Cambridge O Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES   **2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan   **May/June 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **24** printed pages.

[Turn over

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 descriptions 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.

Annotations	Display name	How annotations are applied
✔	Tick	to indicate each correct point
^	^	Omission (inverted v) for any response that is not quite good enough to gain a mark.
BOD	BOD	Benefit of the doubt. The response may not be exactly as it is written in the mark scheme but the meaning is there.
✘	Cross	to indicate an incorrect point.
DEV	DEV	to indicate development of a point or an idea in: • 4 mark develop answers. • 6 mark level response answers.
EG	EG	Example. To indicate a place specific or exemplification in a 6 mark level response answer
EVAL	EVAL	Evaluation. To indicate an evaluative statement in a 6 mark level response answer
L1 L2 L3	L1 L2 L3	Level stamp. Indicates the final level of a 6 mark level response. Place on the right-hand side at end of the response
NAQ	NAQ	Not answered the question set/the given response is irrelevant
REP	REP	Repetition. The same point/example given.
SEEN	SEEN	Placed on all blank pages to indicate the examiner has seen every page of the script.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing limestone deposits in southern and western Pakistan.** **Name the province-level area labelled <u>X</u> on Fig. 1.1.** **X***: Balochistan 1 @ 1 mark	**1**
1(a)(ii)	**Using Fig. 1.1 <u>only</u>, describe the distribution of limestone deposits in southern and western Pakistan.** • majority located in Province X/more in X than in W/Y/Z • scattered/uneven/widespread/present in all provinces/areas (on the map) • (mainly) in central Pakistan • more/most in the west/more in the west than in the south • cluster/many around/near Quetta • south/east/north-east of Quetta/accurate number of deposits within accurate measured distance from Quetta • north/north-east of Karachi/accurate number of deposits within accurate measured distance from Karachi • linear pattern/line (between Quetta and Karachi) • along/near/on province boundaries/borders/along the boundary between province/area X and W/Y/Z • (one is) on Afghanistan border 3 @ 1 mark	**3**
1(a)(iii)	**Name <u>three</u> metallic mineral resources extracted in Pakistan.** Antimony / bauxite/aluminium / chromite/chromium / copper / gold / iron (ore) / lead (ore) / magnesite/magnesium / manganese / marcasite / silver / tin/cassiterite / zinc (ore) 3 @ 1 mark	**3**
1(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), a photograph of an area in south-western Pakistan.** **Using Fig. 1.2 <u>only</u>, describe <u>two</u> natural features of the landscape shown.** • barren/very sparse/lack of/no vegetation • valleys/gullies/ravines/troughs/depressions/rills • steep (slopes) • rugged/conical/cone shaped/peaks • (bare)rock(s)/rocky/scree/debris • strata/stratified/layers • dry/arid 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(ii)	**Describe three environmental impacts of mineral extraction.** • land pollution/contamination of soils from mining waste • water pollution from waste seeping into water supplies/ groundwater/rivers/sea • air pollution/dust/smoke/gases released (from mining/ machinery/digging/blasting/drilling/mining processes) • noise pollution from digging/blasting/drilling/machinery • landscape scarring/subsidence/deformed land/sink holes due to heavy machinery/tunnel collapse • depressions filled with rainwater which become polluted • spoil heaps/dumped waste rocks/ impede drainage/cause flooding/scar the landscape • landslides due to vibrations/blasting/(heavy) machinery • clearing vegetation/deforestation (for mining) leads to soil erosion/damaged habitats/loss of biodiversity/open cast mining causes deforestation 3 @ 1 mark	3
1(c)(i)	**State one use of coal in Pakistan.** • for energy/heating homes/cooking/as a fuel • to run (thermal) power stations/generate electricity/for power (generation) • to fuel/in brick kilns/furnaces/factories/industries/for manufacturing/used in the process of making steel/ cement/ceramics • to make coke and coal briquettes 1 @ 1 mark	1
1(c)(ii)	**Complete the statements about how coal and natural gas are obtained. Choose the correct words from the box and place them in the spaces provided.** • coal = mining • natural gas = drilling 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iii)	**Explain <u>two</u> challenges of providing natural gas to some areas of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • some regions are mountainous/rugged/high altitude; building pipelines is difficult/expensive/areas are inaccessible/trucks can't use steep roads/specialist equipment needed/gas pressure drops with altitude • areas of Pakistan have extreme temperatures/hot/cold/ frozen conditions; roads can be blocked due to snow/pipeline ruptures difficult to repair/unpleasant for workers • gas pipelines only go to major cities/do not go to sparsely populated areas; therefore, less gas availability in rural areas/areas distant from pipelines/ so pipelines are not economically viable • gas transport beyond pipelines is by road; the road network isn't developed in all regions/trucks carrying cylinders only carry limited amounts/can have accidents/cause explosions • damage from earthquakes/landslides; means pipelines are expensive to build/to maintain • pipelines are costly to build/gas is an expensive fuel; require skilled labour/because transporting it to remote areas is costly **Note**: Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. **Note:** Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	**Read the following two views about mineral resources and economic development in Pakistan:** **A: Exploiting mineral resources in Pakistan is the best way to support economic development.** **B: Importing mineral resources to Pakistan is the best way to support economic development.** **Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A and view B in your answer** **Levels marking** No valid response **0** **Level 1** **1–2** Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) **Level 2** **3–4** Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views or developed point and a relevant example (4) **Level 3** **5–6** Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) **Content guide** Exploiting mineral resources in Pakistan is/is not the best way to support economic development. • Pakistan has large reserves of some minerals which could be used to increase exports and generate revenue • if Pakistan expanded mining of its own resources, it may reduce imports, which could support the balance of trade • Pakistan should focus on producing high value goods rather than minerals which can often be of less value • Exploiting mineral resources is high cost, requires specialist equipment, high skilled workers, this reduces the profitability • Exploiting minerals causes air/land pollution, therefore money is spent on pollution control/loss of potential income from industries such as tourism	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Importing mineral resources to Pakistan is/is not the best way to support economic development. • Pakistan can import minerals to provide energy, which can ensure a constant reliable power supply for all industries, therefore benefitting the entire economy • Pakistan can rely on imports if they are used to produce enough high value goods which are then exported • Imported minerals are expensive, high levels of imports for mineral creates a negative balance of trade • Pakistan should focus on generating more non-renewable energy, so it no longer relies on imports of minerals, but can provide a reliable power supply to industries	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a photograph showing part of the River Swat and its floodplain.** **Using Fig. 2.1 only, identify two natural features of the floodplain.** • low (lying) • flat/plain • wide floodplain/wide river/channel • fertile soils/silt/alluvium • active/old floodplain/khaddar/bhangar • levees • braided (channel)/tributaries/confluence • meanders/river bends • islands/eyots/sand banks • piedmont plains/alluvial terraces/cuestas • doab 2 @ 1 mark	2
2(a)(ii)	**Floodplains can be used for transport and communications. State three other uses of floodplains in Pakistan.** • agriculture/farming (crops/livestock/named livestock/crops) • fishing/fish farms • building settlements/housing • location for manufacturing (industry)/factories/named example of industry • power stations • flood protection • forestry • nature conservation • tourism/scenic beauty/recreation • water supply for drinking/for industrial use/for irrigation/for livestock • dams/barrages/reservoirs can be built 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(iii)	**Describe how flooding in Pakistan can impact transport and communications.** • roads/railways damaged/blocked/destroyed • bridges damaged/impassable • people have to travel by boat • vehicles can't be used/people trapped at home/deliveries can't be made/delays caused to travel/traffic congestion • telephone wires/no internet/communication masts disrupted/damaged/not working • power cuts/load shedding/can't charge devices • cannot contact people/employers/customers/services • repairs can take a long time • repairs are expensive • repairs require skilled labour 2 @ 1 mark	2
2(b)(i)	<u>**Complete**</u> **Fig. 2.2, a divided bar graph showing the percentage use of total water consumed in Pakistan. Use the information in the table and the key.** • Accurate completion of agriculture dividing line at 91% • Accurate completion of shading for agriculture (diagonal lines in the correct direction) • Accurate completion of manufacturing (shaded/solid colour) **Note:** 1 mark max (for shading) if not plotted in the same order as the key. 2 @ 1 mark	2
2(b)(ii)	**Using Fig. 2.2, calculate the difference between the % of water used in agriculture and the % of water used in households.** 87 (%) 1 @ 1 mark	1
2(b)(iii)	**Describe how rivers and streams may become polluted.** • industries/factories may release waste/oil/chemicals (into rivers/streams) • power stations release waste/(hot) water which contains toxic metals/ash/pollutants (into rivers) • mining causes dust (settles in rivers/waste can be disposed/seep into water bodies) • farming uses fertilisers/pesticides/slurry (which can seep into water sources) • boats can have oil/fuel spills (which pollute river water) • sewage is dumped in rivers/lack of maintenance to/poor quality/leaking sewage pipes (pollute waterways) • waste/litter going into streams from settlements/homes/by individuals 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(iv)	**State <u>two</u> strategies used to reduce the pollution of rivers and streams in Pakistan.** • (stricter/increased/enforced) regulations on treatment of waste before dumping/official disposal methods/laws/ checks on boats/industries/ imposing fines • reduced/more controlled use/bans on pesticides/fertilisers • increased use of organic products (e.g. fertilisers) • drainage and sewers in settlements can be improved • water/sewage treatment plants invested in/all sewage treated • education/raising awareness/adverts/posters • afforestation/trees planted (to reduce siltation) • cleaning up already polluted rivers/streams • more official waste disposal sites (e.g. landfill sites)/litter bins/more regular rubbish collection/increased recycling 2 @ 1 mark	2
2(c)	**Explain <u>two</u> ways that water supply issues could lead to conflict. You should develop your answer.** • uneven supply of water to provinces along a river; water supply can be restricted by dams/can cause flooding/drought downstream • conflicts over dam/reservoir construction/building/location; the Kalabagh/Diamer Bhasha dams are under construction causing disputes over finance/water share/dams cause flooding of areas/some people to be displaced • conflicts between farmers who must share water/irrigation systems; in Karez systems, water is divided/farmers may compete for water/may not be enough water for all/some steal/take too much water from canals • conflicts in industry competing demand for clean water; particularly in times of drought/issues of pollution caused by industries upstream • conflicts in urban areas due to shortage/high demand for water; people may demonstrate/protest to authorities about lack of water/many dwellings may share a water supply/may not be enough to go around • over burden on water supply in a new area/in urban areas; lack of water can cause migration from rural areas/to an area with supply • conflict between sectors of industry/villages vs manufacturing/industries vs domestic needs; users feel they are getting an unfair proportion of supply • international tensions/between countries that share a river; the Indus Water Treaty regulates share of water between Pakistan and India/ inability of countries further from the source of a river to control the flow Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	**Evaluate the extent to which investment in a clean water supply is important for Pakistan's sustainable development.** **Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different</u> points of view in your answer.** **Levels marking** No valid response **0** **Level 1** **1–2** Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) **Level 2** **3–4** Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views or developed point and a relevant example (4) **Level 3** **5–6** Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) **Content guide** Investment in clean water is important for sustainable development: • a large proportion of the population don't have access to clean drinking water • improved access to clean drinking water could reduce the demand on the health services • healthier population leads to greater educational attainment/employment prospects/longer life expectancy • healthier workers are more productive/work until are older • healthier workforce attracts foreign investment • international tourists are less likely to visit when clean water supply is a concern • clean water allows ecosystems and habitats to thrive Investment in clean water is not the most important for sustainable development: • provision of large-scale dams/water treatment plants /pipelines is very expensive, could lead to debt • large scale water supply schemes require cooperation between provinces/countries and are difficult to implement • population growth/migration mean ever increasing demands for clean water are difficult to meet • a proportion already have access to clean water supply, so it is not the highest priority • Pakistan has limited financial resources, investment in other areas could cost less and create more benefits • investment in a reliable energy supply is more important in order to reduce load shedding and support manufacturing • investment in education leads to more skilled workers	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 3.1, a map of sugar cane production in southern and western Pakistan.** **Measure the distance between Karachi and Multan.** **State the compass direction from Karachi to Multan.** • 720–750 km • north-east 2 @ 1 mark	2
3(a)(ii)	**Using Fig. 3.1 <u>only</u>, describe the distribution of the main areas of sugar cane production in Pakistan.** • pattern is linear • along/around/near the rivers/tributaries/River Indus • in central Pakistan • in east/south/south-east Pakistan/east of the River Indus • along/near/on the coast/Arabian Sea • found between 67–73 °E, 23–33 °N • east/south-east/north-east of Karachi • south-west/west/north of Multan • (cluster) around Multan/near Karachi/Multan • along border with India/international boundary 3 @ 1 mark	3
3(a)(iii)	**State <u>three</u> natural factors which promote the growth of sugar cane.** Temperature: • 25–35 °C • warm/hot Rainfall: • high/plentiful/regular • 1100–1520 mm per year • high humidity/humid Soil: • loam/clay/alluvial/silt/fertile/with nutrients/minerals • retains water • well drained/good aeration • pH 5–8.5 Relief: • (relatively) flat land/gentle slope 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 3.2, a diagram of the processes involved in cotton fibre production.** **Complete Fig. 3.2 by placing the correct words from the box in the spaces in the diagram.** First box: harvesting Second box: ginning Third box: cotton seed Fourth box: livestock feed **Note:** 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark, 3 or 4 correct = 2 marks 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
3(b)(ii)	**Name one city in Pakistan that is important for the manufacturing of cotton yarn.** Chiniot / Multan / Faisalabad / Muzaffar Garth / Gujrat / Okara / Hyderabad / Peshawar / Jhang / Rahimyar Khan / Karachi / Rawalpindi / Kotri / Sargodha/ Lahore / Tando Mohammad Khan 1 @ 1 mark	**1**
3(b)(iii)	**Explain two ways farmers can increase the amount of cotton they produce. You should develop your answer.** • use of <u>named irrigation method</u>; provides the right amount/water when it is needed • use of fertilisers; to improve nutrients for growth/to produce better quality crops • use of pesticides; to reduce loss of crops/for healthier crops/to increase resistance to disease • use of High Yield Variety seeds (HYV)/examples of e.g. CRIS-134/Niab-846; to produce more bolls per plant /to resist leaf curl virus/for drought resistance • mechanisation/named machinery e.g. tractors/harvesters; to make ploughing/sowing fast/more efficient • education/training; farmers know how to maximise yield/ how to use machinery/apply chemicals • terracing slopes/clearing natural vegetation/draining marshy areas/desalinisation; to increase the area for cotton production • land consolidation/bring more land into production; to make machinery easier to use/for economies of scale **Note**: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	**4**
3(c)(i)	**Identify the correct definitions of waterlogging and salinity. Tick (✓) the two correct statements in the table.** • waterlogging: saturation of the soil • salinity: amount of salt in the soil 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(ii)	**Describe how waterlogging can be prevented by farmers in Pakistan.** • lining canals (with concrete to reduce seepage/leaks) • planting (eucalyptus) trees (to take up water through roots) • using tubewells (to pump water out of the soil/lower the water table) • closing off canals/water supply to their land • dig (surface) drains/channels/ditches (to divert/channel water back to rivers/to spread water over a larger area) • education/training/raise awareness about water wastage/conservation/modern irrigation methods • loans/grants for farmers to buy/improve/repair/modernise irrigation methods/equipment 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	**Evaluate the importance of increasing agricultural output for the people and economy of Pakistan.** **Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different</u> points of view in your answer.** **Levels marking** No valid response **0** **Level 1** **1–2** Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) **Level 2** **3–4** Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views or developed point and a relevant example (4) **Level 3** **5–6** Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) **Content guide** Increasing agricultural output is important for the people and economy of Pakistan: • increasing agricultural output can increase GDP if there is enough production/quality for increased exports • increased output would reduce the demand for imported foods, saving money, reducing environmental impact • increases in staple foods would improve food security • increased output would allow food stockpiles to be kept for times of flood/drought/emergency • for subsistence farmers increased output may allow more to sell some of their output and increase family incomes Increasing agricultural output is less important for the people and economy of Pakistan: • there are challenges for agricultural production from waterlogging, overgrazing, soil erosion, rural-urban migration which makes increasing output difficult • the investment required to help farmers increase their output would be huge/the change may be resisted due to preference for traditional methods • other sectors such as industry or services can provide higher paid jobs and therefore can improve quality of life for people • investment in education/training can lead to more high skilled workers and an increase in the tertiary sector helping economic growth	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 4.1, a map of population density in southern and western Pakistan.** **Identify the population density for the areas labelled <u>X</u> and <u>Y</u> on Fig. 4.1.** • X = 0–100 • Y = 301–1000 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
4(a)(ii)	**Suggest <u>two</u> physical factors that may explain differences in population density between areas <u>X</u> and <u>Y</u>. You should develop your answer.** • flat/plain land/valley floor; is easier to build large settlements/roads/large industries • mountainous areas; become inaccessible in winter due to snowfall/difficult to build transport links or communications/attract tourism due to winter snow • uneven/sandy/rocky terrain; is not suitable for building houses or industries/ makes costs of construction much higher • fertile soils; higher yields can be produced/plentiful food supply • thin soils; cannot support crop farming because only a small variety of plants will grow • river nearby; attract people due to constant water supplies for households for drinking/industry/agriculture set up and offer employment opportunities • arid area/low rainfall; makes it difficult for people/animals/crops to survive/drought conditions make life hard/water for drinking/industries is sparse • seasonal/moderate rainfall; crops can be grown with less irrigation • extreme (high/low) temperatures; few people can survive here due to heatstroke/people suffer frostbite/ restricted to indoor work • moderate temperatures; make living conditions more comfortable all year round **Note**: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	**4**
4(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 4.2, a population pyramid showing the population structure of Pakistan in 2020.** **<u>Complete</u> Fig. 4.2 using the information in the table.** • Correctly plotted bar at 6.0% male • Correctly plotted bar at 1.5% female 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
4(b)(ii)	**Using Fig. 4.2, identify the age group for males that represents 3.9% of the total population. <u>Circle</u> the correct answer.** • 30–34 1 @ 1 mark	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(iii)	**State three impacts of a high percentage of young dependents (people aged 0–19) in Pakistan's population structure.** • large group of (educated) people for the future workforce/larger number of taxpayers in the future • can provide support for parents/older relatives • higher earning potential for families/child labour increases • economy will decline/fewer economically active/lower GDP/decreased national income/lower earnings/incomes/increased poverty • increased class sizes/demand for school places/need for (more) schools/high(er) costs of education/increased spending on education • demand for/burden/pressure on/increased spending on/need for (more) healthcare/maternity services • financial pressure on families/middle aged/working age adults/the economically active to earn more/higher cost of living • need for more/burden on housing • increased caring responsibilities/burden on family/childcare/one parent can't work • future competition for jobs/future higher unemployment /fewer job prospects in future 3 @ 1 mark	3
4(b)(iv)	**Give two reasons for an increasing percentage of older dependents (people aged 60 or over) in Pakistan's population structure.** improved/increased • access to health services/facilities/hospitals/doctors/nurses • treatments/medication/vaccinations/vaccines to cure/prevent diseases • water supply • sanitation/hygiene • food supply/diet • access to education/awareness of health • health(ier) lifestyle/fitness/exercise • health and safety/use of machinery • access to pensions/benefits 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(i)	**Define 'seasonal migration'.** • movement of people for a period of time/in the winter/in the summer/for several months/temporarily/with the seasons	**1**
4(c)(ii)	**Describe <u>four</u> causes of population migration to urban areas in Pakistan.** • fewer jobs/jobs mainly in agriculture/mechanisation in agriculture/more job opportunities in urban areas • higher pay in cities/lower pay in rural areas/poverty • better access to healthcare in urban areas/ poorer access to healthcare/ availability in rural areas • more schools/higher education in urban areas/ less access to education in rural areas • for improved housing standards/access to more housing • for improved sanitation/hygiene/sewers/clean water provision • increased availability/range of entertainments/ shopping/ leisure facilities in urban areas/lack of entertainment in rural areas • more reliable electricity/internet telecommunications/mobile network in urban areas/load shedding/unreliable electricity/internet/ telecommunications/mobile network in rural areas • due natural hazards/flooding/drought/crop failure/food shortages • more roads and railways in urban areas/public transport availability • disputes over land disputes/eviction by landlords/lack of cultivable land/division of inherited land in rural areas 4 @ 1 mark	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	**Rural-urban migration can create problems in urban areas. To what extent have measures used to improve housing and services in urban areas solved these problems in Pakistan?** **Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different </u>points of view in your answer.** **Levels marking** No valid response **0** **Level 1** **1–2** Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) **Level 2** **3–4** Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views or developed point and a relevant example (4) **Level 3** **5–6** Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) **Content guide** Measures have solved the problems: • self-help schemes have been set up and have been successful in providing improved housing areas • clean water has been provided • electricity/power supply has been improved • more areas in cities have sanitation • healthcare and education have been improved • self-help schemes have been successful because people are providing their own labour/people are more incentivised Measures have not solved the problems: • demand for services/housing outstrips supply • problems still remain/extent of services not sufficient • lack of land available for new housing • providing ready built/cheap housing has not been successful as people cannot afford it • jobs provided in house building/services provision are not sufficient for all people	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 5.1, a map of rail networks in southern and western Pakistan.** **Name a station on a main line** **Name a station on a branch line** **Name the station located 330 km kilometres north-west of Rohri** • Main line stations: Bahawalpur/Hyderabad/Karachi Cantt/ Khanewal/ Khanpur/Kotri/Multan/ Nawabshah/Peshawar/Rohri/Sukkur • Branch line stations: Bahawalpur/Dera Ghazi Khan/Hyderabad/Jacobabad/Khanewal/Kotri/Larkana/Mirpur Khas/Multan/ Quetta/Sargodha/Sibi/Sukkur • Quetta 3 @ 1 mark	3
5(a)(ii)	**State <u>two</u> reasons why railway lines are unevenly distributed in Pakistan.** • mountainous areas/rugged topography make railways impossible to build/flat land promotes the building of railways • desert/sandy soil makes railways much more expensive/difficult to build • the network connects main urban areas/focuses on areas of higher population density/low population areas make building railway lines not economically viable • serves main industrial areas/connects ports/locations for trade • avoids areas with extreme climates/snow would block railway lines in winter/railway lines could buckle in high temperatures/extreme climates are harsh to do construction work in • opposition to new railway lines in some areas • priorities during British rule/linking previously important locations 2 @ 1 mark	2
5(a)(iii)	**Describe <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage of rail transport for people in Pakistan.** Advantages: • fast/convenient • can easily buy tickets/book seats • working to a timetable • no luggage restrictions • cheaper than air travel /cheap over long distances • safer than road travel • more productive/can work on a train/more relaxing travel Disadvantages: • overcrowding • old trains/tracks/lack of maintenance/unsafe tracks/ derailments • delays/not a door-to-door service • lines do not serve all areas • too expensive for many/some people 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(iv)	**Describe how rail transport in Pakistan has recently been improved.** • ticketing/reservation system is computerised/online/apps • new/extended railway lines/more stations • new train services have opened/faster trains/the Karakoram Express/night coach trains (Karachi to Lahore)/Green line trains (Karachi to Islamabad)/Orange line metro trains (driverless) • electrification of trains/tracks • track replacement/changes from single to dual track/ narrow gauge to double gauge (to reduce derailments) • signalling upgrades to reduce accidents • trains more comfortable/toilets/air-conditioned carriages/ sleeper carriages 2 @ 1 mark	2
5(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 5.2, a pie chart showing the percentage of Pakistan's imports by continent.** <u>Complete</u> **Fig. 5.2 using the information in the table.** • Accurate completion of Asia/ Europe dividing line at 74% • Accurate completion of shading for Asia (vertical lines) • Accurate completion of shading for Europe (horizontal lines) **Note:** 1 mark max (for shading) if not plotted in the same order as the key 2 @ 1 mark	2
5(b)(ii)	**Suggest <u>two</u> reasons why countries in Asia account for such a large percentage of Pakistan's imports.** • close by/proximity to Pakistan/neighbouring countries/shares a border • possible to transport by road/rail • cheaper transport costs • sea trade by ship/through the Arabian Sea (e.g. to Iran)/access (to Asian) countries by sea • positive/friendly relations with nearby countries/many trading partners (in Asia) • trading agreements/belong to the same trading blocs 2 @ 1 mark	2
5(b)(iii)	**Define the term 'exports' and name a main export for Pakistan.** • goods (or services) sold to other countries/outside of Pakistan • main exports: carpets/rugs//meat//cereals/flour//medical/pharmaceutical /optical equipment//chemicals//rice//copper//salt/sulphur/stone/plaster/ lime/cement//cotton//spices//clothing//sports goods//edible oil(s)//sugar//fish/crustaceans//surgical goods//fruits/nuts/vegetables// textiles//leather goods 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	**Explain <u>two</u> factors that may limit international trade for Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • tariffs imposed on trade; these extra costs make imports more expensive/less attractive • quotas applied to a product; which place a limit on the amount of value of imports • government subsidies for their own products; which make imported goods more expensive than local ones • cost of transportation of goods; make it economically challenging to export goods/too expensive for small traders to pay/adds costs to the goods • restrictions/embargoes; due to labour/working conditions • Pakistan is not a member of big trading blocs (like the EU); this limits the number of countries Pakistan can trade with • quality/standardisation of goods; not meeting international standards means some countries will not import/only a limited amount of value-added goods produced in Pakistan • currency exchange rates; exports from countries with higher value currencies are expensive for Pakistan to purchase • policy changes/political instability; deter trade agreements/led to uncertainty/countries reluctant to trade/invest **Note:** Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	**Read the following two views about trade and sustainable economic development in Pakistan:** **A: Developing international trade relationships is the best way to promote sustainable economic development in Pakistan.** **B: Investment in industry and trade within Pakistan is the best way to promote its sustainable economic development.** **Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A <u>and</u> view B in your answer.** **Levels marking** No valid response **0** **Level 1** **1–2** Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) **Level 2** **3–4** Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views or developed point and a relevant example (4) **Level 3** **5–6** Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) **Content guide** Developing international trade relationships is the best way to promote the sustainable economic development of Pakistan: • international trade relationships allow increased options for exports/ access to preferential rates for imports • increasing exports could reduce the negative balance of trade and increase the GDP of Pakistan • establishing trade relationships with other countries can bring more foreign investment into Pakistan • trade relationships/agreements bring financial security so government can invest in other areas of the economy	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Investment in industry and trade within Pakistan is the best way to promote its sustainable economic development: • investment in energy production is needed as a reliable power supply benefits all areas of the economy • Pakistan's economy is agriculture-focused, ensuring enough food can be produced to support a growing population will cut food imports and make the economy more sustainable • Pakistan is rich in mineral resources; these can be valuable export goods as they are in high demand • support for domestic manufacturing to make local goods that meet international standards cheaper will help reduce imports and encourage self-sufficiency	