

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper

### 0453 Development Studies

0453/01

Paper 1, maximum mark 60

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*.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



**Grade thresholds** taken for Syllabus 0453 (Development Studies) in the November 2004 examination.

	Minimum mark available	Minimum mark required for grade			
		A	C	E	F
Component 1	60	43	33	25	21

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C.  
The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.  
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A\* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

**November 2004**

**INTERNATIONAL GCSE**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK: 60**

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0453/01**

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**Paper 1**



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	0453	1

- 1 (a) (i) Overpopulation or increasing population on a piece of land **without an increase** in farming productivity [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:  
 Increase in population/population growth/high birth rate/lack of birth control methods/early marriage  
 Land being taken over for commercial farming/national parks  
 Land degradation [2]
- (iii) **Two** ways:  
 overgrazing  
 deforestation  
 overcultivation [2]
- (b) (i) **One**:  
 no industrial development  
 poverty of area gives no business opportunities that might employ people  
 lack of services inhibits development [1]
- (ii) Members of family could earn money/work in dry season/would not have to migrate [1]
- (c) **Three** reasons:  
 lack of roads  
 lack of means of transporting crops/products  
 lack of storage  
 lack of consistent quality of goods  
 lack of knowledge/contacts etc.  
 remoteness [3]
- (d) Drought/flooding/failure of rains [1]
- (e) Examples of government credit schemes explained:  
 e.g:  
 money lent to buy new seeds and fertilisers → to produce higher yields  
 money lent to fence grazing land → to enable rotational grazing to take place etc.  
 money lent to build bore-hole/well etc. → to provide water for animals  
 → to provide irrigation water
- Answer must make it clear that money is lent and how it improves farming* [4]

[15 marks]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	0453	1

- 2 (a) (i) The number of years a new born baby is likely to live/average number of years a person is expected to live [1]
- (ii) It has dropped/fallen/gone down [1]
- (iii) Swaziland [1]
- (iv) **Three** reasons:  
 Better health facilities  
 Clean water/personal hygiene  
 Education about health  
 Improved nutrition/diet  
 Improved transport/accessibility to doctors etc.  
 Better sanitation/sewage disposal system  
**NOT** better living conditions [3]
- (b) (i) Botswana [1]
- (ii) It will have gone up/risen [1]
- (iii) **Three** reasons:  
 Loss of able bodied people/young people  
 High cost of medical care/dependency  
 Investment diverted from productive alternatives  
 Loss of foreign earnings/tourists etc.  
 Need to bring in experts to work in key jobs  
 Orphans do not go to school - impact on literacy rates [3]
- (c) **Two** government health programmes named and described e.g:  
 School health education programmes to alert young people to problem of AIDS  
 Free distribution of drugs to prevent new born babies contracting AIDS  
 TV/newspaper advertisements on AIDS  
 Testing centres for HIV positive  
 Programmes for young people in Health Clinics etc. [4]

[15 marks]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	0453	1

- 3 (a) (i) “rule by the people”/form of government in which representatives are elected every few years [1]
- (ii) **Two:**  
**free** elections/regular elections/universal adult suffrage *No double counting of election of representatives from (a)(i)*  
different political parties  
basic rights to a fair trial/free speech/freedom of association/free press [2]
- (b) (i) **Three:**  
Free enterprise/people free to set up own business/lack of government control of production  
Profit motive  
Competition  
Market/prices controlled by supply and demand [3]
- (c) **Two** points:  
Major industries and services are state controlled/state controls or owns the means of production  
State controls prices  
Competition is restricted  
Individual businesses are not allowed/discouraged  
People work for good of society and not for profit  
To provide people’s basic needs [2]
- (d) Because a mixed economy takes some of characteristics from both capitalist/market and socialist/planned types of government/economy.  
**or** allow an explanation that includes some nationalised industries and some private companies  
  
*Answer must show both characteristics to gain full marks* [2]
- (e) (i) To raise money to run the country and carry out development [1]
- (ii) **Two:**  
Income tax  
Company tax  
Sales tax  
Value added tax/VAT  
Import/export duty/tariffs [2]
- (f) **Two:**  
To allow local voices/grass roots to be heard/more appropriate to local needs  
To lessen the influence of central government/the urban elite/decentralise decision making  
Decisions made in the capital would be related to urban issues  
Services more likely with local support [2]

[15 marks]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	0453	1

- 4 (a) (i) Gross National Product [1]
- (ii) **Three** points:  
 Growth of GNP per head or growth from 800 to 17,500 US\$ per head  
 Became democratic  
 Able to invest in other countries  
 Exports/manufactures' greater range of goods  
 Exports/manufacturers' higher value goods [3]
- (b) (i) Concentration on exporting industrial goods [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:  
 to save foreign currency  
 to encourage savings  
 to limit competition for local industries  
 to protect employment in local industries [2]
- (c) (i) A company which operates all over the world [2]
- (ii) **Three** advantages:  
 Profits stay in the country  
 Employ own people/do not rely on expatriates  
 No competition with local companies  
 Not reliant on decisions made outside the country  
 Protection of resources/environment  
 Limit exploitation of cheap labour force  
 Helps protect local economy/employment from MNC withdrawal [3]
- (d) (i) **Two** characteristics:  
 Rule by a single person  
 No personal freedom  
 No accountability/no free elections etc.  
 Military rule [2]
- (ii) **Two** points:  
 No strikes  
 Could pay low wages  
 Could allow poor working conditions [2]

[15 marks]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004	0453	1

- 5 (a) (i) The warming/heating of the earth's **atmosphere** [1]
- (ii) 50 parts per million [1]
- (iii) The increase in CO<sub>2</sub> is trapping earth's heat/greenhouse effect etc.  
Reference to the positive correlation [1]
- (b) (i) **Two** ways:  
By the use of machinery which uses oil/diesel etc.  
By using fertilisers and pesticides which consume a great deal of power in their manufacture  
By clearing large areas of land by burning down forests etc.  
By removing vegetation/trees which absorb CO<sub>2</sub>  
Increased production means more transport of goods to markets [2]
- (ii) **Two** reasons (*Not farming*):  
To make way for building/urbanisation/housing  
To make way for industry  
To make way for transport/roads  
For fuel  
For use in construction/industry [2]
- (iii) **Two**:  
Laws that trees must be replaced/replanting schemes  
Laws to prevent cutting/deforestation/punish those who do  
Designating National Parks/Green Belts  
Laws to prevent sale of trees from non-renewable sources/creation of sustainable forests  
Education about the benefits of conserving forests  
Encourage recycling  
Provision of alternative fuel supplies [2]
- (c) **Three**:  
By increased use of fossil fuels/energy in industries  
By increased trade and transporting goods long distances  
By increasing supply/encouraging demand for energy using/consumer products/cars  
By increasing demand for wood/ plastics  
**NOT** deforestation [3]
- (d) **Three** effects *described*:  
Flooding of low-lying land/estuaries/islands  
Changes in cropping patterns  
Less predictable weather patterns  
Increased likelihood of hurricanes/typhoons etc.  
Movement of ocean currents/loss of fishing industry  
Desertification/increases in rainfall/longer droughts *as appropriate to country*  
Effects on species  
Bush fires  
**NOT** increase in temperature [3]

[15marks]



<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER 2004</b>	<b>0453</b>	<b>1</b>

- 6 (a)** Land, labour and capital [1]
- (b) (i)** **Three** ways:  
to buy raw materials  
to pay for labour  
to pay for infrastructure  
to pay for semi-processed goods [3]
- (ii)** Machinery/factory buildings [1]
- (c)** Semi-finished goods need further processing  
Finished goods are ready for sale to public [1]
- (d) Three:**  
Power/electricity/gas/coal/fuel etc.  
Telecommunications/telephones/computers/internet etc.  
Water  
Transport [3]
- (e) (i)** Labour intensive. [1]
- (ii)** **Two** advantages:  
Speeds production/saves time  
Specialisation/each becomes better at particular job/improves quality  
Saves costs  
Increases efficiency [2]
- (iii)** **Three** difficulties:  
Shortage of skilled labour  
High cost of paying for expatriate labour/shortage of foreign currency  
High cost of training/higher wages  
High costs due to break downs and shortages etc. [3]

**[15 marks]**