

***EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI***

**JC**

**EXAMINATION REPORT**

**FOR**

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**YEAR**

**2023**

### **Key messages**

- Candidates should always explain their points adequately especially in Section D.
- There is a need for candidates to be empowered with the skill of drawing, analysing and interpreting various data presentation methods like pie charts and photographs and tables.
- Candidates are encouraged to read and understand the demands of a question as witnessed in Question 1 and 3 of Section C where most candidates did not adhere to the demands of the questions.
- Candidates are also advised to avoid listing the points then repeat the same during explanation later, this wastes time and space for writing, this was common in Section D.

### **General comments**

The number of centres has increased from three schools to six schools. However, the number of candidates has decreased from 112 candidates to 91 who sat for the examination in 2023.

In Section C the least popular question was question 5 as most candidates avoided this question. Section C was also the most underperformed Section in the entire paper.

Question 1 and 2 were popular in Section D.

In section C and D there were some cases of rubric which were observed whereby candidates would answer all the questions in these sections. This compromised the time allocated for these sections. In some cases, in Section C, candidates would leave out two questions unanswered instead of one. Educators are therefore encouraged to remind learners during teaching on the number of questions they are supposed to answer in these sections.

Most candidates scored better marks in Section D which boosted their final mark.

## Comments on specific questions

### Section B

1. Study table 2, which shows the top 10 countries that receive aid in the world.

**(a) Name an African Country which is the least recipient of foreign aid.**

Most Candidates Could not interpret and analyse the data well. Most gave Bangladesh as an African Country which is the least recipient of foreign aid yet this is not an African country.

**Expected response:** Cote d'Ivoire.

**(b) Name the type of foreign aid received by these countries.**

Most candidates showed lack of understanding of the question, they were not able to interpret the data given in the table.

**Expected response:** Money.

**(c) Describe ways by which aid is used in the developing countries.**

This question was poorly attempted by most candidates.

**Expected response:**

- Aid may help a country to implement its development projects such as road construction, building schools etc.
- Aid boosts a country's economy. It helps in increasing production. Through aid a country may get loans from richer countries to buy more inputs to increase production.
- Aid may help a country reduce the rate of unemployment when production is increased through aid. As production increases and more people are employed, then the level of poverty is reduced.
- Aid promotes education in that some donors donate by giving learning equipment, scholarships and assists in building schools.
- Aid may come as technical aid such as skills e.g., a country may give scholarships to people of another country to study in their country. In this way, these people gain skills which they can use to develop their country.
- A country may be given advice (technical aid on local development projects such as installing an irrigation system for farmers. This may increase agricultural production thus leading to the development of a country. Examples of technical aid: medical experts, engineers, military.

**(d) What is meant by "tied aid"?**

A few candidates were able to give the correct definition of tied aid. Most candidates wrote the types of aid instead of the definition.

**Expected response:**

- This is assistance that comes with strings attached. The aid comes with certain conditions or instructions on how it may be used.

- (e) Suggest two disadvantages of tied aid.

Most candidates did not do well in this question. Most candidates did not understand the question as they wrote advantages of aid instead of disadvantages.

**Expected response:**

- The supplier may not be the cheapest or most suitable.
- The receiver may think it should be spent on other needs.
- It creates a dependency relationship.
- The supplier may wish to exploit the recipient country.
- The supplier may wish to change the way the country is run.

2. Study fig 6 which is a map of Africa showing SADC countries.

- (a) What does SADC stand for?

Most candidates were able to recall the acronym of SADC. However, some candidates gave wrong interpretations such as South African Developing Countries.

**Expected response:**

Southern African Development Community

- (b) Name the SADC country labelled X.

This question was fairly done by most candidates. However, candidates still write Swaziland instead of Eswatini.

**Expected response:**

Eswatini

- (c) Identify two member states in fig 6 which are islands.

Most candidates could not answer this question correctly due to a lack of understanding of what an island is.

**Expected response:**

Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros islands.

- (d) State three aims of the SADC.

Most candidates did not perform well in this question. Some wrote the aims of the African Union as answers. Some repeated their responses.

**Expected response:**

- Achieve development, peace and security, and economic growth.
- To reduce poverty within Southern Africa through economic development.
- Support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration, built-on equitable and sustainable development.

(e) Explain how Eswatini benefits from being a member of SADC.

Most candidates did poorly in this question. Some candidates were only able to explain one benefit which was 'promotion of free trade' and ended up getting one mark out of three.

**Expected response:**

- Boosting of trade. SADC Organisation enables Free Trade and Free movement of goods in the region, which improves the balance of payments of countries including Eswatini. For example, the SADC railway system link Eswatini main industrial centres with South Africa, Mozambique.
- SADC countries trade with overseas markets which boosts their economy.
- Skills development. Proposed by His Majesty King Mswati 111, SADC approved the establishment of SADC University of Transformation to train citizens in entrepreneurship, innovation, technology transfer and many other fields to support industrialisation agenda and regional integration. This will benefit Eswatini educationally.

## Section C

1. Differentiate between natural disasters and man-made disasters.

This question was poorly done. Candidates that attempted the question scored less marks. Most could not differentiate between a natural disaster and a man-made disaster. Some candidates only gave correct examples of the disaster but failed to give the correct definitions. Most candidates gave incorrect answers such as natural disaster are made by God and man-made are made by man.

### **Expected response:**

Natural Disasters are extreme, sudden events caused by environmental factors with severe scope and impact OR adverse events caused by natural processes on the earth such as sudden change in earth crust or climate.

Examples: Earthquake, floods, drought, hurricane, volcanic eruption cyclone etc.

Man-made disasters: threats that are caused by human intent, negligence, error or anything that involve a failure of a human-made system.

Examples.

Fires, oil spills, nuclear explosion, transport accidents, industrial, accidents, wars, vandalism of property.

2. Differentiate between relative poverty and absolute poverty. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

This question was poorly done. Some candidates gave definitions of generational poverty and situational poverty as answers. Most candidates also failed to give correct examples for differentiation.

### **Expected response:**

Relative poverty is a condition where a person's income is insufficient to meet their needs when compared to others on society. The person is still poor despite meeting their basic needs.

Examples: inability to buy a car, cell phone, vacation tickets.

Absolute poverty is a situation in which incomes are so low that people cannot meet their most basic needs or a Complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, shelter, clean water.

Example: lack of food and shelter.

3. Differentiate between formal education and informal education. Give examples to differentiate your answer.

Most candidates attempted this question, however it was poorly done. Some candidates gave definitions of the types of economy as answers instead of types of education. Candidates failed to provide the correct examples of the differentiations.

**Expected response:**

Formal education is the type of education whereby learners acquire intellectual (mental) skills and very few manual skills. There are qualified teachers and it is subject oriented. Learners acquire skills such as numeracy, literacy, research, critical thinking and problem solving. It is structured in hierarchical form. There is primary level consisting of lower and upper grades, secondary /high school level, college/university. It is planned. It has a chronological grading system.

Examples: Primary education, Secondary education and Tertiary education.

Informal Education is the type of education that is not imparted by an institution and it is unplanned. In the past it took place in informal groups at village meeting places, homes and other places. Through traditional education, young people learn about their culture, values, beliefs and important traditional skills that prepared them for adult life. This is also a way of ensuring that such important skills and virtues were passed on from generations to generations.

Examples: Mother teaching her kids how to cook, life experiences, watching an educational program on television.

4. Different between Primary Social Groups and Secondary Social Groups. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

This question was fairly done by most candidates. Most candidates could also give the correct examples to their response.

**Expected response:**

Primary Social Groups are common in small traditional societies, personal and intimate relationships, face to face communication, small in size, strong sense of loyalty "we" feel, non-rational decision-making.

Examples: families, friendship, clubs, church members, classmates, play groups

Secondary Social Groups are common in large, industrial societies, non-rational decision-making. They are impersonal, business-like, contractual, formal and casual relationships, indirect communication and large in size. The purpose of the group is about the task or goal instead of the relationship and rational decision-making.

Examples: industrial workers/ labour unions, business community, company employees, international organisations.

5. Differentiate between Globalisation and Outsourcing. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

This was the least popular question amongst the candidates in Section C. Candidates who attempted this question did not do well as they were not able to differentiate between globalization and outsourcing. Candidates gave irrelevant examples to the question.

**Expected response:**

Globalisation is where economic, political and cultural activities across the world have become interconnected with the aid of telecommunications and individuals, companies and nations are influenced from a distance.

Example: Travelling from Eswatini to France, cell phone, watching social media videos of online users from China while in Eswatini from your cell phone, world cup Sport games where nations meet to compete.

Outsourcing is a process where an organization contracts its internal operations to other external organisations. Outsourcing is a solution in which a firm's functions are performed or provided by a person or group of people outside the company.

Example: international outsourcing - A Google Company in USA contracts its Research & Development to Technology Companies in Brazil. Nike Company in USA contracts apparel design to a Garment Company in Philippines.

Local outsourcing - First National Bank has outsourced its cleaning services to a company called Pest Control. Standard Bank has outsourced its auditing services to PWC auditing Firm in Eswatini.

6. Differentiate between Primary Sector and Tertiary Sector of the economy. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

This question was poorly done by most candidates. Candidates failed to give the appropriate examples for each sector of the economy.

**Expected response:**

A Primary Sector is the first sector in the chain of production which involves the extraction of natural resources to provide raw materials.

Examples: agriculture, mining, fishing and forestry.

Tertiary sector, which is also known as the service sector, is the third sector of economy which involves the production of services using goods.

Examples: transport, communication, tourism, banking, education and trade (retailing).



## SECTION D

1. Explain five causes of rural to urban migration. You should develop the points you make.

This question was popular and fairly done by most candidates. Candidates could develop their points with relevant examples of the five causes of rural to urban migration.

### **Expected response:**

Rural to urban migration may be caused by pull factors which are positive things that attract people into the cities. For example, better paying jobs, more opportunities due to industrialisation, better schools, better health care, and access to modern housing with electricity and water, better communications and transport, more entertainment and more exciting place to live.

There are also push factors which are negative things that push people away from rural areas. They include drought, poor harvests, landlessness, the isolation of remote areas, housing which may have no access to clean water and electricity, poor communications, lack of health care, lack of schools with adequate infrastructure and lack of rural development that occurs when developing countries concentrate their few scarce resources in the cities.

2. Explain five positive and negative impacts of tourism on the development of a country. You should develop the points you make.

This was a popular question amongst candidates in Section D and it was fairly done. Candidates were able to give appropriate answers as negative and positive impacts of tourism on development. Candidates were able to develop their points using local examples of positive and negative impacts of tourism.

### **Expected response:**

#### **Positive impact of Tourism on development**

- Taxes on revenue generate government revenue.
- Tourism can lead to direct and indirect job creation and poverty reduction.
- Tourism stimulates economic activity in other sectors of the economy such as local craft.
- Tourism increases the gross domestic product (GDP).
- Culture is reserved through national ceremonies such as Umhlanga and Incwala national festivals in Eswatini.
- It boosts the local people's livelihoods as tourists purchase goods from the local sellers who sell craft.
- Tourism encourages environmental preservation. The fact that biodiversity and scenic beauty are major attractors, this help fund conservation efforts and better management of important natural areas.

#### **Negative impact of Tourism on development**

- Foreign firms often dominate the industry, and foreign staff occupy the higher-paid and management positions.
- Government expenditure on tourism may divert investment from other sectors of the economy where the need exists.
- Social problems such as prostitution, drug abuse and crime rate may increase. Crime rate increase with growth of mass tourism. The pressure of large tourist numbers with a lot of

money to spend and carrying valuables such as cameras and jewellery increase the attraction of criminals.

- Tourism distorts the culture of a host country. The locals tend to westernise the cultural activities to suit the interest of the tourists.
- Excessive pressure on wildlife. The poaching of animals can lead to extinction and endangering of species.
- Depletion of natural resources. Tourism development can put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce.
- Pollution. The littering causes land pollution which can be dangerous to human health and animals.

**3. Explain Five characteristics of LEDCs. You should develop the points you make.**

This was the very least popular question amongst the candidates. However, some candidates who attempted it did well. Some candidates kept on repeating the same responses.

**Expected response:**

**Characteristics of LEDCs**

- Low GDP/GNP (income levels are low) caused by low production capacity in the sectors of the economy. LEDCs tend to have traditional techniques for producing goods and services instead of using modern technologies.
- Low life expectancy. Developing countries have a short life expectancy with the average of 51 years compared to 75 years for developed countries. This is caused by poor health, shortage of food, and high death rate from pandemics such as HIV/AIDS.
- Agro-based economy. LEDCs depend mainly on subsistence farming as an economic activity. There is a lack of employment opportunities and a lack of development in the industrial sector.
- High levels of Unemployment. In LEDCs many people in the economically active age groups may be semi-employed, informally employed or seasonal employed.
- High population growth rate and dependence. Most LEDCs have high birth rate and high, but declining, death rate. The populace in these countries is not familiar with methods such as family planning as a preventive measure for high birth rate. This results in a dependence burden on the working class and government who has limited resources to cater for the growing population.
- Poor access to social services such as health and education. The quality of education in LEDCs is poor as there is shortage of teachers and classrooms and poor curriculum to mention a few. The hospitals and clinics have shortage of medicinal drugs and medical equipment with shortage of medical personnel to add on. The poor access to these social services is caused by roads that are in bad conditions.
- Poor infrastructure. Basic structures that support economy such as roads and communication facilities in LEDCs are in a poor state. This slows down the economy because people in rural areas migrate to urban areas, placing a strain on resources while rural areas remain underdeveloped.