

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

International GCSE Pakistan Studies
Land, People & Resources
4PA0 02

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Question Number	Name the following features shown on the map: The sea at A . Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabian Sea 	(1)

Question Number	The plateau area at B . Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baluchistan 	(1)

Question Number	The mineral mined at C . Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock salt 	(1)

Question Number	The type of vegetation found at D . Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove 	(1)

Question Number	The city located at E . Answer	Mark
1(a)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad [locate on the map by dot inside circle] 	(1)

Question Number	The main cash crop grown around F . Answer	Mark
1(a)(vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton 	(1)

Question Number	What is the name of the country located immediately to the south-west of Pakistan?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran 	(1)

Question Number	Which is the largest province in Pakistan?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(1i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baluchistan 	(1)

Question Number	Which is the most densely populated province in Pakistan?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjab 	(1)

Question Number	What is a bund ?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River embankment 	(1)

Question Number	Name one cottage industry.	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pottery; carpet making; tailoring or any other acceptable cottage industry 	(1)

Question Number	Which is Pakistan's largest trading partner?	Mark
	Answer	
1(b)(vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU 	(1)

Question Number	Describe the distribution of arid climate.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two distinct areas (1 mark) SW Baluchistan and the SE desert) (1 mark) in the extreme E and W of Pakistan (1 mark). 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest reasons for the lack of precipitation in Zone D.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The critical factor is the uplifting effect of mountains located to the E of Baluchistan This causes condensation of atmospheric moisture orographic precipitation results This is particularly the case with the tropical humid air masses Which occur during the monsoon The (SE) desert is in the rain shadow area of the Western monsoons/mountains Consequently precipitation levels are very low as air masses contain little water vapour Lack of ground moisture results in Low levels of convection rainfall 	(3)

Question Number	Why do so many rivers in Pakistan flood in July?	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The peak of the monsoon rains. (1) Rainfall is intense and prolonged. Rivers cannot cope, so flood (1) 	(1)

Question Number	Identify two benefits and two problems resulting from this flooding.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits – making good water deficiencies after long dry season; replenishment of soils with alluvium. <p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems – disruption of daily live because of flooded roads; loss of buildings and homes, death, contamination of drinking water, water 	

	borne diseases.	(4)
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Question Number	Explain why it is so important to protect Pakistan's forests.	
	Indicative content	
2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, Pakistan's forests are in urgent need of protection and conservation. • Pakistan is a semi- arid country with less than 5% of its area under forest cover. • Communities depend on these area such as of Jhanger Valley (a communal forest) (Shamilat) • Areas such as the Indus Delta Mangroves forests are important to reduce the impact of cyclones and protect low lying land and ports for cyclone damage. • Protection against soil erosion/landslides especially in the upland/mountainous areas, such as the Himalayan foothills, reduction of desertification. • Provide essential resources especially fuel wood and timber, forests provides wood and the income, for over 200 million people, major forest-based industries include paper, furniture, construction wood items, matches, sports goods, packing cases, and wooden props used in mining • To reduce wildlife habit loss, for example the Karakoram, Hindukush and Himalayan mountain ranges and to preserve biodiversity and aesthetic value. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about forests.
Level 2	3-4	More developed statements giving two reasons. Some development and an attempt at explanation. Answer may be completely about human or physical factors. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response which attempts to explain the threats if forests not protected. There will coverage of both human and physical factors. Explains at least three reasons why it is important to protect forests, with specific reference to Pakistan. To reach the top of the level there should be a good balance between the human and physical factors.

Question Number	Where in Pakistan are the most fertile soils found? Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Indus valley 	(1)

Question Number	What makes the soils so fertile in this location? Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular replenishment due to monsoon • Causes river (Indus) to flood • Alluvium (fertile) is deposited on the flood plain 	(3)

Question Number	Why is irrigation so necessary in Pakistan? Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of long dry season • The need to grow food throughout the year • Increased demands for the growing population • Due to increasing demand from the growing population 	(2)

Question Number	Describe some of the problems resulting from irrigation. Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks)plus(1 +1 marks) The correct identification of a problem (1) plus development to explain the nature of this specific problem (1) The principal problems are;- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterlogging • Salinisation • Lowering of water table • Overpumping of wells 	(4)

Question Number	Examine the effects of and responses to earthquakes in Pakistan.	
	Indicative content	
3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to consider the 2005 Kashmir earthquake in detail and another significant earthquake such as the 1935 Quetta earthquake or the 2008 earthquake (Baluchistan) May consider causes (plate tectonics) The effects may include; death and injury for example the Kashmir death toll of 74, 698, hospitals, schools, and rescue services including police and armed forces were paralysed. Virtually all infrastructures destroyed and communication was badly affected. More than 70% of all casualties (injuries plus deaths) were in Muzaffarabad. Bagh, the second most affected district, contained 15% of the total casualties. Impacts therefore in relatively small geographical area. Responses; major national and international humanitarian response. Deployment of the Pakistan Medical corps and other army teams to the area. Teams sent from UK to help find victims, England cricket team donated match fees, Reconstruction and rehabilitation were carried out by Turkey, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the UAE; a US NGO rebuilt earthquake resistant schools in Azad Kashmir. Despite vast international donations, basic infrastructure is still underdeveloped and has not reached pre-earthquake levels. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about earthquakes, might consider the causes of earthquakes.
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at either the effects or the responses or an outline covering both aspects. Some attempt at explanation. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response which describes both the effects of and responses with reference to at least one earthquake. To reach the top of the level there should be a good balance between the effects and responses.

Question Number	What was the death rate in 2010?	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8/1000 	(1)

Question Number	What were the reasons for the change in the death rate between 1941 and 2010?	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better and more accessible healthcare • Better diet and water supply • More sanitary housing 	(2)

Question Number	Describe how the rate of natural increase changed between 1941 and 2010.	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)(iii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-all it has increased • It increased to a peak around 1980 • when it was about 40/1000 • Since then it has decreased to less than 20/1000 • Lowest in 1941 	(2)

Question Number	What is the main type of migration taking place within Pakistan today?	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural-urban migration 	(1)

Question Number	What are the impacts of this type of migration on rural areas?	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(ii)	<p>(1 x 4 marks) or (2 x2 marks)</p> <p>Allow one mark for a basic outline and a second mark for development of the idea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic imbalance of population in rural areas – loss of people of working age • Reduction in agricultural production – loss men of working age • Less government and local investment - reduction in the income and services of rural area • Increased disparity between rural and urban areas – rural poverty due to low incomes and government investment • Increased dependency ratio in -due to the loss of working population • Male/female imbalance resulting in social problems 	(4)

Question Number	Explain how the rapid growth of Pakistan’s population might be reduced.	
	Indicative content	
4(c)	<p>Rapid growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1951 the population was 34 million, by 2010, the population has risen to 172 million • Some predictions indicate by 2025, the population of Pakistan is likely to reach 221 million. <p>Possible methods of reducing rapid growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread accessibility to contraception • Education about birth control • Raising the socioeconomic status of women. There is some evidence that the key to controlling population growth, lies in raising the socioeconomic status of women. Until a woman's status is determined by something other than her reproductive capabilities, and especially by the number of sons she bears, severe impediments to lowering population growth rates will persist. • Delayed marriage 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about birth control.
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements about at either the rapid growth of population or the methods of reducing this or an outline covering both aspects. Some attempt at explanation. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.

Level 3	5-6	Through response which considers the rapid population growth. The emphasis should be on the need to control population size rather than just explaining the different methods of reducing the number of births. There should be a balance between the need the methods used to control population size and the rate of population growth. At the top end there should be reference to the high rate of growth and possibly note that the growth rate is now falling.
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Question Number	What is meant by the term population density ?	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific number of people in a specific area – i.e. number of people per sq mile or kilometre 	(2)

Question Number	Give two factors that cause population density to vary from place to place.	Mark
	Answer	
5(a)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources; levels of economic development and urbanisation; climate, relief, availability of irrigation water. 	(2)

Question Number	What is meant by the term quality of life ?	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree of well-being and satisfaction(1) felt by a person or group of people about their everyday lives (1) 	(2)

Question Number	The level of literacy is one indicator of the quality of life. Name two other indicators.	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(ii)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing quality Personal security Employment Diet Access to welfare services 	(2)

Question Number	For one of your answers to b (ii), suggest why it is used as an indicator of quality of life.	Mark
	Answer	
5(b)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to be explicit about the link to quality of life – that each indicator represents a significant and crucial aspect of the 'comfort' of everyday life 	(2)

Question Number	Examine the benefits of reducing the illiteracy rate among the female population of Pakistan.	
	Indicative content	
5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall literacy is only 44 percent while adult female literacy is less than 30 percent The situation is the most critical in NWFP and Baluchistan, where the female literacy rate stands between 3 per cent and 8 per cent Providing education will therefore help to reduce regional disparities. If girls receive a proper education, not only will they be able to read and write, but they will also be aware of the means and advantages of limiting family size. Educated women have fewer children, provide better nutrition and health for their families and experience significantly lower child mortality. Educational qualifications increases the likelihood of finding work and being able to contribute to household and national income. eg female education contributes significantly to agricultural productivity, agriculture comprises roughly a quarter of Pakistan's GDP Raising the social esteem of women 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple generalised statements about the status of women in Pakistan and/or the high illiteracy rates.
Level 2	3-4	Developed statements describing at least two benefits or an outline of several benefits of reducing female illiteracy. Some attempt at explanation. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	Thorough response with detailed explanation of the benefits of improving female literacy. The answer should make explicit reference to Pakistan, possibly by the inclusion of data. At the top of the level there will be a sound balance between the different factors and the over-all benefits of reducing female literacy to Pakistan.

Question Number	What is a multinational company?	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large business operating in a number of countries (1 mark) with the headquarters in the 'home' country (1) and often involved in a range of different business activities (1 mark) 	(2)

Question Number	Name one leading multinational company in Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shell; Lever Bros; Suzuki or any other leading multinational company operating in Pakistan 	(1)

Question Number	Suggest one benefit that multi-national companies bring to Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment that encourages related businesses Employment Skills training 	(1)

Question Number	What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy?	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-renewable sources of energy are finite – once used, they cannot be replaced Renewable sources are infinite and once harnessed promise never-ending supply 	(2)

Question Number	Why is energy so important to the growth of manufacturing?	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(ii)	<p>(2 + 2 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All forms of manufacturing require energy, most commonly electricity, but also fuels such as coal and oil The more widely available the supply of energy, the more industrialisation can spread and problems such as power shedding are reduced. 	(4)

Question Number	Examine the problems created by the industrialisation of Pakistan.	
	Indicative content	
6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution, pollution of water, air and lack of regulation enforcement • The need for skilled labour, the lack of skills lack and the cost of training • More investment which may result in increased dependence on other countries and TNCs, lack of domestic investment/international due to political situations. • Improving the availability of energy, power shedding problems and concentration of energy in areas causing little development in areas without supplies (unequal development in Pakistan) 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about industrialisation
Level 2	3-4	Description of at least two problems directly caused by industrialisation, most likely to be environmental biased. Some attempt at explanation. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	An explanation of a number of problems with a good balance shown between environmental and other problems. The answer is directly focused on Pakistan. At the top end there will be some comment on the relative impact of the problems explained.

Question Number	Name the two new ports X and Y shown on Figure 4.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X - Gwadar • Y - Port Qasim 	(2)

Question Number	Suggest reasons why these two ports were built.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 marks for each port)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Qasim – to service iron and steel industry; import oil • Gwadar – to serve Baluchistan and adjoining states, such Afghanistan and Iran. • Both ports help to reduce the pressure on Karachi 	(2)

Question Number	What are Pakistan’s main imports?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	<p>(1 + 1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital goods – machinery, transport equipment • Industrial raw materials – iron ore, oil • Consumer goods – tea, cereals, household goods 	(3)

Question Number	Invisible exports involve the provision of services such as banking, airline travel and insurance, to overseas customers. Why are these invisible exports important to Pakistan?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	<p>(1 + 1 + 1 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because they earn foreign currency • This can then be used to buy foreign imports • The income can be used for industrial or other development • They are also important in terms of creating employment. 	(3)

Question Number	Examine the limited contribution tourism makes to Pakistan's economy.	
	Indicative content	
7(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has potential as a tourist destination and tourism should be a significant economic factor. • Prior to 2007 international tourism was developing in Pakistan and providing a small but growing contribution to the economy • Since 2007 international tourism has almost halted, with the exception of visits made by people of Pakistani origin living in other countries. Low contribution to the economy as stay with family/friends. • Problems such as insecurity, political issues, the proximity of Afghanistan, poor infrastructure, a poorly funded Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (weak economy so funds not available) • Attempts to revive domestic tourism were indicating some success but were severely damaged by the 2010 floods that affected the Swat Valley, destroying infrastructure and jobs reliant on the tourist industry, subsequent lack of domestic and international finance (aid) to re-develop area/tourism. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statement(s) about tourism, possibly covering some tourist attractions.
Level 2	3-4	More developed statements giving two reasons. Some development and an attempt at explanation. Answer may be completely about human or physical factors. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	An explanation of the reasons for the decline in Pakistan's tourist industry and an understanding that this has economic consequences. Expect some balance between human and physical causes, although the human causes will receive more emphasis. At the top end there will be an understanding of the implications of the reduction in tourism has directly impacted on the economy.

Question Number	What is meant by the term resource management ?	Mark
	Answer	
8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling the rate at which resources are exploited, (1) so as to eliminate waste, (1) minimise adverse environmental impacts (1) and ensure they will be available for the benefit of future generations (1). 	(2)

Question Number	Name two types of environmental pollution in Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
8(b)(i)	(1 + 1 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, air, noise, visual pollution. 	(2)

Question Number	Outline the causes of the two types of environmental pollution you named in (b) (i).	Mark
	Answer	
8(b)(ii)	(2 + 2 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water – discharge of domestic and industrial effluents into streams and rivers Air – motor vehicle exhausts; burning of fuel wood Noise – road and air traffic; industrial processes Unsightliness – advertising hoardings; lack of planning control 	(4)

Question Number	Suggest one reason why the level of pollution in Pakistan is not being reduced.	Mark
	Answer	
8(b)(iii)	(1 mark for reason + 1 mark for development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of planning control/enforcement Public complacency Costs and controls involved mean reduction of business profits 	(2)

Question Number		Examine the ways in which the differences in regional development in Pakistan are being reduced.
		Indicative content
8(c)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional differences in development are one of the key problems facing present day Pakistan • For example areas such as Baluchistan remain undeveloped compared to the Indus Plain. • The present economic situation does not allow large scale investment. • It is recognised that regional cities in the more remote provinces need upgrading. This would reduce the concentration of economic and political life in the one provincial capital. • Attempts being made to improve life in rural areas with increased medical care and other services • Large scale developments such as the construction of Gwadar and Port Qasim benefitted regions but increase, in the case of Gwadar, depended heavily on investment from other countries. • Much might be achieved by encouraging the private sector to invest in lagging regions, especially Pakistanis living abroad who have 'made it'. Improvement of provincial infrastructure, especially transport (airports and roads) is a vital first step.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Simple statements about regional differences, likely to be the difference between rural and urban areas.
Level 2	3-4	More developed statements about two ways of reducing disparities. Some development and an attempt at explanation. Should directly refer to Pakistan, i.e. not be generic, to reach the top of the level.
Level 3	5-6	An explanation of the need to address the large differences that exist between different regions of Pakistan and the ways that this is, or it is proposed to, carry this out. At the top end there should be reference to the slow rate of change happening within the country, and possibly the resistance to change in some of the more remote areas.

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