

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question 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.



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

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	(iii)	Three reasons: To buy new seeds To buy fertilisers To buy machinery To buy pesticides	[1] [3]
	(iv)	Because machinery will replace labour Rich farmers benefit/poor lose their land and become unemployed	[1]
	(v)	Three <u>environmental</u> problems: <i>Candidate to gain marks for expanding ideas</i> Loss of biodiversity (1) → due to monoculture (1) → due to use of pesticides (1) Water-logging of irrigated land (1) → salinity (1) → plants killed by increased salt content (1) Loss of fertility (1) → overuse of land (1)	[3]
(d)	(i)	One reason: Have poor land Cannot afford inputs/fertilisers/good seed etc.	[1]
	(ii)	One suggestion: Sending some of his wages home/remittances Finding jobs for brothers and sisters	[1]
	(iii)	Two 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 → lack of money/knowledge/skills to improve farming → no money for food/education → malnutrition/ill health → debt/increases poverty	[4]
			[35]
2	(a)	(i) One 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) Two examples: By age By caste/class By family By skills/qualifications	[2]

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- (iv) **Two** points:
 To fulfil peoples want
 To provide a wide choice of goods
 To make modern society efficient/run smoothly [2]
- (v) **Three** advantages:
 Speeds production
 Increases production
 Improves quality
 Each person knows his/her part of job [3]
- (b) (i) **Two**:
 Money capital
 Machinery/things used to produce goods/buildings [2]
- (ii) **Two**:
 Cloth
 Thread
 Buttons
 Zips
- (iii) **Two**:
 Machinist
 Driver
 Electrician
 Manager etc. [2]
- (iv) **Two**:
 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
 To gain access to capital [3]

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- (c) (i) South Africa [1]
- (ii) Textiles and chemicals [2]
- (iii) **One** point, The United States:
Trades with all the countries
or
Trade is large
or
Is a major importer [1]
- (iv) **One** 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
2nd mark – comparing **one** country and **one** multinational without quoting figures
3rd 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]