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

www.papacambridge.com MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

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

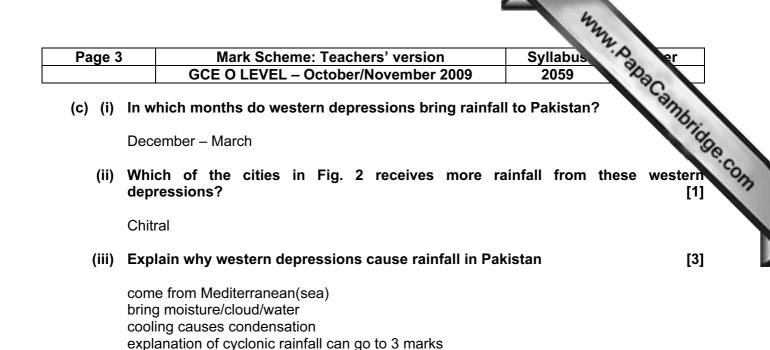
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began,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

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

	ge 2	2	Mark	Scheme: Teacher	s' version		Syllabus	er
			GCE O LE	VEL – October/N	ovember 20)9	2059	No.
(a)	Stu	udy Fi	g. 1, a tempera	ture graph for La	hore.			PapaCambrida
	(i)	Desc	cribe the patter	rn of temperature	through the	e year at L	ahore.	1100
			er – using only t					
			from January to	o June tember/levels out				
			further to Decer					
			alternative seas	onal approach link	ed to the gra	iph		
			in spring + mo					
			•	on starts + months				
		conti	nues falling in a	autumn				
	(ii)	Expl	ain why heavy	rain falls during	the monsoo	n season		[3]
			-	t winds/carrying ra	iin			
			the sea/Bay of over land/hills/m					
		cools	6					
		moie						
			ture condenses		bringe gir in			
				/clouds form orthern Pakistan)	brings air in			
(b)		low p udy Fig	pressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch	oorthern Pakistan) aarts for Chitral ar	nd Lahore.	040		
(b)	Со	low p udy Fig mpare	oressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts	orthern Pakistan) arts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi	nd Lahore.	ore.		
(b)		low p udy Fig mpare Fron	pressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch	northern Pakistan) narts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi ay	nd Lahore.	ore.		[4]
(b)	Co A B	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Fron	oressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M	northern Pakistan) narts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi ay ember	nd Lahore.	ore.		[4]
(b)	Со А В <u>А. ,</u>	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Fron	g. 2, rainfall ch the amounts n January to M n June to Sept	northern Pakistan) narts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi ay ember	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	ore. Lahore		[4]
(b)	Со А В <u>А</u> <u>Сh</u>	low p udy Fi mpare Fron Fron Janua	oressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M n June to Sept ry to May (max.	northern Pakistan) narts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi ay ember	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u>	in L than C	[4]
(b)	Co A B <u>A</u> <u>Ch</u> mo hig	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janua itral h rang	eressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M n June to Sept ry to May (max. ner in C than L le 35–106 mms	horthern Pakistan) harts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chir ay ember 2) /71 mms	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u> less/lower low range/	/23–41/18 mm	
(b)	Co A B <u>A</u> Ch hig hig	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janual itral itral h rang hest ir	eressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M n June to Sept ry to May (max. her in C than L le 35–106 mms n March/Increas	northern Pakistan) narts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chi ay ember 2)	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u> less/lower low range/ highest in	/23–41/18 mm March	
(b)	A B A. Ch Mo hig low	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janual itral itral h rang hest ir vest in	eressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M n June to Sept ry to May (max. her in C than L le 35–106 mms n March/Increas	horthern Pakistan) harts for Chitral and of rainfall for Chir ay ember 2) /71 mms he then decreases	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u> less/lower low range/	/23–41/18 mm March	
(b)	Co A B <u>A.</u> <u>Ch</u> Mo hig hig low sar	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janua itral itral h rang hest ir vest in me pat	eressure (over r g. 2, rainfall ch e the amounts n January to M n June to Sept ry to May (max. ner in C than L le 35–106 mms n March/Increas Jan	horthern Pakistan) harts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chir ay ember 2) /71 mms he then decreases ces	nd Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u> less/lower low range/ highest in	/23–41/18 mm March	
(b)	Co A B <u>A.</u> , <u>Ch</u> Mo hig low sar <u>B.</u> ,	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janua itral itral h rang hest ir vest in me pat	e the amounts a January to M a January to M a June to Sept ry to May (max. her in C than L le 35–106 mms a March/Increas Jan tern at both pla	horthern Pakistan) harts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chir ay ember 2) /71 mms he then decreases ces	d Lahore. tral and Lah	<u>Lahore</u> less/lower low range/ highest in	/23–41/18 mm March	
(b)	Co A B <u>A</u> Ch mo hig low sar <u>B</u>	low p udy Fig mpare Fron Janua itral itral h rang hest in vest in me pat June to itral	e the amounts a January to M a January to M a June to Sept ry to May (max. her in C than L le 35–106 mms a March/Increas Jan tern at both pla	horthern Pakistan) harts for Chitral an of rainfall for Chir ay ember 2) /71 mms he then decreases ces	d Lahore. tral and Lah	Lahore less/lower low range/ highest in lowest in <i>f</i>	/23–41/18 mm March	



(d) Explain how topography and drainage cause problems for farming in Balochistan. [4]

Topography (res.1)

Candidate needs to link these to problems of farming in Baluchistan (i.e. Not the Indus Plain). For example:

lack of fertility, soil erosion, use of machinery, irrigation mountains plateaux steep slopes stony soil thin soil barren land 'mountains/rugged topography unsuitable for farming' max. 1

Drainage (res.1)

Again, candidate needs to link these to problems of farming in Balochistan.

inland drainage basins/salt lakes few/small rivers rivers dry up/evaporate much percolation/loss of water through soil 'lack of water for farming' max. 1

Do not credit' waterlogging and salinity' unless the candidate says 'part of the Indus Plain in Balochistan'.

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	o er
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009	2059	SD2
· / ·	g. 3, an extract from a magazine.		mbrid
I M	ost farmers in Balochistan do not have access	to water from	30
th	ost farmers in Balochistan do not have access e River Indus. pere are many small rivers that flow into shallow		·96
th Ti ai		lakes but they	ambridge
th Ti ai W O	e River Indus. here are many small rivers that flow into shallow re dry for most of the year. These small rivers can	lakes but they provide some	390

Describe the irrigation methods that can be used by farmers in Balochistan and comment on the success of such schemes for increasing farming output. [6]

The candidate is expected to <u>describe</u>, and possibly illustrate at least 2 of the following schemes.

Maximum 4 marks on any one scheme, <u>but 1 mark must comment on 'success'.</u> <u>Reserve 2 marks for 'success of schemes.</u> Credit <u>labels</u> on diagrams <u>if not</u> in script. Allow <u>one named or located example</u> of each scheme.

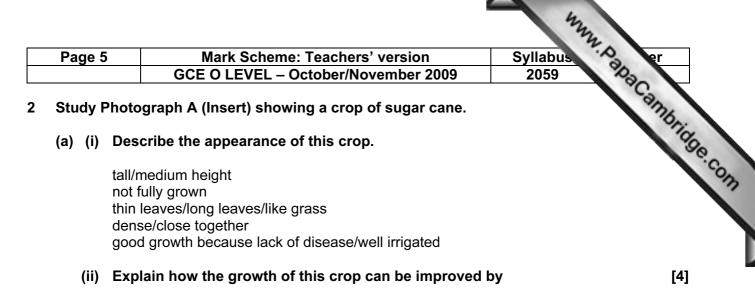
Karez canals from rivers/diversion canals tubewells wells (primitive) shaduf to lift water charsa to lift water Persian Wheel to lift water tanks for storage dams (small)

For Example – The Karez

underground canal/tunnel uses groundwater vertical shafts for cleaning water taken in turn according to shares in ownership irrigates oases Example – Quetta-Pishun valley, Mastung valley

Success – less important now, neglected – bad sources drying up – bad lack of government investment – bad

> continuous supply – good only water in the desert – good water from mountains put to good use – good does not evaporate – good etc.



A irrigation (max. 2)

plants need water to photosynthesis/to be healthy/sugar needs a lot of water makes it grow faster/bigger/higher yield needed in dry periods/drought/make up deficiency in rainfall to remove salinity (in the soil)

B fertilisers (max. 2)

provide minerals for growth/reduces crop failure/nutrients makes up for deficiencies/Pakistan soil deficient in minerals minerals need replacing after cultivation examples of minerals e.g. nitrogen, potash (potassium), phosphate makes it grow faster/bigger/higher yield (but not twice)

(b) Explain how this crop is processed.

taken to factory/mill quickly/without delay washed/scrubbed crushed juice collected refined crystallised whitened/made into white sugar molasses/brown sugar baggase produced (a waste product)

Study Fig. 4, a graph of sugar cane production.

- (c) (i) What was the increase from 1965 to 2005 in:
 - A production ?

28–29 million tonnes

B yield per hectare?

13–14 tonnes per hectare

[6]

[2]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus 7, D er
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009	2059 2030
(ii) Na	me an area of high sugar cane production.	anne.
	st-central Punjab/Faisalabad/Sardodha uth-central Sindh/Hyderabad/Badin	1990
	ntral NWFP/Charsadda	

(d) Study the list of factors which affect agricultural development:

mechanisation	land conso	olidation	transport improvements
financial loans	education	telecommunication	new seed varieties

(i) Choose three of these factors and for each explain how it increases production of sugar and other agricultural products. [6]

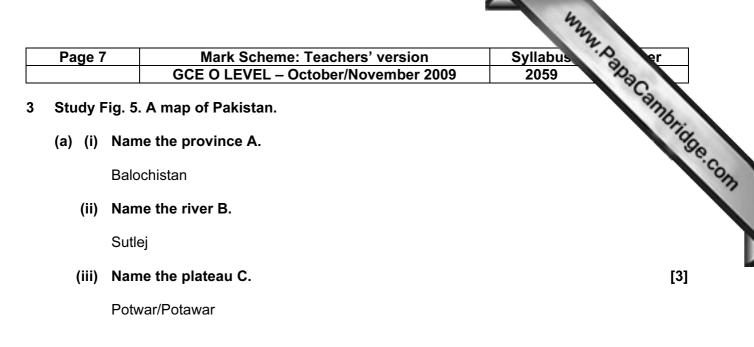
Mechanisation – faster work, more efficient, better preparation, can thresh and harvest, 'does not need to rest', use of tubewells Land consolidation – bigger fields, more mechanisation Transport - faster speed e.g. sugar can to the mill prevents losses, dry ports for inputs e.g. fertiliser, experts (advisers) can visit Loans - funds to buy inputs e.g. fertiliser, machines, bigger fields, purchase more land, better irrigation Education – knowledge of better methods, Seed varieties - higher yields, resistance to pests and disease, less water demand, better germination Telecommunication – access to information, education, skills

No mark for naming the factor. Reserve one mark for a simple explanation of each factor (3 needed). Allow a maximum of 4 for one factor. This list is not exhaustive, and there may be links between the factors. Do your best for the candidate, but do not credit excessive repetition.

(ii) Explain why it is important to increase the production of sugar and other agricultural products in Pakistan. [4]

increasing population nutritious/need for better food production higher incomes (for farmers and businessmen) increase exports/earn foreign exchange/increase GDP/increase Pakistan's income reduce imports/improve balance of payments provides employment in (named industry) by-products e.g. Bagasse for fuel, Board for building etc.

[Total: 25]



(b) Name the two main centres of production of surgical instruments D and E. [2]

D Sialkot, E Lahore

(c) (i) Give two examples of a small scale or cottage industry.

Two examples of a craft e.g. wood carving, embroidery, jewellery, ornaments etc. sports goods, surgical goods.

[1]

(2 names=1 mark – but one must be specific))

(ii) Using your answers to (c) (i) explain what is meant by a small-scale or cottage industry. [4]

small production/small output traditional skills in homes/on the street/not in factories lack of machinery/labour intensive/low technology women workers/family workers/no hired labour self-employment/informal industry/less than 10 workers employed/small workforce low profits to meet local demand for tourism local raw materials low capital input/fixed assets less than Rs. 10 million use waste products

see extract provided (p121 Sethi)

	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus er
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009	2059 73
	how government organisations help and pro cale industries.), PSIC (Punjab SIC), etc.
SMEDA marketir technica educatic cheap lo tax brea small ino dry ports power s telecom	ations e.g. PSIC (Pakistan Small Industry Corporation), (small and medium enterprise development agency) end facilities/trade fairs/shops al service centres/expert advice on and training bans/loans on easy instalments ks/cheaper raw materials dustrial estates s/better road transport upply/electrification/gas/water munications lue – added goods	etc.

(i) Name two major airports in the northern Punjab shown on the map. [2]

two from – Lahore (Alama Iqbal)/Faisalabad/Islamabad (Benazir Bhutto) or Fateh Jang

(ii) Describe the distribution of airways from the northern Punjab. [3]

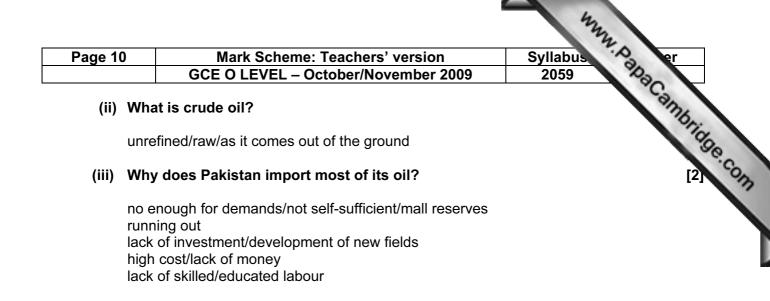
mostly to the south-west/south to the coast/Karachi follow the Indus plain/through Sindh

a few north and west to NWFP/Peshawar

via Islamabad to Northern Areas/Chitral/Gilgit

west to Quetta

Page 9		abus A er
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009 205	59 2030
(iii)	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using air trans Punjab.	abus 59 apacannu sport in the
	Advantages (res. 2)	3
	fast/saves time over difficult relief/mountains/deserts where no roads/railways/inaccessible direct to other countries businessmen/politicians/tourism perishable/high value/light goods more comfortable/less tiring promotes tourism	
	<u>Disadvantages (res.2)</u>	
	bad climate/fog/ice/snow/dangerous expensive unsuitable for perishables/heavy loads/cheap goods (do not double few airports/difficult to build does not go door-to-door/airports may be out of city air pollution/global warming	∍ mark)
		[Total:25]
a) Stı	udy Fig. 7, a pie chart showing the sources of energy supply.	
(i)	Name the two largest suppliers of energy.	[1]
	oil and gas (2 for 1 mark)	
(ii)	What percentage of energy comes from oil?	[1]
	47–48	
(iii)) Name two other sources not named on the chart.	[2]
	HEP, nuclear, bagasse, solar, wind, geothermal, waves, tidal	
(iv)	Why does coal only supply 4% of the energy supply in Pakista	an? [3]
	low quality/lignite reserves not developed/not mined bulky/heavy to transport used for other things e.g. coke, bricks, cement coal seams difficult to mine because – thin, contorted, faulted	
(b) Stı	udy Fig. 8, a map of Pakistan.	
(i)	Describe the location of the two main oil fields shown on the n	map. [2]
	Potwar plateau/Northern Punjab Lower Sindh/Southern Sindh	



(c) Study Photograph B, a gas extraction unit at Nautheh, in the Potwar Plateau.

(i) With reference to Photograph B explain why natural gas is an easy fuel to extract.

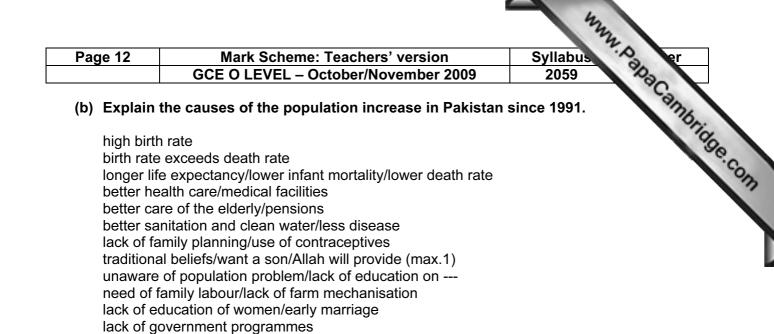
[3]

small size of land little impact on the environment simple machinery/small machinery pipes go into ground works automatically/no/little manpower needed controlled by valves/valves control pressure near road for easy access

(ii) Study Fig. 9, an advertisement for natural gas. Suggest why this advertisement states that natural gas is 'A cheap fuel. Easy to use'.

produced in Pakistan/in Balochistan/at Sui/not imported large reserves lightweight available in pipelines portable in cylinders cleaner than burning wood/coal easy to extract

Page 11 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabu QCE O LEVEL - October/November 2009 2059 (d) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of developing nuclear power. Advantages (res. 2) Iarge output reliable material/efficient long lasting fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition casposition uisposal of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (1) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (1) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] (11–114 million (10) Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas. [3]	Page 11		labus & er
Image: Strategy of the life forge lasting fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million		GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009 20	059 73
Image lasting fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. [1] (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]	(d) Expla	in the advantages and disadvantages of developing nuclea	r power.
Initial Strate Initial Strate Initial Strate Initial St	., -		onic
Initial string fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]	<u>Advan</u>	tages (res. 2)	Se
Initial string fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]			8
Image lasting fuel fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. [1] (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]			
fossil fuels running out/reduce burden on other fuels less pollution/environmentally friendly will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts <u>Disadvantages (res.2)</u> expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million		•	
will be less need for load-shedding/power cuts Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	fossil	uels running out/reduce burden on other fuels	
Disadvantages (res.2) expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]			
expensive to buy fuel expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] 143–144 million [1] 111–114 million [1]	WIII DE	less need for load-shedding/power cuts	
expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	Disad [,]	vantages (res.2)	
expensive to build lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	oypon	sive to buy fuel	
lack of technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance dangerous/risk of radioactivity unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. [1] (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million [1]			
unpopular/local opposition disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	lack o	f technology/skills/difficulties of maintainance	
disposal of waste is a problem risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] 111–114 million [1]	dange	rous/risk of radioactivity	
risk of terrorism use for bombs [Total:25] (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million [1] (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	-	•	
 (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop	ular/local opposition	
 (a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001. (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop dispos risk of	ular/local opposition al of waste is a problem terrorism	
 (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop dispos risk of	ular/local opposition al of waste is a problem terrorism	
 (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop dispos risk of	ular/local opposition al of waste is a problem terrorism	[Total:25]
 (i) What was the total population in 2001? [1] 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop dispos risk of	ular/local opposition al of waste is a problem terrorism	[Total:25]
143–144 million 143–144 million (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million	unpop dispos risk of use fo	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs	
 (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1] 111–114 million 	unpop dispos risk of use fo	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 t	to 2001.
111–114 million	unpop dispos risk of use fo	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 t	to 2001.
	unpop dispos risk of use fo (a) Study (i) W	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to hat was the total population in 2001?	to 2001.
(iii) Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas. [3]	unpop dispos risk of use fo (a) Study (i) W	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 f /hat was the total population in 2001? 13–144 million	to 2001. [1]
	unpop dispos risk of use fo (i) W (i) M 14 (ii) B	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to that was the total population in 2001? 13–144 million y how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2	to 2001. [1]
more increase in rural/less in urban	unpop dispos risk of use fo (i) W (i) W 14 (ii) B 1 ⁴	ular/local opposition sal of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 f /hat was the total population in 2001? 43–144 million y how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2 11–114 million	to 2001. [1] 2001? [1]
greater percentage increase in urban areas urban increase 5–48 million/by 43 million/approx. 9 times }	unpop dispos risk of use fo (i) W (i) M 14 (ii) B 1 ⁷ (iii) C	ular/local opposition al of waste is a problem terrorism r bombs Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to that was the total population in 2001? 43–144 million y how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2 11–114 million ompare the increase in the urban and rural areas.	to 2001. [1] 2001? [1]



(c) Describe the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan. [6]

Economy shortage of money/fg

lack of transport to rural areas

shortage of money/foreign exchange to buy food etc./negative balance of payments need for foreign loans debt lack of money for investment

Development

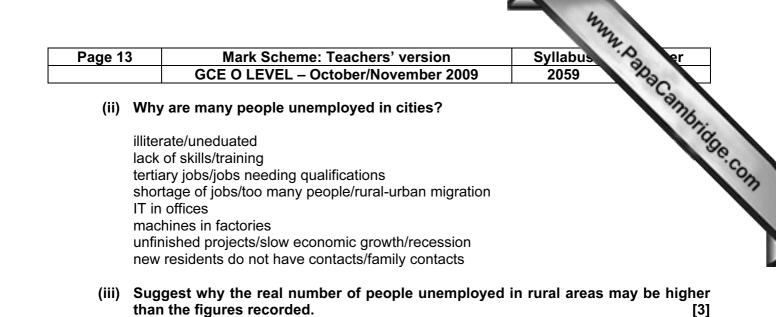
overpopulation leading to – shortages of – food, water, education, health services, work/unemployment, money/poverty housing/homelessness/living on the streets/overcrowding/Kacha Abadi pollution (must be named) traffic congestion high prices/inflation power/fuel/load shedding deforestation/trees/loss of farmland little industrial development

(d) Study Fig. 11, a bar chart showing employment and unemployment in 2004.

(i) What percentage of people are unemployed in urban areas?

[1]

10



under-employment/more people work on farms than are needed/disguised unemployment difficult to collect figures women not included? many self employed/subsistence farming/subsistence existence seasonal work e.g. sugar mills informal employment (as opposed to formal employment)

[Total: 25]