

Mark Scheme Summer 2008

GCE O Level

Bangladesh Studies (7038)

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Unit 7038 Paper 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. Mughal Empire was weak, campaigns were successful, local government was efficient etc.</p> <p>Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above</p> <p>Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. shows how factors were linked together, independence from Delhi was furthered by conquests in Orissa and assam, local government used Bengali's etc.</p> <p>Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. shows understanding of the key role of Iliyas Shah in the development of Bangalah etc.</p>	<p>1-6</p> <p>7-12</p> <p>13-17</p> <p>18-20</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>This mark scheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p> <p>Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Palas were first successful dynasty, Iliyas Shah created Bangalah, Jalauddin was Sultan in early 15C etc.</p> <p>Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of above</p> <p>Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. Palas created culture of Bengal, established administration, Iliyas Shah established independent Sultanate, Jalauddin recreated Sultanate etc.</p>	<p>1-4</p> <p>5-8</p> <p>9-10</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. muslin was an important export, Shah Shuja in charge 1637-60, East India Co in Kolkata etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. muslin attracted traders because of high quality, Asian and European, developments in agriculture, SS gave stability for more than 20 years, EIC and other Europeans developed Dhaka as an entrepot etc.	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. stable Mughal government and good administration attracted traders and Europeans etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. MQK broke away from Mughals, Nawabate ran from 1710s to 1750s, Sirajudaulah lost etc.	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. MQK built up independent Nawabate which was lost because of S's conniving etc.	9-10

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	<p>Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. Clive won Palashi, Act set out government of India, Hastings Governor-General of Bengal etc.</p> <p>Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above</p> <p>Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Clive won control and established government but corrupt, Act intended to reform and enforced by Hastings but criticised in Britain etc.</p> <p>Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. Clive key factor in military sense, Hastings local knowledge and expertise key in government and administration etc.</p>	<p>1-6</p> <p>7-12</p> <p>13-17</p> <p>18-20</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	<p>This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.</p> <p>Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. India Act to establish government, Cornwallis sent out to administer Act, Permanent settlement C's interpretation of Act</p> <p>Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above</p> <p>Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. Act attempt to set up balanced and regulated government, Cornwallis separated admin from law and finance, PS created a system that was very unpopular, in-built corruption and impossibility of change etc.</p>	<p>1-4</p> <p>5-8</p> <p>9-10</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. fear of Congress, role of Jinnah, failure of Gol Act etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Gol Act showed divisions between AIML and INC, Jinnah rejected Act accordingly, war, LR	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. refusal of Nehru to accept compromise forced AIML to adopt strategy of Pakistan leading to Lahore etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. British government wanted to get out quickly, Mountbatten speeded things up, Radcliffe had to work very quickly	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. sequence of events became quicker and quicker, M brought forward independence by a year to reduce violence etc.	9-10

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. G-G favoured West Pakistan, report favoured WP, Ekushey etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. sequence explained, role of Jinnah, Con Ass weighted in favour of WP, Urdu v Bangla, Shahid Minar suggested that government would use force etc.	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. key factor was Jinnah's aims, which were followed by LAK and others etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Ayub Khan seized power, Lahore Conference out forward the six Points, SMR arrested on dubious charge etc.	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. AK did nothing for East Pakistan, LC was an attempt by SMR to achieve autonomy but led to friction with WP opposition, arrest suggested that WP was prepared to use underhand tactics to quell opposition etc.	9-10

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. Mukti Bahini were then Bangladesh forces, they used guerrilla tactics, India recognised Bangladesh independence etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. MB were soldiers that escaped from Pakistani attacks formed units in areas, carried out guerrilla warfare to weaken Pakistan forces supported by India, joint command November and three pronged attack etc.	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. key factor was support from India etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. BC set out government and administration, SPA allowed government to arrest without and hold trial, RB paramilitary group etc.	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. failure of SMR to govern effectively, break down of law and order etc.	9-10

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. free education, development of agriculture, encouragement of girls etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above or of time as PM	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. attempts to restore democracy, observation of Caretaker government, 1996 general election, comparison of party aims, AL and BNP	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. key aims to develop primary education, girls free, only 20% go to school, key differences between parties etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. took over from Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, seized power in 1981, supplied many troops etc.	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. Z developed economy, Islam, Ershad, arrested and imprisoned for corruption, B key supporter of UN, largest contributor of troops after US etc.	9-10

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15	Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of reasons, e.g. anti-Bangla, Awami League formed by students, shooting of students etc.	1-6
	Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. details of the above	7-12
	Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. attempt to use Urdu led to resistance, Awami League formed to campaign for Bangla, proposals - Ekushey etc.	13-17
	Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. attempt to dominate by West Pakistan, Urdu 3%, Bangla 58% etc.	18-20

Question Number	Answer	Mark
16	This markscheme is to be used for both parts of the answer.	
	Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. Santhal earliest settlers, any examples of tribal customs (Garo), hill tracts, KNI national poet etc.	1-4
	Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. details of the above	5-8
	Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. festivals, attempts to revive language, KNI key figure in culture, records, films, music etc.	9-10

Unit 7038 Paper 2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (i)	Brahmaputra Ganges (Padma)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (ii)	Irrigation; fishing; HEP; industrial water supply; sewage disposal	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (iii)	A bank of sediment along the edge of a river channel. It is built up when the river floods beyond its normal channel.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (i)	In the east - along the Myanmar (Chittagong Hills) and Indian borders; along the northern border; the Barind and Madhupur Tracts.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (ii)	Quite a lot of them are on the borders of the country with poor transport connections; absence of large rivers and abundance of steep slopes also hinder access.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (i)	The use of resources and technology to bring about an increase in the standard of living within a country. The process by which countries become more prosperous.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (ii)	Infant mortality; literacy; gross national income (GNI) per capita; Human Development Index (HDI).	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c) (iii)	Reduce the rate of population growth; use resources more efficiently; use appropriate technology; minimise ecological footprint, etc.	2

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (i)	Carbon dioxide.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (ii)	They collect at the top of the atmosphere and act as a blanket. They stop heat from the Earth escaping back into space. Thereby contribute to global warming.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (iii)	Burning fossil fuels (power stations, motor vehicles, industry); deforestation; industrialisation.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b) (i)	The seasonal reversal of wind direction over S and SE Asia - from SE in summer to NW in winter.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b) (ii)	Costs: seasonal flooding; disruption of river transport. Benefits: abundant supply of water for rice cultivation.	4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Rising sea-level will inundate much of the present coastal region; increasing population concentrated on less land. Stronger seasonal contrasts - more climatic hazards; adverse impact on rivers and agriculture. Higher disease; retreat of settlements; disruption of farming and fisheries. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 -6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (i)	Overgrazing or overcropping.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (ii)	Deforestation exposes soil to rainfall and runoff and its subsequent removal downslope - i.e. soil erosion. Irrigation leads to salinisation of the soil; biotic elements starved of oxygen; use of groundwater contaminated by arsenic.	4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (i)	1. Climate: cyclone; storm surge; floods; drought; tornado. 2. Non-climate: earthquake; volcanic eruption; allow landslides and human hazards.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (ii)	Given satellite images and the global network of weather stations, the prediction of hazards associated with climate probably easier - i.e. cyclones and storm surges.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	Pollution of air and water; traffic accidents; taking risks with natural events e.g. building in flood-prone areas. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (i)	10-14 years old.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (ii)	Broad base; upwards taper; 10-19 yrs bulge.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (iii)	Broad base reflects high birth rate. Due to mortality, the number of people in each age group declines with increasing age. Impact of birth control or other factors on the 0-9.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b) (i)	1. Population density is the number of people living in a given area (usually square km). 2. Distribution is where people are.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (ii)	Fertility of land; freedom of risk from flooding and other natural hazards; economic activities; rates of natural increase; migration balance.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Forced migration - push factor(s) dominant - escaping natural hazards such as flooding and storm surges; persecution, etc. Voluntary migration - pull factor(s) dominant - pull of cities; overseas job opportunities, etc. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (i)	That urbanisation increased and that the rate of urbanisation accelerated.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (ii)	Percentage of population working in secondary and tertiary sectors; allow volume of rural-urban migration.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (iii)	Natural increase; rural-urban migration.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (iv)	Difference in physical size and population; range of economic activities (particularly services); economic and political influence. In all cases, cities larger / greater than towns.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b) (i)	The general state or condition of a person or a whole population in terms of everyday needs such as food, employment, housing and education.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b) (ii)	The inequalities relate to poverty and wealth; caste and class and the 'second class' status of women.	3

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	Water supply; atmospheric pollution; waste disposal; traffic congestion. Allow housing and personal safety. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (i)	1. Inputs - climate, land, buildings, tools. 2. Outputs - livestock, livestock products.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (ii)	Commercial farming produces for sale to others. Subsistence farming produces largely for consumption by farmers and their dependents.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a) (iii)	Rice, jute. Allow cotton.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (i)	To ensure that there is water for crops during the rabi or dry season.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (ii)	Arsenic contamination; overpumping lowers water table and makes further pumping more difficult and expensive.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (iii)	Rivers, lakes and ponds.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b) (iv)	Seasonality; multiple use; competition and pollution.	6

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Ways of making a living outside the normal job market and a means of supplementing a the income of poor households. Great diversity - from selling matches and shoe-laces to collecting rubbish; also begging and prostitution. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (i)	1. land / site 2. capital	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (ii)	It is derived from natural resources - coal, oil, water, etc. It is an economic factor because the consumption of energy costs money.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a) (iii)	Underemployment; cheap, but mainly unskilled; predominantly male; export of labour; use of child labour.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b) (i)	Improved power and energy supply; better transport and communications networks; more capital investment; more government help; political stability; export drive.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b) (ii)	The marks will be for the soundness / persuasiveness of the reasons. Expect most candidates to confine their comments to their chosen way.	2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	Through international trade (importing more than exporting); foreign companies involved in the production of primary commodities; recipient of foreign aid; export of migrant workers, etc. Band 1: Simple statements (1 - 2 marks) Band 2: Developed statements (3 - 4 marks) Band 3: Thorough response (5 - 6 marks)	6

Total 15 marks

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