



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

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PAKISTAN STUDIES

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Paper 2

For Examination from 2010

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 75

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.



- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows the climate of Misgar, in the Karakoram Mountains.
- (i) In which month is the highest precipitation?
May
- (ii) How much precipitation falls in this month? [1]
25 mm
- (iii) For how many months is the precipitation more than 9 mm? [1]
6
- (iv) Describe the temperature changes through the year [3]
below zero January, February and December
lowest of -7°C in January
increases to 19°C in August
decreases to zero in November
- (b) Explain why the precipitation increases in July and August. [4]
Caused by the monsoon
Humid air from the Bay of Bengal
Where air pressure is high
Moving from the east or north-east
Towards a low pressure area over the mountains
Caused by heating of the land
Air rises
Moisture condenses
Clouds form
- (c) Explain how farming and industry is affected by the climate and topography of mountain areas such as the Karakoram. You should use your knowledge of mountain areas and figures from Fig. 1 in your answer. [6]
- Farming
Transhumance farming due to mountainous topography
Fruit growing in mountain valleys due to milder climate
Terracing of slopes to increase flat land for crop growing in valleys
Storage of food for animals through the winter due to cold temperatures
Lack of water in winter due to sub-zero temperatures
- Industry
Small-scale due to difficult access through mountains
Cottage industries due to cold temperatures in winter

(ii) Explain why travel by land and air is difficult in mountainous areas.

Roads and railways blocked especially in winter
 Surface damaged by ice and snow
 Steep slopes
 Flooding
 Air travel needs runways
 Fog and ice limits air travel

(d) What are the advantages and disadvantages of developing tourism in mountain areas? [5]

Advantages

Increase local incomes
 Increase local infrastructure
 Opportunities for development
 Maintenance of local environment
 Preservation of local culture

Disadvantages

Cost of development
 Loss of local culture
 Small scale clearing of land
 May not be successful

2 (a) Study Fig. 2, which shows the location of the Warsak dam.

(i) Name the river across which the Warsak dam is built. [1]

River Kabul

(ii) Name the farming area served by irrigation water from this reservoir. [1]

Swat and Kabul river valleys
 Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera areas

(iii) Using Fig. 2 and your own knowledge state:

A three physical factors that make this a good site for a reservoir. [3]

Steep mountain sides
 Narrow valley
 High rainfall
 Runoff from melting snow and ice
 Impervious rock
 Cool climate/low evaporation

B three reasons why this is not a good site for generating electricity.

Remote/long distance from users
 Low population/lack of demand
 Lack of roads
 Difficulty of building transmission lines
 Difficulty of maintain in transmission lines
 Lack of skilled labour

(b) Read the following extract.

There are many problems for the development of Pakistan's industries. One of the most severe is that of power supply. Firstly there is its high cost. In addition there is not enough power generated to meet requirements, and an unreliable supply due to frequent breakdowns at the power stations.

(i) Explain the reasons for the high cost of power from thermal stations in Pakistan. [3]

Fossil fuels expensive
 Have to be imported
 Cost of machinery/technology
 Cost of repairs to old machinery

(ii) Suggest reasons why power stations frequently break down. [2]

Old machinery
 Lack of trained mechanics
 Lack of fuel/coal/oil/gas
 Too much demand

(iii) Other than 'frequent breakdowns at power stations', why is the supply of power unreliable? [3]

Damage to poles and wires
 Shortage of fossil fuel
 Stealing along lines
 Need for load shedding
 Sabotage/damage

(iv) Explain how some factories try to overcome the problem of unreliable electricity supply. [2]

Generators when supplies fail
 Use of waste ego bagasse at sugar factories
 Planned stoppages when load shedding occurs

- (c) Consider the advantages and disadvantages of developing renewable energy in Pakistan.

Advantages

Climatic – sunshine, wind at coast, waves
 Agricultural waste
 Will not run out
 Cheap after set-up costs
 Present shortage/cost of fossil fuels
 Will reduce imports
 Can be used anywhere/in rural areas

Disadvantages

Expensive to set up
 Technology imported
 Technology is still being developed
 Output usually low

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the proportion of workforce in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of industry.

Which of these sectors is labelled

- (i) Y? [1]

secondary

- (ii) Z? [1]

tertiary

- (b) Study Fig. 4, which shows the proportion of workforce in the main categories of employment.

- (i) Which of these categories of employment has all of its workforce in the primary sector of industry? [1]

agriculture

- (ii) Which categories of employment are in the tertiary sector of industry? [2]

Finance and social services
 Wholesale and retail trade
 Construction
 Transport

- (iii) Why are many people unable to get employment in the tertiary sector of industry? [3]

Illiteracy
 Lack of skills
 Lack of jobs/smallest sector on Fig. 4
 Computers replace more than one person
 Few opportunities in rural areas/villages

- (c) (i) **Explain why a large proportion of people work in agriculture.**

Large population in rural areas
 Opportunities for unskilled
 Need for food
 Lack of machinery/mostly manual labour
 Good agricultural land/fertile soils
 Good irrigation

- (ii) **Why has the proportion of people working in agriculture decreased in recent years?** [6]

Mechanisation
 Land consolidation
 Low wages
 Poor working conditions/hard work
 Attractions of urban areas/bright lights
 More education/people qualified for better jobs

- (d) **The loss of jobs in agriculture has caused widespread migration to urban areas. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of providing other types of employment in rural areas.** [7]

Advantages

More jobs
 More income/more spending money
 Higher living standards
 Development of services/shops
 Better roads/transport
 Better power supply/water/sanitation

Disadvantages

Lack of education/literacy
 Lack of skills
 Lack of services
 Lack of infrastructure
 Cost of development

- 4 (a) **Study Fig. 5, a sketch map showing the location of important industrial centres in north-east Punjab and their main industries.**

- (i) **Name the three cities with both a dry port and an airport.** [3]

Faisalabad, Lahore, Sialkot

- (ii) **Using Fig. 5 only, describe the route of the main road from Faisalabad to Sialkot.** [3]

East/north east to Skekhupura
 North to Gujranwala
 North-east to Sialkot
 Crosses railway at Shekhupura and Gujranwala
 Crosses roads to Lahore

- (b) Using Fig. 5 and your own knowledge, describe the physical factors that the growth of industry in the northern Punjab.

Water supply from rivers/barrages
 Gently sloping land for building/travel/provision of infrastructure
 Fertile soils for cotton/sugar cane
 Rainfall for water supply
 Pleasant climate for working

- (c) (i) State two examples of export goods manufactured in Sialkot. [1]

Surgical instruments, sports goods, carpets, cloth, jewellery etc. (two for 1 mark)

- (ii) Explain how the government can support the continued growth of industries in this area. [6]

Provision of better roads, power supply, other infrastructure
 Industrial estates especially EPZs
 Education and health schemes
 Training schemes
 PIDC to invest where private sector was reluctant
 Support for small scale/cottage industries
 Advertising, trade fairs, trade agreements etc.
 Encouraging foreign loans/investment
 South west Sindh/Karachi area

- (d) To what extent can the improvement of roads, railways and airports increase industrial development in Pakistan? [6]

Benefits

Provision of raw materials/inputs
 Better transport of products/outputs
 Faster travel
 Safer/fewer accidents
 Airports encourage foreign experts to visit
 Railways for dry ports/bulk transport
 Roads for bigger lorries

Limitations/problems

High cost
 Cost reduces capital for industrial investment
 Cost of maintenance
 Other limiting factors, ego skills, technology, need for modernisation of present industries

5 (a) Study Fig. 6, a map showing population density in Pakistan.

Describe and explain the distribution of areas of population density more than 100 persons per square kilometre.

Description

North East and Central Punjab
Valleys of the 4 rivers east of the Indus

Central NWFP/W-E band through the middle
Vale of Peshawar

Central Sindh
Along Indus Valley

South west Sindh/Karachi area

Explanation

Rural urban migration and reasons
High birth rates
Employment/farming in area (other than rural-urban migration)

(b) (i) Explain why Pakistan has a high rate of population growth. [4]

High birth rate and reasons
Decreasing death rate and reasons
Refugees

(ii) State and explain two problems caused by the high rate of population growth in Pakistan. [6]

Problems

Unemployment – lack of skills, mechanisation of agriculture and industry, division of land etc.
Hunger/starvation – lack of fertile land, lack of irrigation, rural urban migration etc.
Overpopulation – lack of resources, food, housing, land
Lack of healthcare – illness, unfit for work, high infant mortality
Lack of education/illiteracy – low farm outputs, shortage of skills, lack of doctors, teachers
Lack of housing – poor living conditions, overcrowding, illness,

(c) Study Fig. 6 again.

(i) Name the shaded area X. [1]

Makran coast/Gwadar district

(ii) Why has there been a low population density in area X up to the present? [1]

Arid climate/no rivers/lack of water
Mountainous interior
Lack of communications to more prosperous parts of the country/isolated/remote
Poor soil for farming/lack of agriculture
Lack of government investment
Lack of jobs
Lack of industry

(iii) Name the port P. To what extent will the planned development at P increase the density of population in area X? [6]

P – Gwadar

Benefits

More jobs
Modern housing
Better power supplies
Better roads

Limitations/problems

Infertile soils
Mountain range near coast
Dry/desert climate
Cost of development
Some things cannot be improved e.g. climate, soil
Low starting point/not much there at present
Will take a long time to develop

