

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2014

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
in Pakistan Studies (4PA0)

Paper 2: The Land, People and
Resources of Pakistan

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.
- 2 mark bands
Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
- 3 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.
- 4 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1 (a)		
(i)	Indus	1
(ii)	The Karakoram Range/Himalayas	1
(iii)	Gomal Pass/ Kurram Pass/ Khyber Pass	1
(iv)	Cement making	1
(v)	Cyclone /tropical cyclone	1
(vi)	C 800,000 km ²	1
1 (b)		
(i)	Barani	1
(ii)	Port Gwadar/Gwadar	1
(iii)	Readymade garments/textiles	1
(iv)	B 190 million	1
(v)	Remittances	1
(vi)	Karachi	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2 (a) (i)	Coastal	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2 (a) (ii)	Plots correct	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2(a) (iii)	<p>Has two seasons. (1) A wet and a dry season. (1)</p> <p>There is not much rain from Sept-May,(1) and quite a lot in July and August. (1)</p> <p>The dry period lasts from October to May. (1)</p> <p>October is the driest month, (1) because it has 0mm rainfall.(1)</p> <p>The highest rainfall is in July, (1) with 80mm. (1)</p> <p>Max 2 marks if no information (figures/ months) from graphs.</p>	3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
2(a) iv)	<p>The South West Monsoon (1) occurs in summer (1).</p> <p>The main winds blow from the Bay of Bengal where they collect moisture (evaporation) (1).</p> <p>After crossing Bangladesh and N India (1), the low pressure system located over S Pakistan (1) causes the winds to take a W/ NW direction to reach central Pakistan (1).</p> <p>Mountain areas, such as the Western Ghats and the Himalayas (1), cause uplift and condensation so the moisture content (1) causes convectional precipitation to occur (1).</p>	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two main areas of flooding – coastal and the Indus River system. • Likely example used 2010 floods. • The broader short-term economic effects of flooding include food prices soaring, exacerbating fears of a new round of high inflation. In addition, greater government expenditure on the emergency relief effort increases the fiscal deficit. • Longer term - Pakistan may face balance of payments crisis. • Agricultural production not only plays a critical role for Pakistan's domestic economy, it is also important for its exports. Much of the main crop producing areas are along the Indus system and therefore susceptible to flooding. • Pakistan's rice exports in 2009 were worth \$1.8 billion, therefore the loss is economically important as rice exports account for 10% of Pakistan's exports. • Cotton and cotton yarn exports in 2009 totalled \$3.2 billion, or 18% of Pakistan's total exports. • Cotton is also vital for Pakistan's other leading exports—clothing and other textile articles—which together were worth \$5.8 billion, or 33% of total exports. • A slow recovery in agricultural production will adversely affect its balance of trade and potentially contribute to a balance of payments crisis. • Beneficial as sediment deposits add nutrients to the soil therefore increasing agricultural production and exports • Beneficial as foods recharge reservoirs providing water for industry and power production and raising economic output. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes flooding in Pakistan. May make a simple link to economy such as floods cost money to clear up.
Level 2	3-4	Outlines one or two reasons to explain the economic impacts of flooding. Likely to be based at a local level rather than focused on the economy of Pakistan. Noted that floods have a negative impact.
Level 3	5-6	Clear links to the economy of Pakistan, sees both long and short term implications or comments on the beneficial aspects at the top end.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
3 (a)(i)	Indian	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<p>Epicentre – location on the surface where the impacts of an earthquake are most strongly felt (1).</p> <p>Focus- point within the Earth’s crust where an earthquake originates (1).</p>	2

Number	Indicative content	Mark
3(a)(iii)	Two tectonic plates are converging (1). The Indian plate is moving northwards into the Eurasian plate (1). There is no subduction as both plates are continental (1). The formation of fold mountains (Himalayas) produces huge stress in the crust (1), this causes fractures called fault lines (1). Movement along these fault lines results in earthquakes (1).	3

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
3(a)(iv)	Loss of life /severe injuries (1). Loss of homes and possessions (1). Destruction of infrastructure making travelling difficult (1). May have to live in temporary accommodation (such as tents) for long periods (1).Increased risk of diseases (1).Loss of income (1). People migrate from affected rural areas to urban areas (1). Psychological impacts due to loss of home/income/family(1).	4

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution can be pollution of the air (atmospheric) water/sea, land and soil, noise and visual pollution. • In Pakistan there is pollution of the river systems and soil from agricultural run-off – fertiliser nitrogen based - fertiliser plus 'night soil' - especially cotton growing, and from animal/human waste which add heavy metals to the soil. • Industrialisation-and mineral extraction causes pollution-such as increasing green-house gasses. • Increased car ownership and the decline of the rail system add additional pollution. • There are a number of laws in place to help control pollution but these are not usually enforced. 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two factors which may cause pollution
Level 2	3-4	A number of pollution sources described in some detail but not fully explained
Level 3	5-6	Gives a full explanation of the causes and impacts of at least two environmental pollutants. At the top end there should be specific reference to Pakistan.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
4 (a) (i)	49% (47 – 50%)	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
4 (a) (ii)	Graphs correctly completed	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
4 (a) (iii)	General trend – the % increases from the N to the S (1). Figures are very low in the NWFP (17%) (1). Increasing to 49% in Sindh (1).	3

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
4 (a) (iv)	NWFP is a very undeveloped area with poor infrastructure (1). The relief makes it difficult to build urban settlements (1). The area does not have the money to support urban areas (1). The tribal population does not want to leave their rural way of life (1). It is an area based on subsistence agriculture so low income for urban development (1).	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
4 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a difference in factors such as lifestyle, employment, economic status and nutrition between rural and urban areas. • In rural areas employment is usually primary based, the village is relatively small, the income low (may be subsistence) and liable to be strongly affected by climate and other variations. These factors are not so influential in urban areas. • Female equality and employment is much higher in urban than rural areas. • Education and nutritional standards are usually lower in rural areas than in urban areas. • The social stratification frequently includes tribal elders; feudal systems, for example in remote areas of Sind and Baluchistan provinces, continue to exist and restrict economic development. Such systems are not found in the larger urban areas. • However, some rural areas e.g. in the Punjab and Sindh are much more advanced with educational standards not far below urban areas. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two characteristics of rural and/or urban areas.
Level 2	3-4	Gives one or two reasons for the differences in the areas. Likely to be about employment and education/infrastructure.
Level 3	5-6	Two reasons fully explained. At the top should comment on the causes of the differences, perhaps with reference to locations or named urban areas. Uses geographical terms appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	The Punjab	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Correct completion of graph	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	Other indicators – income (1), life expectancy (1), measures of poverty (1), disease indicators (1), demographic indicators (1), Infant mortality (1). Number of doctors/health facilities (1). Need to develop points/expand on indicator in MS for 2nd mark.	4 (1+1)+ (1+1)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
5(a)(iv)	Northern Areas – very poor infrastructure (1),(due to relief and lack of investment) (1) so not able to collect data(1). Tribal communities not willing to give information (1). Lack of education so unable to complete forms (1). Tribal areas/feudal areas which are politically unstable so not safe to collect data (1). Difficult to collect data on those following a nomadic way of life (1).	3

Question Number	Indicative content	
5 (b)	<p>The problems caused by class differences and social inequalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a marked class variation in the population of Pakistan based on the unequal distribution of income in Pakistan. • In rural areas the income difference is very marked due to feudal system/tradition in e.g. the N.W.F. province and social and class differences are greater than in urban areas. • Control by feudal ruling class means that frequently very conservative policies are adopted; this prevents development of the areas concerned. • The unequal systems in rural areas mean that some younger workers, especially men, either migrate to urban areas or to other countries. This causes population imbalances in rural areas (age/gender) and lack of labour to implement any improvement policies such as agricultural reforms. • Bonded labour and child labour are indicative of the social/class divisions within Pakistan, the feudal social/class system prevents government attempts to reduce such problematic employment from succeeding. • In urban areas, marked social divisions occur. Higher local/national investment (infrastructure, education etc.) is given to the more wealthy and social higher groups. This is increasing the differences between urban populations 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Names and briefly describes reasons for social inequality.
Level 2	3-4	A clear description of one or two problems resulting from either aspect, a partial attempt to explain the factors at the top of this level.
Level 3	5-6	Both aspects explained with a clear focus on the resulting problems and the significance of each. Clear exemplification at the top of the level.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6 (a) (i)	Sindh	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6(a) (ii)	Graphs correctly completed	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6(b) (i)	Most of the cotton produced in Pakistan is grown in a belt running north-south (1) along the eastern border of the nation (1). Along the River Indus and its tributaries (1). The province of Punjab accounts for the majority of the nation's production, producing 85 percent of Pakistan's total cotton(1),while the province of Sindh produces the other 15% of Pakistan's cotton(1).	3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
6(b) (ii)	Cotton seeds sown 30-45cm apart (1) from April to May (1). Earlier in S. Sindh (March) (1). One month after planting, irrigation takes place (1). Second irrigation takes place after a further 2 months (1). Cotton bolls ripen October to November (1). Fertilisers are used to increase the crop yield (1). Pesticides are used to kill pests - such as boll weevil (or worm/grub)(1).	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
6 (c)	<p>Total cropped area of Pakistan is 23.04 million hectares. 90% of the land is irrigated and only remaining 10% is rain fed. The problems include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinisation, every year, salinity alone is turning about 100,000 acres of arable land into marshes and salt lands. This is caused by over-irrigation and poor regulation of water. • Rising water tables. About 25% of the irrigated area of Pakistan is affected by water logging and salinity problems. • Leakage and water waste, the archaic method of flood irrigation is still in practice in whole of the country which wastes almost 50 to 60 percent of water. • Inefficient methods such as poor maintenance of the canal systems, as above. • Insufficient water. The Indus Basin Treaty 1960 has failed to stop India from constructing water reservoirs on the channels flowing to Pakistan. • Water-borne diseases. • Slitting up of irrigation channels and reservoirs. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes 1 or 2 problems connected with irrigation such as water loss.
Level 2	3-4	Explanation of at least one factor, such as the reason for water loss from the canal system, a second factor mentioned but not fully explained.
Level 3	5-6	Full explanation of a least two factors. There should be specific reference to Pakistan at the top of this level.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
7 (a)(i)	Passengers	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	Linear (1)/ from north to south(1)/ mostly in east (1)/ joins the main towns/cities (1)/ mostly national(/few lines across international borders(1)/ one line from east to west/(1).	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
7(a)(iii)	Mostly built before 1947(1)/majority of lines single track/ uses steam locomotives/not electrified so inefficient (1)/suffers from low investment/more government money has been spent on motorways/airports (1) leading to low investment (1).Needs improving to attract more users especially freight (1), only a small % of country adequately served by rail transport (1). Needs improving to provide additional transport links to China and other neighbouring countries (1).	3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
7(a)(iv)	Describe the need for reliable and cheap power (1), a skilled work force (1). An available market (1). Investment to establish a stable political situation in selected region (1). Availability of suitable technology/research facilities (1).	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
7 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a significant percentage of the export base for example carpets and sports goods which earn about 3.7% of total exports. • Small-scale industries in Pakistan earn foreign exchange and help reduce the deficit in balance of payments. • Small scale industries are major source of employment in urban areas and increase government income and lower unemployment(therefore government expenditure). • Cottage industries are economically regionally very important – especially in rural areas. They help to reduce regional disparities in economic development. • Allow employment of women which broadens the region/ country economic base. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two aspects of cottage industries
Level 2	3-4	Makes some comment on the contribution to the economy – likely to be at one of two levels, local, giving employment, or international, supplying exports.
Level 3	5-6	Considers the economic importance at local and national scales with references to named industries and supporting evidence at the top end of this level.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
8 (a) (i)	15% (13 -17%)	1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
8(a) (ii)	Correct plots Thickness of flow line, 0.5 to 0.7 cms(1) Direction of flow line, NE (1).	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
8(a) (iii)	Raw materials especially petroleum (1) semi -manufactured goods; iron and steel (1) manufactured goods; machinery, plastics, transportation equipment (1) food: edible oils/tea (1).	3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
8(a) (iv)	Total value of imports exceeds exports (1) Pakistan runs regular trade deficits primarily due to high imports of energy (1) The cost of oil has risen rapidly over last 5 years (1) Demand for energy continues to rise with some development of industry and car ownership (1) Pakistan is primarily agriculture-based country so value of exports is low (1).	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
8(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In recent years, the combination of rising oil consumption and flat oil production in Pakistan has led to rising oil imports from Middle East exporters. • Pakistan had oil reserves of 300 million barrels as of January 2006. • The majority of produced oil comes from reserves located in the southern half of the country, with the three largest oil-producing fields located in the Indus Basin. • Pakistan had 28 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves in 2006. • These reserves are located in the southern half of Pakistan. Natural gas demand continues to exceed supply. • Hydroelectric power represents a third of Pakistan's power source, however, periodic droughts affect the availability of hydropower production. • The largest being the Tabela plant at 3,046 megawatts (MW) installed capacity. Others are: Mangla (1,000 MW), Warsak (240 MW), and Chashma (184 MW). • Although Pakistan has plans to develop additional hydroelectric generating capacity, infrastructure constraints, such as access roads in mountainous regions and resettlement costs have stalled progress. • Pakistan is attempting to expand the use of renewable energy to help bridge the gap of energy deficiency in the country. • Pakistan has one nuclear power plant, Chashma-1, with 300 MW of installed capacity. Chashma-2 is being developed with the help of China National Nuclear Corporation. The plant will have 325 MW of installed capacity and due to have been completed by 2009. • In 2012 Pakistan opened solar power in Islamabad. The Project titled "Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System" is a special grant aid project of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Cool Earth Partnership. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or 2 energy resources.
Level 2	3-4	Describes several energy resources (oil, gas and solar for example) and why they are important to Pakistan.
Level 3	5-6	Describes number of energy resources and how these might be developed in the future – notes the lack development of many of the fossil fuel resources and the likely dependence over time on more sustainable resources. Refers to named facilities at the top of this level.

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