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International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 guestion 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.

<ul> <li>IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005</li> <li>(a) (i) India or Kenya or Malawi or Tanzania or Zar</li> <li>(ii) That they will be low/poor</li> <li>(iii) Europe. 1 mark Industry and services. 2 marks</li> <li>(iv) 1st mark for identifying areas with less/more agriculture: African countries have large % or European countries have very small % or Asian countries have a lower % of population Africa</li> <li>→ 2<sup>nd</sup> mark for expansion of one of above: Industrial countries have less people in agricu or less developed countries have more people</li> <li>(b) (i) Two types of farm:</li> </ul>	of population in n in agriculture than in
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Industrial countries have less people in agricu or less developed countries have more people	
(b) (i) Two types of farm:	
Modern/industrial/commercial Traditional/peasant/poor	[2]
<ul> <li>(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</li> </ul>	[3]
<ul> <li>(iii) Three reasons: Lack of transport/poor access to transport Poor quality crops Small quantities to sell Lack of knowledge of marketing</li> </ul>	[3]
<ul> <li>(iv) Three points co-operatives help by: Supplying fertilisers Good seeds Bulk buying Lending machinery Advisory services</li> </ul>	[3]
(c) (i) A package of new seeds/hybrid plants and ne farming to increase crop yields	ew methods of [1]
(ii) One type: Combine harvesters Tractors	
Sprayers Irrigation machinery/portable pumps	[1]

Page 2	Mark Scheme Syllabo			
		IGCSE EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2005 0453		
	(iii)	Mark Scheme       Syllabit         IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005       0453         Three reasons:       0453         To buy new seeds       0453         To buy pesticides       0453         Because machinery will replace labour       0453	bridge.cc	
	(iv)	Because machinery will replace labour Rich farmers benefit/poor lose their land and become unemployed	[1]	
	(v)	<b>Three</b> <u>environmental</u> problems: Candidate to gain marks for expanding ideas Loss of biodiversity (1) $\rightarrow$ due to monoculture (1) $\rightarrow$ due to use of pesticides (1) Water-logging of irrigated land (1) $\rightarrow$ salinity (1) $\rightarrow$ plants killed by increased salt content (1) Loss of fertility (1) $\rightarrow$ overuse of land (1)	[3]	
(d)	(i)	<b>One</b> reason: Have poor land Cannot afford inputs/fertilisers/good seed etc.	[1]	
	(ii)	<b>One</b> suggestion: Sending some of his wages home/remittances Finding jobs for brothers and sisters	[1]	
	(iii)	<b>Two</b> points: Suffer from malnutrition Get ill due to lack of nutritious food Get very tired/not able to work so well	[2]	
	(iv)	An explanation/diagram making 4 points Poverty $\rightarrow$ lack of money/knowledge/skills to improve farming $\rightarrow$		
		no money for food/education $ ightarrow$ malnutrition/ill health $ ightarrow$ debt/increases poverty	[4]	
			[35]	
(a)	(i)	<b>One</b> example: A peasant society "how our forefathers lived" A named traditional group. e.g. San etc./nomads/pastoralists	[1]	
	(ii)	The family/the people/women etc.	[1]	
	(iii)	<b>Two</b> examples: By age By caste/class	L - 1	
		By family By skills/qualifications	[2]	

Page 3		Mark Scheme	Syllabu
	- 1	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2005	0453
	(iv)	<b>Two</b> points: To fulfil peoples want To provide a wide choice of goods To make modern society efficient/run smoothly	Syllabu 0453 O453 Syllabu 0455 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0453 Syllabu 0455 Syllabu 0455 Syllabu 0455 Syllabu 055 S
	(v)	<b>Three</b> advantages: Speeds production Increases production Improves quality Each person knows his/her part of job	[3
(b)	(i)	<b>Two</b> : Money capital Machinery/things used to produce goods/building	gs [2
	(ii)	<b>Two</b> : Cloth Thread Buttons Zips	
	(iii)	<b>Two</b> : Machinist Driver Electrician Manager etc.	[2
	(iv)	<b>Two</b> : 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	

Page 4		Mark Scheme Syllabu	
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(c)	(i)	South Africa	na
	(ii)	Mark Scheme     Syllabu       IGCSE EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2005     0453       South Africa     0453       Textiles and chemicals     Freedom of the united States:       Tradeo with oll the countries	Se.C
	(iii)	<b>One</b> point, The United States: Trades with all the countries <b>or</b> Trade is large	
		<b>or</b> Is a major importer	[1]
	(iv)	<b>One</b> 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 <b>one</b> country and <b>one</b> 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]

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