

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

## **MARK SCHEME FOR the November 2002 question papers**

### **0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

<b>0453/1</b>	Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 60
<b>0453/2</b>	Paper 2 (Written), maximum raw mark 70
<b>0453/4</b>	Paper 4 (Alternative to Coursework), maximum raw mark 35

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do 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*.

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

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## FINAL MARK SCHEME

- 1.
- (a) (i) Gross National Product or a country's total wealth/total production and income from services {1}
- Do not allow statement if obviously GDP**
- (ii) **Two statistics: must interpret each**
- GNP per head (US\$ 270) - low
- % of population living in urban areas (19%) - low / most of pop. employed in agriculture/ live in rural areas/
- Infant Mortality Rate (83 per 1000) - high
- Adult Literacy Rate (38%) - low
- Female Literacy Rate (26%) - low
- Life expectancy at birth (57 years) - low
- Allow trade if explanation given
- Not necessary to quote actual figure. Credit first two answers only.** {2}
- (b) That the health of the population is poor because:
- Infant Mortality per 1000 is 83/high
- Life expectancy is 57/low
- Female literacy is 26%/low or adult literacy is 38%/low [2]
- (c) (i) *Literacy* – being able to read and write. {1}
- (ii) 38 [1]
- (iii) **Levels marking:**
- Women would **learn about nutrition/balanced diets**
- Women would **understand hygiene/examples**
- Women would **have less children/practise family planning**
- Women would **take children to clinic/have vaccinations**
- Women would **be able to get jobs/income**
- Women would **be able to buy medicines/food etc**
- Level I** - simple statement such as 'know how to care for their children'
- Level II** – development of simple statement or two reasons explained
- Level III** – two reasons with one developed or three reasons explained
- Max **ONE** for list.
- Do not allow idea of 'educate women – educate nation' unless related to health issues [3]
- (iv) **One point:**
- Lack of **skilled** labour/knowledge
- Population will be **unable to use advanced technology**
- Will be **dependent** on imported know how/expatriates etc.
- (0 mark for a health point, must refer to economic point) [1]
- (d) **Two reasons:**
- Total debts are high High interest rates
- Export earnings are low/ trade deficit Corruption
- High cost of floods and disaster relief Quotas
- 0 mark for just stating Bangladesh is very poor etc** {2}
- (e) Food Aid – rice, etc
- Short term/Emergency Aid – medicines, tents, latrines, helicopters etc.
- Technical Aid – experts to help in the emergency.
- Allow many other **types of aid** such as voluntary/humanitarian/financial etc
- Max **ONE** for list. **TWO** marks for some development of an idea {2}

[15marks]

- 2.
- (a) (i) *Services* – a **definition** - activities that:  
help to produce and exchange things  
or improve peoples lives/helps others  
or meet peoples needs that cannot be seen or touched [1]
- (ii) **Two** services in Photograph 1: Mark first two  
Electricity supply                      Offices  
Telephone services                      Advertising  
Shops/type of shop                      Taxis  
Drainage/sewage system                      Tarmac roads  
**Not** transport or communications unless explained  
**Not** restaurant/church/cars {2}
- (b) (i) Newspapers/ postcards/ books/ magazines [1]  
**Not** paintings/drugs
- (ii) **Three** ways  
no regular income                      informal dress  
takes place in street                      no unions  
no pension                      no fixed working hours  
no income tax                      not registered/illegal  
no security/employment benefit                      no qualification  
**Not** low income or worse working conditions unless explained  
**Not** self-employed [3]
- (c) (i) Edge of city/ steep slopes/ swampy areas/under bridges etc [1]  
**Not** in the cities
- (ii) **Four** descriptions of shanty areas:  
Buildings – MAX 3  
will be single storey/small                      untidy  
made of less permanent materials/ made of cardboard etc.                      illegal  
will not have services                      overcrowded  
Roads – MAX 3  
will not be tarred                      narrow  
will not have pavements                      badly maintained/poor  
no traffic lights                      open ditches  
**Not** overcrowded  
**Reserve ONE** for buildings and **ONE** for roads {4}
- (iii) **Three** reasons:  
it is cheaper/ they don't have to pay for land/ can't afford anywhere else  
they don't have to pay for services  
they can set up businesses at home  
they can live with family/ people like themselves.  
nowhere else to go/easily available [3]

[15 marks]

- 3.
- (a) (i) Primary products/ raw materials/cash crops/commercial [1]  
(ii) **Two** problems:  
Prices are low  
Price fluctuates  
World demand has tended to go down  
Total crop varies depending on weather/pests/disease etc.  
Vulnerable to competition  
Build up of debt [2]
- (b) (i) They became less/ changed from about 90% to less than a quarter/not main any more [1]  
(ii) Textiles and clothing [1]  
(iii) **Three** advantages:  
Textiles and clothing get higher price on world markets/bring in more money  
Always a demand for clothing  
More diversified pattern of exports/less dependence on primary products.  
Less dependent on nature/ weather (unless reverse given in (a) (iii) above.  
Stimulates economy –new skills/infrastructure  
Less likely to get into debt (but **no double credit** with a (ii))  
Not higher wages [3]
- (c) (i) Invisible trade. [1]  
(ii) **Three** advantages:  
Brings in foreign currency/more money  
Makes use of sustainable natural and cultural resources  
Does not require high technology imports  
Attracts foreign investment  
Provides employment  
Provides infrastructure  
Encourage conservation of environment  
Encourages local industries/services/crafts  
Income to spend on health care (i.e.specified use)  
Helps balance of payments  
Gains status  
Broadens cultural links [3]
- (d) (i) *Free Trade* – trade without tariffs/ duties/barriers/restrictions {1}  
(ii) **Two** advantages  
Opens up a new nearby market/boosts exports  
Can import raw materials easily and cheaply  
Can sell cheaply in neighbouring country/low transport costs  
Makes business more efficient because of competition/economies of scale  
Can exchange technology/skills/labour etc without difficulty.  
Creates closer ties [2]  
Not gains money

[15 marks]

## FINAL MARK SCHEME

- 4.
- (a) (i) *Debt* – an amount of money that has been borrowed / is owed [1]  
 (ii) Africa. [1]  
 (iii) Angola/Bolivia/Cameroon/Congo/Guyana/Guinea Bissau/Honduras/Ivory Coast/Liberia/Mauritania/Nicaragua/Sudan/Zambia [1]
- (b) Interest. [1]
- (c) Two types of projects:  
 Large dams/power/water supply Health programmes  
 Transport Education programmes  
 Rural programmes Industrial programmes  
 Not infrastructure nor disaster relief unless qualified {2}
- (d) Three reasons:  
 They cannot export enough/ get enough money for their exports 1 mark  
 High price of imported essentials like oil/ machinery/ transport equipment 1 mark  
 Or 2 marks for “bad terms of trade” if explained.  
 Disasters like droughts/ floods/ hurricanes that have cost a lot of money  
 They have imported too much for extravagant / unnecessary / prestige purposes  
 Corruption  
 Spent a large proportion of income on defence  
 Many countries have low local currency values/devaluation/low exchange rate  
 Low tourist numbers  
 Instability [3]
- (e)(i) Two of the aims of a SAP. [2]  
 Save money  
 Increase exports  
 Repay debt/avoid further debt  
 Adjust spending to concentrate on economic growth/ recovery/self reliance  
 Set up growth engendering activities  
 Improve infrastructure  
 Increase taxes/government income [2]
- (ii) Two problems:  
 Exported goods earn less money/devaluation  
 Imported goods cost more/ are in short supply/devaluation (only credit deval. once)  
 Home food production gets neglected  
 Government spends less on health and education  
 Poorest members of population become even poorer/ lose work etc.  
 Government spends less on development projects.  
 People have less money to spend [2]  
 Lack of independence
- (f) Two reasons:  
 Repayments are too high/ cannot be met by poor countries  
 Poorest people are suffering because the government cannot spend on health/education etc.  
 Terms of trade have changed making it impossible for countries to earn enough to pay  
 Development is actually going backwards in these countries (rising IMR) etc.  
 Moral obligation  
 Developed countries do not need the money [2]

[15 marks]

- 5.
- (a) To increase their yields/ to raise their standard of living /to improve their farming/to sell their product / they are poor [1]
- (b)
- (i) *Co-operative* – farmers join together/ to share resources / costs [1]
- (ii) **Three** ways:  
sharing/ hiring tractors and equipment  
sharing expertise/getting advice etc.  
bulk buying of inputs/ seeds/ fertilisers/ pesticides/reduction in costs  
veterinary services  
credit facilities/loans  
sharing marketing costs  
share labour [3]
- (c) **Two** ways explained:  
Breeding projects - to improve quality of stock  
Marketing projects - to sell more meat, milk and other products  
Veterinary services - to prevent disease in animals/improve quality  
Fencing programmes/grazing control – to prevent overgrazing/keep out wild animals  
Water supplies – improves quality/amount of pasture/health of animals  
Land reform- more/better quality land for grazing  
**Two** marks for types of project  
**Two** marks for the way they improve livestock farming [4]
- (d) **Three** reasons:  
Women do not usually own their own land/ cannot borrow money to improve farming.  
They help women to have an income  
They improve the standard of living/ nutrition of women and children  
Many projects in the past ignored the needs of women/ women farmers  
There are many women in developing countries who are heads of household/involved in community  
Avoids discrimination/empowers women  
Women do most of the farming  
Do **not** allow descriptions of the schemes themselves [3]
- (e) **Either** a self-help programme **or** a land reform programme  
Description of programme/how carried out/purpose – 1 mark  
How it assists in rural development – 1 mark  
Development of either point – 1 mark [3]
- [15 marks]

6.

(a)

(i) Capital Goods or buildings, equipment and machinery or the things people use to produce goods and services. [1]

Not land

(ii) **Three** reasons :

to buy /rent the land

to build the factory

to buy the machinery and capital goods

to purchase raw materials

to advertise the products.

to hire the workers

to pay for infrastructure/power

{3}

(iii) **Two** ways:

borrowing from the bank

raising money from shareholders

from owners savings

government grants

borrowing from IMF/EU/World Bank/etc

[2]

(b)

(i) Complex/ modern/ advanced / high / computer / capital intensive [1]

(ii) Industrial countries, North, Developed countries etc. [1]

(c) **Three** different types of infrastructure:

Electricity - run machinery/ provide lighting

Water - in processing/cleaning

Transport - moving raw materials & finished goods (allow **one** type of transport only)

Telephones/ tele-communications/ post - to deal with suppliers and customers.

Banking – money transactions [3]

(d) **Two** reasons:

To get access to capital/cannot afford it themselves

To get know-how/technology

To get access to foreign markets

To increase exports

To boost employment

To gain foreign exchange

Multiplier effect/increase GNP

Prestige

Not to gain tax

[2]

(e) **Two** reasons:

Competition on world markets

Need to produce consistent quality

Need to produce regular/ dependable supply of goods

Costs of advertising

Need to understand demand in overseas countries

Tariffs/trade barriers

Lack of reputation/global recognition.

[2]

[15 marks]