



Cambridge O Level

BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/02

Paper 2 Environment and Development of Bangladesh

For examination from 2025

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Specimen

This document has **22** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptions.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

Guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range (where middle marks are available).
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Annotation

- Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Table A AO2 Analysis, evaluation and decision-making

Candidates should be able to:

- analyse problems and evaluate solutions to environmental, social and economic issues
- show awareness of different points of view
- make reasoned judgements and decisions.

Use this table to give marks for each candidate response for **Questions 1(e), 2(d) and 3(d)**.

Level	AO2 Analysis, evaluation and decision-making	Marks
Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a clear analysis/evaluation using evidence/example(s) that are relevant, detailed and integrated effectively. • Shows a clear awareness of different points of view. • Makes a well-reasoned judgement/decision. 	5–6
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an analysis/evaluation using evidence/example(s) that are relevant and have some detail. • Shows an awareness of different points of view. • Makes a judgement/decision. 	3–4
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a limited analysis/evaluation which uses some evidence/example(s). • Attempts to show a different point of view. • Attempts to make a judgement/decision. 	1–2
Level 0	No creditable response.	0

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 1.1, which shows a map of Bangladesh.</p> <p>Identify the following features shown in Fig. 1.1:</p> <p>river A</p> <p>Padma/Ganges-Padma</p> <p>the type of forest</p> <p>(Tropical moist) deciduous/Sal</p> <p>the energy source</p> <p>(Natural) gas</p> <p>the area of hills.</p> <p>Chattogram</p>	1	
1(a)(ii)		1	
1(a)(iii)		1	
1(a)(iv)		1	Allow Chittagong.
1(b)(i)	<p>Complete the pie chart on Fig. 1.2 to show the percentage of the three main types of fishing in Bangladesh.</p> <p>1 mark for accurate plotting</p> <p>1 mark for accurate shading</p>	2	
1(b)(ii)	<p>Define the term <i>aquaculture</i>.</p> <p>Water which is managed especially to encourage fish to breed and grow/fish farming</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 1.3, which shows how electricity is generated from coal.</p> <p>Use Fig. 1.3 to describe how electricity is generated using coal.</p> <p>Coal is burned (in the furnace) Water is turned into steam (in the boiler) Steam turns the turbines The spinning turbine turns a generator which makes electricity</p> <p>Accept any other valid points from Fig. 1.3.</p>	2	<p>Do not allow: coal arrives water arrives emissions steam cooled transformer changes voltage.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)(ii)	<p>Explain how the generation of electricity using coal can cause pollution.</p> <p>Any four from:</p> <p><u>Air pollution</u> Burning fossil fuels such as coal releases harmful gases/greenhouse gases, contributing to global warming CO₂/SO₂/NO_x/named gas causes smog and acid rain From radiation leak</p> <p><u>Noise pollution</u> From construction/transport of fuel From machines</p> <p><u>Water pollution</u> From hot water released From chemical waste</p> <p><u>Land pollution</u> From ugly buildings From solid waste/spoil heaps From radioactive waste</p> <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	4	<p>Do not award marks for just stating the type of pollution as the question asks for an explanation of how it is caused.</p> <p>Do not credit impacts of pollution such as global warming.</p> <p>Award a maximum of 2 marks for radiation but it has to be clear that they are different sources of radiation.</p>
1(d)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 1.4 and Table 1.1, which show rainfall and temperature information for Dhaka.</p> <p>Using the data in Table 1.1, complete Fig. 1.4 for October, November and December.</p> <p>1 mark for one or two bars correctly plotted 2 marks for all three bars correctly plotted</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 (d)(ii)	<p>Explain why heavy rain occurs between May and September in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Any four from:</p> <p>In summer the land is warmer than the sea Winds blow from the ocean to the land area/bring (huge amount of) moisture from the sea Low pressure develops over Asian landmass (due to high temperatures)/high pressure develops over Indian Ocean Winds blow from high-pressure area to low-pressure area Atmospheric instability/intense low pressure causes thunderstorm rainfall Summer monsoon winds bring in a huge amount of moisture from the sea and cause heavy rainfall</p> <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	4	<p>Allow development of how thunderstorm rainfall occurs.</p> <p>Reserve 1 mark for summer monsoon winds.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(e)	<p>‘The main causes of river flooding are physical.’</p> <p>Using an example of a river flood in Bangladesh you have studied, explain to what extent you agree with this statement.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Answers may include some of the following ideas, but all valid material must be credited.</p> <p><u>Physical causes could include:</u></p> <p>Heavy monsoon rain from June to September or early October makes river water level rise</p> <p>Rivers have a large number of tributaries which drain into the main channel which does not have enough capacity</p> <p>The combined flow of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Jamuna and Meghna flow through a single outlet, the lower Meghna, into the Bay of Bengal</p> <p>Snow melt in the Himalayas increases water flow</p> <p>Tidal and wind effects slow down outflow to the sea</p> <p>Earthquakes cause rivers to change their flow</p> <p><u>Human causes could include:</u></p> <p>Deforestation leads to erosion of river banks, soil washes into river, rising level of river bed</p> <p>Deforestation leads to less interception and increased surface run off</p> <p>Intensive agricultural methods lead to soil erosion, which leads to floods</p> <p>Construction of barrages upstream by other countries, as well as Bangladesh, causes poor drainage and soil to accumulate on the river bed</p> <p>Increased urbanisation/impermeable surfaces, e.g. roads, causes more and faster surface run off into rivers</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)(i)	<p>Name the two main food crops grown in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Rice Wheat</p>	2	Allow pulses.
2(a)(ii)	<p>Describe the growing conditions required by one of the food crops you identified in (i).</p> <p>EITHER</p> <p>Rice Any three from: Abundant sunshine 20–27 °C Flooded conditions Medium to high rainfall Clayey loam soil Flat land</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Wheat Any three from: Clayey loam soil Bright sunlight Well-distributed rainfall Between 40 and 110 cm of rainfall per year</p> <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	3	Allow pulses.
2(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which shows a garment factory in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Which sector of the economy is shown in Fig. 2.1? Tick (✓) the correct answer in <u>one</u> of the boxes below.</p> <p>Secondary</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)(ii)	<p>Use Fig. 2.1 to help you describe the main features of the ready-made garment industry in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Any four from:</p> <p><u>From Fig. 2.1:</u> Labour-intensive (Mainly) female labour Modern equipment Observance of health and safety/uncluttered gangways/water sprinkler system</p> <p><u>Main features</u> Most fabrics import yarn Mass production/not bespoke Export-orientated Only 5% of factories foreign-owned Important to economy/16% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Contributes to more than 5 million direct jobs Largest exporting industry in Bangladesh More than 80% of foreign exchange earnings Main contributor to rapidly developing economy Second highest producer after China</p> <p><u>Criticisms in past included:</u> Sweatshops Piecework Working conditions Since 2017 adopting green manufacturing practices</p> <p>Accept any other valid points from Fig. 2.1 and the main features.</p>	4	Reserve 1 mark for information from Fig. 2.1.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)(iii)	<p>Define the term <i>quaternary</i> sector. Give <u>one</u> example to support your answer.</p> <p><u>Definition</u> The knowledge-based part of the economy</p> <p><u>Examples</u> Media Research and development Financial consultancy Information generation and searching Blogging Designing</p> <p>Accept any other valid examples.</p>	2	1 mark for definition. 1 mark for example.
2(c)(i)	<p>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the main indicators of a country's development.</p> <p>Study Fig. 2.2, which shows the growth rate of GDP in Bangladesh from 2007 to 2016.</p> <p>Describe the main changes shown in Fig. 2.2.</p> <p>Any three from:</p> <p>Overall increase Increases from 6.4% to 7%/by 0.6% 2007–2010 declines from 6.4% to 5.6%/by 0.8% 2011 increases to 6.5%/by 0.9% 2011/2012–2013 decreases to 6%/by 0.5% 2013–2016 increases to 7%/by 1%</p> <p>Accept any other valid points from Fig. 2.2.</p>	3	Credit accurate descriptive points of rises and falls.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(c)(ii)	<p>Explain the impact that continued economic growth may have on the international trade of Bangladesh.</p> <p>International trade will increase More demand for imports as wealth increases/people earn more money More exports as production increases/more factories/more agricultural output Accept any other valid points.</p>	4	<p>Allow development marks. Credit named examples (up to a maximum of 2 marks).</p>
2(d)	<p>‘Having a large number of jobs in the informal sector has many benefits for Bangladesh.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your answer.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Answers may include some of the following ideas, but all valid material must be credited.</p> <p><u>Arguments for or benefits could include:</u> It means that unemployment is very low in Bangladesh It allows employment for poorer people, even if it provides a very low income The informal sector requires almost no capital to enter so is a final resort for those who fail to find work anywhere else It is a source of dynamism in the economy This type of employment is an important part of the economy of many large cities It provides a wide range of cheap goods and services that would otherwise be out of reach for many people It allows average wages to be kept low so transnational companies are not persuaded to look elsewhere for cheap labour</p>	6	<p>It is not correct that informal jobs allow people to escape poverty or even reduce poverty but this is a point of view.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(d)	<p>Arguments <u>against</u> or <u>problems</u> could include:</p> <p>Informal sector jobs do not break the cycle of poverty</p> <p>It is a wasteful use of human resources that could be more productively employed in higher-wage sectors if jobs were available</p> <p>Absence of regulation allows the informal sector to pay low wages</p> <p>Insecurity in terms of work and income</p> <p>High exposure to work-related risks</p> <p>Work in vulnerable conditions, exposed to hazards without adequate safety protection</p> <p>No health, disability, unemployment or life insurance benefits</p> <p>Uncertain legal status</p> <p>Few rights or benefits</p> <p>Lack of organisation</p>		
Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 3.1, which shows a push–pull diagram of migration.</p> <p>State <u>two</u> pull factors which cause rural to urban migration within Bangladesh.</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job opportunities Public transport Quality housing Electricity/sanitation/clean water Secondary/tertiary education Doctors/hospitals/health care Social opportunities/more entertainment Perception ‘the grass is greener’/hope for better quality of life/standard of living Less risk of natural hazards Friends and family <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	2	Answers must state better or more availability of, not just the factor on its own.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)(ii)	<p>Outline <u>two</u> impacts of migration on rural areas.</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of most productive/skilled/educated workers Can lead to increased shortage of food/wood/water Women/children/elderly left behind/families separated Feminisation of agriculture Money sent back to families can reduce poverty/improve living conditions/pay school fees Less pressure on local labour market/unemployment Less pressure on agricultural land/improved food security <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	2	Points can be negative or positive.
3(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), which shows the percentage of tuberculosis (TB) patients in each division in Bangladesh in 2017.</p> <p>Use Fig. 3.2 to describe the distribution of TB in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Any three from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest or very high in the Centre/Dhaka High/second highest in south-east/Chattogram and Barisal Medium/10–14.9%/in south-west and north-east/Khulna and Sylhet Lowest in north-west/Rangpur and Rajshahi Lower in West (than East)/increases from West to East <p>Accept any other valid points from Fig. 3.2.</p>	3	Do not award a mark for just stating the figure for each division.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)(ii)	<p>Describe a named healthcare programme you have studied and its impacts.</p> <p><u>Examples</u></p> <p><u>Control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD)</u></p> <p>Description: Promotion of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) Epidemiological surveillance to track outbreaks of disease Formation of emergency medical teams in times of flood, cyclones and epidemics Setting up of temporary mobile hospitals to deal with epidemics Health education initiatives to teach people about oral rehydration, hygiene and sanitation Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as BRAC are very involved in rural areas</p> <p>Impacts: The number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases has significantly reduced Improved awareness about causes/prevention has led to improvements in personal hygiene/sanitation/provision of clean water Effective/widespread use of ORT</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Malaria control programme (MCP)</u></p> <p>Description: Insecticide spraying in high risk areas Monitoring resistance to drugs Vaccination introduced (in 2021) Health education/awareness campaigns about causes and prevention of malaria NGOs such as BRAC are very involved in rural areas</p>	4	<p>Credit any suitable healthcare programme. It can be regional or national.</p> <p>At least one impact needs to be mentioned to award the full 4 marks.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)(ii)	<p>Impacts: Increased use of mosquito nets The number of deaths due to malaria has significantly reduced The health system is controlling the health problem not solving it Infrastructural improvements are needed to access rural areas</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Expanded immunisation programme (EIP)</u></p> <p>Description: Government immunisation programme (since 1979) Health education/increased awareness/campaigns about the need for/availability of vaccinations Vaccinations for TB/polio/diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus/measles NGOs such as BRAC are very involved in rural areas</p> <p>Impacts: Steadily increased coverage of vaccination Some rural areas still not fully vaccinated Number of deaths from polio/TB/whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus/measles has significantly reduced</p> <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)(i)	<p>Study Fig. 3.3, which shows the changes in population growth rates for Bangladesh, Pakistan and India between 2000 and 2015.</p> <p>Use Fig. 3.3 to compare Bangladesh’s population growth rate with that of Pakistan and that of India.</p> <p>Any four from:</p> <p><u>Bangladesh and Pakistan</u> Pakistan is higher than Bangladesh Bangladesh decreased more than Pakistan From 2000–2015, Bangladesh decreased from 2.06 to 1.16% and Pakistan decreased from 2.4 to 2.09% Bangladesh changed by 0.9%, Pakistan by 0.31% Bangladesh decreased but Pakistan decreased and then increased</p> <p><u>Bangladesh and India</u> 2000–2006 Bangladesh is higher than India (or any year) 2006–2015 Bangladesh is lower than India (or any year) Both Bangladesh and India decreased Bangladesh decreased more than India From 2000–2015, Bangladesh decreased from 2.06 to 1.16%, India decreased from 1.84 to 1.23% Bangladesh changed by 0.9%, India by 0.61% Bangladesh decreased fast, and then slow but India decreased steadily</p> <p>Accept any other valid points from Fig. 3.3.</p>	4	<p>Only credit comparisons.</p> <p>Reserve 1 mark for Bangladesh and Pakistan and 1 mark for Bangladesh and India.</p> <p>Allow decade by decade approach.</p> <p>Answers must refer to Fig. 3.3.</p> <p>Do not allow any repetition.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(c)(ii)	<p>Explain why Bangladesh’s population growth rate has decreased.</p> <p>Any four from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falling birth rate Success of family planning policy/education about family planning Availability of birth control/contraception Better education for women leads to better family planning/career-orientated women Increased employment opportunities for women Improving living conditions/health care lowers infant mortality rate Reduction in poverty/very poor people have large families Increasing economic prosperity, parents plan education of children, rather than economic survival strategy/economic burden Fewer early marriages Changing attitudes/empowerment of women Preference for male child declining <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	4	<p>Award 1 mark for each relevant point.</p> <p>If the point is developed with a further explanation and/or further detail to support the response, award 2 marks for each point.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)	<p>‘Dhaka has overcome the challenges created by its rapid growth.’</p> <p>Evaluate how well Dhaka has overcome these challenges.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Answers may include some of the following ideas, but all valid material must be credited.</p> <p><u>Challenges could include:</u></p> <p><u>Water and power challenges</u> <u>Unsanitary living conditions</u> <u>Waste disposal</u> <u>Water supply</u></p> <p><u>Traffic challenges</u> <u>Traffic/congestion</u></p> <p><u>Pollution challenges</u> Air pollution (industry, motor vehicles, domestic fires) causes breathing difficulties and death An estimated 15 000 child deaths per year are linked to lead in atmosphere Water pollution (raw sewage, domestic/industrial waste) transmits diseases such as cholera, polio and typhoid, many citizens suffer from fever (jor), diarrhoea and dysentery Land pollution (rubbish) Smell pollution (rotting rubbish, foul water, polluted air) Noise pollution Visual pollution</p> <p><u>Employment challenges</u> More available labour leads to more unemployment/underemployment</p>	6	<p>Credit a description of the challenges Dhaka still faces.</p> <p>Credit evidence of actions to overcoming these challenges.</p> <p>Credit to what extent these challenges still exist or have been overcome.</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(d)	<p><u>Housing challenges</u> Insufficient housing/growth of slums In Dhaka an estimated 30% of the population live in slums High cost of housing</p> <p><u>Other challenges</u> Inadequate services/education/health care Public order and personal safety/increase in violence, crime and social degradation City growing fast with insufficient planning and control Local government cannot cope with growth Dhaka accounts for 40% of total urban population, a mega-city</p> <p><u>Strategies to overcome challenges could include the Dhaka Structure Plan 2016–2035:</u> Effective land use management Effective transport Affordable housing Improvement in employment and productivity Improvement in public facilities such as water, waste, sewerage, energy, education and health care Protecting the environment</p>		

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