CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES

0448/02   Paper 2 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

1 (a) (i) **On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade <u>two</u> areas which experience low annual rainfall (125mm or less).**   **[2]**

Any two <u>separate regions</u> within the overlay provided. Shaded areas may touch lines but not go outside lines.
1 mark for each accurately drawn and shaded region

(ii) **Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall.** **[1]**

Dates

(iii) **Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall.** **[3]**

Very little pasture/have nomadic lifestyle with livestock
Very little arable area limited to oases/valley floors or where Karez underground irrigation/limited crops/shortage of food
Few rivers/water has to be supplied from great distances/lack of water for irrigation/irrigation needed
Lack of water for cleaning/hygiene/domestic use/drinking
Lack of water for industries
Problems associated with an arid climate, e.g. dust storms/extreme temperatures/seasonal drought

(b) (i) **Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.**

A Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail Khan. **[3]**

Amount
   Both high Jul and Aug
   Both identical Jun/Nov
   Both low Oct/Nov
For Dera Ismail Khan (accept converses for Hyderabad)
   Greater total
   274 mm as opposed to 179 mm
   Higher in all months except Aug and Sep/any named month / lower in Aug/Sep
   A pair of stats to illustrate for any month (e.g. May H – 4 mm, DIK –17 mm)
   Max 1
   Tolerances: ± 1 mm
Pattern
   Both maximum Jul–Aug
For Dera Ismail Khan (accept converses for Hyderabad)
   Has double maximum Jul–Aug and Mar (H – one maximum)
   Has more evenly distributed rainfall over the year (H – more variable)

B Give <u>three</u> reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall. **[3]**

Both experience monsoon rainfall [Jul–Sep]
Dera Ismail Khan experiences rainfall from western depressions [Dec–Mar]
Dera Ismail Khan experiences some thunderstorm rainfall [Apr–Jun]
Accept converses for Hyderabad

(ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus. **[4]**

<u>Local economy</u>
Livestock/crops/farm equipment/fisheries lost (causing loss of income)
Factories/workplaces temporarily closed (causing damage/unemployment/loss of production/income/profit)
Electricity supply disrupted (factories closed)
Build up of silt behind dams (less water storage/effect on HEP production)
Alluvium/nutrients deposited by flood water (fertilises soil)

<u>Transport Links</u>
Bridges washed away (limiting ability to trade)
Roads/railways destroyed/damaged/flooded (making journeys longer/slower/more dangerous)
Rivers become unnavigable (communications cut/villages cut off)

Allow development of points illustrated by information in parentheses

(c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is. **[3]**

Faisalabad/Hyderabad/Lahore/Larkana/Multan/Peshawar/Quetta/Rawalpindi/Sambrial (Sialkt)

Inland/far from seaport
In largest cities
Where industries/productive agricultural regions
Where good road/rail connections

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(d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000. Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible? **[6]**

L3	5–6 marks	6 – *Evaluation between both developed points of view, with a clear reference to question material*
		5 – *Evaluation between both developed points of view*
L2	3–4 marks	4 – *Developed point(s) on both points of view*
		3 – *Developed point(s) supporting one point of view.*
L1	1–2 marks	2 – *Simple points addressing more than one point of view or statement*
		1 – *Simple points addressing one point of view or statement*
		0 – *No valid response*

Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)

Why needed/Importance

New route to open up a seaport desirable (to relieve pressure on port of Karachi)
Enables quicker/more efficient trade/movement of local goods/people
Stimulates industry (industrial estates along motorway/near junctions/more efficient supply of raw materials/manufactured goods)

Possible

Possible with high government/foreign funding
Already Indus Highway as far as Thatta (and could more easily be upgraded to motorway)

Not possible

High cost
Difficult to connect to coast/construct due to mangrove swamp (as would need deep foundations/high pillars/causeways)
Difficult to connect to coast/construct due to being a delta region (and therefore prone to flooding or distributaries changing course)
Would involve felling mangrove forests (and destruction of vital habitat and a human resource)
Keti Bandar too small to be served by a motorway/serve as a port (and therefore not economically worthwhile)

2 (a) Study Figs 3 and 4 which give information about the extraction of three metallic minerals in Pakistan in 2010–11.

(i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11? **[1]**

329 000 tonnes (accept 327 000 tonnes to 331 000 tonnes)

(ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4. **[1]**

Fig. 3 shows quantities/amounts/tonnes whereas Fig. 4 shows proportions/share/percentages of the total amount (Bar v Pie alone = 0)

(b) (i) Give <u>one</u> use for the mineral chromite and name <u>one</u> area where it is extracted in Pakistan. **[2]**

Used in steel/bridges/railway carriages/furnace linings/tools
Muslimbagh/Zhob (Valley)/Wad

(ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy? **[4]**

Local people

Employment opportunities
Higher/more stable incomes
Higher living standards/settled lifestyle
Business opportunities for local/ancillary industries/services
Improvement to local infrastructure such as roads/electricity (infrastructure alone = 0)
 Local use of raw materials with example (do not double mark raw material in national economy)

National economy

Raw material for named sectors of economy, e.g. energy, construction, agriculture, industry
 Named raw material
Industrialisation / industry developed
Revenue/taxes for government
 Export earnings/contributes to balance of payments/source of foreign exchange/ exports increase
Reduces national debt/deficit
 Reducing imports

(iii) **Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.** [4]

Deforestation to clear land
Destroys habitat/wildlife/plants
Land deformation/destruction/destroys land
E.g. holes/pits/depressions/tips/spoil heaps/flooding
Ash waste/ash ponds/toxic waste
Subsidence even after mining activity finished
Noise pollution from machinery/blasting/scares/disturbs wildlife
Air pollution from dust and smoke
Water pollution – seepage into ground water/rivers/seas

(c) (i) **Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.**
Choose three terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in three of the spaces provided. [3]

Credit any three correct of (L to R): boiler, steam, turbine, transformer, reservoir, cooling tower

(ii) **Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable.** [4]

Releases carbon dioxide/contributes to global warming/climate change
Will exhaust/run out eventually/non-renewable/cannot be replaced
Having to be extracted from increasingly inaccessible/inhospitable places, e.g. Arctic/deep sea
Named environmental damage other than air pollution, e.g. oil spills from tankers/pipelines
Becoming expensive
Production/prices controlled by cartels, e.g. OPEC
Many countries, e.g. Pakistan, have few deposits and have to import

(d) To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied. **[6]**

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L2	3–4 marks	4 – *Developed point(s)* on *both points of view* 3 – *Developed point(s)* supporting *one point of view*
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Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)

Possible

    Government/private funding (providing faster trains, e.g. Shalimar Express/launching new services/computerising ticket system)
    Allowing private operating companies who pay to use track
    Electrification
    Changing single track to dual (e.g. Khanewal to Lodhran)
    Foreign funding (e.g. Karakoram Express, Lahore to Karachi, launched 2002, mostly funded by China)

Not possible

    Hilly/difficult terrain (especially SW Balochistan/high mountains in N/NW)
    Much of network single line/track
    Lack of maintenance over a long period (worn out rails/sleepers)
    Inefficiently managed (overstaffed/operational inefficiencies/delays/corruption/uneconomic stations)
    Outdated locomotives
    Shortage of rolling stock
    Lack of funding

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3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

    (i) A Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.
Gujranwala/Jhang/Kasur/Khanewal/Lodhran/Mandi Bahauddin/Multan/Pakpattan/
Sahiwal/Sargodha/Vehari

    B How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated?   **[2]**
35–65%

    (ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%.   **[3]**

Too far from R. Indus/major rivers
Hilly/mountainous/rugged
Thin/poor/infertile soil/barren/badland topography
Deserts/too dry/low rainfall/high evaporation rate
Delta region/too marshy/area prone to flooding
Extreme temperatures (hot or cold)

    (iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan.   **[4]**

Waterlogging – over-irrigation/unlined canals which cause seepage of water into the ground causing a rise in water table to the surface/making land barren/uncultivable
Salinity – salts rise with water table and are left on the surface when water evaporates making land barren/uncultivable
Overgrazing – too many livestock animals in too small an area/livestock not moved to different pastures causing land to become bare
Overcultivation – crops not rotated or no fallow period or too little fertiliser and soil becomes exhausted
Floods – e.g. 2010, top soil washed away/nutrients leached away/soil erosion
Drought – land becomes too dry to support crops
Alternative use of land – e.g. housing/industries
Land fragmentation – farming becomes inefficient
Zamindari system of Landlords – no incentive for farmers
Workforce migrates to urban areas/lack of skilled or unskilled workers – no one to work the land
Siltation in reservoirs, therefore reduces availability of irrigation water

(b) Study Fig.7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

    (i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010?   **[1]**

8% (tolerance 7–8%) *Also accept alternative interpretation 11%*

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    (ii) Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas. **[3]**

Mechanisation of farms resulting in unemployment
Unemployment/underemployment
Poverty/lack of options
Poor quality services, e.g. health/education/schools/educational institutes/shops
Poor standard of utilities – no electricity/lack of water/unhygienic/lack of sanitation
Poor housing
Extreme weather/floods/droughts/diseases causing crop failure
Unrest in tribal areas
Zamindari system – landlords

    (iii) Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas. **[4]**

Positive

Reduces population pressure on infrastructure/housing/services
Reduces unemployment
Remittances are sent from workers in urban areas

Negative

Unbalanced population structure/young men leave
Lack of (skilled) labour/lack of named example/fewer farmers
Less population to support rural services
Fracture of families
Feeling of isolation/lack of government interest
Services decline

(c) Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011. Describe two of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph. **[2]**

All four increased
P, KPK, and S all increased at same rate
B increased at a slow rate
P/KPK/S increased at a fast rate
S became more densely populated than KPK over the time period

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(d) Read the following two views:

1. The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.
2. The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer. **[6]**

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L2	3–4 marks	4 – *Developed point(s)* on *both points of view* 3 – *Developed point(s)* supporting *one point of view*
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Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)

Balochistan

Large area/unrestricted space
Untapped mineral resources (e.g. coal/natural gas/chromite/iron ore/antimony/manganese) (Saindak Copper-Gold project with Australian/Chinese/German/French expertise)
Coast has development potential for ports (e.g. deep sea port at Gwadar) (for exports of fruit)/fishing/wind farms (would lead to ancillary industries/free industrial zones providing employment)
Much of the province requires development (many of the people are nomadic farmers)
Would create even spread of development in Pakistan

Punjab / Sindh / KPK

Population growing more quickly than Balochistan (more demand for services/housing/jobs)
Indus Plain productive agricultural area/has Pakistan's largest cities/industries/most extensive transport networks (more economical to develop where these exist)
In Balochistan traditional/tribal society/opposition to development/modernisation
High cost of putting infrastructure into Balochistan (very hot and dry climate/mountainous and rugged terrain/deserts) (e.g. roads/railways/water/electricity/gas/telecoms)
Accept converse arguments

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4 **(a)** **(i)** **Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.**

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years? [1]

Informal

(ii) **Tourism is a service industry. Name <u>two</u> other service industries.** [2]

Any <u>two</u> from:

public administration/government
transport
retailing/shops
banking/banks/finance
doctors/healthcare/medical
teaching/education
legal/lawyers
entertainment/media
social care/home helps/family helpers/domestics, insurance
hospitality/hotels
telecommunications
etc.

(iii) **Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.**

A **What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?**

13% (accept 12–14%)

B **What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?**

655 000 (accept 640 000–670 000)

C **Suggest <u>one</u> reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.** [3]

Lower cost
Large/extended families spread out in different countries
Work abroad
Few tourist attractions
Terrorism/lack of security/political instability
Poor transport infrastructure

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(b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral. Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan. **[3]**

Mountainous area/rugged terrain
Little level ground for airports/runways
Difficult landings/take-offs for pilots/restricted to small aircraft
Frequent poor/bad weather for flying conditions
Snow/ice/fog/low cloud/flooding/windy
Poor road access to airports
Blocked telecommunications/radio
Service unreliable causing flight cancellation/people stranded
Lack of funds for specified air transport improvements/new technology

(ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes. **[4]**

More visitors/tourists (e.g. adventure tourists to northern areas/mountains)
More income/profit for tour operators/local economy
More business trips
More business deals/investment in Pakistan
Employment in airline industry
Increases trade/more opportunities to export/(source of) foreign exchange/tax
in low volume/lightweight/perishable/high value goods, e.g. fruits and vegetables
Assisting with natural disasters
Opening up inaccessible areas of Pakistan

(c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road? **[2]**

border crossing	country
Koh-i-Taftan/RCDHighway	Iran
Chaman/Quetta to Kandahar	Afghanistan
Khyber pass/Grand Trunk Road	Afghanistan
Khunjerab Pass/Karakoram Highway	China
Lahore to Amritsar/Grand Trunk Road	India

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(ii) **How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for trade? Give reasons for your answer.** **[4]**

* <u>Very useful/great importance</u> Encourages/improves/increases – trade/ import/export/foreign exchange E.g. example named export/import Cheaper transport/shorter distance to travel/saves time Improved relations/better relations	*<u>Of very little or limited use/little importance</u> Routes into Iran/Afghanistan are mountainous/deserts Security issues/tensions in FATA areas E.g. Khyber Pass closed Karakoram Highway blocked/closed in winter Due to snow/avalanches/landslides Poor trading relations with India

(d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries. Read the following two views:

1. Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.

2. There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer. **[6]**

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Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)

China

EU has trade barriers (custom duties and import quotas/tariffs/embargoes) with countries outside the EU
EU may restrict trade (due to poor law and order situation/terrorism/environmental issues/ child labour/political instability)
Cottage and small scale industry products may lack international quality standard acceptable to EU
Can avoid reliance/dependence on Western powers
Chinese imports are low-priced (and meet local demand)
China faster growing economy so Pakistan can earn more foreign exchange
Land link with China (Karakoram Highway/Khunjerab Pass)

EU

EU countries politically/economically stable (so fewer changes in market trends)
History of stable trade relations with European countries since independence
China likely to manufacture products that Pakistan exports (in greater quantities/at lower prices)
Cheap Chinese imports may threaten domestic industries
Accept converse arguments

5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

    (i) A Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).

        per 1000 population [per year]

    B Circle one of the letters C, D or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. **[2]**

        D

    (ii) Give <u>two</u> reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate. **[2]**

        Large families for support in old age/desire for sons
        Large families for labour on farm/in cottage industries
        Opposition to family planning/women working/being educated/Rizq/religious beliefs
        Lack of use of/availability of/cost of contraception
        People unaware of population pressure/illiteracy
        Early marriages/women marry/bear children early

    (iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this. **[3]**

        Improved medical facilities
        E.g. vaccinations/antibiotics/better hospitals/more highly trained doctors/free hospitals
        Reduction of diseases
        E.g. cholera, malaria, typhoid
        Improvement in food production/healthy food
        Improvement in sanitation and hygiene
        Clean supply of water
        People more affluent/have more money to afford medical treatment
        Reduced infant mortality rate

(b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

    (i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates. **[3]**

        Look for <u>main changes or trends</u>:

        Pakistan higher than Sri Lanka throughout
        Overall decrease but Sri Lanka stays same/slight increase
        Both fluctuate
        Pakistan fluctuates more/Sri Lanka fluctuates less
        One mark for start (2000) and finish (2012) statistics for both countries
        Pakistan: 2.2% to 1.6%; Sri Lanka: either 0.8% to 0.9% or 0.9% to 0.9%
        Alternatively candidate can give difference between start and finish figures – Pakistan 0.6%; Sri Lanka 0.1% or 0%

(ii) **One of the factors affecting population growth is international migration. In recent years Pakistan has experienced more emigration than immigration.**

A   **What is meant by the term 'immigration'?**

People entering/moving into a country/area   *1 mark*

B   **Explain what has caused high levels of emigration and the effects of this on the economy of Pakistan.**   **[5]**

Causes

Unemployment/underemployment especially amongst educated
Job prospects abroad
Perceived better lifestyle abroad
Political instability/corruption/unrest/terrorism
Immigration policies in some countries to attract migrants

Effects on economy

Remittances sent back can be a significant component in balance of payments
Unemployment rate for those who remain decreases
Loss of skilled/educated workforce/loss of doctors, engineers etc.
Ideas and initiatives coming back with returning emigrants
Less pressure on resources

(Marks can be given for 1 cause + 3 effects or 3 causes + 1 effect or 2 causes + 2 effects)

(c) (i) **What is meant by the term 'sustainable population growth'?**   **[1]**

Population size that can be supported by available resources

(ii) **Suggest three problems that might be caused by unsustainable population growth.**   **[3]**

Shortage of food/food insecurity
Unemployment rises
Pressure on health/diseases increase/education/illiteracy rate increases
Pressure on utilities/water/electricity/sanitation
Traffic congestion
Shortage of housing/overcrowded housing/homelessness/squatter settlements
Pressure on land/resources
Standard of living falls/poverty/low standard of living
Increase in crime
Named type pollution, e.g. litter – max one mark
Lack of local/national government funds to provide for everyone

(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

    1 The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes.

    2 The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females.

    Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer. **[6]**

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Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)

Family planning

Policies to reduce family size effective in other countries (e.g. China's one-child policy)
Family planning can be introduced through government and NGO programmes (e.g. women's and children's welfare associations, Behbud Association, Green Star clinics)
Contraceptives could be provided cheaply
Is a direct approach/can be enforced/monitored
Developing education facilities especially in rural areas is very expensive (and can be opposed in tribal/traditional areas)
Traditional/religious societies are opposed to materialism and careers for women
Education is a less direct approach/has more effects than just on population growth rate

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Education

Literate people would be more aware of the problems of population growth (and the need to reduce it)
Literate people would have more knowledge of family planning
More girls being educated (in secondary and higher education) would lead to later marriage/childbearing age (the time span for reproduction would decrease)
More females being educated would mean more women taking on careers (and seeking to improve their standard of living rather than having more children and contribute to economic development, decreasing the burden of population growth)
More people being skilled will generate income for country, decreasing the burden of/outweighing the effect of population growth
(Anti-natalist) population policies can be considered too harsh (unethical/too intrusive/ against human rights)
Traditional/religious opposition to contraception