UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/02   Paper 2, maximum raw mark 70

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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CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

1 **(a)** **(i)** The **difference/comparison** between the value of imports and exports/exports – imports.
NOT balance between imports and exports unless explained
NOT equal amounts of imports and exports unless explained.   [1]

     (ii) A negative/unequal balance/unbalanced/deficit.   [1]

   (iii) Primary products/raw materials.   [1]

   (iv) **Two** reasons: The **value** of the imports is greater than the exports. *Must refer to value.*
It exports primary products which have a low value/ it imports manufactures which are high value.
It needs to import oil because it is not an oil producer and the price of oil is high.
The country is not industrialised/ or is a primary producer.   [2]

  (b) **(i)** Explanation in own words **three** ways:
By selling goods abroad
By providing services abroad (call centres/ power supplies/ financial services etc.)
By earning money from tourists visiting the country
By money sent home by citizens working abroad
By earning money from foreign investment.
NOT money from loans.   [3]

    (ii) Paying interest each year on the amount borrowed so that amount increases.   1 mark
And a well explained example.   1 mark

OR
an explanation or a cycle of debt/ borrowing from IMF/ keeping on borrowing.   [2]

   (iii) Description making four points based on the first four boxes at the top of the diagram.
*Must be encouraging **own citizens**.*
e.g. Encourage **tourism**
  – set up training schemes for guides
  – keep cities, parks etc. clean/attractive
  – training for hotel trade/waiters etc.
  – educate people to appreciate local culture/encourage cultural entertainment etc.
  – grants to set up craft industries
  – educate through schools/TV about local ecology etc.
  – advertising hotels on the inter-net
  – devaluation of currency

  – e.g. encouraging **exports**
  – growth of crops or products for export
  – reducing tariffs on exports etc

*Similarly encourage **services** and encouraging **remittances** from citizens living abroad, etc.*   [4]

(c) (i) Sub-Saharan Africa.

(ii) 27

(iii) Three reasons: *must **imply money/investment difficulties***.

Reserve 1 mark for poverty [P] and 1 mark for economic growth [E]

Most of their money will be spent on reducing debt. [E]

There will be no money to improve medical facilities/import medicines and medical equipment. [P]

There will be no money to spend on education to improve skills/they haven't got skills. [E or P]

Most investment will go towards infrastructure e.g. roads/improved communications/ power/ major projects etc (and cannot be diverted to helping the poor). [E]

Priorities will be for economic growth/ industrial development (and not the relief of poverty). [E and P]

There will not be enough money to improve housing etc. [P]

There will be no money to spend improving food supplies/food production [E or P]

Lack of stable government/corruption/wrong priorities [E and P]

High population growth is swallowing investment. *Population answer must be related to investment*. [E and P]   [3]

(d) (i) 1 mark – simple point: with closing of the mines people were not earning so much.
2nd mark –idea of vicious circle of decline
No income -→ less money spent-→ local businesses couldn't survive → no income etc.
                                                                                          [2]

(ii) One reason:
Because of opening up of trade to the outside world/ globalisation/ removing import taxes.   [1]

(iii) Description referring to some of the following:
Bad roads
Rubbish
Unemployment
Deterioration in services
Cost of health care
Cost of education
Cut food subsidies
Cut agricultural subsidies.   [3]

(iv) 4 marks *for four points/development points:*

EITHER Parents and their farm:
No agricultural subsidies
→ no cheap inputs
→ lower yields
→ less profit
Imported food competing with local produce
More difficult transport because road poor etc.
Distress due to being unable to help family/family can't help them
High cost of medical care

OR Sister and rest of the family:
Husband lost his job
Lost her job because clothing factory closed due to competition
No income for needs
→ have been caught in the poverty cycle
Can't afford health care and drugs for AIDS
→ fees for health care
→ high cost of drugs
Dependent on sister's family to keep her and children.
No money for education/ children not at school. [4]

(e) (i) $5.7 **billion** allow 5.5 to 5.8 *Must state **billion*** [1]

(ii) 3.0 allow 2.8 – 3.1 [1]

(iii) Nicaragua *1 mark:*

Reasons:
1 mark: Nicaragua's debt is more than three times GNP/ annual income.
1 mark: they can **never get out** of debt/ **mounts** each year
1 mark: a thorough explanation using the data for one country **to illustrate** the impossible amount of outgoings.
Nicaragua's debt is 5.6 – 6.0 and GNP 1.5 – 2.0 difference about 4.0
Not necessary to state $ or billion. [4]

Allow MAX 2 for an explanation based on Ghana's data.
1 mark Ghana's debt is more than its GNP/ annual income.
1 mark Ghana's debt is 7.0 – 7.3 and GNP 5.5 – 5.8 difference about 1.5

[Total: 35]

(2) (a) (i) Sustainable development/sustainability.

(ii) Three ways:
1 mark each for example and 1 mark explanation of damage to environment

for food production → depletes soil fertility/salination/soil erosion
by using fresh water → depleting water supplies/pollutes/effects river ecosystems etc.
for energy production → uses up fossil fuels or non/renewable resources
for mining → using up minerals/non-renewable resources etc.
by using trees → deforestation
by fishing → effects marine and river ecosystems
by hunting → leads to animal extinction
Other examples will be acceptable. [6]

(iii) Two effects described: *can be copied*
Unable to rid world of poverty
Unable to rid world of hunger
Unable to rid world of disease
Risk sudden changes in the world's life-support systems/global warming
Loss of plant/animal/complex ecosystems/resource systems [2]

(b) (i) 14.55ºC allow 14.65 to 14.60 *Must state ºC* [1]

(ii) 1977–78 [1]

(iii) 0.6ºC [1]

(iv) Description of the changes since 1900.

Reference to general trend upwards	*1 mark (without dates or figure)*
Reference to fluctuation	*1 mark*
Details of changes giving figures and years	*1 mark.*

OR

1900–1938	below average
1939–1970's	fluctuates
1980 onwards	above average

[3]

(c) (i) Asia [1]

(ii) North America [1]

(iii) *2 marks:* Explanation of difficulties: *either referring to both Europe and SA or using a comparative word to imply difference.*

Europe produces more emissions from industry and less from land use changes/
South America uses less emissions from industry but also a great deal more land use changes.
2 marks for **two** *reasons:*
South America is not as industrialised as Europe is very industrialised *Not just not as developed*
South America has faster growing populations than Europe
South America has still a great deal of virgin forest/ Europe has largely cut down it forests.
South America is improving the standard of living of its populations and Europe already has higher standards of living.
South America is clearing land for agriculture *(Not just has a lot of agriculture)* [4]

(d) (i) Argentina.

(ii) *Description of general trend 1 mark:*
As GNP per head rises so do CO_2 emissions/positive relationship.

2nd mark for:
One set of correct data e.g. U.S. : 39–41, 19–21
or referring to anomalies. [2]

(iii) **Three** ways that **industrialised** countries could cut:
Energy saving programmes
Increasing the price/taxing of fuel/petrol
Recycling
Lowering central heating
Not using cars so much etc.
Using alternative fuels
Laws/fines for penalising large emitters
Reafforestation
Many answers possible

Not reduce industry/build elsewhere
Not stop deforestation. [3]

(e) (i) 12.0 – 14.0 **million** hectares. [1]

(ii) Explanation of difficulties:
High extra cost of power saving
Wood is an important export
Need for land for agriculture.
Need to industrialise/modernise rapidly
Rapid growth of populations need land
Political difficulties – need to please population etc.
Need for wood for fuel
Need for wood for building/furniture/infrastructures [3]

(iii) A government programme to preserve the tropical forest:
4 points:
Insistence on replanting when trees removed
Government laws to prevent illegal logging/ punishment etc
Creation of National Parks
Encouragement of eco-tourism/ protection of endangered species etc.
Prevention of export of logs/wood except under licence
Provisions of alternative sources of fuel for indigenous populations etc.
Limited usage of forest land e.g. hunting/ tourism/infrastructure
Educational programmes

Not family planning programmes [4]

[Total: 35]