

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2015

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
in Pakistan Studies (4PA0/02)

Paper 2: The Land, People &
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	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1a				
(i)	K2/Karakorum 2	Mount Godwin Asten/Godwin Asten /Chogori/ /Dapsang/ Ketu/Kechu/ Qogir Feng/ Chogori.		1
(ii)	Khunjerab Pass	Karakoram Pass		1
(iii)	A: Siachen Glacier			1
(iv)	Indus (Plain)	Upper Indus Plain/Lower Indus Plain		1
(v)	Baluchistan(Plateau)	Balochistan (Plateau)		1
(vi)	C: Gold			1
1b				
(i)	C: 66 years			1
(ii)	Iran/India			1
(iii)	B: United Arab Emirates			1
(iv)	Karachi			1
(v)	B: 63 %			1
(vi)	Karachi (Port)	Gwadar (Port)/ Port Mohammad Bin Qasim/ Bin Qasim		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(i)	September			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a)(ii)	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monsoon • South west disturbance • Western disturbance. 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	<p>After the (2010) floods Pakistan government appealed to international donors for help (1), including developed nations e.g. the USA (1) and NGOs such as the Red Cross/Oxfam/Islamic help (1). The government set up National Disaster Management Authority(1) to act as the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management, (1), providing immediate help, including food, shelter and clean water(1). The Pakistani army rescued thousands of people using helicopters/other methods (1).</p>	4 (1+1) + (1+1) or (1+1+1) +1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>The Indus Plain supplies most of Pakistan's agricultural exports (1) including important cash crops cotton/rice (1), and the raw materials for products for manufactured exports (1) e.g. cotton goods (1). Available flat land along the River Indus (1) and electricity from HEP production (1) result in the Indus Plain being the main manufacturing region of Pakistan and therefore central to the economy(1).</p>	4 (2+2)

Question Number	Indicative content	
2 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indus Basin Project resulted in the construction of two main dams, the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River and the Tarbela Dam on the Indus River to regulate river flow. • The Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority constructed the Chashma-Jhelum link canal - linking the Indus and Jhelum rivers - extending water supplies to the regions of Bahawalpur and Multan. • The Tarbela Dam near Rawalpindi is 2,743 metres (9,000 ft) long and 143 metres (470 ft) high, with an 80-kilometre (50 mi) long reservoir for irrigation and water supplies. • The Kotri Barrage near Hyderabad is 915 metres (3,000 ft) long and provides additional supplies for Karachi. • The Chashma barrage near Dera Ismail Khan is used for irrigation and flood control. The Taunsa Barrage near Dera Ghazi Khan produces 100,000 kilowatts of electricity. • The dams also generate electricity for heavy industries along the River Indus and urban centres such as Karachi. • Large scale reservoirs created by these schemes are important encourage the development of inland fishing industries. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes irrigation in Pakistan- likely to be non-located. May make a simple link to a multipurpose scheme in a generic manner with the focus on irrigation.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two large scale schemes in a generic manner. Offers limited or partial explanation of the multi-purpose element of large scale example. Clear reference to an example/region at the top end of this level but limited detail.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons for developing a named multipurpose scheme in detail with clear references to the multipurpose nature, expect irrigation, increased crop production, flood control, electricity production the development of fishing industries, as relevant, to the named example at the top end. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a)(i)	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Temperature • Rainfall • Rocks • Parent material • Weathering 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(ii)	Any one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not over-grazing. • Planting/ replanting trees (forests) • Reforestation/ afforestation • Building bunds • Increasing organic content of soil. • Building wind breaks. 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(iii)	Caused by irrigation (1) when there is more water going into the ground water than is being removed (1), the water table rises to the surface (1). The rising groundwater contains dissolved salts (1), usually associated with fertilisers and other chemicals (1), this saline water rises to the surface as ground water levels rise (1.) Evaporation of the saline water at the surface leaves a layer of salt on the soil surface (1).			4 (1+1) + (1+1) Or (1+1+1)+1 or 1+1+1+1

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3b	<p>Named examples of non-renewable mineral resources (1). Pakistan has a limited supply of natural resources; especially fossil fuels (1) the high cost of importing this adds to the economic deficit (1). Population growth and poor water infrastructure (1) have reduced per capita water availability (1) water needs to be used sustainably for Pakistan's future development and population needs (1). Reduction in environmental pollution especially a reduction in greenhouse gases (1) can be achieved by conserving/preventing solid waste burning, low-quality fuels, and the use of fuel-inefficient motor vehicles (1).</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1)+ (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
3 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population growth rate is 1.6% per annum. High birth rates and lack of population control means Pakistan has one of the highest birth rates and rates of population growth in the world. • Poverty and lack of education, female education has not advanced, especially in rural areas so this limits knowledge of and the use population control. • Early marriages leading to high female fertility – 4.8 children per woman. • Religious beliefs that it is important to have sons. • Strong desire for sons to carry on the family name, to work on the land in rural areas and to look after parents in old age. • Need for more working hands as much of the farming /bonded labour/craft and cottage industries are small scale and family run. • Avoiding of family planning measures and the fact that the government is not always willing to promote a reduction in family size. • Improvements in health care have reduced the death rate, causing an increase in over-all population. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes one or two factors which cause population growth or gives a brief description of an aspect of Pakistan's population.
Level 2	3-4	Describes two features affecting the growth of Pakistan's population. Offers limited or partial explanation of factors affecting the growth such as the continued early marriages for girls leading to high birth rates.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of the reasons for the growth in population in detail with clear reference to a range of factors (not just reasons for high birth rates). Considers the rapid rate of growth at the top end. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(i)	Population pyramid.	Pyramid		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High death rate • High birth rate • Youthful population • Much of the population under 30years old • Lack of family planning • Less of the population is under 50 years old • Relatively short life expectancy • Lack of health care in old age • Very similar numbers of male and female populations 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(iii)	<p>Relief; Areas with low relief such as the Indus Plain have a high density (1), areas with upland/higher relief such as Baluchistan have low population densities (1), areas with mountainous relief such as Gilgit–Baltistan, have very low population density.</p> <p>Drainage; – areas with a reliable water supply for irrigation such as Sindh and the Indus delta region/coastal plains (1) have very high population density (216 per sq. km. Sindh)(1). Areas with very low or unreliable river drainage such as Baluchistan have a low population density (19 per sq.km) (1).</p>			(1+1)+ (1+1) 4

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(b)	<p>Likely to be Karachi. Karachi is located in the south of Pakistan, on the coast of the Arabian Sea (1). Its geographic coordinates are 24°51' N 67°02' E. (1)</p> <p>Mangroves and creeks of the Indus delta can be found toward the southeast side of the city. (1)</p> <p>Toward the west and the north is Cape Monze, an area marked by projecting sea cliffs and rocky sandstone promontories. (1)</p> <p>Khasa Hills lie in the northwest (1) and form the border between North Nazimabad Town and Orangi Town.(1)</p> <p>The Manghopir Hills lies northwest of Karachi, between the Hub River and Manghopir (1).</p>	An annotated diagram /sketch map to show the location.		<p>4 (1+1)+ (1+)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(1+1+1 +1)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families generally use the overseas earnings (remittances) to purchase goods or invest in Pakistan which benefits the economy. • There is loss of wage earners, typically men and the more educated sections of the population (doctors, engineers) form part of the 'brain drain.' • Manual workers for example those working on construction sites also send home remittances which benefit the regional and national economy. • Returning migrants can help both the economy and education of Pakistan by passing on skills learnt in other countries such as the USA. • For the families involved, the loss of the traditional head of the family can have social effects. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes migration to other areas. May concentrate on internal migration. A very generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two impacts on Pakistan resulting from immigration – possibly loss of trained doctors and teachers.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two impacts with some balance between positive and negative implications. At the top there should be details of the impact of specific migrations such as to the UK or the UEA. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(i)	Punjabi			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<p>One from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many groups (tribal areas/provinces/cultural areas) have their own language • Many different ethnic groups have migrated to Pakistan • Influence of the languages of the bordering countries • Lack of integration between regions/provinces of Pakistan 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(iii)	<p>Lack of one single language limits communication (1). Reduces the overall unity and cohesion of Pakistan as a nation (1).</p> <p>These impacts on issues such as increasing education provision (1) as there is potential conflict between different language speaking groups (1). Limits national policies to extend development throughout Pakistan (1), this leads to continued regional isolation especially in areas such as NWFP (1) Also limits the economic and business opportunities for non-regional language speakers (1).</p>			4 (1+1) + (1+1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(b)	<p>Women's contribution to the national economy is relatively small (1).</p> <p>72.2 % of women are agricultural workers (1), mostly working on family farms either unpaid or for low pay (1) and contribute to the local rather than the national economy (1).</p> <p>Women make up 13% of the manufacturing labour force, mostly in cottage/small scale industries (1) producing exports such as handicrafts which are exported and add to Pakistan's GDP (1).</p> <p>Increased rate of female education and their employment in professions e.g. doctors or engineers(1) encourages the development of a skilled labour force and provides significant contributions to the GDP(1).</p>			<p>4 (1+1)+ (1+1)</p> <p>or</p> <p>(1+1 +1)+1</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to be health and social based for example - Pathfinders Welfare Organization (PWO) is a non-profit, non-political, tax-exempt, social welfare organisation. Such organisations are essential as Pakistan lacks the finance to provide national social benefits. • PWO commenced operations in 2009 and comprises of a group of individuals who share the vision and need for providing maternal and child health for those who need it most. The workers are medical student volunteers who set up clinics for families with children with special needs – government finance / personal cannot carry this out in Pakistan. • PWO and other organisations are essential for distributing food and medical supplies in times of flood and essential in preventing epidemics in Pakistan. • The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering. • Such organisations are essential in providing assistance during events due to flooding and earthquake (or other hazards and disasters). • Natural hazards such as large floods and earthquakes occur frequently in Pakistan as Pakistan is very prone to natural disasters and international aid is therefore required. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes an aid agency or a natural disaster or makes some generic comments about aid. May be generalised rather than focused on Pakistan.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two of the reasons why aid is provided. Likely to concentrate on the aid which is a response to a natural disaster or other event occurring in Pakistan.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons why international aid is so important to Pakistan. The answer should extend beyond aid linked to natural disasters and should link to specific organisations at the top end of this level. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (a)(i)	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief • Climate • Soil. • Flat land • Temperature • Rainfall/water/irrigation water 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a)(ii)	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk production • Dairy production. • Draught animals • Pulling machinery • Powering irrigation such as Persian wheels • Food/beef • Skins or hides for leather • Waste burnt for energy/ biofuel • Dung/waste used as fertiliser 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6 (a)(iii)	The Green Revolution meant better seeds, fertilisers, irrigation methods and modern technology became available (1), as a result the yield per acre of crops was increased (1). High yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially rice (1) increased yields (1) Mechanical introductions e.g. tractors, meant increased use of machinery on farms, (1) increased production per worker.	4 (1+1+1+1) OR (1+1)+(1+1)

Number	Indicative content	Mark
6(b)	Pakistan has a trade deficit (1) of 162235 PKR Million in August of 2013. (1)Pakistan runs regular trade deficits primarily due to high imports of energy.(1) However, imports in Pakistan shrunk by 3.07 percent to \$3.57 billion in August 2013 from \$3.68 billion in August 2012(1) as rice, cotton and vegetable oil exports (1) allowed the trade deficit to reduce since (1).Energy sources such as oil are the main imports (1) .	4 (1+1)+ (1+1)

Question Number	Indicative content	
6 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main problem is lack of capital to invest in such developments this will only take place in the present economic situation with foreign investment, probably Chinese. • Pakistan has much of the technical knowledge for such projects, but lacks the specialised modern equipment. • There is also a shortage of labour with the relevant skills. • China helped fund and build the commercial Gwadar port several years ago, it has been run by the Singapore Port Authority. This illustrates the lack of funding internally for such projects. • China now works with Pakistan to manage of this strategic deep-water seaport in Pakistan, the Pakistani government handed over many of the operations at the Gwadar Deep Seaport to the Chinese which suggests that the economic problems within Pakistan (deficit of the balance of trade) will prevent any internal funding of new port developments in the foreseeable future. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes a deep sea port, or the answer may be generic about ports rather than specific to deep sea ports in Pakistan.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two reasons for the building of one port (probably Gwadar) and starts to consider why further such developments are unlikely.
Level 3	5-6	Considers the significance of the economic position of Pakistan and the lack of available finance for additional port construction. Might mention the need to 'sell off' Gwadar port and the probability of relying on external (Chinese) investment if any additional development port takes place at the top end. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7 (a)(i)	Fold (mountains)			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a)(ii)	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes/ seismic activity • Landslides • Rock falls • Avalanches 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a)(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convection currents exist in the lower crust/mantle (1). These move the plates away from each other (1). Magma rises at the rift caused by this divergence (1) and forms volcanoes /new crust (1). 2. Plates move past each other (1). No subduction occurs so no volcanic activity takes place (1). Friction caused by the plate movement results in earthquake activity (1). 			4 (1+1) + (1+1)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
7(b)	<p>Pakistan has abundant mineral resources but these are constraints such as lack of technical knowledge/ lack of experts/ and low priority given to mineral extraction(1) so</p> <p>the resources such as the Reko Diq copper and gold mine contracts have been awarded to foreign investors (1)as no local firm has the huge amount such as \$3 Billion required for the process(1)Consequently Pakistan receives payment for rights from the companies and countries concerned (1) but this is less economically profitable than exploiting the extensive mineral reserves (1). Important minerals include limestone which is exported as cement, rock salt and coal (1). Mineral extraction accounts for 0.5 -1% of the GDP (1).</p>	<p>4 (1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors making rural areas less conducive and encouraging movement towards urban areas include the poor quality of life, less fertile areas such as Baluchistan, low industrial production/investment, lack of health facilities and sanitation, lack of education facilities, non- existence of social systems based on justice and equality. • Rapid rural population growth has led to over- population in respect of the resources available. • Urban areas provide, or are perceived to provide, better employment opportunities and quality of life, which inspire the rural population in general and the young male generation in particular to migrate. • Every three years, a million people migrate from other cities and rural areas to Karachi alone. • Rapid natural population increases urbanisation as migrating rural families continue at least initially, to have large families. • The declining death rate contributes to urban growth. • Migration from Afghanistan, for example more than 50,000 Afghan refugees live in Karachi. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two pull or push factors, probably a generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes two or three reasons for urbanisation and provides partial explanation for the rapid urbanisation of Pakistan. May refer to specific urban areas. At the top end of this level there should be reference to both push and pull factors.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation, with reference to named urban/ rural areas, of at least two reasons why urbanisation occurring rapidly today in Pakistan. The answer should extend beyond push and pull factors the top end of this level, for example to include details of migrants from Afghanistan. Geographical terms used appropriately.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8 (a)(i)	limestone			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a)(ii)	One of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution • Atmospheric pollution emissions /dust/ Co2 emissions • Visual pollution • Water pollution • Land pollution 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a)(iii)	<p>Rural areas tend are deficient in reliable electricity supplies, this limits their development (1) and the contribution of rural industries such as craft industries and agriculture (1) to Pakistan’s economy by increasing exports (1).</p> <p>Power shedding, especially outside the major cities (1) has a negative effect on the over-all development of Pakistan and increases regional inequality (1).</p> <p>Reliable energy supplies to all areas such as the NWF (1) will help to reduce regional isolation and migration to urban areas(1) which will result in a more even population distribution (1).</p>			4 (1+1) + (1+1)

Number	Indicative content	Mark
8(b)	<p>Fuel wood for domestic use (1) Forests supply 32 percent of Pakistan's total energy needs as fuel wood (1). Ninety percent of rural, and sixty percent of urban households use fuel wood as their primary energy source (1).</p> <p>Timber for construction/industry (1) wood products such as sport goods, furniture and other artefacts of wood are exported (1).</p> <p>Timber for paper industry (1) 92% of the raw materials for the pulp and paper industry originate in the forested areas (1).</p> <p>Medicinal plants and non-timber forest products (food supplies such as nuts and berries) (1) are very important in maintaining local communities in mountainous areas (1).</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1)+ (1+1)</p>

Number	Indicative content	
8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of investment, more investment opportunities, especially overseas investment, in cities such as Karachi • Availability of skilled labour – will be higher where there are higher educational standards such as urban areas. • Transport links – important for raw materials and goods- better developed in Sindh and coastal regions. • Raw materials – locations near the ports (coastal) or near mineral and other resources to reduce transport costs and help to encourage development of industries. • Flat land for industrial expansion. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes one to two reasons for the location of manufacturing. A generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes manufacturing in Pakistan and shows some limited explanation of two reasons for the industrial distribution, although this may be generic rather than referring to specific industries.
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors .There should be clear reference to named industries or locations at the top end. Geographical terms used appropriately.

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