

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
GCE Ordinary Level

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/42**

**Paper 42**

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 2059/02 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.



**UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE**  
**International Examinations**

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/42**

Paper 4 (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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) winter maximum  
most from December to April  
second max in July and August  
none in September [3]
- (ii) western depressions      December to April  
monsoon                              July and August [4]
- (iii) maximum      28 °C July  
minimum      4 °C January [2]
- (iv) Sun higher in the sky / higher angle of insolation  
Longer hours of daylight  
Less cloud [2]
- (b) underdevelopment (res 2)  
effect on agriculture, livestock, industrial production,  
  
disease (res. 2)  
Lack of cleanliness, sanitation and other hygiene, risk of water-borne disease, malnutrition, [6]
- (c) (i) roads, railway, electricity, gas pipes, telecommunications, buildings [2]
- (ii) Advantages  
Development of resources  
Industrialisation  
Employment  
Trade  
Higher living standards  
Better education  
Allow development
- Disadvantages  
Remoteness  
Low density of population  
Large area  
Allow development [6]
- [25]

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## 2 Study Fig.2

- (a) (i) Any 2 correctly located from  
Jiwani, Gwadar, Pasni, Ormara, Karachi (or Port Qasim) – from west to east [2]
- (ii) shark, croaker, skate, drum, cat fish, rays, sardine (must be marine fish) [2]
- (b) (i) 56 million rupees [1]
- (ii) 38.5 million rupees [1]
- (iii) overfishing is when more fish are caught than replaced naturally  
too many fish caught  
small fish caught  
too young to breed  
caught in breeding season [4]
- (c) (i) KPK(NWFP) by rivers from mountains / in foothills  
Swat, Chitral, Dir, Malakand, Manshera, FATA  
also Dera Ismael Khan, Kohat, Mardan, Swabi, Abbottabad  
Punjab – in irrigated areas or where rainfall is sufficient  
Sheikhpura, Gujranwala, Attock  
Sindh – on the Indus foodplain  
Thatta, Badin, Dadu [2]
- (ii) clean water  
fed  
health care  
separated according to size etc.  
removed when big enough to sell [4]
- (d) fisherman / worker on a fish farm  
factory worker / canner / freezer  
lorry driver / office worker [3]

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(e) Candidates must choose either marine fishing or fish farming

Advantages

more food  
more work  
higher incomes  
more infrastructure  
more exports (named)  
reasons for sustainability

Disadvantages

Old methods / lack of investment  
Poor infrastructure  
Lack of education / skills  
Overfishing  
Reasons for unsustainability  
Named pollution  
Danger of marine fishing

[6]

[25]

3 (a) (i) April–October [1]

(ii) 61 mm July [1]

(iii) A April and/or May  
B all months between A and C  
C October and/or November [3]

(iv) Temperature above 25 °C  
Mild night temperatures / no frost  
Less rain for harvest  
1000 mm rainfall [4]

(b) (i) Production 14 million bales  
Year 2006 [1]

(ii) Production varies more  
Area changes by 0.4 m.ha, production by 5.5 m bales  
More detail  
Other comparative figures / averages etc. [3]

(c) education  
training  
advertising  
cheap loans  
machinery on lease  
co-operatives  
land consolidation [6]

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- (d) IN FAVOUR  
 employment  
 for women  
 local demand  
 international demand  
 reduces migration  
 local raw materials  
 can use waste materials e.g. rubber, rope  
 low set-up costs / investment

BUT

Poor quality

Child labour

Lack of infrastructure

Etc.

(Sethi p. 150)

[6]

[25]

- 4 (a) (i) does not run out  
 e.g. wind, solar, HEP, wave, etc.

[2]

- (ii) coal, oil, natural gas  
 formed millions of years ago, taken out of ground

[2]

- (iii) A air pollution  
 Create CO<sub>2</sub>, smoke, smell  
 B land pollution.  
 Mining, quarrying, oil spills

[2]

- (b) (i) A gas 30  
 B oil 40

[2]

- (ii) fertiliser

[1]

- (iii) transport

[1]

- (iv) cheaper  
 more in Pakistan  
 transported in pipes  
 reaches other areas in cylinders / compressed gas  
 less needed for other uses e.g. Transport

[3]

- (c) (i) brick making

[1]

- (ii) low quality

[1]

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- (d) (NO credit for named type)  
 Solar – deserts, sunshine, lack of cloud  
 Wind – coast or mountains, stronger winds  
 HEP – mountains, deep valleys, more rainfall  
 Biomass – e.g. bagasse from sugar cane factory, other farm waste e.g. straw  
 Wave – along coast  
 Tidal – “ “ [4]

- (e) Tubewells  
 Agricultural machinery / processing eg. milling  
 Small scale industries  
 Standard of living  
 Information technology  
 Education  
 Healthy living  
 (see Sethi p. 136)  
 potential of renewable sources  
 BUT cost of technology, maintenance, need? [6]  
 [25]

- 5 (a) (i) A – Lahore 4–6 million  
 B – Faisalabad 2–4 million  
 C – Multan 1–2 million [6]

- (ii) Mostly in the east / central area  
 Where the tributaries are / Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi, Jehlum  
 Few in south / near Sindh  
 Few in north-west (except Islamabad/Rawalpindi) / near KPK [3]

- (b) (i) Any area coloured light or mid-green  
 e.g. Chitral, Tharparkar, Balochistan, [1]

- (ii) Shortage of rain  
 rivers  
 Extreme temperatures  
 Mountains / plateaux, steep slopes  
 Lack of soil / stony / barren [4]

- (c) (i) Any two of the following –  
 poverty  
 unemployment  
 hunger  
 poor housing  
 poor services e.g. education., health  
 poor infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity  
 natural disasters e.g. floods  
 disease  
 danger e.g. tribal unrest, Taliban [1]

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- (ii) Explanation of above  
e.g. poverty because of lack of land, high rents, large families  
unemployed because of mechanisation, lack of skills,  
natural disasters e.g. ref. to floods in 2010, earthquake etc. [4]
- [5]
- (ii) Housing – shortage, expensive, poor standard  
Work – shortage, unskilled, lack of contacts  
Food – shortage, unhealthy  
Health – shortage of clinics/hospitals, poor living standards, overcrowding [6]
- [25]