

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper**

**0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**0453/01**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 60

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.

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

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.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 1 (a) Non Government/al Organisation.
- (b) **Two** reasons why manure is good for the crops and soil fertility:  
Adds nutrients/minerals to soil  
Helps to bind soil/improves soil structure  
Increases yields/more/ better crop. [2]
- (c) **Two** points:  
Milk to drink  
Quality of crops/food improved  
Can buy food with income from milk  
Balanced diet  
Protein/minerals from milk etc.  
More crops *but no double credit if already given for (b) above.* [2]
- (d) **Two** reasons:  
No period of shortage  
Expenses come all the year therefore income needed all year  
Possible to budget/plan  
An example of a regular expense. [2]
- (e) (i) Food. [1]
- (ii) **Two** points  
Education  
Money for medicines/health etc.  
Clothing  
*There are other possible answers.* [2]
- (f) (i) Loan has to be paid back/pay interest/and reverse for gift. [1]
- (ii) **Four** reasons:  
People do not value what they do not have to work for  
They might not spend the money wisely/ might spend money on consumables etc.  
Their general standard of living may not be improved  
It might benefit individuals rather than the whole community  
Promotes dependency culture/no need to work  
Resentment/jealousy  
Open to abuse/corruption  
Ways NGO's not achieving their aims. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 2 (a) Agriculture, Industry, Services/Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.
- (b) (i) Farming without modern inputs/in the old way etc.
- (ii) **Two** points *must refer to effect on health*:  
Shortage of rain might lead to crop failure – malnutrition/starvation  
Too much rain results in flooding – more vulnerable to disease  
Shortage of rain causes problems with – spread of waterborne disease  
– example of disease  
– lack of water for drinking  
– personal hygiene leading to skin problems [2]
- (c) **Four** points: *MAX 3* for either improvements *or* increases in health problems:
- (i) Improvements:  
Greater prosperity leading to ability to buy medicine and pay for hospital /medical treatment  
Higher standard of living results in better sanitation/water supply which means less waterborne diseases etc.  
Industrial products linked to improvements in health. [2]
- (ii) Increasing health problems:  
Dangers of industrial diseases to workers  
Air pollution/increased energy use/ fumes causes breathing problems etc.  
Water pollution by industrial waste contaminates drinking water  
Work in crowded factory conditions/ long hours etc. helps spread of disease/weakens workers etc. [2]
- (d) **Three** ways:  
Insects/bacteria/animals carry diseases  
Mosquitoes carry malaria  
Chickens carry bird flu etc  
Dangers from wild animals/ trampling etc.  
Poisonous plants could be eaten  
Locusts could eat people's food  
Pollen causes allergies[3]
- (e) **One** service – Description of need for improvement, what might be done and the advantages to the health of the population. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 3 (a) **One** reason:  
There is a young population  
Medical services are available/more babies survive.
- (b) (i) **Three** reasons:  
Easier to bring services to populations that are concentrated/where most people live  
Need to please largest number of voters/tax payers  
Where tourists come  
Where the industries/MNCs are  
Where government and civil service is located  
Where more skilled/educated people are. [3]
- (ii) **Three** reasons:  
Only places with infrastructure  
Well developed example of infrastructure benefiting industries  
Plenty of labour/cheap labour/skilled (no double credit with (b)(i))  
Industrial sites with services laid on  
Facilities for expatriots  
Free trade zones established/tax concessions/land with low rents etc.  
Access to educated elites/government officials  
Large market. [3]
- (iii) **One** example:  
Loans for housing  
Medical and health care  
Advice for small businesses/training etc. [1]
- (c) Work in agriculture/mining/or fisheries. [1]
- (d) Different types with examples and descriptions:  
Employment opportunities  
Sports activities  
Bright lights/entertainment  
Educational opportunities  
Medical care/hospitals etc.  
Max 1 for list of 2  
Max 2 for list of 3 [6]

[Total: 15]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 4 (a) (i) number of new born babies that die per 1000 each year / die before age 1 etc.  
*Accept different definitions.*
- (ii) The total income of a country.
- (b) (i) **Two** statistics must explain why statistic shows development:  
Infant Mortality Rate is fairly low because of good health care  
Life expectancy is high due to a high standard of living etc.  
Adult literacy is high due to good education  
Number of mobile phones is quite high as there is high technology  
Number of Internet users is quite high as people can afford computers  
Number employed in agriculture is low as people have moved into services which generate greater wealth  
Growth of GDP is high. [2]
- (ii) **Two** statistics: Must *explain to gain each mark*:  
Population below poverty line of 40% → prosperity is not shared by 40%/ uneven growth with large number not able to get jobs etc.  
Illicit drug cultivation → shows agricultural population unable to make enough money from legitimate agriculture  
Unemployment and informal sector 25% → many people have migrated to cities and unable to find work  
Street children → some poor families unable to look after their children  
(No double credit with b)i if select line telephones etc.) [2]
- (c) Executive, legislature and judiciary. [3]
- (d) **Two** types of **urban** pollution:  
“Air pollution” → Smog due to large number of cars could be improved with → use of lead free petrol/catalytic converters/testing of cars etc.  
Industrial pollution → due to use of fossil fuels → need to install filters/use alternative energy sources.  
  
“Water pollution” → industrial waste/sewage entering water systems → legislation such as fines/clean-up policies/building of better sewage systems.  
  
“Land pollutions” → Waste dumps due to huge size of city/industrial dumping/litter etc. → recycling/ control of packaging etc.  
  
MAX 4 for each type  
For each of the two types of pollution, MAX 1 on source  
No double credit for reduction methods  
Other forms of pollutions may be suggested. [6]

[Total: 15]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 5 (a) A company that trades/ operates/ has subsidiaries all over the world.
- (b) (i) Europe. [1]
- (ii) **One** reason:  
Growing purchasing power of Asian countries/increase in demand  
Desire to get into the new markets of Korea, China etc. [1]
- (iii) Europe or North America. [1]
- (c) (i) Globalisation. [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:  
Better quality  
Reliable quality/trusted  
Want to be seen to be modern/fashionable/brand names  
Believe them to be better/know about them because of advertising  
Cheaper. [2]
- (d) **Four** advantages **to** the **MNC**  
Cheap labour/large labour supply  
Amenable labour  
Lack of labour laws  
Lack of Trade Unions  
Lack of safety regulations  
Lack of pollution controls  
Tax concessions/cheap land/services laid on etc.  
Increased market  
Closer to raw materials. [4]
- (e) Disadvantages **to** the **country**:  
Employ expatriots in senior positions  
May pull out and leave many people unemployed  
Decisions made in interests of the company not the country  
Profits are sent out of the country  
Capital intensive methods  
May pollute environment  
Effect on local companies  
Exploitation of labour  
Exploitation resources  
Destruction of forests/habitats/farmland  
Expatriots bring disease  
Manipulation/corruption of government officials. [4]

[Total: 15]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2007	0453

- 6 (a) **Two** reasons:  
Pushed onto marginal land by rich/commercial farmers  
Come from lowest social class/ caste without access to power  
Land taken by whites  
Cannot afford to buy good land  
Cannot afford fertilisers  
Land exhausted  
Lack of knowledge to improve quality. [2]
- (b) **One** point:  
Inability to irrigate land during drought/dry season  
Not enough water for animals  
Not enough water to grow crops/have to buy in fodder. [1]
- (c) A low production of crop per hectare. [1]
- (d) **Three** effects:  
Become malnourished/suffer from malnutrition/starvation  
Will catch diseases/become chronically sick/children will be sickly etc.  
Will not be strong enough to work hard/regularly  
Will have to spend money on buying food/medicines etc.  
Turn to crime in order to survive/steal. [3]
- (e) (i) **Two** reasons:  
Mechanisation by richer farmers means less work locally  
Rural areas lack industries/governments invest in urban areas  
Work in rural areas is seasonal/other farmers only need labour during harvest etc.  
Lack of transport to go outside village for work  
Poor education/lack of skills for other work. [2]
- (ii) In the cities  
Unskilled work/in the informal sector/example of type of work. [2]
- (iii) Description of a government rural development programme, object of programme, how organised and benefits:  
Co-operative  
Road building programmes  
Irrigation schemes  
Clean water programmes  
No mark for name of scheme. [4]

[Total: 15]