CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge O Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES **2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan **October/November 2025**

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.

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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.

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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
	Level 2 Used in 6-mark level of response questions
	Level 3 Used in 6-mark level of response questions
	Not answered the question
	Repetition of point/example/material
	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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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(i)</td><td>Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing selected rivers in southern and western Pakistan. Name the rivers labelled <u>W</u> and <u>X</u> on Fig. 1.1.

W: Hab/Hub
X: Sutlej
2 @ 1 mark</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(ii)</td><td>Using Fig. 1.1 <u>only</u>, describe the location of the River Dasht.

• in Balochistan
• starts 300–400 km from the coast
• 200–500 km from river W
• mouth at Arabian sea/is close to the coast/near the Arabian sea/north of Arabian Sea/drains into Arabian sea/connects to Arabian sea
• near Iran/east of Iran/40–150 km from Iran
• west of river Indus/Sindh/river W
2 @ 1 mark</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)(iii)</td><td>Rivers are used for fishing. State <u>three</u> other ways rivers are used by people in Pakistan.

• domestic use/washing/drinking/bathing
• industry/specific industrial process
• fish <u>farms</u>/aquaculture
• farming/irrigation/livestock/animals
• transport/port/unload cargo
• fertilising soil during floods/provide alluvium
• dams/to generate power/HEP power
• tourism/scenic beauty/recreation/swimming
• gold mining
3 @ 1 mark</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)(i)</td><td>Study Fig. 1.2, a bar graph showing the amount of fish caught in different provinces in Pakistan in 2019. Using Fig.1.2 <u>only</u>, complete the table.

<table>
<tr><td>province</td><td colspan="2">fish caught (thousand tonnes)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>inland</td><td>marine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Punjab</td><td>110</td><td><u>0</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sindh</td><td>180</td><td><u>340</u></td></tr>
<tr><td><u>KPK</u></td><td>10</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Balochistan</u></td><td>0</td><td>190</td></tr>
</table>
1 or 2 correct = 1 mark
3 or 4 correct = 2 marks</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(ii)	**Calculate the difference in the amount of inland fish caught in Punjab and Sindh.** • 70 (180–110) 1 @ 1 mark	**1**
1(b)(iii)	**Identify <u>two</u> fish species typically found in inland waters in Pakistan. Tick (✓) <u>two</u> boxes in the table.** • Palla • Tilapia 2 correct = 1 mark 1 tick or 3 or more ticked= 0	**1**
1(c)(i)	**Name <u>two</u> fishing ports on the coast of Balochistan.** • Damb • Gadani • Gwadar • Jiwani • Ormara • Pasni • Pishukan • Sonmiani 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
1(c)(ii)	**Describe <u>one</u> advantage of improving fish processing techniques.** • more value-added goods/higher quality goods; have a wider market/lead to more (international) demand/attract investors • make it last longer/gives a longer shelf life/improves quality; by canning/chilling/curing/drying/freezing/salting/preserving/packaging • increase exports; leads to increased profits/foreign exchange/income • creates employment/jobs; to run the factories/processing plants • less fish wasted; because of on board refrigeration • efficient processes in factories/more skilled labour 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iii)	**Explain <u>two</u> ways that subsistence fishing methods are different from commercial fishing methods. You should develop your answer.** • subsistence fishing methods would usually use a fishing rod/small net/cotton nets; compared (large) trawl nets/gillnets/nylon nets • subsistence fishing tends to use small wooden sail boats/has a small crew; compared to large motorised boats/gillnetters/trawlers • small sail boats can only fish close to the coastline; whereas mechanised boats can fish up to 50–60 km from the shoreline • subsistence fishing boats tend to only go out fishing for a day/only use ice buckets for storage/lack of cold storage; commercial boats can stay out 5-20 days/have refrigeration facilities • subsistence fishing uses local knowledge/family experience; whereas commercial boats have sonar/radar devices for finding fish/checking weather conditions • subsistence fishing methods generally have a lower environmental impact such as smaller engines used by fishing boats; rather than motorised boats that lead to water pollution/disturb habitats • subsistence fishing tends not to waste any fish; whereas commercial fishing leads to a lot of bycatch/fish caught that are too small • subsistence fishing could be inland on rivers; compared to commercial fishing which takes place at sea **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**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	**Read the following two views about Pakistan's fishing industry and economic development.** **A: Expanding marine fishing is the best way to support economic development in Pakistan.** **B: Expanding fish farming is the best way to support economic development in Pakistan.** **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:** arguments for view A: • Pakistan has invested and improved harbours and fish processing facilities which has increased capacity for exports which could increase GDP • potential for more jobs in fishing/fish processing • higher volumes of fish could be caught by newer boats arguments against view A: • value of fish is relatively low compared to other manufactured products • fish are vulnerable to climate change which may affect the sustainability of the industry • there is a limited supply of fish so there are limited growth opportunities for the economy arguments for view B: • many small fish farms could be expanded, waste can be used to support poultry farming • allows production of fish inland so greater employment opportunities throughout the country • avoids bycatch/can ensure fish can be grown to full size	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	arguments against view B: • species can escape fish farms harming local ecosystems • fish given antibiotics which can leak into water systems • fish are susceptible to diseases so investment may be wasted	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a photograph of a cash crop farm in Pakistan. Identify the crop shown in Fig. 2.1.** • rice 1 @ 1 mark	**1**
2(a)(ii)	**Using Fig. 2.1 <u>only</u>, identify <u>two</u> features of the cash crop farm shown.** • large area/wide area/vast area • irrigated land/water on the land/flooded/sprinkler/plants growing in the water/abundant water • flat/plain land • rectangular plots/sectors • separated by raised areas/bunds/walkways • (young) shoots/short plants • densely packed/plants very close to each other/crops evenly distributed/planted in lines 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
2(b)(i)	**Suggest <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage of using tubewells for irrigation in Pakistan.** advantages: • reliable water supply which replaces reliance on rain • prevents waterlogging/water table is lowered • can help flush salt from the soil • can provide water to irrigate large farms/areas • leads to larger crop output/higher quality crop • reduces the need for labour • can use solar power/be powered by renewable energy disadvantages: • requires a motor/needs electricity/fuel/diesel/can create air pollution • expensive to install/maintain/run/some people cannot afford • can lead to over extraction of ground water/wells can dry up/lowers water table • can be blocked by soil/silt • increased salinity/leaks can cause waterlogging 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
2(b)(ii)	**Study Fig. 2.2, a diagram of the processes involved in crop production. <u>Complete</u> Fig. 2.2 by placing the correct words from the box in the spaces in the diagram.** <u>ploughing</u> <u>sowing</u> irrigating <u>harvesting</u> <u>threshing</u> 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark 3 or 4 correct = 2 marks	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(iii)	**Explain <u>two</u> human factors that can affect the production of crops in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • education/literacy/knowledge/training the farmers have received; can help farmers understand how to use machinery to increase output • capital/loans/money; can dictate how much new machinery/how many labourers/the quality of chemical fertilisers etc. used on a crop • machinery; increases size of area to be harvested in a short time • HYV seeds; increase resistance to drought/flood/pests etc. that have shorter growing season • irrigation systems; depending on finances available/can ensure optimum conditions for growth • labour; to enable efficient sowing/harvesting/can enable multiple crops per year • fertilisers; increases nutrients in the soil/increase output • pesticides; reduces the loss of crops from pests • unlined/perennial canals/overwatering; can cause waterlogging or salinity which makes land unfit for growth • increased building of homes/industries; reduces space for farming • deforestation; causes loss of soil quality to grow crops • land reform/land consolidation; makes use of machinery more effective • increased population; which increases the demand for production of food and agricultural products **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**
2(c)(i)	**Study Fig. 2.3, a bar graph showing information about the number of livestock reared in different provinces in Pakistan. <u>Complete</u> Fig. 2.3, using the information in the table.** Completed bar graph; Sindh= 4, Balochistan= 14 2 @ 1 mark 1 mark for 2 correct bars 1 mark for correct shading	**2**
2(c)(ii)	**Using Fig. 2.3 <u>only</u>, identify the province with the largest number of goats.** • Punjab 1 @ 1 mark	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(iii)	**Describe <u>two</u> factors necessary for keeping buffalo.** • <u>flat</u> topography/<u>flat</u> land/<u>plain</u> land • water/canals/pools/supply of water <u>to drink/bathe</u> • shade <u>for cooling</u>/shelter or sheds during extreme temperatures • vegetation <u>for fodder</u>/grass <u>for grazing</u>/food such as <u>e.g. straw/grazing fields</u> • <u>available/nearby/close to</u>/local markets <u>to sell the buffalo</u>/to buy <u>food for buffalo</u> • population/demand <u>for named product</u> • <u>mild or moderate</u> climate/ avoiding extreme temperatures • vaccinations/available veterinary care <u>to keep them healthy</u> 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
2(c)(iv)	**State <u>three</u> uses of buffalo products in Pakistan.** • milk <u>to drink</u>/<u>to make butter</u>/<u>ghee/milk/named product powder/cheese/dairy products/baby food</u> • meat <u>for eating/sale</u> • dung <u>used for fuel/biogas</u> • bones/dung <u>used for fertilisers</u> • hides/skins <u>used to make leather/shoes/named product</u> • horns <u>used for craft/buttons</u> • hair <u>used to make brushes</u> • gelatine <u>used in medicines/food</u> 3 @ 1 mark	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	**Read the following two views about agriculture and sustainability in Pakistan:** **A: Small-scale subsistence farming has the most potential to improve the sustainability of farming practices in Pakistan.** **B: Cash crop farming has the most potential to improve the sustainability of farming practices in Pakistan.** **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:** arguments for view A: • subsistence farmers in Pakistan produce sufficient food to support families • allows production of crops in areas which may be less accessible by road/rail/does not require long distance food transportation • uses less chemicals/machinery so has a lower environmental impact arguments against view A: • crop failures can lead to food shortages for families/ subsistence does not provide significant income • small areas of land and often little investment mean yields are usually low • education of some farmers/some farmers may not know if practices are damaging to the environment	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	arguments for view B: • cash crops (wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, cotton) represent around 4.5 % of GDP • commercial farming is important for economic sustainability, retaining jobs, livelihoods • Pakistan has large areas of land suitable for farming cash crops, the Indus Plain, for example • cash crop farming produces raw materials for export or for manufacturing industries • modern techniques may be less environmentally damaging arguments against view B: • commercial farming can lead to environmental impacts such as water pollution/eutrophication • commercial farming can lead to deforestation to provide land to grow crops • largely uses machinery and may employ fewer people	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 3.1 (Insert), a map showing average January temperatures in southern and western Pakistan. Using Fig. 3.1 only, identify the temperature range in:** • **Chagai** • **Karachi** • Chagai: 5–9 (°C) • Karachi: 15+ (°C) 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
3(a)(ii)	**Using Fig. 3.1 only, identify the temperature range that covers the largest area. Circle the correct answer.** • 10–14 °C 1 @ 1 mark	**1**
3(a)(iii)	**Explain two factors that cause differences in temperature between lowland coastal areas and highland inland areas of Pakistan. You should develop your answer.** • continental effect/maritime influence; where prevailing winds from the ocean have a moderating effect on temperatures/areas away from the coast do not experience moderating effect/movement of wind from areas of high pressure to low pressure • altitude/drop 6.5 °C every 1000 m; at higher altitudes air is less dense which leads to drop in temperature/air doesn't retain as much heat/air particles more spread out • cloud cover; increased cloud cover in highland regions/at the coast reduces incoming solar radiation/reflect solar rays thus reducing temperatures • latitude; coastal areas are closer to the equator and receive direct rays of the sun (which leads to higher temperatures)/highland areas are further from the equator and receive rays at a large angle/cover a larger surface area (leading to lower temperatures) • humidity; coastal areas are cooler because the sea moderates temperature/adds moisture/high altitude air holds less moisture • rainfall; higher rainfall (leads to more evaporation) has a cooling effect **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**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(iv)	**Suggest how rainfall can influence communications, industry and the lives of people in Pakistan.** communications: • (floods) can damage road/rail networks/bridges • (heavy rainfall) can damage telephone cables/pylons • signals disrupted/signals drop/cut off/power outage • increase in network demand due to remote working/online education/checking weather reports industry: • can provide water <u>for industrial processes/named industry</u> • can damage industries/machinery/floods delay projects • rainfall ensures rivers are full to allow rivers to be used for transport • goods/raw materials/named item cannot be transported • temporarily reduce air pollution people: • can provide water for <u>crops/drinking/irrigation/domestic use/washing</u> • lack of rainfall can cause drought which can lead to loss of income/poverty/crop failure • (heavy) rainfall can lead to flooding/damaged homes/loss of animals/loss of life/contaminated water/disease • people can't travel to work/school/appointments/can lead to flight cancellations • improve wellbeing through cooling effect/decrease wellbeing due to concerns over flooding 3 @ 1 mark	**3**
3(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 3.2, a pie chart showing the main sources of renewable energy used to generate electricity in Pakistan in 2020. <u>Complete</u> Fig 3.2 using the information in the table.** Completed pie chart – angle for wind 36–40 ° 2 @ 1 mark 1 mark for accurate line 1 mark for accurate shading of both in key order	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	**Give <u>two</u> reasons why Pakistan uses renewable energy sources to generate electricity.** • to increase energy security/because they won't run out/infinite supply/due to fossil fuel depletion • to try and meet increased demand/demand due to population growth/industry growth • to reduce carbon emissions/cleaner for the environment/ecofriendly/doesn't cause <u>named</u> pollution • to reduce reliance on non-renewable resources/fossil fuels • only have set-up costs/maintenance costs are lower • removes the need to import raw materials • to reduce need for loadshedding/ to reduce energy shortages • large areas of land suitable for generating wind energy/large supply of rivers that can generate HEP/250–300 sunny days a year for solar power • trying to connect more remote areas to reliable energy supplies/to the grid 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
3(b)(iii)	**Describe the process of generating electricity using tidal power**. • identify suitable coastal area with strong tidal current • install <u>tidal station/barrage/tidal lagoon/tidal stream generators/turbines</u> • sea water/tides move in and out along coastlines/force of the tides/gravitational pull of the moon/tides retreat repeating the process generating more electricity • tide flows through sluices/barrage/gaps • waves cause changes in air pressure • water turns/spins/rotates/moves turbines/rotors • turbines connected to a generator • converts kinetic energy to electrical energy • <u>generator</u> produces electricity 3 @ 1 mark	**3**
3(c)	**<u>Complete</u> the statements about energy sources in Pakistan. Choose the correct words from the box and place them in the spaces provided.** Pakistan's growing demand for energy is driven by **population** growth and increased industrial development. Electricity can be generated in **thermal** power stations by burning coal, oil, or **gas**. It can also be generated using renewable sources such as solar, **geothermal** and wind. 1 or 2 correct = 1 mark 3 or 4 correct = 2 marks	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	**'Electricity generated from renewable energy sources will be sufficient to support future sustainable development in Pakistan.'** **To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different 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:** agree with the statement: • Pakistan has been investing in many renewable energy sources aiming to be using 60% of energy from renewable sources by 2030 • Pakistan has large areas of land that are suitable for solar panels, with high levels of sunshine across much of the year due to being close to the equator • Pakistan has a long coastline which has the potential to exploit tidal/wave sources • there is the potential for offshore coastal wind farms and onshore wind farms with many areas of the country suitable for wind power generation disagree with the statement: • Pakistan's electricity supply is currently around 65% reliant on fossil fuels • hydel produced around 25% of electricity, renewables (solar, wind, biomass, tidal etc) is only around 5% • renewables are likely to play a role in providing greater energy security and reducing energy deficits but not currently enough to meet current demand • shift to greater use of renewable energy requires high levels of investment • increasing population/industries is increasing demand for electricity	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 4.1 (Insert), a photograph of a brick production area in Pakistan. Using Fig 4.1 only, describe two features of the brick production area shown.** • smoke/air pollution/brick dust • tower/chimney • fire underground/ovens/kiln/holes (in the ground)/small mounds • round lids (with handles)/covers • fuel/coal/pile of wood • labour intensive/manual labour/chair for the workers • hazardous environment/lack of protective clothing/wooden pole holding wires • traditional tools/rod with hook/shovel/scoop for coal • located on the edge of/within an urban area/outskirts of a settlement • piles of finished bricks/sheet covering bricks/scattered bricks/stack of bricks • open/flat/plain land • water source available/river/lake 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
4(a)(ii)	**Suggest two advantages of the brick production industry shown in Fig. 4.1 for the local area.** • provides employment/work/skills • provides income/can support families • provides bricks/raw materials for construction/buildings/housing/infrastructure example • attracts other investment/industries • does not rely on electricity • potential for cheaper bricks locally/damaged bricks sold at lower price/reduced transport costs to buy bricks 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
4(a)(iii)	**State three factors that influence the location of cement production in Pakistan.** • large site • flat site • raw materials/gypsum/clay/shale/sand/limestone/marl • power/reliable electricity/fuel supply/coal supply • water supply • road/rail/transport/market • demand/population growth • labour • environmental concerns/air pollution (away from residential area) • government policies/investment 3 @ 1 mark	**3**

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>4(a)(iv)</td><td>Identify the main market for the products shown in the table. Tick (✓) the correct box for each product.

<table>
<tr><td>product</td><td>mainly for export market</td><td>mainly for domestic market</td></tr>
<tr><td>fertiliser</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>refined oil</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>sports goods</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>sugar</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table>
1 or 2 correct = 1 mark
3 or 4 correct = 2 marks</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(b)(i)</td><td>Study Fig. 4.2 (Insert), a map showing an industrial estate in an urban area of Pakistan. Using Fig 4.2 <u>only</u>, identify <u>two</u> features of the industrial estate.

• <u>cluster of</u>/<u>many</u>/13/<u>several</u> factories
• <u>access to</u> road <u>network</u>/roads <u>run through</u> the industrial estate/<u>planned</u> roads/industrial area <u>separated</u> by road
• railway line <u>nearby</u>/north of industrial estate
• <u>close to</u> train station/train station <u>on the edge of</u> industrial estate
• <u>close to</u> canal/lake/water source/canal <u>runs through</u> industrial area
• <u>close to</u> residential area/<u>outskirts of</u> residential/<u>north/north-east of</u> residential area
• area of service industries <u>nearby</u>/<u>north of</u> service industries area
2 @ 1 mark</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(b)(ii)</td><td>State the compass direction from the lake to the railway station on Fig. 4.2.

• north-east/NE/NNE
1 @ 1 mark</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>4(c)(i)</td><td>Define the term ‘export processing zone’ and name <u>two</u> examples of export processing zones in Pakistan.

definition:
• an area that offers freedom from taxes/custom duties
• an (industrial) area for exports/increased industrial investment
• group of industries to manufacture goods for export
• a type of free trade zone

examples:
<table><tr><td>Duddar</td><td>Reko Diq</td></tr><tr><td>Gujranwala</td><td>Risalpur</td></tr><tr><td>Gwadar</td><td>Sialkot</td></tr><tr><td>Karachi/Landhi</td><td>Saindak</td></tr><tr><td>Khalifa</td><td>Sundar/Sunder Green</td></tr><tr><td>Multan</td><td>Tuwairqi</td></tr></table>3 @ 1 mark</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(c)(ii)</td><td>Explain <u>two</u> reasons for the growth of export processing zones in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

• it could encourage local and foreign investors to establish new businesses/expand industries/attract TNCs/protect local industries; which can increase exports/GDP
• can lead to more exports/output/standardised products/value added goods; which increases foreign exchange
• government policies/incentives; to encourage industrial growth/to reduce trade deficit
• can support the development of <u>named infrastructure</u>; which can make transport of goods easier/can be used by local people
• potential to increase employment; which can lead to a more skilled workforce/providing opportunities for lower skilled labour/can increase household incomes
• can lead to better trade links with other countries; due to increased production/more favourable tax rates
• increased demand for specific products; leads to more variety in the local market

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</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	**Read the following two views about expanding industries in Pakistan:** **A: Expanding large-scale manufacturing industries in Pakistan has the most potential to further economic growth.** **B: Expanding cottage industries in Pakistan has the most potential to further economic growth.** **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:** **arguments for view A:** • government has invested in expansion of industry, which has led to improvements in infrastructure etc. which can lead to more efficient transport systems • potential to reduce the trade deficit if more high value goods are produced • potential to increase development in more areas of the country away from the core regions of Punjab and Sindh which could reduce unevenness of economic growth	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	**arguments against view A:** • involves the highest amounts of investment so could lead to increased debts/loans etc • large-scale industries require large amounts of land for which there is lots of competition from other sectors • often high-polluting industries/use a lot of electricity/lots of water • often are highly mechanised so many not employ as many people **arguments for view B:** • Pakistan has an established reputation for many goods that are produced in cottage industries such as sports goods/textiles • potential for greater rate of employment as it can be done at home/ in smaller buildings than needed for large-scale industries • does not necessarily require rural-urban migration/can avoid rural decline and support a more even path to development across the country **arguments against view B:** • often harder to regulate cottage industries/produce fewer standardised goods which are more difficult to export • cottage industries often use informal labour • operate on a smaller scale than large-scale industries so have a lower potential to generate significant income • cottage industries often produce lower value goods	**6**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 5.1, a map of the road network in southern and western Pakistan. Using Fig. 5.1 only:** • **name city Y** • **name city Z** Y: Quetta Z: Multan **What is the approximate distance by road between Y and Z taking the shortest route?** Accept any value between 400–600 km 3 @ 1 mark	**3**
5(a)(ii)	**Suggest two factors that can affect the development of roads in Pakistan.** • topography/mountainous land/deserts/rugged landscape/uneven/flat land/land covered with forest • extreme temperatures/extreme climate/heavy snowfall/monsoon/heavy rainfall • flooding/landslides/earthquakes • labour/difficult working conditions • machinery/technology/construction materials • population distribution/density/location of big cities/increased population/demand/high traffic • location of airports/ports/dry ports/EPZs • investment/costs/finance/capital/government policy 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(i)	**State <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage of air travel and rail travel for transporting goods within Pakistan.** <u>air – advantage</u> • quicker/fastest option • best for perishable/lightweight/high value goods • higher security of goods <u>air – disadvantage</u> • expensive/high fuel costs • not possible for very heavy items • limited capacity/space available • high CO_2 emissions/environmental impact • can be impacted by extreme weather • high fuel consumption <u>rail – advantage</u> • can transport large amounts of cargo/goods • planned timetable for travel • reduces congestion on roads • cost effective <u>rail – disadvantage</u> • can experience delays • network only between major towns and cities/can't deliver to door • safety issues/potential for accidents/trains can derail/ goods can get damaged in transit 4 @ 1 mark	**4**
5(b)(ii)	**Describe <u>one</u> way in which airports in Pakistan have been improved for passengers.** • expansion of airports/new airports/more runways/increased flight schedule; means more choice for passengers/increased passenger capacity • online ticketing/self-check in; makes the process simpler/quicker/reduced queuing time/available 24/7 • new/digital systems at departure gates/security; enable boarding processes/identity checks to be quicker • moving walkways; make travelling around the airport easier/faster • improved security; makes passengers feel safer when travelling/more trust in environment • provision of restaurants/shopping/Wi-Fi; improves the experience for passengers • more seating/private lounges/washroom/faith rooms; which makes the airport experience more comfortable • accessibility improvements/wheelchair availability; makes it easier/possible for everyone to travel • staff have been trained in customer service; passengers can have queries answered • improved transport access to airports/new car parks/bus services; makes airports easier/quicker to get to 2 @ 1 mark	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)(i)	**Study Fig. 5.2, a graph showing mobile phone subscriptions in Pakistan. Complete Fig. 5.2 using the information in the table.** Completed line graph, 2016 = 64, 2017 = 67 2 @ 1 mark 1 mark for accurate plotting of two points 1 mark for joining points	**2**
5(c)(ii)	**Using Fig 5.2 only, describe the trend of mobile phone subscriptions in Pakistan.** • mostly consistent growth/overall increase/54–55 per 100 to 81–82 per 100 from 2011–2021/increased by 26–28 per 100 overall • increase 2011–2014/growth 54–55 per 100 to 65–66 per 100, 2011–2014/increased by 10–12 per 100 2011–2014 • (small) decrease (2014–2015)/65–66 per 100 to 60 per 100 between 2014–2015/decreased by 5–6/100 in (2014–2015) • increase 2015–2021/increase from 60 per 100 to 81–82 per 100 between 2015 and 2021 2 @ 1 mark	**2**
5(c)(iii)	**Explain two reasons why internet provision across Pakistan is uneven. You should develop your answer.** • some areas of the country are unsuitable for signal masts/lack of signal masts/towers/cables/optic fibres; for example more remote/mountainous/rugged areas where it is difficult to build • natural hazards/extreme weather events/flooding can damage cables/cut connection; which take a long time to repair • difficult working conditions to install masts/cables; due to extreme temperatures/challenging to find workers • investment tends to focus on urban areas/less investment in rural areas; more demand/easier to connect/not cost effective to cover areas which are less accessible/expensive to install • power supply in some areas of the country is not sufficient/not connected to the grid/loadshedding; which means that routers won't work/poor internet connection/reliant on batteries as back-up • lack of demand in some areas; due to cultural traditions/access to education/low population • different internet providers available; which vary in quality of provision/vary in signal coverage **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**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	**'Reliable internet provision across all of Pakistan would make education more accessible to everyone.'** **To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different 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:** arguments for the statement: • would allow access to online schooling/study in remote locations • would be much cheaper than building schools/colleges • can be used to open up possibilities for adult education/around work commitments • can provide access to internationally available courses, improved access to resources and information in schools/colleges arguments against the statement: • some people may not be able to afford the subscription to internet/technology required for education e.g. laptop • investment in teacher training/infrastructure required – need to have teachers available for online teaching • online education may not be as good/enjoyable as in person/requires self-discipline/may result in low motivation • different priorities in a family/social values – for some families there is a need for people to earn money rather than investing in education	**6**

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