

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

## **MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series**

### **2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

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

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1 (a) (i) Describe two ways in which water supplies can be polluted. [2]

Sewage discharged into rivers  
 Domestic waste thrown in rivers  
 Pesticides/fertilisers runoff from agricultural fields in groundwater/rivers/eutrophication  
 Industrial waste/chemicals/toxic waste/metals/ waste from ships discharged into rivers  
 Leakage of oil from ships  
 'Sea'/ocean' = 0

(ii) For one of these ways explain how the problem caused by pollution can be solved. [2]

Investment in sewerage systems/ infrastructure/treatment of sewage  
 Improve sanitation facilities in poor quality housing/slums/squatter settlements /katchi abadis  
 Improve/more regular domestic refuse collection  
 Treatment of/improving disposal of industrial waste  
 Open up roads into squatter settlements to allow refuse lorries  
 Alternatives to chemical fertilisers/pesticides 'Reduce' = 0  
 Organic farming  
 Fines for industrial polluters  
 More investment by industries to prevent pollution incidents  
 Maintenance of ship/checking for leaks in ship  
 If not clearly linked to candidate answer/different answer to (i) then max 1

(b) Study Fig. 1, a map showing the major rivers of Pakistan.

(i) Locate the following two dams on the map:

- Warsak (W);
- Diamir Bhasha (under construction) (D). This dam is 150 km downstream of Gilgit.

Mark their positions using the appropriate symbol from the key and label each with the correct letter. [2]



W On R. Kabul between confluence with R.Swat and Afghan border RED OVERLAY SHOWS TOLERANCE

D On R. Indus GREEN OVERLAY SHOWS TOLERANCE

Credit any indication of correct location on map within tolerated regions

1 + 1 mark

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(ii) What are the advantages of building a dam at the Diamir Bhasha site? [4]

HEP  
 Electrification of/supplies electricity to the region/for local industries  
 Only floods agriculturally barren land/small amount agricultural land flooded  
 Will extend life of Tarbela Dam  
 Controls/reduces/prevents flooding [downstream]  
 For irrigation  
 Drinking water/water supply for industries  
 New transport infrastructure/development in region  
 Possibility of tourism/watersports  
 Possibility of freshwater fishing  
 Provides employment in named sector /for local people  
 Location factor e.g. narrow/steep-sided valley/high speed of water/high precipitation/large amount of meltwater from glaciers 'Flow' = 0

(iii) Describe the disputes over water availability and use which can arise from proposals to build dams at sites such as this. [4]

One province receives greater share of water/unequal division of water  
 Dam in Punjab/one province but much of flooded area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/another province  
 Loss of water supply downstream/to Sindh for agriculture  
 Risk of flooding downstream by release of water/opening dam  
 Less silt deposited on floodplains of lower course/lower Indus  
 Evaporation of lower course/lower Indus  
 [Indus] delta/coastal area [of Sindh] less fresh water/water more saline  
 Disturbance to ecosystem/mangrove forests/fishing  
*NB: not limited to Kalabagh case study*  
*'Loss of land'/evacuation' = 0*

(c) Study Photographs A and B (Insert), which show typical scenes of deforestation.

(i) State one use of timber from forests that have been cut down. [1]

Construction/buildings	Chipboard/hardboard/plywood	Matches
Furniture	Paper	Fuel/firewood/charcoal
Sports goods	Boxes	Veneer

USE LIST RULE

(ii) Using the photographs and your own knowledge, describe the effects of deforestation on the natural environment. [4]

Soil washed into rivers  
 Siltation of rivers  
 Soil blown away  
 Increased surface run off / risk of flooding  
 Loss of forest habitat/mangroves/ecosystem  
 Loss of species/extinction  
 Air pollution from burning  
 Less take up of CO<sub>2</sub> / increase in global warming/climate change  
 Soil eroded / coarse layers of soil/bare rock/infertile soil left behind / gullyng / landslides  
 Less transpiration/rainfall  
 Decrease in humus formation  
 Loss of scenic beauty/visual pollution

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- (d) Pakistan is rapidly losing its trees. Over the period 2000–2007 the country’s forests decreased at a rate of 2.2% per year, the ninth highest rate among the world’s nations.

**What actions can be taken to reduce deforestation? To what extent are these actions possible in Pakistan?** [6]

*Levels marked*

**Level 3** (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining both views (possible and not possible). Evaluation giving clear support to one view, with developed points describing actions (5), and with at least one reference to an appropriate example (6)

**Level 2** (3–4 marks) Developed point explaining one view or describing actions (3), developed points explaining both views (or either view) **or** explaining one view and describing actions **or** describing actions only (4). No evaluation.

**Level 1** (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing one view or describing actions (1), simple points addressing both views **or** one view and describing actions **or** describing actions only (2).

*Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)*

Actions

Government protection of forest areas/national parks/reserves  
Sustainable forestry (selective cutting/helilogging/horse logging)  
Planting trees/afforestation/reafforestation (of fast growing trees/replacement forests planted where areas cleared for housing/industry/roads)  
Plantation (of commercial/irrigated forests/forests for firewood/planting on roadsides and open spaces/fruit/nut trees)  
Improve distribution of alternative fuel sources to avoid need for fuelwood (e.g. natural gas/CNG to mountainous or remote areas)  
Government action on illegal logging  
Restrict logging (quotas/licences)  
Education/awareness programmes

Possible/greater extent

Successful afforestation projects (of badlands in catchment areas) (Tarbela/Mangla Watershed Project) (Rachna Doab Afforestation Project ) (Baltistan 1995 onwards afforestation programme by Agha Khan Rural Support Programme – 830 000 trees planted)  
Named forest reserves/national parks/plantations  
Awareness programmes about value of forests (run by NGOs)

Not possible/lesser extent

High cost  
Projects difficult to manage (in remote/mountainous areas)  
Security issues (in FATA/border areas)  
Growing population/demand for timber/firewood/land (for housing, industry, agriculture, roads)  
Government priorities

[Total: 25]

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- 2 (a) (i) **Study Fig. 2, which shows the usage of natural gas in Pakistan in the year 2010–11. In the key, name the activities A and B which are two of the main users of natural gas in Pakistan.** [2]  
**A** Power [stations]/electricity [generation] 1 mark  
**B** Household/domestic/residential 1 mark  
*USE LIST RULE*
- (ii) **State two ways in which gas is transported to homes in Pakistan.** [2]  
 By pipeline [to major cities]  
 In cylinders / as LPG / by tanker
- (b) **Study Fig. 3, which is a graph showing usage of electricity in Gigawatt-hours by three different sectors over a ten-year period.**
- (i) **What was the industrial usage of electricity in 2004?** [1]  
 17 400 GWh/Gigawatt-hours Accept 17 000–18 000 '17.4 (000) GWh' = 0
- (ii) **To what extent are the changes over the ten years similar for the three sectors?** [3]  
 All/overall increase  
 Not much/little/some fluctuation  
 Steady/gradual increase  
 Similar rate of increase  
 Agriculture increases least  
 Household increases most  
*Increase to be qualified*
- (iii) **Loadshedding is the deliberate, temporary reduction in supply of electricity from a power station. Explain the effect of loadshedding on industry and business.** [4]  
 Interrupts/loss of /delays in production / work stops (increasing costs)  
 Loss of orders/cannot meet deadlines (which will lose customers)  
 Loss of income/profit (preventing further investment in the business)  
 Lower quality of products (leading to fewer exports)  
 Machinery/ computers/IT likely to get damaged (increasing costs to the company)  
 Labour idle  
 Difficult working conditions (due to lack of air conditioning/lights/computers/IT)  
 Cost of using generators (increasing costs of production)  
 Email communication / communication with other businesses disrupted/hindered  
 Loss of reputation/customer confidence (which deters investors)  
*Accept development of points (examples in parentheses).*  
*Do not credit same explanation more than once*
- (c) (i) **A. From the list below, circle one place which regularly experiences the highest temperatures in June in Pakistan.**  
**B. Which range best describes the highest temperatures recorded? Put a tick in one of the boxes below.** [2]  
 A. Accept either Larkana or Jacobabad 1 mark  
 B. 52–54 C 1 mark
- (ii) **Explain why the place you have named in (i) is the hottest place in Pakistan.** [2]  
 Does not have the cooling effect of altitude  
 Far from moderating effects/maritime influence from sea  
Lack of cloud cover/clear skies  
 High angle of sun  
*References to equator = 0*

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(iii) Describe the effects on people of living in extremely hot climates. [3]

Difficult working conditions  
 People have to stay indoors / stay in shade /cannot stay outdoors too long  
 Heat-related deaths  
 e.g. heatstroke/heart attack/sunstroke/skin cancer/dehydration  
 Difficulty storing water  
 Need to avoid dehydration by drinking more water  
 Requires adaptations to clothing to keep cool  
*References to nomadism = 0*

(d) It has been suggested that a power station to harness solar energy should be built in Bahawalpur District, Punjab. The solar panels and associated access roads and buildings will cover 25 km<sup>2</sup>. Read the following two views about this proposal:

1. With fossil fuels running out, Pakistan needs to produce more renewable energy on this land.
2. As much land as possible is needed to grow food for Pakistan's growing population.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer. [6]

*Levels marked*

**Level 3** (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view. (5) and with at least one specific link to the question material (6).

**Level 2** (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3), explaining both views (4). No evaluation.

**Level 1** (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing one view (1), simple points addressing both views (2)

*Indicative content (developed points in parentheses)*

Renewables

For

Large areas of open land are needed to produce renewable energy (since each unit e.g. one wind turbine or one solar panel does not generate much electricity)  
 Need to have alternative sources of energy to fossil fuels (which will run out/exhaust eventually/cannot be replaced/are not sustainable)  
 Fossil fuels becoming expensive (because of scarcity/costs of production from increasingly inaccessible/inhospitable places/prices controlled by cartels e.g. OPEC)  
 Bahawalpur District is largely desert and suitable for solar power generation (because of lack of cloud cover/high number of sunny days per year)

Against

There are sufficient deposits of fossil fuels (as well as the funds/expertise to extract them)

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Agriculture

For

Population growing at a fast rate (nationally about 1.6% per year)

Increasing demand for food

Although a desert area land can be reclaimed for agriculture by irrigation (from R. Panjnad and R. Sutlej)(and crops such as wheat/edible oil seeds /citrus fruits/apricots/mangoes can be grown)

Against

Desert areas of Bahawalpur District unsuitable for agriculture (due to requirement for expensive irrigation systems)

[Total: 25]

3 (a) Study Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, which give information for rice production and the area over which it is sown during four years.

(i) What was the production in 2008? [1]

5 600 000 tons / 5.6 million tons Accept 5 500 000 – 5 700 000

(ii) What is the difference between the maximum and minimum area sown during these years? [1]

600 000 hectares Accept 570 000 – 630 000

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons why rice production varies from year to year. [2]

Varies with area sown/direct correlation with area sown

In low years droughts/floods/too cold/rain too heavy/unreliable

In high years favourable weather

If neither of above two lines accept: 'rainfall varies'

Pest attack

Rice price/whether support price

*Demand = 0*

(b) Study Fig. 6 which shows date and almond growing regions in Pakistan.

(i) Describe the distribution of the areas where almonds are grown. [3]

Central Balochistan / Khuzdar/Kalat/Mastung

N/NE Balochistan / Pishin/Zhob/Qila Saifullah/Loralai/Kohlu/Barkhan/Musa Khel

S/SW KPK/FATA / S Waziristan

Near boundary of Balochistan and KPK/Waziristan/FATA

*Upper/lower = 0*

(ii) Why are the areas shown on the map suitable for growing dates? [3]

Close to R. Indus in Punjab/Sindh

In oases [in Balochistan]

[In Balochistan] where irrigated by Karez from the foothills

If none of above three lines accept: 'close to a water source'

Can withstand dry conditions found in these areas/have deep roots/do not require much water/rainfall

Can be grown in hot regions/is a tropical fruit/where large temperature fluctuations/can withstand high temperatures

*'Suits'/'likes' = 0 Warm = 0 Soil = 0*

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- (iii) **Explain the difficulties in finding and reaching markets for almonds, dates and other fruit grown in Pakistan.** [4]

Poor [cold] storage facilities (and fruit is a perishable good)  
 Poor named infrastructure e.g. roads/ports/transport system (causing delays and wastage of product))  
 Lack of processing/packaging facilities( therefore not accepted in international markets)  
 Lack of quality control (e.g. mangoes not treated for pests/insects) (limiting export markets)  
 Strong competition in export markets (e.g. mangoes from India/citrus fruits from China)  
 Used as subsistence crops (and therefore do not reach markets)  
 Long distance to market (increasing transport costs)  
*Accept development of points (examples in parentheses)*  
*Accept sensible use of a development point as a stand-alone point*  
*Do not credit same explanation more than once*

- (c) (i) **Describe what is meant by ‘subsistence farming’.** [2]

Products consumed by family/ to meet needs of family  
 Not commercial/not for sale  
 Natural inputs/ example described e.g. dung used as fertiliser / traditional farming implements/tools / small output / small-scale *Surplus = 0*

- (ii) **Explain why some farmers are subsistence farmers.** [3]

Land is small size/marginal/infertile/fragmented (therefore unable to use machinery/tractors)  
 Poverty (therefore need to grow own food) (therefore cannot afford modern inputs/named modern input)  
 Lack of markets/access to market  
 Lack of named modern inputs e.g. HYVs / machinery/technology / artificial fertilisers  
 Lack of education/skills/illiterate  
 Power of landlords/Zamindari system  
 Remote from markets/shops (and therefore need to feed themselves)  
*Accept development of points (examples in parentheses)*  
*Accept sensible use of a development point as a stand-alone point*



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- (d) Explain why livestock is an important part of the agricultural sector. To what extent is it possible to develop livestock farming further in Pakistan? [6]

*Levels marked*

**Level 3** (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining both views (possible and not possible). Evaluation giving clear support to one view, with developed points explaining importance (5), and with at least one reference to an appropriate example (6)

**Level 2** (3–4 marks) Developed point explaining one view or explaining importance (3), developed points explaining both views (or either view) **or** explaining one view and explaining importance **or** explaining importance only (4). No evaluation.

**Level 1** (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing one view or explaining importance (1), simple points addressing both views **or** one view and explaining importance **or** explaining importance only (2).

*Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)*

Importance

Draft power/transport in rural areas (e.g. Persian Wheel)  
 Food /meat/milk/eggs (for fast growing population)  
 Dung as manure  
 Dung as a fuel source (domestic or biogas)  
 Source of raw materials/hides/skins/wool/hair/bones (especially for cottage industries/export potential/food processing industries)  
Possible/greater extent (= current or potential agricultural developments)  
 Government farms/initiatives (scientific/cross breeding for better quality/higher fertility rates / better diets/early weaning diets for higher yields / training of vets for disease control)  
 Large scale multi-national/Australian dairy/poultry farms

Not possible/lesser extent

Poor systems of storage/marketing  
 High price of animal feed (especially if in or near cities, e.g. buffalo rearing)  
 Little access to vets/animal healthcare (and cannot be afforded by most poor farmers)  
 Poor drainage/waste disposal (e.g. much buffalo rearing still within cities causing lack of hygiene)  
 Shortage of funds

[Total: 25]

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which gives information for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pakistan in 1992 and 2012.

- (i) What is meant by the term Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? [1]  
 Annual sum/total value of all output/goods and services produced within a country  
 Income generated by a country's own workers and resources

- (ii) A. What percentage of GDP came from services in 2012?  
 B. What might be included in the category 'other industry'?  
 C. State whether the share of GDP from the following has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the period from 1992 to 2012: Agriculture Manufacturing industry [3]  
 A. 53–54% 1 mark  
 B. Mining/construction/power/fishing/forestry 1 mark *Not list rule*  
 C. Agriculture decreased: manufacturing increased Both to be correct for 1 mark

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(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows the value of exports and imports in Pakistan in 2011.

- (i) **Name a textile product exported by Pakistan.** [1]  
 Garments/bed linen/cotton cloth/cotton yarn/carpets/rugs/suits/towels/fabrics *Use list rule*
- (ii) **How much greater is the total value of all imports than the total value of all exports?** [1]  
 8290 US\$
- (iii) **Use Fig. 8 to describe three differences between goods Pakistan exports and imports.** [3]  
 Animal products/leather exported but not imported  
 Edible fats and oils/vehicles and transport imported but not exported  
 Vegetable products/textiles and textile products (much) more exported than imported  
 Metals more imported than exported  
 Mineral products/ chemicals /machinery and instruments much more imported than exported  
 Value of imported goods more balanced/evenly spread than exported goods  
 Mainly exports primary goods but mainly imports manufactured goods  
*High value/low value goods = 0*  
*Only accept complete comparisons of exports with imports (and like with like)*
- (iv) **Explain two problems for Pakistan's economy caused by the differences you have described in your answer to part (iii).** [4]  
 Narrow export base/overdependence on a few export items (so if low production e.g. poor harvests, no surplus/profit)  
 Main export/import items subject to world price fluctuations/vagaries of commodity market (e.g. oil, cotton, rice) (so some years there may not be a profit/economy goes into debt/has not surplus)  
 Exports are largely low value-added products which do not earn a great deal/great deal of foreign exchange [from small and cottage industries] (so other countries benefit more when add value)  
 Exports are items subject to high competition in the world market (so may not find a market)  
 Lack of quality control of export items (so may lose orders)  
 Production of main agricultural export items is subject to variations in weather and effects of pests (e.g. poor cotton crop due to unfavourable weather/virus/lack of rainfall/frost etc.)  
 Imports are mainly high value-added products and therefore expensive (such as manufactured goods/capital goods/luxury goods)  
 Food (e.g. wheat) has to be imported that could be grown in Pakistan  
 Importing consumer good which harms Pakistan industry (named consumer goods/industry)  
 Value of imports are greater than the value of exports (causing negative balance of payments).  
*Award second mark per line for explanation (parentheses show examples)*  
*Two problems explained @ 2 marks each*

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(c) (i) State one main trading partner with Pakistan for each of exports and imports. [2]

Exports: USA/UAE/Afghanistan/China/UK/Germany/EU  
Imports: China/Saudi Arabia/UAE/Kuwait/USA/Japan/EU  
2 × 1 mark

(ii) Describe a method of transport that could be used for trade with one of the countries stated in your answer to part (i). Suggest the benefits of using this method of transport. [4]

- Ship/by sea (1), shorter link to European markets, freight costs low/cheap, modern port facilities especially for containers/bulk cargo/oil, Middle East readily accessible, ports are warm water and open all year
- Aeroplane/by air (1), effective for low volume/lightweight goods, very quick, useful for perishable/high value goods, e.g. fruits and vegetables *Fragile/delicate goods = 0*
- Truck/lorry/by road (1), link to China/Iran/Afghanistan/India, useful for smaller consignments, e.g. electronics/medicinal herbs/Chinese fabrics/decorative items/toys/cotton textiles/dried fruits/hosiery, useful for perishable/high value goods
- Train/by rail (1), link to Iran, cheaper for long distance, useful for bulky/heavy goods, e.g. food grains/cotton/oil/fertiliser/heavy machinery, effective for low value goods

1 mark for method of transport  
3 marks for any three benefits listed  
*Marks are for transporting/handling goods*  
*Easy/easier, references to safety = 0*

(d) 'There are more factors that hinder trade between Pakistan and other countries than factors that help trade.'

To what extent do you agree with this view? Give reasons and use examples you have studied to support your answer. [6]

*Levels marked*

**Level 3** (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining both views (hinder and help). Evaluation giving clear support to one view (5) and with at least one reference to a piece of place-specific detail or an example (6).

**Level 2** (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3), explaining both views (4). No evaluation

**Level 1** (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing one view (1), simple points addressing both views (2)

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*Indicative content (development of points/place-specific detail/examples in parentheses)*

Hinder

Lack of security/internal civil and tribal unrest/terrorism  
 Political instability/inconsistent government policies  
 Debt/imbalance of trade (leads to need for loans/foreign economic assistance and possible trade embargo if default)  
 International tension (e.g. with India, historically since partition 1947 and periodically over Kashmir so no significant trade with India has developed).  
 Mountainous terrain to NW. (Passes to Afghanistan e.g. Khyber, Kurram, and Khojak subject to border tensions, landslides, and avalanches.)  
 Trade barriers/embargoes from industrialised countries (which express concerns about child labour/health and safety/hygiene/environmental standards such as excessive use of pesticides on cotton).  
 Membership of regional organisations (e.g. ECO/SAARC/WTO in 2004) (involves removing import tariffs causing inflow of cheap imports)  
 Devaluing Pakistan rupee (makes imports, which are more than exports, more expensive)

Help

Improvements to transport infrastructure, (e.g. Karakoram Highway/new road Quetta to Chaman, Afghanistan/upgrade to RCD Highway to open a route to Iran and Turkey)  
 Development of ports (particularly Karachi/Bin Qasim port for containers and bulk cargo/ Gwadar port/Makran Coast)  
 Membership of regional organisations (e.g. ECO/SAARC/WTO in 2004) (in which member countries benefit from access to major world markets)  
 Tax incentives for exporters  
 Export Promotion Bureau/Trade Development Authority of Pakistan/Export Processing Zones  
 Devaluing Pakistan rupee (makes exports cheaper)

[Total: 25]

**5 (a) Study Fig. 9, which is a map giving information about cotton textile industries in Pakistan.**

**(i) Name one of the major centres of the cotton industry, A or B. [1]**  
 Hyderabad / Faisalabad

**(ii) Suggest reasons why the cotton textile industry is distributed as shown in Fig. 9. [3]**

Specific to one centre Reserve 1 mark

e.g. Karachi – port, availability of thermal/nuclear power  
 Faisalabad – in cotton producing region of Punjab  
 Hyderabad – in cotton producing area of Sindh, close to coast/Karachi

General

Availability of labour  
 Large local demand/market  
 Good transport system/roads  
 Near rivers for water in manufacturing process  
 In/near cotton growing area 'Raw materials' = 0

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(iii) Explain what can be done to improve Pakistan's cotton textile industry. [3]

Increase production of cotton crop / quality of cotton crop  
 Research into solutions to leaf-curl virus  
 Irrigation  
 More investment/government support/tax holidays/loans  
 Address child labour/environmental issues to ease international restrictions  
Modernise machinery/plant/technology  
 Increase availability of power/electricity  
 Training / education of workers

(b) (i) State two characteristics of employment in the informal sector of industry. [2]

Self employment  
 Labour intensive/little equipment  
 Irregular hours/wages/low wages *Seasonal = 0*  
 Paid daily/cash in hand  
 Not pensionable/no health benefits  
 At home/in streets  
 Not a registered business  
 Female labour  
 Child labour

(ii) Give an example of a job in the informal sector. [1]

Handicrafts/carpet maker  
 Street trader/hawker / cobbler / fruit seller  
 Labourer in construction/factories / garment worker  
 Bus/truck/taxi driver  
 Care work / maids  
 Street sweeper  
 USE LIST RULE

(iii) Study Photographs C and D (Insert).

A. Describe the road transport that can be seen in Photograph C.

B. Explain the problems of using road transport in the northern areas of Pakistan with reference to Photograph D and your own knowledge. [5]

A. Transport Reserve 2 marks

Pick-up/4×4/4-wheel-drive vehicle/jeep  
 Overloaded / heavily loaded  
 Carrying large pieces of timber/wood/sawn trunks '*Wood*' = 0  
 Trucks/lorries  
 Painted

B. Problems Reserve 2 marks

Mountain roads very narrow/steep/small for large trucks  
 Danger of falling rocks/cliff edges  
 Likely to be closed/blocked due to landslides  
 Closed in winter due to snow/ice/avalanches  
 Unmetalled roads/potholes  
 Lack of security

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(c) (i) Choose a province and name two tourist attractions within it. [2]

Punjab

Ancient history/archaeology – Taxila/ Harappa

Hillstations – Murree/Nathia Gali

Tombs/shrines -Allama Iqbal/Ranjit Singh/ Jahangir

Culture – Mughal architecture/ Shalimar Gardens/ Badshahi mosque/Lahore Fort/Rohtas Fort

Modern buildings – Minar–e-Pakistan/Presidential palace/Parliament building/Faisal mosque

Other – Khewra salt mines

Sindh

Ancient history/archaeology – Mohenjo-Daro/ Bhambore/ Kot Deji

Tombs/shrines – Shahbaz Qalander (sufi)/ Muhammad Ali Jinnah/Mazar-e-Quaid./

Chaukundi/ Makli

Culture – Mughal architecture/Jamia Masjid/ Ranikot Fort/ Kafir-Qila Fort

Hillstations – Gorakh

Lakes – Keenjhar, Manchar

KPK

Valleys – Kaghan/Kumrat/Swat/Kalam/Naran

Lakes – Saiful Muluk

*Accept any other reasonable examples located in correct province*

(ii) Suggest **two problems** the tourist industry in Pakistan must overcome in order for it to be more developed. [2]

Poor security/terrorism/political instability

Bad management/planning of tourist developments/corruption

Poor transport infrastructure/poor road network/unpredictable railways/ infrequent air access in north

Lack of government funding/priority

Little tourism infrastructure / few tour agencies / hotels not international standard

Lack of maintenance/cleanliness of tourist areas

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(d) Read the following two views:

1. Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries. More attractions and facilities for tourists must be built to help Pakistan develop.
2. Tourist facilities must be restricted. The increasing number of tourists will damage our culture and cause environmental degradation.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer. [6]

*Levels marked*

**Level 3** (5–6 marks) Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view. (5) and with at least one reference to an appropriate place or example (6).

**Level 2** (3–4 marks) Developed point(s) explaining one view (3), explaining both views (4). No evaluation.

**Level 1** (1–2 marks) Simple point addressing one view (1), simple points addressing both views (2)

*Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)*

1. Tourism increased

Tourist income likely to be high (and greater than from other sources, e.g. from exporting raw materials)

Creates employment

Boosts cottage craft industries (leading to financial stability/preservation of culture/heritage)

Locals can use tourist facilities (which increases their quality of life)

Increases cultural linkages with foreign countries

Source of foreign exchange/improves economy (which will enable Pakistan to clear debts)

2. Tourism restricted

Only seasonal employment (May–Oct in northern areas)

Money could be spent on other important sectors (such as minerals, power, manufacturing, mechanising agriculture, alleviation of poverty)

Displacement of local people to make way for development, e.g. hotels

Named social problems e.g. crime, alcohol/drugs

Lack of respect for local customs/beliefs

Increases prices of local goods/food

Clearing of natural habitat to make way for tourist developments (e.g. deforestation in Swat Valley)

Unsightly hotel construction

Air/noise pollution from more vehicles

Water pollution in rivers from overloaded sewerage system

Litter

[Total: 25]