

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper

0453 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/01

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

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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- 1 (a) (i) USA. [1]
- (ii) 4340. Allow 4300 to 4400
- (iii) Because so many US citizens spend money as tourists outside the USA. [1]
- (b) (i) **Three points:**
Sunshine/tropical
Sea/sandy beaches/beautiful scenery
Historical interest
Facilities to dock cruise ships/airport can take large jets
High quality tourist facilities/hotels/swimming pools etc
Uncrowded/peaceful [3]
- (ii) **1 mark for stating evidence:**
There is much employment in tourism
The infant mortality rate **is low**
Life expectancy **is high**
Literacy rate **is high**.
There is infrastructure such as airport, port etc.
- 2 marks for justification:**
A small resident population and large tourist numbers
Improved healthcare
Better standard of living
Improved levels of education
Money to spend on advanced infrastructure etc [3]
- (iii) **MAX 4 for four different ideas. 1 reserved for development.**
1 idea can be developed to MAX 4.
Clearance of forests for tourist facilities → destruction of natural habitats → loss of wildlife ⇒ impact on food chain etc
Destruction of coral reefs by scuba divers → loss of species/dwindling resources of coral etc
Problems of water and sewage disposal → need to build reservoirs → further loss of land and habitats etc
Problems of waste disposal/rubbish tips → plastic and toxic materials → dangers to wildlife etc
No credit for merely stating types of pollution unless source well explained
No credit for global environmental problems [5]

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(c) Levels marking:

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with basic points made:
E.g. tourist numbers can decline
Tourists may bring in unwanted/unfortunate cultural influences
Tourist may introduce disease etc
Multinational tourist companies make most of the money
Children may get false idea of luxury life

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A sound attempt with points being developed or exemplified:
E.g. tourism can fluctuate with specified local or world conditions leading to loss of income/unemployment
Tourists may bring in unwanted/unfortunate cultural influences which dilute local culture/religion
Tourist may introduce diseases such as AIDs etc/crime such as prostitution
Multinational tourist companies make most of the money and take it out of the country
Children may get false idea of luxury life – learn to beg etc

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A comprehensive attempt with points being developed or exemplified:
E.g. tourism can fluctuate with specified local or world conditions, value of currencies may alter and profits may be lost/examples such as 7/11 leading to unemployment and crime
Tourists may bring in unwanted/unfortunate cultural influences, which dilute local culture/religion and country may lose some of its traditional social values
Tourist may introduce diseases such as AIDs etc leading to local population suffering from new disease with the associated medical costs etc
Multinational tourist companies make most of the money, they import food and hotel facilities from overseas
Children may get false idea of luxury life – learn to beg etc. – find it difficult to work in a place where the majority of people are on holiday [6]

[Total: 20]

- 2 (a) (i) *Land* – natural resources or raw materials – soil, wildlife, water, fish, minerals, rocks etc/
site of production [1]
- (ii) **Two** types of capital – money capital and capital goods – tools machinery etc [2]
- (iii) Enterprise brings the other three factors together – it organizes them/takes the three
factors and uses them in production/takes the risks [1]
- (iv) Labour in factory production is less labour intensive than in craft production – because it
uses more capital goods and machinery. Technology in factory production is more
complex, instead of simple hand tools it uses complicated machinery and computers.
No credit for reference to skills [2]

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- (b) (i) In industrialized countries/rich countries/developed etc.
- (ii) A. Free trade zones: areas where companies do not have to pay import or export tax and excise duties.
Areas where there is free movement of goods within a trading bloc.
B. Specialised skills: the ability to do work which requires experience/patience/training/expertise. [1]
- (iii) **No credit for direct lift off Fig.4. Five points:**
It started in a developed country
It first developed branches and suppliers in its home country
It developed sales branches in other developed countries
It out-sourced its products from other countries/developing countries
It maintained its research and development in home country
It learned to adjust production to take advantage of the global market
Its headquarters are in a developed country
It takes advantage of cheap labour
It takes advantage of free trade zones to reduce costs
It uses brand names
Etc
No credit for 'high prices' or 'specialisation' [5]

(c) **Levels marking:**

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with basic points made about advantages and disadvantages:

e.g. **advantages**

- they attract multinational and foreign investment
- they create jobs for local people
- they give opportunities for local businesses to develop

disadvantages

- foreign companies may not stay very long
- they employ people on low wages
- they employ people to work long hours/under bad conditions
- most of the profit goes overseas

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A sound attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

e.g. **advantages**

- they attract investment which can be used to improve a country's infrastructure
- they create jobs for local people who learn new skills and expertise
- they give opportunities for local businesses to develop as people spend their wages

disadvantages

- foreign companies may suddenly close a business and cause unemployment
- they employ people on low wages who cannot afford to live in good conditions
- they employ people to work long hours/under bad conditions which may affect their long term health
- most of the profit goes overseas and taxes are not paid to the government

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Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

For 6 marks, both advantages and disadvantages must be developed.

A comprehensive attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

e.g. **advantages**

they attract multinational and foreign investment, this acts as a multiplier effect attracting other investment which may be used to improve services for local people
 they create jobs for local people who learn new skills and expertise, which may enable the workers to progress to better jobs or set up their own business
 they give opportunities for local businesses to develop as people spend their wages, these include all sorts of services such as banking, office machinery, food stores etc

disadvantages

foreign companies may not stay very long and may suddenly close a business, throwing people out of work/they have no loyalty to the country they are in/examples may be quoted
 they employ people on low wages who cannot afford to live in good conditions, and the workers are not allowed to join trade unions which would seek to improve working conditions
 they employ people to work long hours/under bad conditions which may affect their long term health, giving them industrial diseases/bad eyesight/chest complaints etc or giving specific examples
 most of the profit goes overseas so that overall the country has not gained from the investment especially as multinational companies exploit the natural resources and cause air and water pollution which affects health/there may be examples e.g. chemical companies/aluminium companies [6]

[Total: 20]

- 3 (a) (i) South America. [1]
- (ii) 12. Allow 11-13. [1]
- (iii) USA. [1]
- (iv) Developed/industrial/rich [1]
- (b) (i) In order to earn foreign currency
 To improve the balance of trade/to create an export orientated economy
 No credit for 'to improve the economy' [1]
- (ii) **Two** reasons: Because the large companies:
 Control the market and keep down the prices paid to farmers
 Keep prices high in the shops
 Make it difficult for new companies to compete/problem of monopolies [2]
- (iii) Explanation making **three** points:
 Variations in world production/supply/demand
 Changes in supply/quality depending on climatic variation/hazards/seasons
 Changes in demand due to fashion/food scares/recession etc
 Changes in the price of inputs
 Farmers react to changes in the world prices resulting in cycles of over production
 Speculation on the world commodity markets
 Currency fluctuations [3]

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(c) Allow development of one idea to 1 max:

- By fixing a fair guaranteed price for their products
- By setting up coffee processing/food processing industries
- By subsidizing the farmers inputs/fertilizers/hybrid seeds
- By helping them to diversify into other products
- By encouraging farmers to grow more foodstuffs
- By encouraging “fair trade” cooperatives
- By education in new techniques through extension workers
- By providing loans for farm improvements etc

[4]

(d) Levels marking:

Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)

Simple statements with basic points made about environmental and social problems:

- E.g. Forests are being cleared
- Fertilisers/pesticides run off into water courses
- Children are not being properly fed
- Children are not getting a proper education as farmers need to spend money buying food
- Illegal drug production is increasing
- Etc

Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A sound attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

- E.g. Forest are being cleared, resulting in soil erosion on the hills/loss of habitat
- Fertilizers/pesticides run off into water courses and kills fish
- Children are not being properly fed because farmers have switched from food production and become malnourished
- Children are not getting a proper education as farmers cannot afford school fees so there is a low literacy rate
- Illegal drug production is increasing, which leads to further crime
- Etc

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

For 6 marks, both environmental and social problems must be developed.

A comprehensive attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

- E.g. Forest are being cleared, resulting in soil erosion of the hills causing silting of river basins/destruction of habitat and loss of species/an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere contributing to global warming
- Fertilizers run off into water courses and cause eutrophication/decline of aquatic life which impacts on the food chains
- Children are not being properly fed because farmers have switched from food production, which will result in malnutrition which leads to inability to fight disease/e.g. of disease/makes them too weak to work/causes stunted growth
- Children are not getting a proper education because farmers cannot afford the school fees, which will affect the country because it will not have a skilled population/has a low earning capacity
- Illegal drug production is increasing which leads to further crime and the problems of illicit drug trafficking/drug barons
- Etc

[6]

[Total: 20]

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- 4 (a) (i) No, because it will only have reached a half of the two targets/poverty will not be reduced not ended
- (ii) Malnutrition: is a condition in which a person suffers from lack of essential nutrients and vitamins/lack of a balanced diet [1]
- (iii) Yes, because it is not enough money to buy good food and essential needs/to survive
It is a measure of poverty understandable all over the world
It is not an average like GNP/head [2]
- (b) (i) **Two** examples:
Some farmers may not have enough land to grow all the food the family need
Some farmers may be tenant farmers and may have to pay for their rent in cash crops
Some farmers may work as labourers on other people's farms and not earn enough to buy food
If farmers have enough land to plant cash crops as well, the income may buy more food
Allow specific examples [2]
- (ii) **Two** reasons:
Lack of good sanitation
Lack of medical services/vaccinations etc
Lack of pure water supplies
Prevalences of certain common diseases e.g. malaria, insect borne diseases, bilharzia etc.
Lack of knowledge about primary health care
Poor nutrition which makes the body weak/unable to fight disease [2]
- (iii) **Two** reasons:
People may eat too much of a staple food thus getting mainly carbohydrates
People may have taboos about eating certain foods e.g. eggs
The family may have only one good meal a day
Men and boys may get priority
Children may go to school without breakfast etc [2]
No credit for 'families do not eat a balanced diet'
- (iv) **Three ideas with development of one idea to 1 max**
By providing local maternity and baby clinics
By teaching mothers/girls about good nutrition
By teaching people about hygiene
By immunizing children against the common diseases
By teaching people about AIDs etc [4]
- (c) **Levels marking:**
- Level 1 (1 or 2 marks)**
Simple statements with basic points made about the trap of rural poverty:
They do not produce enough food on their land
They are poor therefore they cannot afford – good food, health care, education etc
They cannot find alternative employment off the land

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Level 2 (3 or 4 marks)

A sound attempt with points being developed or exemplified:

- They do not produce enough food on their land, because it is not large enough/fertile enough
- They cannot afford to pay for/to travel to – medical health care, so they become sick
- They cannot afford to educate their children and help them to get better jobs etc
- They cannot find alternative employment off the land, because there are not enough alternative jobs in rural areas/they lack the skills required

Level 3 (5 or 6 marks)

A comprehensive attempt to explain how people are caught in the cycle of poverty with points being developed or exemplified to show how their situation becomes reinforced by their circumstances:

- They do not produce enough food on their land; because it is not large enough/fertile enough and they cannot afford to buy fertilizers etc to increase their production
- They cannot afford to pay for/to travel to – medical health care, so they become sick and cannot work so they become poorer
- They cannot afford to educate their children and help them to get better jobs, so that they in turn can help the family out of poverty
- They cannot find alternative employment off the land, because there are not enough alternative jobs in rural areas and they lack skills due to poor education so income remains low

[6]

[Total: 20]