subsidiaries all over the world.
- (b) (i) Europe. [1]
- (ii) **One** reason:
 Growing purchasing power of Asian countries/increase in demand
 Desire to get into the new markets of Korea, China etc. [1]
- (iii) Europe or North America. [1]
- (c) (i) Globalisation. [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:
 Better quality
 Reliable quality/trusted
 Want to be seen to be modern/fashionable/brand names
 Believe them to be better/know about them because of advertising
 Cheaper. [2]
- (d) **Four** advantages **to** the **MNC**
 Cheap labour/large labour supply
 Amenable labour
 Lack of labour laws
 Lack of Trade Unions
 Lack of safety regulations
 Lack of pollution controls
 Tax concessions/cheap land/services laid on etc.
 Increased market
 Closer to raw materials. [4]
- (e) Disadvantages **to** the **country**:
 Employ expatriots in senior positions
 May pull out and leave many people unemployed
 Decisions made in interests of the company not the country
 Profits are sent out of the country
 Capital intensive methods
 May pollute environment
 Effect on local companies
 Exploitation of labour
 Exploitation resources
 Destruction of forests/habitats/farmland
 Expatriots bring disease
 Manipulation/corruption of government officials. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- 6 (a) **Two** reasons:
 Pushed onto marginal land by rich/commercial farmers
 Come from lowest social class/ caste without access to power
 Land taken by whites
 Cannot afford to buy good land
 Cannot afford fertilisers
 Land exhausted
 Lack of knowledge to improve quality. [2]
- (b) **One** point:
 Inability to irrigate land during drought/dry season
 Not enough water for animals
 Not enough water to grow crops/have to buy in fodder. [1]
- (c) A low production of crop per hectare. [1]
- (d) **Three** effects:
 Become malnourished/suffer from malnutrition/starvation
 Will catch diseases/become chronically sick/children will be sickly etc.
 Will not be strong enough to work hard/regularly
 Will have to spend money on buying food/medicines etc.
 Turn to crime in order to survive/steal. [3]
- (e) (i) **Two** reasons:
 Mechanisation by richer farmers means less work locally
 Rural areas lack industries/governments invest in urban areas
 Work in rural areas is seasonal/other farmers only need labour during harvest etc.
 Lack of transport to go outside village for work
 Poor education/lack of skills for other work. [2]
- (ii) In the cities
 Unskilled work/in the informal sector/example of type of work. [2]
- (iii) Description of a government rural development programme, object of programme, how organised and benefits:
 Co-operative
 Road building programmes
 Irrigation schemes
 Clean water programmes
 No mark for name of scheme. [4]

[Total: 15]