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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

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

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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)	Arabian Sea			1
(ii)	Humin-i-Mashkel	Human-e-Mashkel		1
(iii)	Zhob.			1
(iv)	Iran			1
(v)	Thar			1
(vi)	Coast Range	Coastal range/Makran Coast Range/Makran Coastal Range		1
1b				
(i)	A			1
(ii)	Urdu/ Urdi			1
(iii)	D			1
(iv)	Islamabad			1
(v)	Mangroves			
(vi)	B			

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)				
(i)	Drought (1) Evaporation (1)			1 + 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a)				
(ii)	Move/migrate to other areas (1) with a more reliable water supply (1). Build small-scale irrigation schemes/dams (1) to give a reliable water supply (1). Dig wells to reach the ground water (1) which will increase the			(1+1)

	reliability of the supply (1)			

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a) (iii)	<p>Helping reduce food shortages (1), so organise air drops/other supplies of food (1)</p> <p>Injured people need medical supplies and supplies of fresh water (1), send medical supplies and doctors (1).</p> <p>People need technical/financial help building dams and wells (1), organisations such as Oxfam collect financial aid (1)</p> <p>Homes may be destroyed (1) so aid agencies supply tents (1)</p>			(1+1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>Contour ploughing (1) ploughing parallel to contours of hill so soil is not washed down slopes (1).</p> <p>Bunds (1) built in erosion channels to collect eroded soil and prevent its loss (1).</p> <p>Tree barriers (1) reduce wind speed/sheet wash/runoff (1).</p> <p>Adding humus to soil (1) this increases organic content and improves soil bonding (1).</p>			<p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p> <p>4</p>

Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
2 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non enforcement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992. • Keeps production costs low especially in Punjab and Sindh where bonded labour is used in the brick making, agriculture and carpet weaving industries. • Tradition –it is estimated that the brick kiln industry employs around 4.5 million people in Pakistan. • Debt -a person becomes a bonded labourer when he or she takes or is persuaded to take a loan. Subsequently, the person is forced to work long hours for little or no pay often for seven days a week, in order to repay the debt. • Inheritance- sometimes the debt is never repaid and simply passes from one generation to the next. • Intimidation and violence are used to prevent people escaping. 		6
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes bonded labour in Pakistan.	
Level 2	3-4	Describes bonded labour and partially explains reasons why this continues to take place. Generic without reference to legislation or specific industries. Uses geographical terminology.	
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons why bonded labour is still common in Pakistan. Clear reference to industries using bonded labour and the lack of legal enforcement. Uses developed geographical terminology.	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a) (i)	Sindh Sutlej			1+1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a) (ii)	Cultivating requires high temperatures (1) 16°C – 27°C (1). Low rainfall at harvest periods (1) rainfall 100 cm to 200 cm (1). Low/ little wind levels (1) especially during growing/harvesting (1). Warm temperatures during germination (1) must be at least 15/ 16° C (1). Growing area must be able to retain water (1) therefore requires flat land/level surface (1). Large labour force (1) during planting and harvesting (1).			(1+1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 a (iii)	Produced in Pakistan so reduces the need for imported food (1). This helps improve the negative balance of payments (1). Surplus crops exported (1) so helps balance of payments (1). Staple crop (1) so production gives employment and supports local economy (1).			1+1

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3b	Young men tend to leave (1) so loss of labour force/production in areas (1). Increased dependency ratio in rural areas (1) as old people left in villages (1). Rural depopulation (1) meaning reduced government investment in rural areas (1).	(1+1) +(1+1)) (1+1+ 1)+1 4

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan is in debt - Pakistan recorded a trade deficit of 180346 PKR Million in July of 2015. • Therefore Pakistan's balance of payments means it is difficult to invest in industrial and other developments such as transport and infrastructure. • The government has very low currency reserves due to the trade deficit and has to rely on overseas aid when disasters such as earthquakes occur. • Pakistan does not have the finance to improve education meaning workers remain unskilled or migrate to other countries decreasing productivity in Pakistan. • Pakistan is trapped in a circle – high import costs for fuels and low export returns mean that the country cannot develop. • Pakistan is over-dependant on (multinationals/TNCs and trading partners, which results in little earned income staying in Pakistan. 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes the present trade situation in a very generic manner.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the present trade position and partially explains the impacts. Generic without the use of figures, trading partners or commodities.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two impacts on Pakistan of the present situation. Clear reference to figures, trading partners or commodities. Uses developed geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a) (i)	Decreased 94			1+1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a) (ii)	<p>There are a number of acceptable indicators. For example the number of doctors per 1000 population (1) The higher the number of doctors, the higher the rating on the Human Development Index (1).</p> <p>Literacy rates (1) high literacy rates indicate a higher quality of life (1)</p> <p>The number of children in full time education (1) there is a correlation between the percentage receiving education and the quality of life (1)</p>			(1+1) 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a) iii	<p>Improved medical care of mothers/young children (1) such as more immunisations (1).</p> <p>Improved food supplies (1) increasing the calorific and nutrition values (1).</p> <p>Cleaner water supplies (1) due to improved sanitation and sewage treatment (1).</p>			(1+1) 2

	Education of mothers (1) therefore improved food and hygiene levels (1).			
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<p>4(b)</p>	<p>Restricts Pakistan's development as differences prevent people working together (1) this creates friction within the community (1). Leads to segregation (1) factors result such as the lower classes lack education and other opportunities (1) leading to loss of potential skilled labour (1). Increase the urban-rural divide (1) as there tend to be lower actual or perceived lower class people in rural areas (1).</p>	<p>.</p>		<p>(1+1) +(1+1) or (1+1+1)+ (1) 4</p>
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Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relief – development is easier in the flatter areas such as the Indus Plain than mountainous areas. ○ Climate – desert and arid areas lack water for industries and agriculture so have a lower level of development. ○ Resources – areas with natural resources such as fertile soil (Sindh and Punjab) or mineral resources have higher levels of development. • Human factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government investment – the heavily populated areas of Punjab and Sindh receive more investment and are therefore more developed. ○ Transport network (both road and rail networks) and internal air routes – are largely centred on the Indus Plain ○ Availability of power- power supplies are very limited in rural/more remote areas. These areas are more likely to be affected by load shedding restricting development. More reliable power supplies are available in urban areas. 		6
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes some generic differences such as the variation in development in rural and urban areas. A generic answer.	
Level 2	3-4	Describes regional differences and gives some partial explanation of this. Likely to be generic without the use of distinct named regions or provinces. The answer focuses on either physical or human factors.	
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors which should include both human and physical factors for regional variation. Uses named locations such as provinces and data, for example climate data. Uses developed geographical terminology.	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(i)	Grid Southwest			1+1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Allow one mark for definition: The area served by an urban area (1). The second mark is for some development: the size of the sphere of influence is determined by the services offered by the urban area (1). The extent that these services extend (the catchment area) delimits the sphere of influence.(1)			1+1 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)iii	Rural to urban migration (1) means that there is a population increase (1). Natural population increase (1) due to a higher birth than death rates (1). Migrants from other countries especially Afghanistan (1) who are attracted to urban areas (1).			1+1 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(b)	Note – to be awarded 4 marks more than one transport system must be discussed. Dated transport systems Such as the rail network			1+1+(1+1) or (1+1+1)+1 4

	<p>need investment and renewal (1) to move people and manufactured goods efficiently(1). Economic development depends on a developed road transport network (1) at present this network does not reach areas which have economic resources such as parts of Balochistan (1)</p>			
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Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour intensive- therefore gives employment to a high percentage of the industrial labour force. This reduces unemployment and offers opportunities for self-employment. • Gives employment to women who traditionally are not employed outside the home, increases the active labour force. • These industries also supply local demands for industrial goods, and save foreign exchange spent on imports. • International demand for rugs, carpets, brassware, handicrafts and embroidered work provides 30% of the exports by value, of the manufacturing sector. • Helps to reduce rural to urban migration. • Expansion/development of these industries can reduce regional disparity. • These industries are relatively cheap to set up and operate as they do not require high technology. • Some industries are able to recycle and reuse goods. 		6
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes the cottage and craft industries in Pakistan in a generic manner without considering the benefits these bring to Pakistan.	
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two of the cottage and craft industries and gives partial explanations of the importance of these to Pakistan. Will tend to be generic rather than discussing specific industries.	
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons why these industries are important to Pakistan. The answer should extend to discuss specific industries and include details of economic value. Uses developed geographical terminology.	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (a) (i)	air reduce			1+1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a)(ii)	Auto-rickshaws and motorised three-wheeled (M3W) (1) vehicles powered by			

	<p>highly polluting two-stroke engines (1). (1) Rapid population growth in urban areas (1) has resulted in an increase of up to 60% in the number of vehicles in the last 10 years (1). Development of unregulated industry means that atmospheric emissions are not monitored (1).</p>			<p>(1+1) 2</p>
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Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6 (a) (iii)	<p>Legislation to reduce vehicle emissions (1). Reducing sulfur in diesel and fuel oil (1). Switching diesel buses to comparatively cleaner compressed natural gas (1). Relocating heavily polluting factories away from residential areas (1). Use non-polluting electric cars (1) which do not emit particles such as sulfur (1). Promote other sustainable forms of transport (1) such as bicycles (1). Develop mass transit systems (1) based on electricity (1).</p>	<p>(2 x1) 2</p>

Number	Indicative content	Mark
6(b)	<p>The cost of constructing dams and the long time required for such projects (12 years) (1) is a major problem as money for major investments is not available (1). Demand for water for domestic/industrial use has increased (1) limiting the availability of water for irrigation (1). Water lost from poor management of existing irrigation systems (1) limits the water available for extending the irrigation network (1).</p>	<p>(1+1) +(1+1)). 4</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
6 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan started to grow dwarf varieties of grain/wheat in the 1960s. These new types of grain are more responsive to fertiliser and therefore can be grown in conditions such as less fertile soils as long as a source of fertiliser is available. • Using these new types of grain Pakistan was able to increase productivity and sell surplus crops to neighbouring countries. This encouraged further production. • The production of wheat increased by 79 %. • HYVs of rice raised production in a similar manner. • Increased use of pesticides and herbicides reduced the loss of crops and helped to increase output. • Mechanisation associated with the Green Revolution 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes the Green Revolution in a generic manner without reference to reasons for increasing production.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the Green Revolution and describes two factors providing a partial explanation of one for these for increase in agricultural production. A generic account without reference to specific crops or figures.
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors leading to increased production. Detailed references to crops and the amount that output has increased. Uses developed geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7 (a) (i)	Large 25			1+1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a) (ii)	<p>Illiteracy causes the loss of job opportunities (1) Without a job people must rely on unemployment and/or social assistance to survive (1). Illiterate people do not have the reading and writing skills to reinforce these skills in their children (1) this creates a cycle of illiteracy and poverty (1).</p>			(1+1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7a (iii)	<p>Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey indicates that Pakistan has the highest bottle-feeding rates/ lowest exclusive breastfeeding rates in South Asia (1) so many infants tend to have lower levels of nutrition (1). Regional governments have not all approved and implemented incentives (1) such as the Provincial Multi Sectoral Nutrition Strategies (1). Food sent to areas affected by food shortage (1) is often left in warehouses and not distributed (1). There is a lack of education (1) about nutrition and healthy eating (1).</p>			2 (1+1)
Question Number	Indicative content			Mark

7(b)	<p>People in rural areas receive less education (1) than people in urban areas (1). People in rural areas receive a lower income than people in urban areas (1) as they work in the primary as opposed to the secondary/tertiary/quaternary sectors (1).</p> <p>People in rural areas do not have limited electricity/electronic goods (1) while people in urban areas more likely to own these (1).</p> <p>People in rural areas may travel by traditional methods such as bullock carts (1) while people in urban areas travel in buses/cars/rickshaws and motorised three-wheeled vehicles (1).</p> <p>Men in rural society are treated with greater respect (1) while there is more equality in urban areas (1).</p> <p>There are more natural environments and greenery in rural areas (1) and there is less pollution than in urban areas (1).</p>	<p>(1+1) + (1+1) (1+1 +1) +1</p>
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Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate: people do not want to live in inhospitable climates. There are vast tracts, such as the Thar Desert, of sparsely populated land in Pakistan due to this. • Relief: people have to grow crops and have drinking water to subsist, therefore few live in deserts or high mountains such as the Salt Range or marsh lands. • Most areas of dense population are found where the relief/climate supports agriculture such as the Indus Plain. • Urban areas with high population densities are located where there are good transportation links/ industry or planned developments such as Islamabad. • Mineral resources such as coal at Tharparkar, Sindh attracts higher population densities as these resources provide employment. • Immigration. People move from Afghanistan to border areas such as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. • High concentrations in a number of large urban areas, e.g. Karachi due to urbanisation. 		6
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two areas of high density population in a generic answer.	
Level 2	3-4	Describes some aspects of the uneven population density and partial explanations of one or two reasons for this such as climate and named regions. Will focus on either human or physical factors.	

Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two wo or more reasons which cause the population distribution of Pakistan, with reference to named areas and both human and physical factors. Uses developed geographical terminology.
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Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8 (a) (i)	increase 9700			1 +1 (2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a) (ii)	Non-renewable resources are resources such as fossil fuels (1) which can be exhausted (only used once) (1). They tend to take a very long period to form (1) and the rate of use exceeds the rate of formation (1).	Named resource + definition		(1+1) 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a) (iii)	To reduce the dependency on imported oil (1) which will improve Pakistan's balance of payments by reducing imports (1). To have fuel resources to develop industry (1) and therefore the economic development of Pakistan (1). To develop energy supplies to all parts of Pakistan (1), therefore reducing unequal regional economic development (1). To help reduce the impacts of emissions and associated climate change (1) which is an agreed international aim (1).			(1 + 1) 2

Number	Indicative content	Mark
8(b)	Time (1) a soil takes many years to develop (1). Climate (1) soils develop more rapidly in wet tropical climates where weathering occurs (1). Relief (1) soils develop a thicker and more mature layer at the base of slopes (1). Parent material (1) some rock types weather more rapidly so soils develop at a faster rate (1) or provides the mineral content of soil (1). Soil organisms (1) – break down the organic content of soil (1).	(1+1) +(1+1) (1+1) +1 +1

Number	Indicative content	Mark
8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A source of warm, moist air derived from tropical oceans (North Indian Ocean) with sea surface temperatures normally in the region, or in excess, of 27 °C. • Winds near the ocean surface blowing from different directions converging and causing air to rise and storm clouds to form and is associated with the monsoon season. • Low pressure develops and causes a thunderstorm to develop, this 'pulls' moisture from the ocean converts into rising air. This intensifies into a cyclone. • Winds that do not vary greatly with height - known as low wind shear. This allows the storm clouds to rise vertically to high levels, again associated with the monsoon season. • Sufficient distance from the equator to provide spin or twist (Coriolis Effect), Pakistan is at 30-34N. 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes tropical storms. Generic without reference to their formation.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two of the characteristics of tropical storms and gives partial explanation of the formation of these features. This may be generic rather than referring to specific factors relevant to Pakistan.
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors that cause the development of tropical storms and their passage northwards. Refers specifically to Pakistan and its location. Uses developed geographical terminology.

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