



Cambridge O Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES**2059/02**

Paper 2 The Environment of Pakistan

October/November 2022**MARK SCHEME**Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing annual rainfall in southern and western Pakistan. Using Fig. 1.1 <u>only</u>, describe the pattern of annual rainfall. • uneven/varied • high/er rainfall/more rainfall in north/north-east/rainfall increases further north • low/er rainfall/less rainfall in the south/south-west/south-east/rainfall decreases further south • largest region has 126–250 <u>mm</u> annual rainfall • north/north-east of Pakistan/<u>small</u> area on Afghanistan border has highest/750 <u>mm</u>+ rainfall • (two areas) in south-west <u>and</u> east/south-east have the lowest/0–125 <u>mm</u> rainfall • areas bordering India/Iran/<u>southern</u> Afghanistan/Arabian Sea are drier/lower rainfall • highest rainfall 501 <u>mm</u>+ is only found at latitude 33° N or higher • lowest rainfall 0–250 <u>mm</u> is only found at latitude 30° N or lower • accurate use of scale to describe size of an area within the pattern (max 1) 3 @ 1 mark	3
1(a)(ii)	Name rivers <u>U</u>, <u>V</u> and <u>W</u> shown on Fig.1.1 U = River Sutlej V = River Dasht W = River Indus 3 @ 1 mark	3
1(b)(i)	State <u>four</u> natural features of a floodplain. • flat land/plain land • fertile soil/alluvium/silt • wide • active (floodplain)/khaddar/old (floodplain)/bhangar • meanders • (natural) levees • point bars/bars • alluvial terraces/escarpments/cuestas/scarp/bar uplands/scalloped interfluves • piedmont plains/alluvial fans/tidal flats • ox-bow (lake) • dry channel/abandoned channel/former channel/braided channel/distributaries • doab • area where channel overflows/likely to be flooded/waterlogged/waterlogging/marshy/swamp 4 @ 1 mark	4

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>two</u> ways that floodplains influence human activity. You should develop your answer. • flood plains have alluvium/silt/fertile/nutrient rich soil; good locations for (named) crops/(arable) farming/agriculture • floodplains have the river close by; which provide water for industry/for irrigation (to bridge the gap)/domestic purposes • floodplains are wide/flat areas; so there is space to grow crops/use machinery/to install irrigation canals/build on • (active) flood plains are flooded every year; this enables crops that require flooding/rice to be grown on them/this can make them unsuitable for urban/industrial development • (natural) levees alongside the river; provides a natural barrier against floods/prevents floods/protects people's land or property from flood damage/can be used for transport • alluvial terrace is higher land; so is safe for building on as it won't flood/is good for building settlements/transport links/industry Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4
1(c)(i)	Which of the following statements about monsoons in Pakistan are correct? Tick <u>three</u> boxes in the table below. • monsoons are seasonal • monsoon winds are seasonally reversed and driven by temperature differences between the land and sea • winter winds are called north-east monsoons 3 @ 1 mark	3
1(c)(ii)	Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), a photograph of a recent cyclone in South Asia. Using Fig 1.2 <u>only</u>, describe <u>two</u> impacts of the cyclone shown. • <u>strong</u> winds • trees being bent/blown/damaged • clothes blowing in wind/people struggling to walk • <u>big/high</u> waves • <u>heavy</u> rain • air is full of moisture/spray/misty • reduced visibility • streetlights/vehicle lights on (in daytime) • people having to wear waterproof gear/ponchos • flooding (of coastal area)/flooded road/street • difficult/dangerous to drive/use vehicles/use transport • people cannot travel by moped/motorcycle/motorbike/bike have to push them 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Scientific evidence suggests that cyclones are likely to continue to increase in severity and frequency across south Asia due to climate change. Evaluate the influence of storms such as cyclones on secondary and tertiary industries in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different</u> points of view in your answer. Levels marking No valid response 0 Level 1 1–2 Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) Level 2 3–4 Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views <i>or</i> developed point and a relevant example (4) Level 3 5–6 Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) Content guide Likely to influence secondary & tertiary industries negatively because: - industries may be flooded/damaged - high cost of repairs/clean-up operations to the industry - industries, e.g. shops may lose trade/have to close down - loss of jobs which will lead to reduction in wealth - communications infrastructure, e.g. internet/phone lines to offices/call centres/factories cut off, stopping work - roads/railways damaged causing disrupted transport of goods to market - power lines damaged; leading to delay in production in factories/power cuts mean shops/restaurants, etc. can't operate - ports closed; so imports/exports have to stop during the storm leading to lack of imported raw materials for secondary industries - tourists will be put off visiting coastal areas - hotels damaged/destroyed - flights stopped or delayed	6

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Influence will be limited because: • storm management schemes can protect coastal areas from the impacts of storms, e.g. planting mangroves along the coastline • building coastal defences can protect nearby industries, e.g. embankments/sea walls • flood warnings/warning system for employees and tourists to follow • practicing evacuation procedures/building evacuation shelters • weather forecasting/shipping forecast • set up of early warning systems to warn ships/fishing boats prevents damage to equipment • flood proofing businesses/shops/hotels/factories • industries, e.g. factories have emergency power generators Evaluations could include ideas such as: • although the severity and frequency of storms is increasing in south Asia, Pakistan is rarely badly affected by them • it is only coastal areas that are affected so the majority of industries and communications will remain unaffected by cyclones • tourists will still visit Pakistan and many tourists visit places with extreme weather • storms do not last long so disruption is just for a short time	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), a photograph of a type of livestock kept in Pakistan. Using Fig. 2.1 <u>only</u>, name the type of livestock shown. poultry/chickens/hens/broilers 1 @ 1 mark	1
2(a)(ii)	Using Fig. 2.1 <u>only</u>, describe <u>three</u> features of this type of livestock farming. • <u>large number/amount</u> of birds/poultry/chicken/hens/broilers • <u>large scale/large/long</u> hen house/room/barn/factory/building • densely packed/crowded/close together/squashed • cages/pens/partitions/nesting boxes/shelters spaced apart • (artificial) feeders/feeding points/stations/(red) boxes/pots/containers of food • (grey) pipes/water pipes • industrialised/intensive/factory style production/mass production/commercial scale • man-made/non-natural environment/indoor • (metal) slated/grate floor/waste collects/falls through (to be collected) 3 @ 1 mark	3
2(a)(iii)	State <u>one</u> product and <u>one</u> use of the livestock shown in Fig. 2.1. Product eggs/meat/chicken/waste/excrement/feathers/bones/feet Use food/cooking/baking/to eat/consumption/for protein/diet waste/crushed chicken bones as fertilisers/manure/fish food feathers as filling for pillows and duvets 2 @ 1 mark	2
2(b)(i)	Define ‘subsistence farming’. (small scale) farming (that produces food/raw materials) for the farmer’s own use/to meet the needs of the family/ where produce is not for sale/any surplus is a bonus not an expectation 1 @ 1 mark	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(ii)	Describe how a subsistence farm operates as a system. You should refer to inputs, processes and outputs in your answer. Inputs: • manual labour/(mainly)family members working • (mainly) depend on nature/climate conditions/soil/land/relief/rainfall/underground water/flooding/sunshine • inherited/passed down/traditional knowledge (of farming) • some inputs are obtained during the process of farming, e.g. natural manure/seeds/animal offspring • small scale/small amount of land/area • tools/named examples, e.g. plough Processes: • manual labour/(mainly)family members working • any given example of work done on the farm, e.g. ploughing/sowing/weeding/fertilising/irrigating/harvesting/etc. Outputs: • outputs are small/little amount • output varies/depends on climate and pests • waste products generated/can be used on the farm • (rarely) there is produce to sell • (rarely) small profits are made to re-invest in the farm • crops/animal products or named example, e.g. rice/milk Note: manual labour/(mainly) family members working credited only once Note: 1 mark reserved for each of inputs, processes and outputs 4 @ 1 mark	4
2(c)(i)	Study Fig. 2.2, a pie chart showing the percentage share of Pakistan's total irrigated area by method of irrigation. Complete Fig. 2.2 to show the percentages of Pakistan's total irrigated area which are irrigated by tubewells and by wells and other. Use the information below and the key. Point accurately plotted and line drawn Shading completed accurately using the key Note: sections can be plotted in either order. 1 mark for line drawn at 80% or at 97%/1 mark for shading both sections accurately. 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	Explain <u>two</u> ways in which a karez irrigation system is operated to grow dates and vegetables in a desert oasis. You should develop your answer. • it is usually owned by a group of people in the village (rather than an individual); they share responsibility for its operation/share the water/share the costs of building/maintenance • a (mother) well is dug down to the watertable/ground water; to access water underground/(using gravity) a tunnel brings water to the surface • the tunnel is dug/starts from the base of a hill or mountain; this allows water to be transported from underground to dry areas where it is needed • a tunnel/narrow <u>underground</u> canal; minimises evaporation (in the hot desert climate) • the tunnel can run for a long distance/<10 kms/emerges at ground level; water is then taken to/used to irrigate/water the crops/fields (of dates and vegetables) • where the tunnel reaches the surface/emerges trees are planted; this provides shade/reduces evaporation • the karez is dotted with vertical shafts; this allows for cleaning/repairs to prevent blockages in the tunnels (and if completed regularly the karez can last for a century or longer) Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4
2(c)(iii)	Suggest <u>two</u> disadvantages of using the karez system of irrigation. • (traditional skilled) labour is needed to dig/maintain the tunnels/not many people with this knowledge/skill • digging/boring/maintenance takes a lot of workers/time/is hard manual work/is dangerous work/requires machinery • is expensive <u>to build</u>/lining the tunnels with (pvc/plastic) pipes is expensive • machinery used to bore/dig causes air pollution/harmful gases • owned by a co-operative/many owners/different percentage shares/can cause conflict/disagreements over sharing/not enough to go around • water flowing through a karez cannot be stopped/water can be wasted/it is inefficient/tunnels can leak/water is absorbed into the ground/supplies too much water/can spoil crops • have to use the water as soon as it flows (any time of day) • need frequent maintenance/repairs/cleaning • water is drying up/use of tubewells has lowered the water table/wells and tunnels must be dug deeper • water is not (always) taken directly to the crops/(often) has to be transported to the crops/only irrigates a small area • only feasible in specific geological landscapes 2 @ 1 mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	To what extent can agricultural practices and water management be improved to prevent waterlogging and salinity? Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different</u> points of view in your answer. Levels marking No valid response 0 Level 1 1–2 Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) Level 2 3–4 Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views <i>or</i> developed point and a relevant example (4) Level 3 5–6 Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) Content guide It is possible to improve agricultural practices and water management to prevent waterlogging and salinity by: • leaving parts of the land fallow – preventative measure • building more dams/reservoirs to store more water • lining/temporary closure of canals to reduce water leakages • installing tubewells to flush the salt out of the soil/so flow of water for irrigation can be controlled • planting eucalyptus trees to take in excess water when land is badly waterlogged • digging surface/sub-surface drains • removing salts by adding gypsum/by reducing fertiliser use • Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARP) • government legislation, e.g. water quotas • cultivating salt tolerant crops • using high-yielding varieties which require less irrigation • using saline land for livestock farming	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	It is not possible to improve agricultural practices and water management to prevent waterlogging and salinity due to: • cost/time taken for farmers to maintain canals/tunnels • lack of investment in methods • replacing traditional methods with tubewells lowers the water table and provides water for fewer farmers • literacy/education levels may mean some farmers continue to over-irrigate • SCARP projects date from 1958 and large public tubewells are deteriorating/reaching end of their life • lack of access to/cannot afford high yielding varieties • traditional irrigation systems are communally owned, change requires agreement/may generate disagreement	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	What is meant by the term ‘tertiary occupation’? A job providing a service/working in the service sector. 1 @ 1 mark	1
3(a)(ii)	Name <u>two</u> examples of a tertiary occupation. • tourism examples: waiter/tour guide, etc. • retail examples: shop worker/cashier/sales person, etc. • office work examples: computer operator/telephone operator, etc. • transport work examples: train driver/pilot, etc. • public sector examples: teacher/ civil servant, etc. • health care work examples: nurse/doctor, etc. 2 @ 1 mark	2
3(a)(iii)	State <u>two</u> advantages and <u>two</u> disadvantages of the informal sector to the tourist industry in Pakistan. Advantages: • self-employed • can employ people temporarily/seasonal/zero-hour contracts • aren’t required to pay taxes/sick pay/not legal or registered • can pay low wages • low skilled/manual work (so easy to find workers) • work long hours/shifts/can choose own hours Disadvantages: • no contracts/workers can leave without notice/unreliable workers, e.g. irregular hours • possibility of high turnover of staff/workers may be difficult to manage • may have to recruit/train people quite frequently • workers may lack skills required/unqualified • poor relations with customers/could put customers off • unprofessional image created • some areas of the informal sector use child labour 4 @ 1 mark	4
3(b)(i)	Study Fig. 3.1 (Insert), a map showing part of the urban area of Karachi. Using evidence from Fig. 3.1 <u>only</u>, suggest why <u>X</u> is a good location for a hotel. • proximity to rail/airport/port/cruise terminal <u>for</u> access/transport • on/near main road <u>for</u> transport links to all major parts of the city • close by to commercial area/mall <u>for</u> shopping/leisure • (Clifton) beach/Arabian Sea nearby <u>for</u> relaxing/swimming/<u>for</u> sea view • close to a large park <u>for</u> leisure • in/surrounded by residential area/far from industrial areas <u>for</u> holiday makers/tourists/<u>for</u> quiet • near to commercial/industrial areas <u>for</u> people on business trips 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(ii)	Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), a photograph of an area near Karachi used by tourists. Using Fig 3.2 <u>only</u>, state <u>two</u> natural attractions of the area shown. • beach/sand/sandy • wide/flat land/coastline • sea/water/waves • (steep) cliffs/rocky/rocks • clear blue sky/sunshine 2 @ 1 mark	2
3(b)(iii)	Suggest how tourists may use the area shown in Fig. 3.2. • relaxing/sunbathing/beach games/picnics • photography/bird watching/scenic views • swimming/watersports/surfing • fishing/boating • rock climbing/hang gliding/abseiling • walking/hiking • to cool down in summer/cooling breezes/visit cooler area/to get fresh air 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Explain <u>two</u> approaches used by governing authorities to promote industrial growth in Pakistan. You should develop your answer. • Pakistan industrial development corporation (PIDC); to invest in (large scale) industries, e.g. textiles/cement, these were transferred to private sector once set up • nationalisation of industries; stimulated industrial activity/particularly such as iron and steel/power generation/to encourage linked industries • privatisation of state-owned enterprises promoted; follows global trend/creates opportunities for the private sector/allows expansion/modernisation/improves productivity and profitability/reduces the burden on government economic resources/achieve more rapid industrialisation • incentives/subsidies/loans offered to industries/or named examples; stimulates investment in Pakistan • tariffs on imported goods; encourages domestic production/people to buy locally produced goods • the China/Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC); encourages industrial growth in both countries/China invests in industry/power/transport in Pakistan/providing jobs • industrial estates/Special Economic/Export Processing/Special Industrial/ TDAP Zones established; relaxed planning permission/have tax exemptions/reductions to encourage investors, e.g. no import duty on machinery • marketing of industries/industrial areas; e.g. TV/ brochures/internet/to raise awareness of government support/locations available for new industry/tourism • policies to encourage development in regions/rural areas/outside of big cities; to promote industry in less developed areas • transport infrastructure/railways/ports built; imports/exports/transport of goods are easier/tourism • education and training/encouraging research and development; to provide a skilled work force/to improve industrial standards/develop better quality products Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Read the following two views about ways industry could encourage further economic growth in Pakistan: View A Pakistan could develop more large-scale manufacturing industries to increase GDP. View B Pakistan could develop tourism further to increase GDP. Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A <u>and</u> view B in your answer. Levels marking No valid response 0 Level 1 1–2 Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) Level 2 3–4 Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views <i>or</i> developed point and a relevant example (4) Level 3 5–6 Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) Content guide A: for developing manufacturing: • will utilise Pakistan's own raw materials • provide a range of employment opportunities both skilled and unskilled • provide goods for both domestic and international markets • improve trade/balance of trade • promotes standardisation of products • manufactured products are high in value and will bring in more profit than primary products A: against developing manufacturing: • international markets are competitive, e.g. goods from China available at lower costs • a high level of investment is required to develop new manufacturing industries • power supply needs to be reliable/manufacturing takes a lot of power • requires skilled labour • transport/communications infrastructure would need to be further improved	6

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	B: for developing tourism: • Pakistan has many natural and cultural attractions • provides a wider range of job opportunities for local people • improvements to transport and/or services for tourism will benefit local people too • improve relations/cultural links with other countries • contributes to Pakistan's global image • high-end/adventure/mass tourism will bring in large amounts of revenue • Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) have already done work to promote tourism B: against developing tourism: • tourism tends to be seasonal/no money generated out of season • transport/communications infrastructure would need to be further improved to meet tourist needs • accommodation for tourists would require further improvement • international tourism may lead to dilution of traditional culture	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	Study Fig. 4.1, a map of southern and western Pakistan. Name province-level areas <u>Y</u> and <u>Z</u> shown on Fig. 4.1. Y = Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/KPK Z = Sindh 2 @ 1 mark	2
4(a)(ii)	Using Fig. 4.1 <u>only</u>, describe the location of Balochistan. • south/south-west/west part of Pakistan • border with <u>Afghanistan/Iran/Arabian sea</u> (coast) • has borders with 3 other provinces • it is 100–500 km from India • west/north-west of India • south/east/south-east of Afghanistan • east of Iran • north of Arabian Sea • between 25–33°N and 61–71°E • one accurate pair within the above range, e.g. 28°N and 65°E 2 @ 1 mark	2
4(a)(iii)	Using Fig. 4.1 <u>only</u>, <u>estimate</u> the total area of Balochistan. Circle the correct answer. 347 190 km² 350 000 km² is the nearest answer 1 @ 1 mark	1
4b(i)	Define ‘balance of trade’. The difference between the value of a country’s exports and the value of its imports. <u>value</u> of exports – <u>value</u> of imports 1 @ 1 mark	1

Question	Answer	Marks																														
4(b)(ii)	Name <u>one</u> of Pakistan's main trading partners and give <u>one</u> example of goods imported from it and <u>one</u> example of goods exported to it. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>main trading partner</th><th>goods imported from</th><th>goods exported to</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UK</td><td>iron and steel machinery electrical appliances vehicles</td><td>clothing/textiles cereals/fruits/nuts cotton surgical goods</td></tr> <tr> <td>Germany/ named EU countries</td><td>machinery pharmaceuticals electrical appliances chemicals</td><td>clothing/textiles cotton leather articles surgical goods</td></tr> <tr> <td>USA</td><td>cotton iron and steel machinery pharmaceuticals <u>mineral</u> oil/fuel vegetable oil wheat</td><td>clothing/textiles cotton leather articles carpets/rugs surgical goods sports goods</td></tr> <tr> <td>named Middle Eastern countries</td><td><u>mineral</u> oil/fuel electrical equipment plastics machinery</td><td>meat cereals clothing/textiles spices/rice</td></tr> <tr> <td>China</td><td>electrical equipment machinery pharmaceuticals <u>mineral</u> oil/fuel stationary</td><td>cotton copper cereals fish cotton yarn</td></tr> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td><td>cotton fruits/nuts/vegetable <u>mineral</u> oils/fuel salt iron and steel plastics</td><td>cereals/sugar/flour/rice/ vegetables edible oil salt pharmaceuticals</td></tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td><td>electrical appliances vehicles machinery</td><td>cotton clothing/textiles fish and fish products</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td><td>tea cotton/jute</td><td>cement textiles</td></tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia/ Malaysia/Sri Lanka</td><td>tea edible oil</td><td>textiles clothing</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 3 @ 1 mark	main trading partner	goods imported from	goods exported to	UK	iron and steel machinery electrical appliances vehicles	clothing/textiles cereals/fruits/nuts cotton surgical goods	Germany/ named EU countries	machinery pharmaceuticals electrical appliances chemicals	clothing/textiles cotton leather articles surgical goods	USA	cotton iron and steel machinery pharmaceuticals <u>mineral</u> oil/fuel vegetable oil wheat	clothing/textiles cotton leather articles carpets/rugs surgical goods sports goods	named Middle Eastern countries	<u>mineral</u> oil/fuel electrical equipment plastics machinery	meat cereals clothing/textiles spices/rice	China	electrical equipment machinery pharmaceuticals <u>mineral</u> oil/fuel stationary	cotton copper cereals fish cotton yarn	Afghanistan	cotton fruits/nuts/vegetable <u>mineral</u> oils/fuel salt iron and steel plastics	cereals/sugar/flour/rice/ vegetables edible oil salt pharmaceuticals	Japan	electrical appliances vehicles machinery	cotton clothing/textiles fish and fish products	Bangladesh	tea cotton/jute	cement textiles	Indonesia/ Malaysia/Sri Lanka	tea edible oil	textiles clothing	3
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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(iii)	Study Fig. 4.2, a bar graph showing the value of Pakistan's imports from 2015 to 2020. Using Fig. 4.2 <u>only</u>: • What was the value of Pakistan's imports in 2016? • How has the value of Pakistan's imports changed since 2018? • 46 billion dollars • decreased/gone down/falling/reduced 2 @ 1 mark	2
4(b)(iv)	Describe the changes in the types and amounts of goods imported by Pakistan in recent years. • imports of primary goods/raw materials have decreased • imports of food/food products have decreased • imports of consumer/value added goods have decreased • imports of raw materials <u>for consumer/value added goods/for manufacturing</u> have increased • imports of industrial machinery/equipment/high value goods/capital goods have increased • imports of fuel oils/energy have fluctuated/increased • imports of raw materials/luxury items/intermediate goods have (recently/2022) been paused/restricted • imports overall were paused/decreased during COVID-19 4 @ 1 mark	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Explain <u>two</u> factors which may promote trade with other countries. You should develop your answer. • membership of World Trade Organisation (WTO); places Pakistan on world stage/competes with other countries • establishing/extending trade agreements with trading blocs/ SAARC/EU/CPEC/ECO/ASEAN; allows expansion of markets for exports/imports/allows more foreign exchange • removing trade barriers; international competition for local industries leads to improved quality goods/efficiency • competitive exchange rates; determines the cost of imports and exports/impacts on the balance of payments • developing export processing zones (EPZ); attracts foreign investment/boosts industrialisation/offers incentives, e.g. tax breaks for import • establishment of the Export Promotion Bureau (replaced by)/Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP); has an overview of the planning and development of different sectors/marketing of Pakistan through conferences, etc. • increased mechanisation; faster production times/can sell goods at lower prices • manufacturing standardised products; meets international quality standards • developing ports/airports/highways/<u>transport</u> infrastructure; can make more efficient/faster trading routes to other countries/can agree deals to allow (landlocked) countries to trade via Pakistan • training programmes/educated/skilled workforce; make higher quality products • constant power supply to industry/no load shedding; products can be made efficiently/to meet deadlines/more reliable production Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Evaluate the extent to which Pakistan can increase its trade with other countries. Give reasons to support your <u>judgement</u> and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider <u>different</u> points of view in your answer. Levels marking No valid response 0 Level 1 1–2 Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) Level 2 3–4 Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views <i>or</i> developed point and a relevant example (4) Level 3 5–6 Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) Content guide Pakistan can increase its trade with other countries because: • Pakistan is already a member of some major trade blocs/named examples • member of WTO/this aids trade • already large investments from other countries such as China and UK/other named example countries/projects • by investing in/training/upskilling workers so quality of products meets international standards • Pakistan could offer further concessions/incentives to attract investors who manufacture goods for export It would be difficult to increase trade with other countries because: • varying investment in different sectors/regions • trained/skilled workers required • trade barriers/import/export tariffs • connectivity through transport networks requires further improvement, e.g. rail/road/air/ports • power supply reliability/load shedding restricts production	6

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	Study Fig. 5.1, a diagram showing the Demographic Transition Model (DTM). Using Fig. 5.1 <u>only</u>: • What is the birth rate at its highest point? • What is the death rate at its highest point? • What happens to the total population in stage 2? • birth rate = 43 – 45 • death rate = 27 – 28 • increases/rises/goes up/gets bigger 3 @ 1 mark	3
5(a)(ii)	In 2018 Pakistan's birth rate was 25 per thousand population and the death rate was 7 per thousand population. Using Fig. 5.1, identify which stage of the DTM Pakistan was at in 2018. stage 3 1 @ 1 mark	1
5(a)(iii)	On Fig. 5.1, <u>shade</u> a stage of the DTM which shows high natural population increase. shade Stage 2 or Stage 3 or both 1 @ 1 mark	1
5(a)(iv)	State <u>three</u> reasons for a reduction in the death rate in stages 2 and 3 of the DTM. • improvements in hygiene or examples of that, e.g. clean/drinking water • improved sanitation/introduction of sewage systems • improved housing/shelter or examples of that, e.g. electricity • improvements in diet/food intake/safer food storage/better access to food, e.g. shops/markets • improved/more/better access to healthcare/medical facilities or examples of that, e.g. hospitals • more/better/educated/improved access to medical workers or examples of that, e.g. doctors • vaccinations • cures for diseases/medicines/medical procedures • fewer people doing dangerous jobs/improved working conditions • healthier lifestyle choices/more health conscious or examples of that, e.g. exercise/not smoking 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(i)	Explain <u>two</u> reasons why birth rates are high in Pakistan. You should develop your answer. • (religious) beliefs; people have many children • strong desire for sons; to carry on the family name • need/desire for large families; to provide labour/work on farms/bring in extra income/help look after the family in old age • may lack knowledge about family planning/use of contraceptives • lack of/high cost of contraceptives; people cannot afford them/don't have access to them • early marriages; increases the span for reproductivity • high infant mortality rate; so people have more children • unsuccessful population welfare projects; limited success in tackling high birth rates/so fewer people benefit/fewer people are educated by such projects Note: 1 mark for simple point and a further mark for the development of the point. 1 mark for second simple point and a further mark for development of the second point. Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. 2 @ 2 marks	4
5(b)(ii)	Describe how birth rates are being reduced in Pakistan. • more people want/have/are choosing to have fewer children • more people are educated/literate • more people have a career/job • people are having children later in life • reduced reproductivity span • having a legal age for marriage/women are marrying later • government and NGOs are raising awareness/educating about of the benefits of having smaller families • promoting/funding/investing in family planning projects methods/ services across the country/in rural/urban areas • examples of projects, e.g. Greenstar/Sabz Sitara clinics • providing better access to/awareness of using (free/cheap) contraceptives/making family planning socially acceptable • banning child labour/reducing dependence on children for income 4 @ 1 mark	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Suggest <u>three</u> likely changes to Pakistan's population structure over the next 50 years. • narrowing base/fewer babies being born/fewer children/fewer 0–14 age groups • fewer young dependents • wider middle/still a high number of young adults (in proportion to the rest of the population)/more 20 – 40 age groups • more economically active/working age in the population • broader top/there will be more older people/longer life expectancy/more in 60 – 75 age groups • increasing number of very old/elderly groups/more over 75+ • increasing older/elderly dependents 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Read the following two views about ways of slowing Pakistan's population growth rate: A Reducing infant mortality in Pakistan is the best way to slow the population growth in the future. B Increasing family planning in Pakistan is the best way to slow the rate of population growth in the future. Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider view A <u>and</u> view B in your answer. Levels marking No valid response 0 Level 1 1–2 Simple point referring to one view (1) Simple points referring to any view (2) Level 2 3–4 Developed point referring to one view only (3) Developed points referring to both views <i>or</i> developed point and a relevant example (4) Level 3 5–6 Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5) Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6) Content guide Reducing the infant mortality will slow the population growth rate because: • with a reduction in infant mortality people will choose/need to have fewer children • pressure on healthcare services will be reduced and more babies will survive • pressure on education services will be reduced so more of the population will be well-educated/literate • population growth will slow down as people have more confidence in healthcare systems and that their children will survive Reducing the infant mortality will not slow the population growth rate because: • some people will still have large families so that their children can work for them/send money home/look after them in old age • high cost of pre/anti-natal care	6

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	• more doctors/nurses needed to help reduce the infant mortality rate • to begin with population will grow, it will take time for people to react to a lower infant mortality rate and have fewer children • education to be improved before infant mortality rate can be reduced; to train more midwives/doctors/so the birth rate falls due to higher literacy • improved nutrition is needed to help reduce the infant mortality rate and some families cannot afford better diets • living conditions for some families require further improvement, e.g. sewerage/reliable power supply Increasing family planning will help slow the population growth rate because: • more access to family planning clinics/centres will inform people (especially women) of the options available to them • educating women about family planning will help them to make informed choices about how many children to have • availability and use of contraception can be improved through more widespread access • educating girls from a young age about sexual health and career opportunities will encourage them to delay having families and choose to have fewer children Increasing family planning will not help slow the population growth rate because: • males are still the decision makers in some families • religious beliefs/cultural traditions mean some couples continue to want large families • many poorer families want a large family to help look after them financially and/or in old age • family planning is not widely available in remote rural areas • investment in education is needed to ensure everyone attends school Evaluations could include ideas such as: • view A will be achieved by implementing view B, therefore view B is a better starting point for slowing population growth • view B challenges cultural/religious beliefs; so there may be resistance to it, whereas view A would be acceptable to all • education is key to both views which work best if used together	