

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

GCE O Level

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper**

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

**Paper 2**

**maximum raw mark 75**

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### Question 1

(a) Study the map of Pakistan Fig. 1.

On your answer paper name:

(i) country A

*China*

(ii) city B

*Peshawar*

(iii) river C

*Chenab*

(iv) plain D

*Upper Indus (Plain) / Punjab*

(v) state the number in N of the line of latitude E

*28*

[5]

(b) Study the map Fig. 2.

(i) Explain why the monsoon wind that is shown develops.

*Strong heating of ground / High temperatures over land / N Pakistan / Central Pakistan*

*Causes air to rise / become lighter / less dense*

*Low pressure created*

*High pressure created*

*Winds move from high to low pressure*

[4]

(ii) Describe the rainfall distribution shown in Fig. 2 and explain how it is caused by the monsoon winds.

*Description (res 2)*

*Lowest/ less than 25mm in West Baluchistan and extreme NW*

*Large areas / Lower Indus Plain less than 125mms*

*Most of Baluchistan less than 125mm*

*Decreasing towards NW and SW / Increasing towards SE and NE*

*Highest in NE Punjab / Murree area / over 500 mm*

*Etc.*

*Explain (res 2)*

*Winds from N India forced to rise by mountains*

*Winds from Arabian Sea / secondaries rise over SE Sindh*

*Wind has lost moisture over India and Bangladesh/ tail end, so less rain in Pakistan than India*

*Baluchistan remote from monsoon winds so less rain*

*High mountains in NE increase rainfall*

*Plains have less rain than mountains*

*Res 2 + 2, float 3*

[7]

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(c) (i) Name a plateau where barani wheat farming takes place.

*Potwar* [1]

(ii) How is the cultivation of wheat related to the seasonal rainfall on the plateau?

*ploughing October – December /when first rain falls*

*seed sown after rain*

*rain continues though growing period/ some rain before harvest to swell the grain*

*dry period for harvest* [3]

(d) How may storms and heavy rainfall cause problems for people in Pakistan?

Ideas such as

Effects of        *flooding*  
                       *Wind damage*  
                       *Lightening strike*  
                       *Landslides*  
                       *Etc.*

Damage to        *Communications*  
                       *Power*  
                       *Homes*  
                       *Fields*  
                       *Workplace*  
                       *Etc.....*

*Res 2 for ideas, up to 3 for dev of an idea* [5]

## Question 2

Study the photograph A of an area in Shangla District in NWFP.

(a) (i) Describe in not more than **two** words, the topography(relief) shown in the photograph.

*mountainous / wooded / coniferous(trees)/ steep slopes/deep valleys* [1]

(ii) What type of trees are shown in this photograph?

*coniferous / spruce / fir / deodar/kail/chir* [1]

(iii) At what altitude do these trees grow in NWFP?

*1000-4000 metres* [1]

(iv) How is this type of tree adapted to the climate in this area?

*Conical shape to shed snow*

*Small leaves* }

*Thick, leathery leaves* } *to reduce transpiration*

*Evergreen to take advantage of short growing season* [3]

|        |                             |          |       |
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(b) (i) Trees have been cut down in Area X. What effects may this have on the soil there?

*leaching*

*soil erosion*

*gullyng*

*landslides/total soil loss/only rocks left*      *credit effect + dev*

[3]

(ii) How can deforestation affect water supplies?

*Too little: Muddy water undrinkable/polluted*

*Reduced evapotranspiration so less rain*

*Silt in reservoirs reduces storage*

*Silt blocks irrigation channels*

*Irregular flow/ comes in bursts*

*Too much: Flooding/faster runoff*

[4]

(iii) State and explain **one** way in which the damage done by deforestation can be reduced

*ways: regeneration programmes*

*education / better management*

*forest reserves*

*legal controls on commercial cutting / selective cutting*

*restricting use of heavy machinery*

*supply of gas to Northern areas to reduce need for firewood*

*terracing*

*explanation: credit according to way stated in answer*

*1 mark for way plus 2 for explanation*

[3]

(c) Why are there irrigated plantations in the Indus Plain?

*Construction*      }

*Firewood*      }

*Furniture*      } *uses max 2*

*Boxes*      }

*Agricultural implements*      }

*Irrigation available*

*Shade*

*Prevent erosion of banks*

*Reduces air pollution*

*For shade*

*Reduce timber imports*

*Etc.*

[4]

|               |                                    |                 |              |
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(d) Using examples, suggest why the Northern Areas of Pakistan are attractive to tourists.

*Examples – Kaghan, Swat, Gilgit valleys, Chitral, etc. (res 1, max 2)*

*mountain scenery*

*forests*

*recreation*

*photography*

*trekking*

*cooler climate than the rest of Pakistan*

*Etc.*

**[5]**

### Question 3

(a) Study the chart Fig. 3.

(i) Which crop is grown on the largest area?

*Wheat*

**[1]**

(ii) Which crop has the lowest production per acre?

*Rice*

**[1]**

(iii) Why is there such a large production of sugar-cane from a small area?

*Large/tall plant*

*High yield per plant*

**[2]**

(iv) Name another important cash crop in Pakistan

*cotton*

*tobacco*

*maize*

**[1]**

(b) Fig.4 shows the areas where sugar-cane is grown.

(i) Name the areas of high sugar-cane production.

*Peshawar district*

*NW of NWFP*

*Faisalabad district*

*Central Punjab*

*Nawabshah/Nausharo Firoz/Hyderabad/Badin district*

*Central Sindh/near the river in Sindh*

**[3]**

(ii) Why are these areas suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane?

*Temperature 25 35 C*

*Irrigation to make up for shortage of rainfall (1520mm)*

*Loam/clay/silt/alluvial soil (not fertile only)*

*Fertiliser factories*

*Good road system*

**[4]**

|        |                             |          |       |
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(iii) What happens to sugar cane from the time it is fully grown to when sugar juice is extracted?

*cut by hand/manual labour*

*transported by bullock cart/lorry/truck*

*quickly transported*

*scrubbed with chalk to remove dirt and smell*

*crushed to remove juice in heavy rollers*

[4]

(iv) Explain why bagasse is an important by-product of a sugar cane factory.

*Fuel*

*Can be used to generate electricity*

*Animal feed*

*Made into chipboard/paper*

[2]

(c) (i) State two climatic inputs for rice cultivation.

*high rainfall/over 1500mms/ more than 1270 mms*

*temperature 20 – 30 C*

*warm, dry period for harvesting*

[2]

(ii) How can the yield(production) per hectare of rice be increased?

*Ideas such as*

*Irripak/HYV varieties/ genetic modification to increase output*

*Modern irrigation / perennial canals to give better water supply/at correct times*

*Modern fertilisers/pesticides to improve growth/prevent loss*

*Machines to make work faster*

*Education to make farmers aware of better methods*

*Reduction of waterlogging and salinity to increase cultivable area*

*(Max 2 per line for example or dev.)*

[6]

|        |                             |          |       |
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#### Question 4

(a) Study the diagram Fig.5.

(i) Name the two raw materials W and X.

*iron ore*

*manganese*

[2]

(ii) Name two other inputs Y and Z.

*limestone/flux*

*water*

*electricity*

*labour*

*capital*

*transport*

*new technology (must be named) e.g. computerisation, telecommunication*

[2]

(iii) Why is coal imported in addition to that produced in Pakistan?

*Poor quality of local coal*

*Mixed with local coal*

*Not enough local coal*

[2]

(b) Describe how **two** human inputs contribute to production at Pakistan Steel.

*Capital – for wages, new machines, transport etc.*

*Electricity / power- for faster work etc.*

*Labour- for work, trained for better work, details of jobs max 2*

*Transport – for inputs, outputs, from or too*

*government policies- tax concessions, training*

*new technology- for better productivity, communication etc.*

*(for each input res. 1+1 for name, float of 4)*

[6]

(c) Why is over 50% of the output of Pakistan Steel sent north from Karachi to the Punjab?

*To Taxila*

*Heavy engineering*

*Machinery for industry and power generation/ construction / railways boilers etc.*

*Construction of buildings/ bridges / pylons*

*Etc.*

[3]

|        |                             |          |       |
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(d) What features of Pakistan Steel show that it is an industry in the ‘formal sector’?

*Large-scale industry*

*Employed labour*

*Good quality goods/service*

*Capital intensive*

*Regular working hours*

*Regular wages*

*Legal and registered*

[4]

(e) How does the government attract local and foreign investors to develop industries in Pakistan?

*Industrial estates*

*Example eg. Sindh Trading Estate Ltd. (SITE)*

*Tax exemptions on imported machinery*

*Less foreign exchange control*

*Tax holidays*

*Simplified procedures*

*Private power stations*

*Example Hub (?Hab) power project*

*Less foreign exchange control*

*Better roads/railways/airports*

*Dry ports for better security*

*Agencies to help investors provide infrastructure e.g. water, electricity, telephone, roads to estates*

*Land available for housing, commercial, social facilities near industrial zones*

*Consistent policies/stable government*

*Etc.*

[6]

### Question 5

(a) Study Fig. 6 showing population pyramids for rural and urban areas in Pakistan.

(i) Compare the percentage of children aged 9 and under in rural and urban areas, and give **three** reasons for this difference.

*Rural greater than urban (max 1)*

*reasons*

*Lack of education on birth control/family planning*

*Lack of availability of contraceptive measures*

*Traditional values*

*Religious beliefs*

*High infant mortality rates*

*Need for family labour on farms*

*(or accept the reverse for urban areas)*

[5]

(ii) How do both pyramids show that the birth rate has fallen?

*bar lengths getting shorter 0-9 years*

[1]



|        |                             |          |       |
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(b) (i) What is the percentage of people aged 20-24 in urban areas?

*20(%)* [1]

(ii) Is this larger or smaller than the percentage in rural areas?

*larger* [1]

(iii) What is the **main** reason for this difference?

*Rural-urban migration* [1]

(c) (i) Describe the urban pull factors that cause rural-urban migration.

*Better quality of life / living standard (max 1)*  
*More reliable food supply*  
*Attractions of entertainment/bright lights*  
*Better employment opportunities (max2)*  
*Better services eg. Health, education (max 2)* [4]

(ii) What improvements may be made in some rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration?

*Ideas such as*  
*Better access to medical / health and family planning facilities*  
*More free contraceptives and better availability*  
*Better access to education and training*  
*More / better jobs*  
*Better (named) infrastructure/ roads, electricity, telephone etc.*  
*Land reform*  
*More cottage and small-scale industries in villages*  
*Better (named) service other than those above*  
*Etc.* [6]

(d) How may improvements in literacy and education help to lower the rate of population growth?

*Ideas such as*  
*More doctors, nurses, teachers*  
*Health education*  
*Nutrition awareness*  
*Birth control and Family planning*  
*Better jobs with better working conditions, shorter hours*  
*Etc.* (credit any idea up to 3 marks) [6]

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### Glossary for Pakistan Studies

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| abadi            | settlement / village  |
| ajrak            | printed cloth (using blocks)  |
| bangar           | old alluvium  |
| bar              | alluvial terrace  |
| barani           | rain fed / areas where cultivation depends on rainfall  |
| begar            | free services   |
| bela             | forest along the bank of a river  |
| bet              | active flood plain / summer bed of river  |
| bhangar          | old alluvium  |
| Bharat           | India   |
| binola           | cotton seed   |
| (canola)         | = Canadian oilseed with low acidity = oilseed rape  |
| charsa           | irrigation method - water lifted from well in buckets drawn up by an animal   |
| chaudhari        | feudal lord / village chief/ headman / title of landholder  |
| dasht            | wilderness, sea of sand   |
| desi             | native (re crops)   |
| dhand            | small salt lake   |
| dhar             | flat land between dunes (as 'patti')  |
| dhenkli          | (shaduf) irrigation method - water lifted from well using a bucket, rope and pole   |
| dhoru            | abandoned river channel   |
| doab             | 'between rivers' / interfluve   |
| ghee - banaspati | vegetable ghee similar to margarine and made from oilseeds  |
| ghee - desi      | clarified butter made from dairy products   |
| gur              | raw sugar (in a solid state)  |
| hamun            | inland drainage shallow salt lake / playa lake  |
| hari             | peasant/tenant  |
| jagir            | rent-free land given to individuals or institutions by the government   |
| kacha            | unmetalled road   |
| katchi abadi     | shanty / squatter settlement <b>or</b> (especially in Lahore and Karachi) a private or local government housing scheme for the poor |
| kaurjo           | diversion canal (in Makran, Balochistan)  |
| khaddar          | fresh / new alluvium  |
| khaddar khes     | coarse cloth  |
| khadera          | ravine, badland   |
| kharif           | crops grown during the summer season  |

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|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| khes      | cloth   |
| khusas    | embroidered shoes   |
| luu       | hot wind / intense heat   |
| malak     | feudal lord   |
| mandis    | markets   |
| mustagh   | 'ice mountain' - a mountain covered by snow all year round            |
| nala      | tributary gorge / ravine, irrigation ditch                            |
| otaq      | guest house   |
| patti     | narrow area of flat land between dunes (as 'dhar'),<br>passage, path  |
| phutti    | seed cotton (boll including seeds)                                    |
| pucca     | metalled road   |
| pull      | bridge  |
| rabi      | crops growing during the winter season                                |
| rakh      | tropical thorn forest   |
| rizq      | (colloquial) 'bread and butter' situation                             |
| roti      | bread   |
| saddar    | main market place   |
| sailaba   | irrigation method using flood water                                   |
| shamilat  | common grazing land   |
| talab     | tank (small reservoir), pond  |
| tehsil    | administrative area (similar to a UK parish)                          |
| tibba     | sand dune   |
| toba      | pond  |
| wadaira   | feudal lord   |
| zamindari | a system in which land owned by one person is cultivated<br>by others |