



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

CONFIDENTIAL
November 2019

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK 100

SECTION A

Each answer carries one mark.

1. A

2. D

3. B

4. B

5. D

6. C

7. D

8. A

9. C

10.C

11.A

12.C

13.D

14.D

15.B

16.B

17.D

18.A

19.A

20.C

[Total: 20 MARKS]

SECTION B

1. (i) A refugee²
 B economic migrant²
 C asylum seeker² [6]
- (ii) leads to a richer and more diverse culture¹
 reduces any labour shortages¹
 migrants are more prepared to accept low paid and low skilled jobs¹
 any two at 1 mark each [2]
- (iii) A pull factor is something concerning the place / country to which a person migrates.
 It is generally, a benefit that attracts / encourages people to a certain place [2]
- [Total marks: 10]**
2. (a) (i) 92 – 94% [1]
- (ii) Argentina [1]
- (iii) Safe drinking water [1]
- (iv) schools teaching children, or teaching them to train others.¹ Can be developed e.g.
 Teaching children to wash their hands, drink pure water, cleanliness etc.²
 Health clinics and health workers, teaching mothers and families.²
 A media programme using different media houses.²
 Any one of the above. [3]
- (v) **Safe drinking water:**
 The area is very overcrowded.
 The area is unplanned with no roads along which pipes could be laid.
 It would be very costly
- Sanitation**
 There is no electricity to pump the sewage away.
 It is an illegal settlement.
 The residents cannot afford to pay for it. [4]

[Total marks: 10]

SECTION C

1. Needs are things that one cannot live without and are important for the human being to survive e.g. food/shelter/healthcare etc.³

Wants are things that one wishes to have but can live without and indicate peoples' desires not needs e.g. car, designer clothes etc.³ [6]

2. Specialization is when a business focuses on producing a specific type of goods or services e.g. Coca Cola focuses on soft drinks, Ford makes cars, and Apple makes computer devices etc.³

Productivity is the amount of goods or services workers can produce in a period of time. The more goods and the quicker that workers are able to make them, the better it is for the business.³ [6]

3. Income is money coming in e.g. incoming cash or payments.³

Expenditure is money going out e.g. electric / water bill.³ [6]

4. Overgrazing occurs when livestock are allowed to graze on pasture for longer periods e.g. when farmers have too many cattle for their grazing area, which leads to repeated grazing without giving the plants adequate time for regrowth.

Soil erosion is the removal of the top layer of soil due to water, wind and farming practices.

5. Inflation is the rate at which the average price of goods and services in an economy increases over a period of time. / It is the constant rise in the general level of prices where goods / services cost more they did a few years ago e.g. the changing cost of bread over the years is due to inflation.³

Investment saving money in the expectation of some benefit in the future e.g. investing money with Eswatini Royal Insurance / Old Mutual for a period of time. [6]

6. An immigrant is a person who comes to live in a new country e.g. Asians in Swaziland.³

An emigrant is a person who leaves one country to live in another country e.g. Swazis leaving the country to live in South Africa.³ [6]

[Total marks: 30]

SECTION D

1. Strategies identified:

create employment opportunities

develop infrastructure

improve the quality of, and access to, essential services

increase human resource capacity

Strategies explained:

improve agricultural production and food security by improving farming practices, irrigation systems and water supply schemes, and livestock and fodder production. [15]

2. Strategies identified:

reducing gas emissions

strengthening partnerships between government and organisations and policies

increasing investment in research and education

Strategies explained:

The government should develop good policies and strategies to slow down the rate of pollution. The government needs to work with non-governmental organisations because they are good and effective institutions that take decisions and implement programmes quickly. [15]

3. Reasons identified

birth

death

migration

Reasons explained

Population changes in a country may be caused by migration. Immigrants who move from one country to another increase the population of the country they go to. Emigrants going out of a country reduce the population of the country they leave. [15]

[Total marks: 30]