



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

Junior Certificate Examination

**Development Studies (524)
Examination Report for 2024**

Paper 524

Key messages

- Candidates should always explain their points adequately especially in Section D.
- Candidates are also advised to avoid listing the points then repeat the same during explanation later, this waste time and space for writing, this was common in Section D.
- It is important that candidates understand that essay writing in Section D requires continuous writing instead of listing the points.
- It is essential that candidates follow the instructions to avoid rubric infringement.

General comments

The number of centres had decreased from six schools to three. The number of candidates also decreased from 91 in 2023 to 40 candidates in 2024 who sat for the examination.

Section B was poorly done by most candidates.

In section D the least popular question was question 2 as most candidates avoided this question. Question 1 was the most popular question as it was attempted by most candidates and the performance was good. Rubric errors in Section C and D, were very minimal, instructions were followed and all aspects of each question were answered.

On the multiple choice questions, some candidates left blank spaces, candidates need to be encouraged not to leave blank spaces on multiple choice questions.

Comments on specific Questions

SECTION B

1. Study fig.3 and answer the questions below.

(a) Define international trade.

[1]

This question was not well done. Candidates failed to define international trade.

Expected response:

It is buying and selling of goods and services across international borders.

(b) What is the term used to describe when the value of exports exceeds the value of imports

[1]

This part question was poorly done. Most candidates did not score any mark. Candidates were not able to describe the term when the value of exports exceeds the value of imports.

Expected response:

Trade surplus.

(c) Name one imported service in Eswatini.

[1]

This part question was poorly done by most candidates. Instead of naming an imported service they wrote goods that are imported.

Expected responses:

Banking / internet / electricity.

(d) Suggest three characteristics of international trade.

[3]

A few candidates were able to suggest the three characteristics of international trade.

Expected responses:

- International trade occurs between two or more countries
- International trade involves the currencies between the nations which are involved in the trade
- International trade is subjected to many restrictions on transfer of certain goods and services to certain countries
- Generate foreign exchange
- Promote friendly relationships between countries.

(e) Explain two ways by which countries can improve their balance of trade.

[4]

Few candidates were able to explain two ways by which countries can improve their balance of trade.

Expected responses:

- Increase exports
- Introduce free trade zones
- Improve friendly cooperation among countries
- Investment in modern infrastructure to speed the capacity of production

- Investment in education and health care to boost human capital.

2. (a) What is the line that divides the North and South? [1]

This part question was fairly done by most candidates. However, some of the candidates wrote 'equator'.

Expected response:

Brandt line

(b) The levels of development differ for each country. Countries like USA are placed under More Economically Developed Countries while Eswatini is placed under Less Economically Developed Countries. Using their features, differentiate between MEDCs and LEDCs. [6]

This part question was well done by most candidates. Only a few candidates did not know what MEDCs and LEDCs are, making it difficult for them to be able to differentiate between the two.

Expected responses:

MEDCs

- Low incidence of poverty
- Low unemployment rate
- Predominantly industrial
- Low infant mortality rate
- High life expectancy rate

LEDCs

- High incidence of poverty
- High unemployment rate
- Predominantly agricultural
- High infant mortality rate
- Low life expectancy rate.

(c) State three variables used to determine the HDI ranking of a country. [3]

A few candidates were able to determine the variables used to determine HDI.

Expected responses:

Life expectancy, adult literacy and GDP per capita or per head

SECTION C

1. Differentiate between immigration and emigration. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

[6]

This question was poorly done by most candidates, instead of differentiating between immigration and emigration they wrote the difference between external and internal migration.

Expected responses:

Immigration - The movement of people into a new country to live there permanently or for an extended period.

Example – A South African moving to Eswatini to settle down and work.

Emigration - The movement of people out of a country/ leaving one's own country to live in another country.

Example - Liswati moving to South Africa.

2. Differentiate between citizen's right and citizens' responsibility. Give example to illustrate your answer.

[6]

This question was not well done by candidates, they differentiated a 'right' and a responsibility instead of citizen's right and citizen's responsibility.

Expected responses:

Citizens' right - Rights belonging to an individual by the virtue of citizenship.

Example - Right to vote in your country, right to access to public services.

Citizens' responsibilities - Duties performed by citizens because of moral or legal requirement.

Example - Pay taxes, cooperate with lawful agencies such as police, keep environment clean.

3. Differentiate between economic aspect and social aspect of development. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

[6]

This was the least popular question and it was not well done. Candidates that attempted the question scored less marks. Most candidates could not differentiate between the economic and a social aspect of development. They could not give examples to illustrate the differences.

Expected responses:

Economic aspect - Investing in production of goods and services from primary to tertiary sectors of economy in order to improve living standards of the people.

Example - Investing in production, GDP/ GNP, trade, tourism.

Social aspect - Investing in people by improving the wellbeing of every individual in the society so they can reach their full potential.

Example - Investing in education, promotion of health care.

4. Differentiate between Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals. Give examples to illustrate your answer. [6]

This question was fairly done by most candidates. Candidates were also able to give appropriate examples.

Expected responses:

Millennium Development Goals - Goals drafted in the year 2000 by United Nation member states to try and reduce poverty, illiteracy, poor health by 2015. They are 8 in total.

Example – MDG 1 eradicate hunger and poverty, MDG 2 Universal access to free primary education, MDG 3 improving gender equality and women empowerment.

Sustainable Development Goals - Goals drafted in the year 2015 by United Nations member states, which are a universal call to end poverty, climate change and promote justice by the year 2030. They were built on the successes and failures of the Millennium Development Goals. They are 17 in total.

Example - SDG 16 peace and justice in institutions, SDG 5 quality education, SDG 1 zero hunger, SDG 2 no poverty.

5. Differentiate between pandemic diseases and Endemic diseases. Give examples to illustrate your answer. [6]

Expected responses:

Pandemic disease - disease which spread throughout many continents and affect a large number of people.

Example - Corona Virus, HIV/AIDS.

Endemic disease - a disease which is constantly present in a geographical location.

Example - Malaria in Malawi and Mozambique.

6. Differentiate between progressive and regressive population pyramid. Give examples to illustrate your answer. [6]

Candidates could not differentiate between progressive and regressive population pyramids. They tended to confuse progressive as an MEDCs and regressive as an LEDC.

Expected responses:

Progressive population pyramid - high population of young people which declines towards the old age group.

Example - LEDCs

Regressive population pyramid - low population of young people and it bulges towards the old age.

Example – MEDCs.

SECTION D

1. Explain any five causes of poverty. You should support the points you make.[15]

This question was well done by most candidates. They were also able to support the points they made using different examples.

Expected responses:

Causes of poverty

- Unemployment
- Natural disasters /climate change / earthquakes / drought
- Inequality and marginalization
- Corruption
- Wars and conflicts.

2. Explain five solutions to the problems of urbanisation. You should support the points you make.

[15]

This question was not well done. A poor response was observed from almost all the candidates that attempted this question. This question was also not popular among candidates. Most did not score any mark. Candidates were not able to explain the solutions to the problems of urbanisation. Candidates kept on repeating one point of decentralization of services so that less people come to the urban areas.

Expected responses:

- Development of low-income houses to reduce the development squatter settlements.
- Decentralization of services / satellite town so that less people will come to urban areas.
- Improved transport facilities.
- Provision of bin / landfill waste sites and recycling centres to reduce litter.
- Promoting economic development and job creation.
- Improved security such as regular patrol and closed-circuit TV and street cameras.

3. Explain five ways in which COVID-19 impacted the global economy and people's lives. You should support the points you make. [15]

This question was attempted by a sizeable number of candidates and it was fairly done by most. Candidates were able to score above average marks. They were able to explain ways in which COVID-19 impacted the global economy and people's lives.

Expected responses:

Economic impact

- Loss of jobs, people were put of layoffs / retrenched. This led to increased poverty rates and government lost income tax revenue.
- Business operations were closed down, some got liquidated. This affects government's revenue as corporate tax was lost.

- Disturbance of global trade. most consignments were delayed due to the surge of case.
- Tourism industry largely affected.

Social impact

- Mortality rates increased. Loss of labour.
- Health system was put under pressure as there was no capacity to accommodate patients.
- Education system affected as schools were closed. This further had an impact on school dropouts and teenage pregnancy
- Family separation / unable to come back home due to the closure of border gates.