



# Cambridge O Level

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**BANGLADESH STUDIES**

**7094/02**

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

**May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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**Published**

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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This document consists of **27** printed pages.

**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

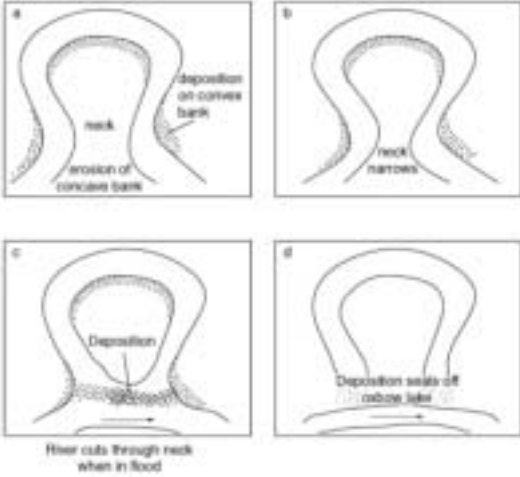
**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<p><b>Study Fig. 1.1 (Insert), which shows a satellite image of part of south-east Bangladesh.</b></p> <p><b>Identify the following:</b></p> <p><b>city <u>A</u></b></p> <p>Chattogram / Chittagong</p>	<b>1</b>
1(a)(ii)	<p><b>river <u>B</u></b></p> <p>Karnaphuli / Karnafuli</p> <p>Allow alternative spelling</p>	<b>1</b>
1(a)(iii)	<p><b>river feature <u>C</u></b></p> <p>Meander</p> <p>= 0 bend river channel</p>	<b>1</b>
1(a)(iv)	<p><b>hydro-electric power (HEP) dam <u>D</u></b></p> <p>Kaptai</p>	<b>1</b>
1(a)(v)	<p><b>hills <u>E</u>.</b></p> <p>Chittagong (Hill Tracts) / Rangamati / Khagrachhari / Bandarban</p> <p>= 0 CHT</p>	<b>1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p><b>Draw labelled diagrams to explain how an ox-bow lake is formed.</b></p>  <p>Erosion on concave / outer banks / outside of meander          Deposition on convex / inner banks / inside of meander          Meander becomes more pronounced / circular          Neck narrows          River cuts through neck / breaks through / river flows straight          At time of flood / peak discharge          Deposition seals off meander to create ox-bow lake</p> <p><b>Reserve 1</b> = diagram</p> <p>Award marks for explaining, e.g. erosion, deposition, neck narrows, breaking through.</p> <p>Do not credit correct labelling of features, e.g. concave bank.</p>	4
1(c)	<p><b>Why is location <u>D</u> in Fig. 1.1 a suitable site for hydro-electric power (HEP)?</b></p> <p>Steep slopes / hilly          Heavy rainfall          Fast flowing river / constant river flow          Away from settlement</p> <p>= 0          River (on own)</p>	3
1(d)(i)	<p><b>What is meant by the term <i>aquaculture</i>?</b></p> <p>Breeding and growing fish / fish farming</p>	1

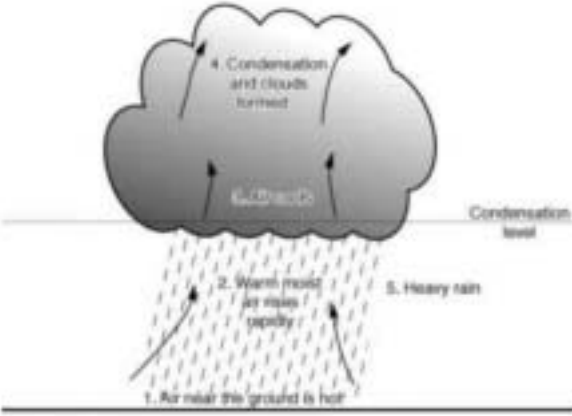
Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)(ii)	<p><b>Why are coastal areas, such as that shown in Fig. 1.1, suitable for aquaculture?</b></p> <p>Warm / tropical water            Many nutrients in water            From silt brought down by rivers            Lack of strong currents            Continental shelf / shallow water</p> <p>Brackish water = 0</p>	<b>3</b>
1(d)(iii)	<p><b>Use Fig. 1.2 to describe the trends in aquaculture production in Bangladesh.</b></p> <p><u>Overall</u>            Increase            From 0.65 to 2.4 million            By 1.75 million</p> <p>Steady / slow increase 2000 to 2004 or 2005 to 2009            Decrease 2004 to 2005/6            Rapid increase 2009 to 2018</p> <p>Must have units (million)</p> <p>Allow 0.65 to 0.67 million            Allow 1.73 to 1.75 million</p> <p>Only allow increase once unless qualified (slow / steady / rapid).</p> <p>Allow years in between dates given.</p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	<p><b>'The benefits of increasing aquaculture for the people of Bangladesh outweigh the problems it can cause for the environment.'</b></p> <p><b>Give <u>one</u> benefit of aquaculture for the people of Bangladesh.</b></p> <p><u>Benefits for people</u> Jobs</p> <p>Full time and part time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fish farming</li> <li>• processing – freezing, canning, drying, salting</li> <li>• packing</li> <li>• transportation</li> </ul> <p>Jobs provide income to support families / reduce poverty Can afford food, housing, health care, education, etc. For better quality of life / standard of living</p> <p>Provides large amount of fish / source of food Cheaper fish available Fish are an important source of protein 80% of protein intake of Bangladeshi people Helps food security</p> <p>= 0 Growing population</p> <p>= 0 New breeds / more variety Exports Foreign exchange GDP [as question is about people]</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	<p><b>Give <u>one</u> problem of aquaculture for the environment of Bangladesh.</b></p> <p><u>Problems for environment</u> Water pollution</p> <p>Fish diseases from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overstocking</li> <li>• overfeeding</li> <li>• monoculture</li> <li>• poor management</li> </ul> <p>Deforestation Especially for shrimp farming Along coast, e.g. Cox's Bazar Chakoria / Sundarbans deforested In 1972, 19 000 hectares of mangrove forest</p> <p>Salinity increases</p> <p>Shrimp enclosures damage forests</p> <p>Soil fertility reduced</p>	<b>1</b>
1(e)(iii)	<p><b>Do you think that the benefits of increasing aquaculture for the people of Bangladesh outweigh the problems it can cause for the environment? Give reasons for your answer.</b></p> <p>No marks for stating yes or no, only for giving reasons.</p> <p>Accept answers that give support to both points of view.</p> <p>Points can be taken from those in <b>(i)</b> and <b>(ii)</b> and developed further.</p> <p>Use REP.</p>	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks																																																
2(a)(i)	<p><b>Complete Table 2.1</b> by adding ticks (✓) to show the annual rainfall at the locations shown in Fig. 2.1. One location has been completed for you.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 383 1302 904"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">location</th> <th colspan="6">annual rainfall (mm)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>less than 1500</th> <th>1500 to 1999</th> <th>2000 to 2499</th> <th>2500 to 2999</th> <th>3000 to 3499</th> <th>3500 and above</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rajshahi</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dhaka</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cox's Bazar</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khulna</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sylhet</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3 marks for all answers correct 2 marks for 3 correct answers 1 mark for 1 or 2 correct answers</p> <p>If two ticks for 1 location = 0</p> <p>Only 3 ticks</p>	location	annual rainfall (mm)						less than 1500	1500 to 1999	2000 to 2499	2500 to 2999	3000 to 3499	3500 and above	Rajshahi	✓						Dhaka			✓				Cox's Bazar					✓		Khulna		✓					Sylhet						✓	3
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2(a)(ii)	<p><b>What problems does drought cause for the people who live in Rajshahi district?</b></p> <p>Scarcity of drinking water / dehydration Lack of <u>clean</u> water increases disease, e.g. cholera, malaria, typhoid Lack of water for washing / domestic use Risk of death [allow deaths] Crops fail / die Famine / malnutrition / lack of food Lack of fodder Livestock die Loss of income / livelihood Price of food rises / high prices Arsenicosis (deeper wells for groundwater) Irrigation problems Land dries up <u>so</u> becomes infertile, cultivation becomes impossible</p> <p>= 0 Plants die / animals die Needed crops die Livestock die</p>	4																																																



Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(i)	<p><b>During which months does Bangladesh receive most rainfall from thunderstorms?</b></p> <p>Summer / May to October / monsoon</p> <p>= 0 Single month Credit any 3 or more consecutive months between May to October</p>	1
2(b)(ii)	<p><b>State <u>three</u> types of weather that occur in thunderstorms.</b></p> <p>Thunder / lightning Heavy rain Hail Strong winds [allow heavy winds] Cloudy</p> <p>= 0 Rain (on own)</p>	3
2(b)(iii)	<p><b>Draw a labelled diagram to explain how thunderstorms develop.</b></p>  <p>(On hot, humid days) air near ground heated up / air near ground is hot</p> <p>BOD Warm (moist) air (expands) rises Rising air cools <u>Water vapour</u> condenses On nuclei Droplets grow larger By collision / coalescence Forming cumulonimbus clouds When droplets are heavy enough, they fall</p> <p><b>Reserve 1 for diagram</b></p> <p>= 0 Air condenses Condensation level Heavy rain</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks										
2(c)(i)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1018 282"><b>Complete Table 2.2</b> with information from Fig. 2.2.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 315 1201 674"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="432 315 772 416">year</th> <th data-bbox="772 315 1201 416">oil consumption (barrels per day, million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 416 772 479">2009</td> <td data-bbox="772 416 1201 479">72</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 479 772 542">2012</td> <td data-bbox="772 479 1201 542">110</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 542 772 604">2016</td> <td data-bbox="772 542 1201 604">140</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 604 772 674">2019</td> <td data-bbox="772 604 1201 674">170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	year	oil consumption (barrels per day, million)	2009	72	2012	110	2016	140	2019	170	2
year	oil consumption (barrels per day, million)											
2009	72											
2012	110											
2016	140											
2019	170											
2(c)(ii)	<p data-bbox="316 707 1214 772"><b>Using Fig. 2.2, state one year in which oil consumption declined between 2009 and 2019.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 808 475 842">2013 / 2019</p> <p data-bbox="316 878 639 911">Accept 2012–3 / 2018–9</p>	1										
2(c)(iii)	<p data-bbox="316 943 986 976"><b>State <u>two</u> of the main uses of oil in Bangladesh.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 1012 1171 1178">Transport / vehicles / cars Electricity / power plants Petro chemical industry / plastics / chemicals / synthetic materials Machinery or an example of, e.g. power tiller Cooking / food</p> <p data-bbox="316 1214 424 1312">= 0 Heating Industry</p>	2										

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(i)	<p><b>‘To meet the increasing demand for oil in Bangladesh, the government should develop new oil fields rather than increase oil imports.’</b></p> <p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why Bangladesh should develop new oil fields.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments for developing new oil fields</u></p> <p>Natural gas non-renewable / will run out Proven gas reserves will run out in 10–12 years</p> <p>Growing population needs more energy</p> <p>Energy needed for electricity production as electricity consumption exceeds production Bangladesh has oil reserves Titas, Haripur and Rashidpur gas fields have small reserves of oil Offshore oil exploration in Bay of Bengal</p> <p>Creates jobs / reduces unemployment Jobs provide income / reduce poverty Can afford food, housing, health care, education, etc. For better quality of life / standard of living</p> <p>Domestic oil production increases GDP In long run, oil will be cheaper Helps self sufficiency Saves import cost Oil import prices fluctuate / oil crisis Oil can be exported Earns foreign exchange Improves Balance of Payments</p> <p>Demand for oil increasing = stem = 0</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	<p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why Bangladesh should increase oil imports.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments for increasing oil imports</u></p> <p>Energy needed for electricity production as electricity consumption exceeds production</p> <p>Natural gas is non-renewable so will run out</p> <p>Less pollution compared to domestic production</p> <p>Development of its reserves may trigger international opposition</p> <p>Need to conserve / protect Bangladesh's oil reserves</p> <p>Can be argued is cheaper than domestic production</p> <p><i>Do not credit idea used from (i)</i></p> <p>= 0 It is cheaper (on own)</p> <p>To meet increasing demand for oil = stem = 0</p> <p>= 0 Foreign exchange Increases GDP</p>	1
2(d)(iii)	<p><b>Do you think that it is better to develop new oil fields in Bangladesh or increase oil imports to meet the increasing demand for oil in Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer.</b></p> <p>Allow arguments against developing new oil fields and against increasing oil imports.</p> <p>Developing new oil fields needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capital</li> <li>• FDI</li> <li>• expertise</li> <li>• oil reserves</li> </ul> <p>Oil imports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expensive – global price of oil increasing / unstable</li> <li>• reliance on other countries</li> <li>• balance of payments / foreign exchange</li> </ul> <p>No marks for stating which is better, only for giving reasons. Accept answers that give support to both points of view. Points can be taken from those in (i) and (ii) and developed further.</p> <p>Use REP.</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	<p><b>The HDI is made up of information about the health, education and wealth of a country.</b></p> <p><b>Suggest a <u>different</u> development indicator which can be used to measure each of these.</b></p> <p>Examples such as:</p> <p><u>Health</u> Life expectancy Birth rate Death rate Infant mortality rate Number of patients per doctor etc.</p> <p><u>Education</u> Literacy rate % of children in primary / secondary education School enrolment Number of years in school etc.</p> <p><u>Wealth</u> % below poverty line / poverty rate GDP GNP PCI etc.</p> <p><b>Reserve 1</b> each for health, education, and wealth</p> <p>= 0 Poverty (on own)</p>	3
3(a)(ii)	<p><b>What is the overall trend shown in Fig. 3.1?</b></p> <p>Increases / goes up / improves</p>	1
3(a)(iii)	<p><b>Using Fig. 3.1, which country has made the most progress from 1990 to 2019?</b></p> <p>Bangladesh</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks															
3(a)(iv)	<p><b>Compare the HDI of Bangladesh with Pakistan as shown in Fig. 3.1.</b></p> <p>Any comparison such as:</p> <p>1990 Bangladesh lower than Pakistan  2000/2010/2019 Bangladesh higher than Pakistan  Both increase 1990 to 2019  Bangladesh increases more than Pakistan  Bangladesh increases by 0.24, Pakistan by 0.16 / Bangladesh increases from 0.39 to 0.63, Pakistan from 0.40 to 0.56  Bangladesh biggest period of increase 1990–2000, Pakistan 2000–2010</p> <p><b>Must compare</b></p> <p><b>Allow accurate data: MAX 1</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>0.48</td> <td>0.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>0.56</td> <td>0.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>0.63</td> <td>0.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>Pakistan</td> </tr> </table>	1990	0.39	0.40	2000	0.48	0.45	2010	0.56	0.51	2019	0.63	0.56		Bangladesh	Pakistan	3
1990	0.39	0.40															
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3(b)(i)	<p><b><u>Complete Fig. 3.2</u> using the data in Table 3.1.</b></p> <p>2 marks for lines in correct place at 47 – 123 –128  1 mark for accurate shading or labels</p>	3															
3(b)(ii)	<p><b>What is meant by the term <i>dependency ratio</i> and how is it calculated?</b></p> <p><u>Definition</u>  The proportion of the population aged 0–14 and 65 and over compared to those aged 15–64 / proportion of working and non-working / rate of people that are dependent on the working population.</p> <p>The number of dependents per 100 people of working age / economically active.</p> <p><u>Calculation</u>  The sum of the young population (age 14 and under) and elderly population (age 65 and over) relative to the working-age population (ages 15 to 64), expressed as a %.</p> $\frac{\text{number 0–14} + \text{number 65 and over}}{\text{number 15–64}} \times 100$ <p><b>Reserve 1</b> for definition.</p>	2															

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(iii)	<p><b>Explain why the number of young people is decreasing in Bangladesh.</b></p> <p>Falling birth rate / fertility rate            Improvements in health care and medicine            Falling IMR            More working women            Improved female education / empowerment of women            Later marriage            Greater education <u>about</u> family planning            Better access / affordability of birth control            Less need for children as labour            Increased economic prosperity            Expense of rearing children            Migration of young abroad            etc.</p> <p>= 0            Education (on own)            Increased DR            People more aware, e.g. about population explosion</p>	4
3(b)(iv)	<p><b>What will be the impact of fewer young people on the quality of life of people in Bangladesh in the future?</b></p> <p>Quality of life will improve            Poverty will decline            Smaller family size            So less family to feed / clothe / educate            So more likely to be able to remain in education            So diet will improve            So less overcrowding in homes            Greater availability of maternal and child health care            Less pressure on schools / hospitals / services / transport            Less crowded cities            Less competition for jobs</p>	3
3(c)(i)	<p><b>'The government's priority should be to look after the increasing number of older people rather than trying to provide jobs for the increasing number of people of working age.'</b></p> <p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why older people need government help.</b></p> <p><u>Help for older people</u></p> <p>Increasing demand for medical care</p> <p>More dependents with no / limited income</p> <p>Burden / reliance on family            because fewer young people to support them</p> <p>For better quality of life / standard of living (only use once)</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(ii)	<p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why it is important to provide jobs for people of working age.</b></p> <p><u>Jobs for people of working age</u></p> <p>Reduces unemployment</p> <p>Jobs provide income for people / reduces poverty Can afford food, housing, health care, education, etc. For better quality of life / standard of living (only use once)</p> <p>Less crime</p> <p>More production Increases economic development / GDP</p> <p>Income for government / more taxes For education, health, etc.</p>	1
3(c)(iii)	<p><b>Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.</b></p> <p>No marks for stating yes or no, only for giving reasons.</p> <p>Accept answers that give support to both points of view.</p> <p>Points can be taken from those in (i) and (ii) and developed further.</p> <p>Use REP.</p>	3



Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	<p><b>Complete Fig. 4.1</b> using the following information:  <b>19% motor vehicles</b>  <b>18% road dust</b>  <b>9% soil dust</b></p> <p>2 marks for accurate plotting  1 mark for accurate shading</p>	<b>3</b>
4(a)(ii)	<p><b>What is the biggest source of air pollution shown in Fig. 4.1?</b></p> <p>Brick kilns</p>	<b>1</b>
4(a)(iii)	<p><b>What are the effects of air pollution on people?</b></p> <p>Death (13–20% linked to air pollution)</p> <p>Respiratory problems / breathing difficulty:  asthma, lung cancer, emphysema</p> <p>Cardiovascular problems:  heart disease / stroke</p> <p>Allergies</p> <p>Skin problems / disease:  skin cancer</p> <p>Brain development disorder in children (lead)</p> <p>Major organ disfunction (lead)</p> <p>Eye problems / disease (particulates)</p> <p>Visibility problems for drivers</p> <p>Allow 1 mark for health problems if no specifics</p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(iv)	<p><b>Describe how the Bangladesh Government is trying to reduce air pollution.</b></p> <p>Planting trees / afforestation Making people more aware / education about air pollution</p> <p><u>Promoting renewable energy:</u> e.g. Renewable Energy Policy 2009</p> <p><u>Monitoring:</u> e.g. Continuous Air Monitoring Stations (CAMS)</p> <p><u>Reduce emissions from transport:</u> Four-stroke engine introduced Ban on leaded petrol Monitoring streets for polluting vehicles Action against polluting vehicles Public transport – improve, expand, promote e.g. Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project Construction of sidewalks e.g. part of Clean Air and Sustainable Environment project (CASE) Catalytic convertors Encourage use of bicycles Promote use of electric vehicles</p> <p><u>Reduce emissions from industry:</u> Air purification units on polluting industries Controlling illegal brick kilns e.g. Brick Manufacturing and Kiln Construction (control) Act 2013 Cordoning off construction sites Monitoring industry Legislation for industry regarding pollution levels Fining polluting industries</p> <p>Allow development</p> <p>= 0 Air filters (on own) Prevent deforestation</p> <p><u>Legislation:</u> e.g. Clean Air Act 2019 (draft)</p> <p>National Air Quality Management Plan</p> <p><u>Reduce emissions from open burning:</u> e.g. Environment Conservation Act 1995 e.g. Environment Conservation Rules 1997</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(v)	<p><b>State <u>one</u> source of pollution in Bangladesh other than those shown in Fig. 4.1.</b></p> <p>Raw sewage / domestic waste / industrial waste / noise from traffic or industry / unsightly buildings / burning coal / burning fossil fuels / fertilisers / refrigeration / air conditioners</p> <p>Allow named sources, e.g. tanneries</p> <p>Need source NOT type: Land / sound / water = 0</p> <p>Industry on its own can be credited</p>	<b>1</b>
4(b)(i)	<p><b>Use data from Fig. 4.2 to compare the industrial growth rate in Bangladesh with India and with Pakistan.</b></p> <p>Bangladesh higher than India / Bangladesh is the highest 12 to 15.9% compared to 0 to 3.9% / by 12%</p> <p>Bangladesh (much) higher than Pakistan / Pakistan is the lowest 12 to 15.9% compared to -4 to -0.1% / by 16%</p> <p>Pakistan negative growth [credit on its own if figures already given]</p> <p><b>Must compare</b></p> <p><b>MAX 1</b> for data</p> <p>% needed</p> <p>Higher growth rate than India and Pakistan = 2</p>	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	<p><b>Describe the obstacles that need to be overcome for Bangladesh's industry to continue to grow.</b></p> <p><u>Credit points about:</u></p> <p>Skilled workers / training workers and managers / education</p> <p>Transport networks / poor road and rail transport</p> <p>Power supply / outages</p> <p>Land / space for new industry</p> <p>Poor law and order</p> <p>Strikes and hartals frequent</p> <p>Government support / subsidies / tax / licensing</p> <p>International competition / developing markets</p> <p>New technology / machinery – lack of experience and knowledge of</p> <p>Lack of investment / difficult to borrow money</p> <p>FDI / MNCs – need transparency to attract</p> <p><b>Allow development</b></p> <p>Infrastructure = 0  Communications = 0  Lack of raw materials = 0</p> <p>Credit what government should do, e.g.  Provide subsidies  Faster licences  Reduce tax</p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(i)	<p><b>'It is more important to encourage small-scale and cottage industries than to invest in large-scale industry for Bangladesh's continued economic growth.'</b></p> <p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why it is important to encourage small-scale and cottage industries for Bangladesh's continued economic growth.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments for small-scale and cottage industries include:</u></p> <p>Limited outlay / cost / capital to set up</p> <p>Employs many people / reduces unemployment / income / reduces poverty            Develops skills            Employment of women            No education necessary            Use traditional / simple tools / can be done manually            Increases GDP</p> <p>= 0            Skills / training = informal</p> <p>Good for poor people            Economic growth = stem            Growth of economy</p> <p>BUT increase GDP is creditable</p> <p>Increased self-reliance</p>	1
4(c)(ii)	<p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument why it is better to invest in large-scale industry for Bangladesh's continued economic growth.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments for large-scale industry include:</u></p> <p>15% employment but 80% value of output            Add value / increase GDP            Higher profits            Higher wages            Exports            Foreign exchange            Reduce needs for imports / meets demand for manufactured goods            Attracts foreign investment / FDI / MNCs            Faster productivity rate / modern machinery efficiency            Creates jobs / reduces unemployment / reduces poverty</p> <p>Better quality = 0</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(iii)	<p><b>Do you think that it is more important to encourage small-scale and cottage industries or invest in large-scale industry for Bangladesh's continued economic growth? Give reasons for your answer.</b></p> <p>No marks for stating which is more important, only for giving reasons.</p> <p>Accept answers that give support to both points of view. Points can be taken from those in <b>(i)</b> and <b>(ii)</b> and developed further.</p> <p><u>Arguments against small-scale and cottage industries include:</u></p> <p>80% employment but only 20% value of output</p>	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	<p><b>What is meant by the term <i>informal workers</i>? Include examples in your answer.</b></p> <p>Activities not formally regulated by the government / do not come under any legal regulatory framework</p> <p><u>Examples</u>: rickshaw pulling, barbershops on pavements, domestic service (servants, drivers, cooks), shining shoes, street traders, bamboo working, handloom weaving, etc.</p> <p><b>Reserve 1</b> for definition <b>Reserve 1</b> for EG</p>	<b>2</b>
5(a)(ii)	<p><b>Explain why the informal sector is so important in Bangladesh.</b></p> <p>Employs many people / up to 90% of workforce / reduces unemployment Largest contribution to GDP / 50% of GDP</p> <p>Poor cannot afford to be unemployed Enables poor to work / survive / earn a living / support family A final resort for those who cannot find work elsewhere Absorbs surplus labour Small capital to set up (in service sector) No education/training necessary</p> <p>A source of dynamism in the economy</p> <p><u>Can be argued</u> it reduces poverty</p> <p>Breaks cycle of poverty = 0 Improves standard of living / quality of life = 0 Reduces poverty = 0 Money for education, etc. = 0</p>	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks								
5(a)(iii)	<p><b>What are the disadvantages for workers in the informal sector?</b></p> <p>Low or very low wages / irregular            Cannot break out of Cycle of Poverty            Lack of job security / not permanent            Exposure to work-related risks or e.g.*            No health, disability, unemployment or life insurance            Uncertain legal status            Few rights or benefits            Lack of organisation            Work long hours            No pensions            Child labour</p> <p><b>Emphasis on people not the economy</b>            = 0            A wasteful use of human resources            Poor productivity            Pay no taxes            Insurance (on own, needs to be type of)</p> <p>*exposed to hazards, street crime, violence, drugs, sexual abuse, toxic fumes and substances, lack of adequate safety protection, carry heavy loads</p>	3								
5(b)(i)	<p><b>Use data from Fig. 5.2 to describe the change in the percentage of the population earning less than \$3.20 a day from 1990 to 2020.</b></p> <p>Declined / decreased / gone down / fewer earning less than \$3.20 per day  <u>from</u> 80% <u>to</u> 42.5% [can be any two dates] <u>by</u> 37.5%</p> <p>Amount / rate of decrease has increased / 12%, 12.5%, 13%</p> <p>Only credit decrease once            MAX 1 data from ... to ...</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="399 1411 606 1568"> <tr> <td>1990</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>68%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>55.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>42.5%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Must have %</p>	1990	80%	2000	68%	2010	55.5%	2020	42.5%	3
1990	80%									
2000	68%									
2010	55.5%									
2020	42.5%									



Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	<p><b>Explain how micro-credit helps people escape poverty in Bangladesh.</b></p> <p>Micro-credit gives people in poverty direct access to credit It empowers people in poverty to take direct control of their lives Helps people in rural areas Empowerment of women</p> <p>NGOs e.g. Grameen Bank, BRAC, ASA Lend <u>small</u> amounts of money To the poorest people / to poor people With no collateral At high repayment rates To enable them to set up (small) business activities Such as raising chickens / goats / buying a rickshaw / sewing machine, etc.</p> <p>Instead of lending to an individual, they lend to a group of people who collectively guarantee the loan to each individual</p> <p>On condition that if one person in the group fails to repay a loan, no-one else in the group will get a loan</p> <p>Group has a collective interest in making sure that each individual repays their loans on time</p> <p>Allow development</p> <p>= 0 Low interest rate</p> <p>Allow explanations of how micro-credit works</p>	4
5(c)(i)	<p><b>Complete Fig. 5.3 by plotting the following <u>push factors</u> data:</b> <b>14% financial reasons</b> <b>11% lack of social status</b> <b>2% no hope</b></p> <p>2 marks for correct plotting 1 mark for accurate shading</p>	3
5(c)(ii)	<p><b>What is the difference between push and pull factors?</b></p> <p>Push factors encourage / incite / force people to leave their home / country of origin, pull factors attract / draw people to a new destination</p> <p>= 0 Examples, e.g. jobs, poverty</p>	1
5(c)(iii)	<p><b>Which is the most important <u>pull factor</u> shown in Fig. 5.3?</b></p> <p>Family and friends abroad</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(i)	<p><b>'The Bangladesh Government has prioritised international migration from Bangladesh to other countries as a development strategy.'</b></p> <p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument in favour of international migration as a development strategy.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments in favour of international migration</u></p> <p>International migration reduces employment pressure in Bangladesh            Unemployed and underemployed Bangladeshis can earn higher incomes abroad, even for unskilled jobs            Most migrant workers from Bangladesh are unskilled workers            Most migrant workers from Bangladesh are from very poor rural families            Money sent home / remittances            Remittances sustain many poor families in rural areas            Remittances bring in much needed foreign exchange            Foreign exchange / remittances allow Bangladesh to pay for imports of machinery or raw materials            Returning migrants have skills / make significant contributions to the Bangladesh economy</p> <p>Can reduce population            Less pressure on resources            DEV = points related to food, education, medical, etc.</p> <p>TV            Poverty will be reduced – why            Political stability            Remittances will develop the economy – need what they do</p> <p>Learn new skills only credit if migrants returning with these skills</p> <p>= 0            GDP as remittances are GNP</p>	1
5(d)(ii)	<p><b>Give <u>one</u> argument against international migration as a development strategy.</b></p> <p><u>Arguments against international migration</u></p> <p>Loss of talent / departure of skilled / professional people            e.g. doctors, engineers, and other skilled professionals already in short supply            Little evidence that the families in Bangladesh make use of the remittances to go into sustainable business activities            Most remittances are used for consumption or buying land, which does not directly improve the output of the Bangladeshi economy            Most Bangladeshis working overseas are male</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(iii)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1294 315"><b>How far do you agree that international migration can help to develop Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1145 383">No marks for stating how far you agree, only for giving reasons.</p> <p data-bbox="316 416 1043 450">Accept answers that give support to both points of view.</p> <p data-bbox="316 483 1198 517">Points can be taken from those in <b>(i)</b> and <b>(ii)</b> and developed further.</p>	<b>3</b>