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2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

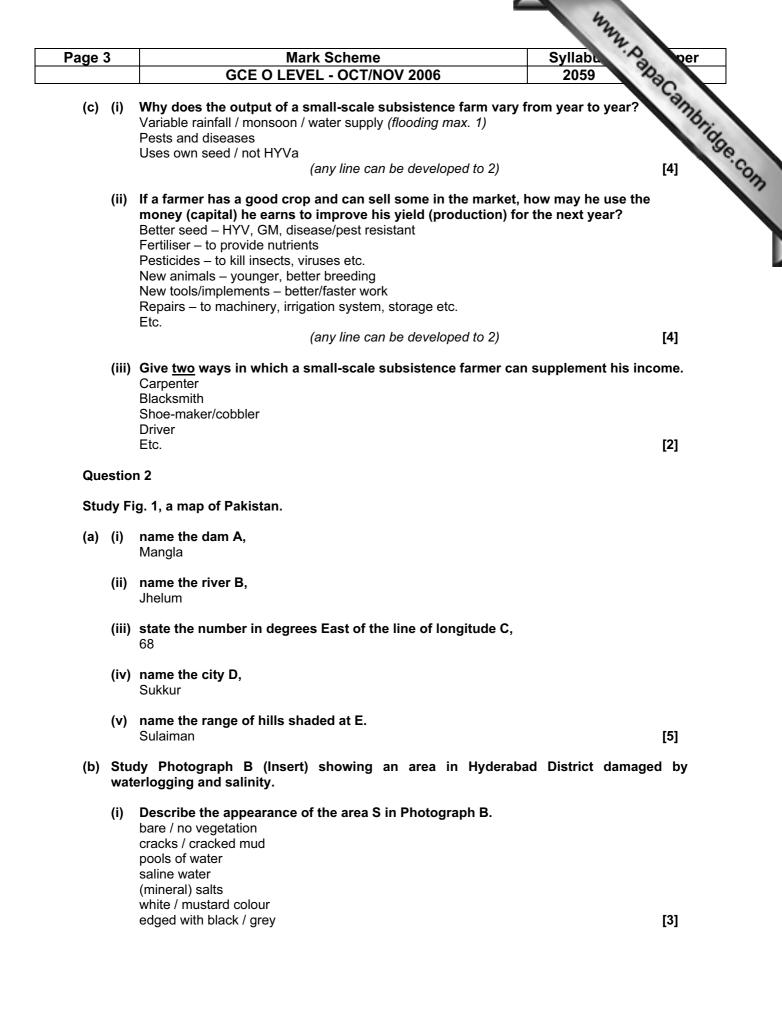
Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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		GCE O LEVEL - OCT/NOV 2006 205	59 102
			an
Que	estior	n 1	orid
Stu	dy Pł	hotograph A (Insert) of a rural area in Hyderabad District.	
(a)	(i)	What is this man doing? Ploughing / cultivating / tilling	Munu Papacambridg
	(ii)	Why is the soil at X a different colour from the soil at Y? it has been ploughed / turned over	
		it has not dried out	[1]
	(iii)	Name three inputs for farming other than soil that can be seen on the bullocks/ cattle/cows/oxen (not buffalo) plough	photograph.
		(manual) labour	[3]
	(iv)	Describe <u>three</u> other processes that may be carried out before the cro A short sentence about Sowing seeds Fertilising to provide extra nutrients Weeding to give plants space to grow Irrigation / watering to provide water	-
		Spraying pesticide to kill insects / virus / weeds etc.	[3]
(b)	<i>(</i> •)		
(b)	(1)	What is subsistence farming? Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale)	[1]
(b)		Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale) Name two other animals other than those on photograph A that may b small-scale subsistence farmer. Goats Sheep Buffalo Chickens / poultry Mules	e kept by a
(b)		Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale) Name two other animals other than those on photograph A that may b small-scale subsistence farmer. Goats Sheep Buffalo Chickens / poultry	
(b)	(ii)	Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale) Name two other animals other than those on photograph A that may be small-scale subsistence farmer. Goats Sheep Buffalo Chickens / poultry Mules Donkeys For each of the two animals you have named in (b)(ii), explain how it is	e kept by a [2]
(b)	(ii)	Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale) Name <u>two</u> other animals other than those on photograph A that may b small-scale subsistence farmer. Goats Sheep Buffalo Chickens / poultry Mules Donkeys	e kept by a [2] s important to



	Mary Mary		
Page 4	Mark Scheme Sylla	abu 2 oer	
	GCE O LEVEL - OCT/NOV 2006 20	59 23	
(ii)	What are perennial canals, and how may they lead to problems such S? definition (res. 1) canals that can supply water all year round from reservoirs / barrages via link canals problems (res. 1) too much irrigation water leading to evaporation in hot, dry climate rise of water table rise of salts to surface	abt. Bob per 59 aba cambridge as those in a bridge [4]	
(iii)	How can these problems be reduced? Lined canals to prevent infiltration Culverts to drain excess water from canals Surface drains to flush out salt from soil Tubewells to lower water table Eucalyptus trees plants to reduce water underground SCARP - government programme + details (max 4) WAPDA - to carry out projects + details (max 4) (N.B. a good account of WAPDA or SCARP scheme could g	et 4 marks) [4]	

Read the extract Fig. 2

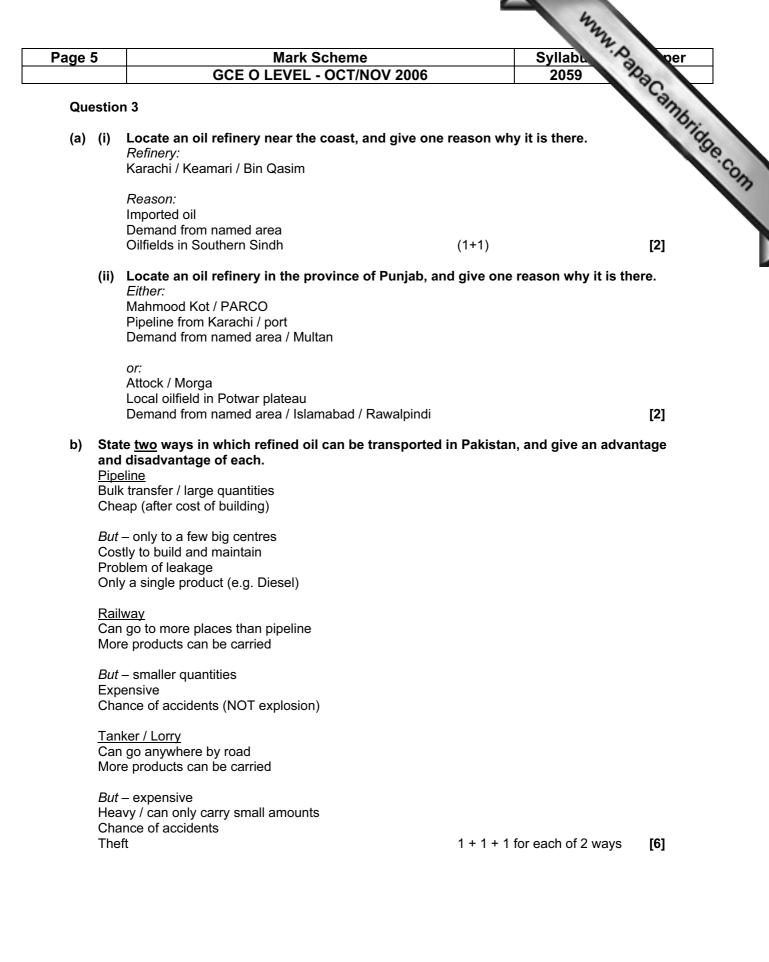
Pakistan is a water-deficit country. The rainfall is neither sufficient nor regular, and does not meet the growing needs of water. Agriculture is a major user, and good yields depend on the adequate availability of water at the right time. The increasing pressures of population and industrialisation have already placed great demands on water supplies and there are an ever increasing number of local and regional conflicts over water availability and use.

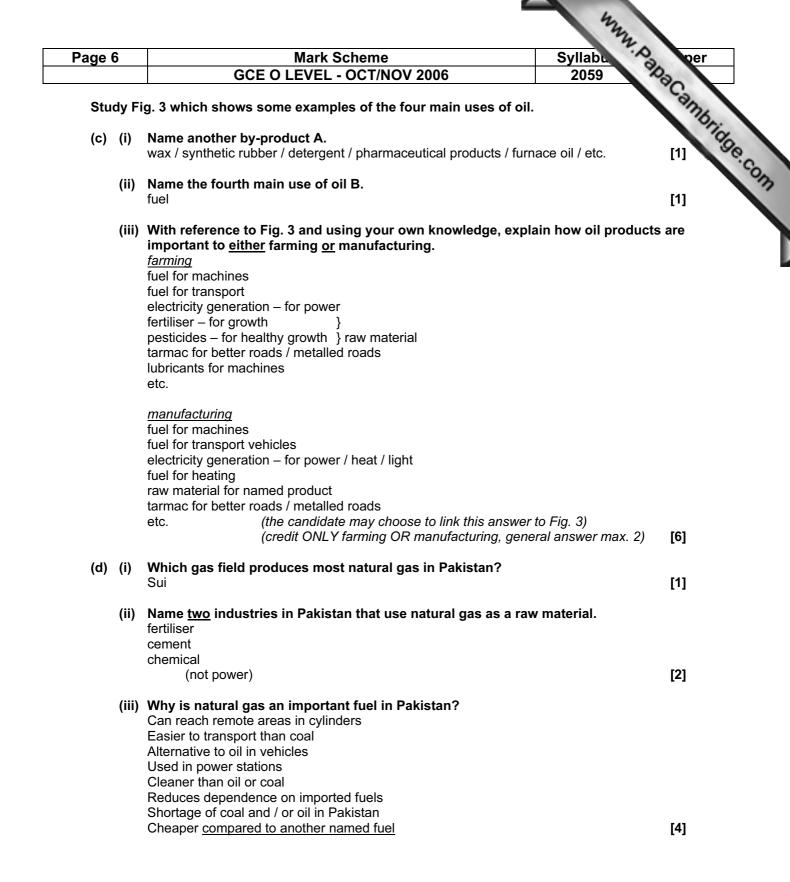
- (c) (i) Why do the writers refer to Pakistan as a 'water-deficit country'? insufficient rainfall growing needs (quote of second sentence 2 marks)
 - (ii) Using examples, explain why there are conflicts over water availability and use. Examples of conflicting users (max 2): Farming v industry v domestic v food processing v HEP v other India v Pakistan 1947 – 1960 NWFP and Punjab v Sindh Development of Kalabagh dam (1 mark for a pair of conflicting users)

Explanation: Irrigation for more agriculture Industrialisation – water for washing, cooling, processing Hygiene - need to keep clean Population growth – need for more Electricity for modem technology – because there is not enough (max 1) (1 named user + their need = I mark) (up to 3 uses can be credited)

[7]

[2]





age	7	Mark Scheme	Syllabu A	oer
Ŭ		GCE O LEVEL - OCT/NOV 2006	2059	3
Que	estio	n 4	Syllabu 2059	Camp
Stu	dv Fi	g. 4, a map of the road network in Pakistan in 2002.		Tid
(a)	-	Name the cities X, Y and Z.		0
		X Quetta Y Multan		
		Z Hyderabad		[3]
	(ii)	For each of the roads leading to A and B, state the country to		
	(·· <i>,</i>	and the name of the pass through which it goes.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	'e'
		A to China, through the Khunjerab Pass		• • •
		B to Afghanistan, through the Khyber Pass	2 + 2	[4]
(b)	(i)	Describe the ways in which the road network of Punjab is diff network of Sindh.	erent from the road	
		network of Sindh. Punjab more dense – Sindh less dense		
		Sindh 'other roads' more dense in S – Punjab all over (none in SE)	
		More areas in Sindh with few / no roads	,	
		More foci – fewer centres / foci Sindh 2 main roads follow R. Indus then W to Karachi – Punjab sp	pread out	
		Motorway in Punjab, not Sindh	Jeau out	
		(credit use of comparative word e.g more, less, fe	wer)	[3]
	(ii)	Give reasons for your answer to (b)(i).		
	、 <i>,</i>	ideas linked to the following:		
		one river in Sindh – 5 in Punjab – roads follow these routes		
		more desert in Sindh – less habitable large areas of low population density in Sindh –- less need		
		fewer major cities in Sindh – less need		
		ideas linked to industrial development (max 2)		[4]
	(iii)	Explain why there are few roads in the area north of the line P	P-P shown on Fig. 4.	
		Mountains Steen clones		
		Steep slopes Landslides		
		Snow		
		Avalanches		
		Floods Ice / snow/ stones damage road surface		
		Ice / snow/ stones damage road surface Lack of demand		[4]
(-)	\A/b		the of the line D D(
(C)		at factors hinder the development of air transport in the area no weather / snow / ice / fog / heavy rain / floods	orth of the line r-r :	,
	Lack	k of flat land for runways / airports		
	Lack	k of good roads to airports		
		k of passengers / freight blem of blocked radio signals		
	FIU	(any line can be dev. to 2)		[4]
(al)	\ A /les			
(a)		y was the first motorway in Pakistan built between Islamabad a rge centres of population	and Lahore?	
		sed by other populated areas		
	to pi	romote growth of industrial estates		
		e volume of traffic / ease congestion / save other roads er for lorries / large vehicles		
		from Lahore to Karakoram Highway		
		(answers must relate to motorway, not just roads)		[3]

age 8		Mark Scheme	Syllabu Ser
<u> </u>		GCE O LEVEL - OCT/NOV 2006	2059 202
Ques	stior	n 5	Canny
Stud	v Ei	g. 5, which shows types of employment in rural and urban a	yid
(a)	-	g. 5, which shows types of employment in rural and urban a In which area is the proportion of those employed in the pri Rural	
	(ii)	What is the main type of employment in the primary sector Farming/agriculture	in rural areas? [1]
	(iii)	Why is this type of employment probably under estimated? Family labour / disguised unemployment	[1]
	(res. Mec Lack Lack Sea Lack Poor	y is there unemployment and underemployment in rural and <i>1 each for rural and urban areas</i>) hanisation of farming (of skills for work (of jobs sonal employment e.g. sugar cane factories (of jobs for women r health, nutrition, medical care for sick and injured nputerisation in offices (any line max 2)	urban areas? [5]
	ruru Idea Rura Incre Grov Ecor More	y is the sector of tertiary employment likely to increase more al areas? al – urban migration ease in literacy / more jobs for the educated wth of services / more demand in cities nomic prosperity / people have more money to spend e transport / shops / offices (named jobs to max 1 without any ex wth of informal sector / pavement services	
	L10.	(any line max. 2)	[6]
(d)	(i)	Name a city in Pakistan where sports goods are manufactur Sialkot or Lahore	red. [1]
	(ii)	How may the presence of the sports industry in this area	
		A increase employment opportunities? Labour intensive Work contracted out to small scale and cottage industries Growth of administrative jobs Growth of transport jobs Growth of tertiary industries with increased prosperity Dry port (related to employment) EPZ	
		B improve the local infrastructure? Power / electricity supply Roads / railway Airport Better water supply Telecommunications (up to 2 examples explained) Dry port (related to infrastructure	

