CAMBRIDGE
International Education

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PAKISTAN STUDIES **2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan **May/June 2026**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme contains the instructions and marking guidance that our examiners used to mark candidate responses for this component.

Before they start marking, examiners complete a standardisation process. They review a range of candidate responses and discuss the mark scheme in detail to agree which answers can and cannot be accepted. Examiners award marks where it is clear that candidate responses have met the requirements of the mark scheme. These requirements may vary between different components or different versions of the same component, depending on the exact requirements of the question and the candidate responses seen during the standardisation process.

Sometimes, our mark schemes may allow marks to be awarded to responses which contain elements that are factually incorrect or for content not covered by the syllabus. We do this in response to the demands of a specific question to support candidates and make sure that our assessments are fair. However, these allowances should not be used as a guide for teaching and learning.

We cannot discuss the mark scheme with schools, and we recommend that schools read the mark scheme together with the assessment material and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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General marking principles

All examiners must apply these marking principles when marking candidate responses.

1	Examiners must award marks for each response in line with: • the specific **content** defined in the mark scheme • the specific **skills** defined in the mark scheme or in the level descriptions • the **standard of response** required as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.
2	Examiners must award **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).
3	Examiners must award marks **positively**. This means that: • marks are not deducted for errors or omissions • marks are awarded for correct/valid answers as defined in the mark scheme and also for **other valid answers** which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme referring to your team leader as appropriate • the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar are judged **only** when the mark scheme indicates that these features are **specifically assessed** in the question. However, the meaning of all responses must be unambiguous.
4	Examiners must **consistently** apply the requirements of the mark scheme and any rules for what to do when candidates have not followed instructions correctly.
5	Examiners must use the **full range of marks** defined in the mark scheme, unless limited by the quality of the candidate responses seen.
6	Examiners must award marks according to the mark scheme and **must not** award marks with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

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Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Omission mark, further detail required
	Benefit of the doubt
	Incorrect point
	Correct point
	Development of a point Used in 4-mark development questions and 6-mark level of response questions
	Example Used to indicate exemplification in 6-mark level of response questions
	Evaluation/judgement
	Level 1 Used in 6-mark level of response questions

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Annotation	Meaning
L2	Level 2 Used in 6-mark level of response questions
L3	Level 3 Used in 6-mark level of response questions
NAQ	Not answered the question
REP	Repetition of point/example/material
SEEN	Indicates that the point has been noted, but no credit has been given or Placed on all blank pages to indicate the examiner has seen every page of the script

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(i)	**Study Figure 1.1, a map showing deserts in southern and western Pakistan. Name the <u>two</u> deserts labelled <u>P</u> and <u>Q</u> on Figure 1.1.** **P***:* Thal **Q**: Thar/Tharparkar/Cholistan/Nara	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list
1(a)(ii)	**Use Figure 1.1 <u>only</u>:** **– measure the length of desert <u>P</u>** **– identify the approximate area of the Kharan desert.** **Circle the correct answer.** • 250 km (accept 240–270 km) • 45 000 km^2	**2**	2 @ 1 measurement: if a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list
1(a)(iii)	**Using Figure 1.1 <u>only</u>, describe the location of the Kharan desert.** • in Balochistan • NW/W of Sindh/SE to Sindh/SW/W of Punjab/NE to Punjab/SW of KPK/NE to KPK • W/NW of desert Q/SW of desert P • on border with Iran/near Iran/E of Iran/S of Afghanistan/W/NW of India • N of the Arabian Sea • distance (max 1): 390–430 km from desert P 170–210 km from desert Q 230–270 km from the Arabian sea 40–140 km from Afghanistan	**3**	3 @ 1 Do not accept: SW Pakistan Thar/Tharparkar/Cholistan/Nara near Sindh/Afghanistan references to latitude/longitude/equator/tropics above/below/upper/lower

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(iv)	**State <u>two</u> features of mountain topography in Pakistan.** • rugged/rocky/rocks/boulders/scree/badland topography • hilly/steep • high • peaks/summit • ridges • valleys/gullies • snow/ice/glaciers • parallel ranges	**2**	2 @ 1 snow(-capped) peaks = 2 marks Do not accept: references to vegetation uneven/rough pointy/sharp slopes uses of mountains e.g. tourism scenic beauty dry

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(b)	**Explain how deserts and mountains can affect the development of transport networks in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** deserts • extreme/hot conditions/harsh climate/strong winds; can make it difficult for work/difficult to recruit workers/can lead to heatstroke • rugged/steep; cannot always get machinery access • flat terrain; suitable for long/straight roads/railways • sand/sand dunes/wind erosion; could cause delays on roads/increase maintenance costs/make it difficult to build roads/railways/airport • lack of water supply; discourages industrialisation • nomadic communities live there; may be little demand for new rail • vast distances; expensive to construct roads/railways mountains • rugged/rocky/steep/high altitude/badland topography; expensive for road construction/cannot always get machinery access • low temperatures/ice and snow; can lead to frostbite • low population densities/lack of industry; lack of demand to develop new networks routes/not cost effective to build • landslides/avalanches/flooding/storms/earthquakes; can block paths/new roads/railways/pose safety risks • areas developed for tourism; drives demand for new routes • forest; deforestation/digging up trees is expensive	**4**	1 + 1DEV 1 + 1DEV 1 mark for simple point (annotate TICK) and 1 mark for development of that point (annotate DEV) Max. 2 marks if no development. Simple point can be developed using any of the listed ideas. Credit other valid ideas or development. All points are interchangeable where valid, but do not credit same development of different simple points e.g. make it difficult to build roads/railways/airport Max one TICK and one DEV for each part of the question (deserts and mountains). ^ warm climate/weather difficult on its own difficult to develop transport networks uneven/rough infrastructure

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)(i)	**Study Figure 1.2, a diagram of mining methods used in Pakistan. Name the mining methods labelled R and S on Figure 1.2.** R: shaft S: adit	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list Do not accept: open shaft
1(c)(ii)	**Describe two uses of gypsum and two uses of limestone in Pakistan.** gypsum • to make cement • to make paint • to reduce soil salinity or waterlogging • ingredient in cleaning products/soda ash • plaster/Plaster of Paris/filler • producing drywalls/plaster boards • road construction • ingredient in fertilizer/fertilizes soil/fertilizing • to produce bricks/building blocks • to manufacture chemicals • to manufacture chalk • to produce glass • ingredient in medicines • cooking	**4**	4 @ 1 2 +2 Accept any alternative words to indicate making or manufacturing. A variety have been provided. Do not accept: product on own e.g. cement minerals for selling infrastructure ^ used in / involved in chemicals raw material in industries chalk

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)(ii)	limestone • to make cement • to make paint • to treat soils/reduce salinity/acidity/improve structure/aerate soil • ingredient in cleaning products/soap/bleaching powder/ soda ash • to make cosmetics • road/building construction • making steel/iron • to produce glass • to manufacture chalk • ingredient in medicines • to make paper • to produce pesticides • to make lamps/home furnishing • cooking		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(d)	**Evaluate the extent to which mining in Pakistan is sustainable.** **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.** **Indicative content:** **mining is sustainable:** • Pakistan is rich in metallic and non-metallic resources, which if more were extracted could contribute to GDP growth • the mining industry will create jobs, often in rural and remote regions; these wages are typically higher than in farming so can support increases in quality of life • the extraction of mineral resources can lead to growth in the industries that need these minerals; cement factories near limestone quarries • by using its own natural resources Pakistan may import less, which would support the balance of trade • can regenerate the land after mining has finished	**6**	Levels marked. **Level 3 5–6 marks** Developed points referring to two different points of view. 6 – with evaluation and relevant example 5 – with evaluation or relevant example **Level 2 3–4 marks** 4 – developed points referring to two different points of view Or developed point and a relevant example 3 – developed point referring to one point of view only **Level 1 1–2 marks** 2 – simple points referring to any point of view 1 – simple point referring to one point of view 0 – no valid response Possible examples: named mines, minerals, products, named mining equipment places, countries, Saindak, Reko-Diq, mining is 2–3%GDP, ILO, UN, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC), named disease, specific policy Focus can be any aspect of sustainability: environmental, economic, social.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(d)	**mining is not sustainable:** • mining can cause land degradation, which can lead to soil erosion/desertification • mining can create waste products which can cause soil/water pollution • mining often produces non-renewable fossil fuel resources which contribute to carbon emissions and climate change • mining can lead to deforestation which destroys natural habitats and disrupts ecosystems • mining is expensive and can lead to high costs for machinery and labour • mining conditions can be dangerous and can risk lives		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	**Study Figure 2.1, a diagram showing features of different forest types found in Pakistan.** **<u>Complete</u> Figure 2.1 by using arrows to match the type of forest with the correct feature. An example has been done for you.** alpine = has needles to reduce moisture loss riverain = needs rich and fertile alluvial soils tropical thorn = has deep roots to search for water	**2**	1 or 2 correct: 1 mark 3 correct: 2 marks
2(b)(i)	**Study Figure 2.2, a line graph showing the percentage of forest cover in Pakistan between 2013 and 2022.** **<u>Complete</u> Figure 2.2 using the information in the table.** Correctly completed line graph; 2019 = 4.9% 2021 = 4.8%	**2**	1 mark for plotting the points accurately Centre of the points should be at: 2019: 4.9 2021: 4.8 1 mark for completing the line to 2022. Line must touch all points, even if 2019 and 2021 are incorrectly plotted. Accept crosses in place of dots.
2(b)(ii)	**Suggest <u>two</u> reasons why forests are cleared for industry.** • logging/paper making/timber or any other named product • fuel/fuelwood • factories • roads/railways • dams • mining/minerals • farming/cattle ranching • urbanisation/to build homes	**2**	2 @ 1 Do not accept: to build/expand industry/to make space buildings made ^ large land for industries construction raw materials wood wooden things infrastructure

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)(iii)	**Describe possible solutions to the challenges caused by deforestation in Pakistan.** • afforestation/plant trees in new areas • reforestation schemes/mangrove restoration/replace trees • protected areas/nature reserves/animal rescue centres/new habitat for animals • ban/laws/restrictions/rules on cutting of trees/selective cutting/quotas/licences • monitoring/rangers • fines/penalties/taxes/enforcement • education/awareness • alternative energy sources • recycling wooden products/reuse of paper • any named irrigation method e.g. tubewells • silt traps/dams/embankments • agroforestry • fertilisers	**4**	4 @ 1 Do not accept: deforestation trees being cut down challenges caused by deforestation ^ sustainable practices
2(c)(i)	**Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) support industrial growth in Pakistan. Study Figure 2.3, a map of selected Special Economic Zones in southern and western Pakistan in 2022.** **Name the cities labelled T and U on Figure 2.3.** • T: Peshawar • U: Gwadar	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)(ii)	**Using Figure 2.3 only, describe the distribution of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs).** • dispersed/scattered/uneven • in every province • near/alongside CPEC routes • near the coast/sea • along the border with Afghanistan/close to Afghanistan • two in KPK and Sindh/more/most in KPK and Sindh/one in Balochistan and Punjab/Balochistan and Punjab have the least • near/around cities/Karachi/Quetta/city T • more in the N/NE/few in the S	**3**	3 @ 1 Do not accept: total number of SEZs widespread/spread all over/spread out near Peshawar/Gwadar near road networks cluster list of provinces ^ along/near border in Karachi

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)(iii)	**Explain <u>two</u> ways Export Processing Zones (EPZs) support industrial growth in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • offer (tax) incentives/holidays/faster customs clearance; <u>increases</u> exports • cheaper land/reduced rent/reduced utility costs; encourages businesses to be set up • increases in international trade/promote trade; more foreign exchange/GDP/positive balance of trade • increased investment/loans; creates jobs/build more industries • increased production of <u>value-added goods/ standardised/(high)quality goods</u>; increases <u>international</u> demand/more trading partners • increased mechanisation/automation/improved technology; speeds up processes • access to road/rail networks/ports; increases the amount of goods moved • increased skilled labour force/employment/training opportunities; attracts further investment • storage facilities; imported raw materials can be processed before export/check quality of goods	**4**	1 + 1DEV 1 + 1DEV 1 mark for simple point (annotate TICK) and 1 mark for development of that point (annotate DEV) Max. 2 marks if no development. Simple point can be developed using any of the listed ideas. Credit other valid ideas or development. All points are interchangeable but do not credit same development of different simple points e.g. increased exports ^ improved relations with other countries improved infrastructure/transport trading/exports easier industries developed

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(d)	**Read the following two views about sustainable development in Pakistan:** **A: Investment in forestry is the best way to support sustainable development.** **B: Investment in manufacturing is the best way to support sustainable 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.** **Indicative content:** **arguments for investment in forestry:** • forests provide a range of goods and services to people, the economy and the environment • forests provide coastal flood protection and reduce run off time by intercepting rainfall • can provide additional areas for recreation which support increases in tourism **arguments against investment in forestry:** • forestry products tend to be low value; so less foreign exchange • deforestation could contribute to climate change • many existing projects that have supported forestry	**6**	Levels marked. A balanced response must refer to <u>both</u> views, A and B **Level 3 5–6 marks** Developed points referring to two different points of view. 6 – with evaluation and relevant example 5 – with evaluation or relevant example **Level 2 3–4 marks** 4 – developed points referring to two different points of view Or developed point and a relevant example 3 – developed point referring to one point of view only **Level 1 1–2 marks** 2 – simple points referring to any point of view 1 – simple point referring to one point of view 0 – no valid response Arguments can be for or against A or B. Possible examples: named tree/forest type, forest products, named manufactured goods, cities, countries, Billion Tree (Tsunami) project, REDD+, 5–6% forest cover, target for 25% forest cover

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(d)	**arguments for investment in manufacturing:** • manufactured good typically have more value than raw materials, so increased manufacturing can lead to higher GDP • creation of new industries and business can lead to more jobs/reduce unemployment • manufactured products can increase exports **arguments against investment in manufacturing:** • industrial waste can cause water pollution which can affect human health • high cost of investment to support industry • increased pressure on infrastructure which could lead to loadshedding		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(i)	**Study Figure 3.1, a diagram showing different methods for generating electricity in Pakistan. Name the power generation methods labelled V and W.** V: Hydel/hydropower/hydroelectricity/hydro/HEP W: Solar	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list Do not accept: dam water/turbines sun
3(a)(ii)	**State one advantage and one disadvantage of wind power.** advantage • renewable/infinite supply/does not run out/can be reused • no greenhouse gases/air pollution/no harm to environment/environmentally friendly • lots of suitable land • can be used in remote locations/grid connection not needed • creates jobs • promotes tourism • quick to install/put up disadvantage • not reliable supply/intermittent/low winds speeds give low output/only works when windy • expensive to set up/install/high maintenance costs • skilled labour required • takes up large amount of land/takes up agricultural land • can be noisy • threat to wildlife/can kill birds	**2**	2 @ 1 Do not accept: few windy days available day and night cheap to maintain/low costs/wind is free ^ poor amount of electricity provides free electricity one time investment sustainable

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(iii)	**Describe how biofuels (biomass) can be used to generate energy.** • made from plant materials/animal waste/cow dung patties/food waste • material is dried • sealed air free tanks/bio-digesters/tanks used to collect manure and household sewage • bacteria digest • production of methane/CO_2/making gas/gas from the waste • gas/biofuels/biomass <u>is burned</u> • heats water • produces steam • <u>turns/spins/rotate</u> turbine • turbine connected to/moves/turns generator • generator produces electricity	**4**	4 @ 1 Do not accept: processes that start with fossil fuels electricity goes to powerlines/national grid for transmission/goes to transformer renewable ^ gas/biofuel heated move/generate turbine
3(b)(i)	**Study Figure 3.2, a map showing the location of coalfields in southern and western Pakistan.** **Using Figure 3.2 <u>only</u>, identify:** • **the number of coalfields in Balochistan** • **the direction of the Arabian Sea from coalfield labelled X.** • 13 • west/southwest	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list Do not accept: western south

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)(ii)	**Using Figure 3.2 only, describe the distribution of coalfields in Pakistan.** • scattered/uneven • in every province • most/more/higher amount/denser/mainly in Balochistan (and Sindh) • least in Punjab (and KPK) • cluster/group in N/NE of Balochistan • cluster/group S/SE Sindh • two on border of KPK and Punjab/one near the border of Balochistan and Sindh • largest coalfield is in Sindh/one close to the border with India • away from coastlines	**3**	3 @ 1 Do not accept: all over the country/widespread sparse Balochistan has 13/large amount Punjab only has 1 number in each province list of provinces ^ multiple provinces
3(c)(i)	**Complete the statement about trade. Choose the correct words from the box and place them in the spaces provided.** The trade balance is the value of **exported** goods minus the value of **imported** goods. A positive value shows a trade **surplus,** while a negative value shows a trade **deficit**. Pakistan's balance of trade is changing.	**2**	2 @ 1 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark 3 or 4 correct = 2 marks

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)(ii)	**Explain <u>two</u> reasons why Pakistan's balance of trade is changing. You should develop your answer.** • increased manufacturing; increases exports/reducing imports of capital goods • increased production of <u>standardised/value-added/ quality</u> goods; more international demand/can compete with other countries/more GDP • increased exports of low value goods; leads to low earnings • increased imports of consumer/luxury goods/affluence/standard of living; more imports than exports/have high taxes • increased e-commerce/increased education/skilled workers; export more goods and services • government support for industrial growth/loans; widens range of exported goods/restricts focus of investment • trade agreements/blocs; increases trading partners/less tariffs • expanded transport routes/port/CPEC development; easier to export goods by road • increased population; requires more imported goods • increased renewable energy capacity; reduces imports of raw materials • increased agricultural production/mining; reduces imports of food/cash crops/minerals • exchange rates; increased spending/price of imports increase • natural disasters/climate change; require more food imports/less exports	**4**	1+1DEV 1+1DEV 1 mark for simple point (annotate TICK) and 1 mark for development of that point (annotate DEV) Max. 2 marks if no development. Simple point can be developed using any of the listed ideas. Credit other valid ideas or development. All points are interchangeable but do not credit same development of different simple points e.g. increased exports Accept counterarguments for points listed in the mark scheme to indicate balance of trade becoming more negative or positive. Do not double credit ideas that are mirrored e.g. less imports of food and more imports of food. Accept valid points anywhere in the answer space. ^ more or less trade balance of trade is deficit

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)	**Evaluate the importance of trading partnerships such as trading blocs for increasing Pakistan's role in global trade.** **Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.** **Indicative content:** **trading partnerships such as trade blocs are important for Pakistan's role in global trade:** • being a member of a trade bloc allows countries to have better access to each other's markets • it can reduce tariffs on imports, so goods are cheaper for consumers • can develop relationships that lead to international aid which can be used to support development projects • involvement in SAARC is supporting regional development in South Asia **trading partnerships such as trade blocs are not important for Pakistan's role in global trade:** • cooperation within trade blocs not always effective • foreign direct investment does not require involvement with a trade bloc • TNCs locating in Pakistan have the potential to boost exports • need a large range of goods for export to get value from being involved in a trade bloc	**6**	Levels marked. **Level 3 5–6 marks** Developed points referring to two different points of view. 6 – with evaluation and relevant example 5 – with evaluation or relevant example **Level 2 3–4 marks** 4 – developed points referring to two different points of view Or developed point and a relevant example 3 – developed point referring to one point of view only **Level 1 1–2 marks** 2 – simple points referring to any point of view 1 – simple point referring to one point of view 0 – no valid response Possible examples: countries, WTO, South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), SAARC, Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), China-Pakistan FTAs, Regional Corporation for Development (RCD), ILO, World Bank, EU, UN, named products.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)(i)	**Study Figure 4.1, a map showing the distribution of sunflower seed production and date palm plantations in southern and western Pakistan.** **Using Figure 4.1 <u>only</u>, identify the province with:** • **the lowest sunflower seed production** • **the largest area producing 15 000–60 000 tonnes of sunflower seeds.** • KPK/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa • Sindh/Southern Sindh	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list ^ lower Sindh
4(a)(ii)	**Identify the rivers labelled <u>Y</u> and <u>Z</u> on Figure 4.1.** Y = Jhelum Z = Indus	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list
4(a)(iii)	**Using Figure 4.1 <u>only</u>, identify three statements which correctly describe the distribution of sunflower seed production and date palm plantations. Tick (✓) your choices.** Date palm production is found in western Balochistan. Date palm production is often found close to rivers. Sunflower seed production is concentrated in southern Punjab.	**3**	3 @ 1

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(b)	**Explain <u>two</u> natural factors that affect where cotton is grown in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • temperature/sunlight; 15–35 °C /moderate/hot temperatures needed <u>for</u> sowing/germination/ripening/harvesting/quality crops/frost can damage crops/<u>increased</u> growth rates • rainfall; needs plentiful/ample/500–1000 mm <u>for</u> healthy crops/or irrigation needed/high rainfall destroys cotton (bolls)/dry periods needed for harvesting • snow; can damage the cotton (bolls) • relief/topography/flat land; allows ploughing/cotton picking • soil; fertile or nutrient rich <u>to</u> increase yield/thin soils not suitable for cotton/ loamy soil drains well/holds moisture • altitude; best at sea level to 1000m to avoid extreme cold temperature/high rainfall • insects/locusts/leaf curl virus/pests; causes infection/decline in yield	**4**	1 + 1DEV 1 + 1DEV 1 mark for simple point (annotate TICK) and 1 mark for development of that point (annotate DEV) Max. 2 marks if no development. Simple point can be developed using any of the listed ideas. Credit other valid ideas or development. All points are interchangeable but do not credit same development of different simple points e.g. damage to crops Initial factor must be natural, human actions could be used as a development point, but not as a factor e.g. irrigation Accept any temperature within the range 15–35 °C Accept any rainfall within range 500–1000 mm Do not accept: climate/weather/winds/storms/flooding low amount of water human factors such as labour availability irrigation as a factor can/can't be grown growth
4(c)(i)	**Define 'cash crop farming'.** • Farming to produce crops commercially/to earn/to make money/profit/to sell/to export/operates on a <u>large scale.</u>	**1**	1 @ 1

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(c)(ii)	**Figure 4.2 shows the farming system for rice. <u>Complete</u> Figure 4.2 to state <u>two</u> inputs and <u>one</u> process for rice farming.** • tractors/machinery/draught power/tools/labour/land/beds/nurseries/fertiliser • insecticides/herbicides/pesticides/fertilisers/labour/ machinery/tools • harvesting/threshing/winnowing	**3**	3 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list Do not accept: weeding/ploughing (plough = 1 mark) (alluvial) soil Do not double credit inputs

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(c)(iii)	**Suggest <u>two</u> advantages and <u>two</u> disadvantages of canal irrigation in Pakistan.** advantages • to cover <u>vast/large/extensive/remote</u> areas • can provide water throughout the year/<u>unlimited supply of water</u>/stable <u>supply of water</u>/reliable <u>supply of water</u> • provides water to areas with low rainfall • can increase yields • allows water flow to be controlled/stored/distributed/<u>link canals</u> can transfer water • help to control floods/diverting floodwater • reduces groundwater use • low <u>maintenance</u> costs disadvantages • raise the water table/waterlogging/salinity/water pollution • leakage • blocked by silt/siltation • <u>crops</u> can be overwatered • expensive <u>to install/ to construct</u> • may not be active during dry season/only supply water following rainfall/melting snow/only receive water from a river when it floods • farmers at the end of canal system/tail enders may not receive as much water/conflict between some users over supply • evaporation	**4**	4 @ 1 2 + 2 Do not accept: more/less water more output conflict on its own easy domestic use/for animals ^ expensive cost effective no skills required pollution on its own Only credit ideas related to waterlogging once.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(d)	**Read the following two views about agricultural production in Pakistan:** **A: Land reforms are the most effective way to increase agricultural production.** **B: Modern irrigation methods are the most effective way to increase agricultural production.** **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.** **Indicative content:** **arguments for land reform as the most effective way to increase agricultural production:** • government initiatives to redistribute land can ensure people have land to live on • land reforms can increase productivity by breaking the hold of some landlords • larger areas of land are more suitable for machinery which can harvest larger yields **arguments against land reform as the most effective way to increase agricultural production:** • some farmers do not have the money to increase agricultural production for a larger area of land, or to invest in modern machinery • difficult to break the influence of existing landlords so farmers can experiment with different crops • land can still be left unused if farmers do not have sufficient irrigation technology	**6**	Levels marked. A balanced response must refer to both views, A and B **Level 3 5–6 marks** Developed points referring to two different points of view. 6 – with evaluation and relevant example 5 – with evaluation or relevant example **Level 2 3–4 marks** 4 – developed points referring to two different points of view Or developed point and a relevant example 3 – developed point referring to one point of view only **Level 1 1–2 marks** 2 – simple points referring to any point of view 1 – simple point referring to one point of view 0 – no valid response Possible examples: named irrigation methods, named crops, dates related to land reforms, Ayub Khan, WAPDA.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(d)	**arguments for modern irrigation methods as the most effective way:** • 82% of agricultural land in Pakistan is irrigated; so extensive irrigation systems need to be maintained • larger areas of land can be irrigated so potential for increased output/exports/profits • less labour intensive so farmer can work on other tasks **arguments against modern irrigation methods as the most effective way:** • modern methods can be expensive to construct and maintain • leaks can lead to waterlogging and salinity • a lot of irrigation water can be wasted		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)(i)	**Study Figure 5.1, a divided bar graph showing the change in employment structure in Pakistan between 2012 and 2022.** **Complete Figure 5.1 using the information in the table and key.** Correctly completed graph; line at 43	**2**	1 mark for correct line 1 mark for correct shading (in order of the key) Do not accept an incomplete bar
5(a)(ii)	**Using Figure 5.1 only, calculate the decrease in employment in agriculture between 2012 and 2022.** • 7 / –7	**1**	1 @ 1
5(a)(iii)	**State three reasons for the changes in employment shown in Figure 5.1.** • mechanisation • industrialisation/factories need workers • demand for manufactured goods/consumerism • education/increased literacy rate/skilled workforce • increased population • rural to urban migration/international migration/emigration • better paid jobs/high wages • foreign investment/TNCs • lack of raw materials available • increase in disposable income • increased leisure time/tourism/early retirement • natural/named disasters/climate change	**3**	3 @ 1 Looking for reasons for: decline in agriculture, increase in manufacturing and services Do not accept: description of changes e.g. tertiary increases agriculture/manufacturing/services take place unskilled labour individual actions ^ development foreign aid working conditions/less hours disaster migration

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(b)(i)	**Study Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 (Insert), photographs showing people working in Pakistan. State the employment sector shown in each photograph.** Figure 5.2: secondary/industry/manufacturing Figure 5.3: primary/agriculture/farming Figure 5.4: tertiary/services	**3**	3 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark the first named employment sector given on each line Do not accept: informal vs formal named industries or jobs
5(b)(ii)	**Describe the causes of unemployment in Pakistan.** • increased population/high rate of population growth/high birth rate/overpopulation • competition for jobs/not enough jobs for number of people • mismatch in skills required for some jobs available • mechanisation/increased use of technology/automation • population movements • reduced investment/reduced industrial activity • impact of diseases/environmental changes • loadshedding/power shortages	**4**	4 @ 1 Do not accept: lack of resources ^ high population less income/low wages underemployment awareness
5(c)(i)	**Study Figure 5.5 (Insert), a map showing population density in different areas of Lahore.** **Using Figure 5.5 only, identify:** • **the area with a population density of 0–2999 people/ km^2** • **the area located to the south of Shalimar.** • Raiwind • Lahore Cantonment	**2**	2 @ 1 If a list of possible answers is given, mark first given answer in list Do not accept: Lahore City ^ Lahore

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(c)(ii)	**Explain <u>two</u> impacts of rural-urban migration on rural areas in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • depopulation/lower population; leading to shortage of workers in rural areas/less agricultural output/lack of investment/ reduces pressure on services/lack of people to run services • loss of <u>educated/skilled</u> workers to urban areas; reduced incomes/poverty/reduced competition for jobs • young people tend to leave; change in population structure/gender imbalance/ageing population/increase in dependent population • can lead to decline; leads to further migration • potential for remittances; increasing household incomes	**4**	1 + 1DEV 1 + 1DEV 1 mark for simple point (annotate TICK) and 1 mark for development of that point (annotate DEV) Max. 2 marks if no development. Simple point can be developed using any of the listed ideas. Credit other valid ideas or development. All points are interchangeable but do not credit same development of different simple points e.g. shortage of workers Do not accept: burden on urban areas <u>no</u> agriculture is being practiced ^ less development abandoned

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(d)	**In 2023, more than 860 000 people migrated from Pakistan. Evaluate the extent to which emigration has a positive impact on sustainable economic development 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.** **Indicative content:** **arguments that emigration has a positive impact on sustainable development in Pakistan:** • emigration of young workers to other countries can lead to remittances being sent back to Pakistan/valued at around US$38.3 billion in 2025 • can be educated/learn new skills abroad which can lead to new businesses/entrepreneurship within Pakistan when workers return • workers visiting family in Pakistan can increase spending in tourism/exchange foreign currency • emigrants can support other family members to gain access to education/jobs abroad • reduced competition on jobs/health/education services as population is reduced	**6**	Levels marked. **Level 3 5–6 marks** Developed points referring to two different points of view. 6 – with evaluation and relevant example 5 – with evaluation or relevant example **Level 2 3–4 marks** 4 – developed points referring to two different points of view Or developed point and a relevant example 3 – developed point referring to one point of view only **Level 1 1–2 marks** 2 – simple points referring to any point of view 1 – simple point referring to one point of view 0 – no valid response Possible examples: cities, provinces, countries, currencies

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(d)	**arguments that emigration will not have a positive impact on sustainable development in Pakistan:** • young skilled workers educated in Pakistan may leave and so the benefits will be gained in other countries/brain drain • difficult to develop tertiary/quaternary sector industries if highly skilled workforce do not return • emigrants tend to be younger, leaving behind older dependents which can cause a change in population structure • reduced demand for services could lead to lack of investment in some areas • less tax paid within the country to contribute to GDP		

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