

London Examinations GCE Ordinary Level
Bangladesh Studies (7038)
First examination May/ June 2005

November 2004

delivered locally, recognised globally

Specimen Papers and Mark Schemes

London Examinations GCE Ordinary Level

Bangladesh Studies (7038)

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Paper Reference(s)

7038/01

London Examinations GCE

Bangladesh Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 1 – The History and Culture of Bangladesh

Specimen Paper

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Nil

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

You must answer **three** questions in total. Each question must be from a different section.

Do not answer two questions from the same section.

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (London Examinations), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title (Bangladesh Studies), the paper reference (7038/01), your surname, other names and signature.

Answer the questions in your answer book. Make sure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered. Use additional answer sheets if necessary.

Information for Candidates

There are 6 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

The total mark for this paper is **60**. Each question is marked out of 20.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Printer's Log. No.

Specimen

Turn over

Answer THREE questions

Do not answer two questions from the same section

Section 1: Bengal before the Mughals

EITHER

1. In what ways did Bengal develop under the Bengali Sultans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- territorial changes;
- administration;
- religion.

(20 marks)

OR

2. Explain the effects of **two** of the following on Bengal:

- the Turkish invasion;
- Sufis;
- Iliyas Shah.

(20 marks)

Section 2: Bengal in the Mughal Empire

EITHER

3. Why did Bengal become part of the Mughal Empire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- Islam Khan;
- Dhaka;
- treatment of captured leaders.

(20 marks)

OR

4. Explain the importance of **two** of the following to Bengal in the seventeenth century.

- Dhaka;
- trade;
- muslin.

(20 marks)

Section 3: Bengal under British rule

EITHER

5. Explain the importance of **either** Robert Clive **or** Warren Hastings in the development of British rule of Bengal.

In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- military actions;
- taxation;
- relations with the Mughal Empire.

(20 marks)

OR

6. What part did **two** of the following play in the development of the Bangla language?

- William Carey;
- the 'Bengal Renaissance';
- Rabindranath Tagore.

(20 marks)

Section 4: Bengal from partition to partition, 1905–1947

EITHER

7. What effects did the Second World War have on the campaigns for a separate Muslim state?

In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- the declaration of war in 1939;
- the Lahore Declaration;
- increased support for the Muslim League.

(20 marks)

OR

8. What effect did **two** of the following have on relations between Britain and India?

- Subhas Chandra Bose;
- Direct Action;
- the Morley-Minto Reforms.

(20 marks)

Section 5: Undivided Pakistan

EITHER

9. Why did it prove so difficult to produce a constitution for Pakistan after independence?
In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- the role of the Governor-General;
- Urdu;
- weakness of the Constituent Assembly.

(20 marks)

OR

10. What part did **two** of the following play in developing opposition to Pakistani rule?

- the United Front;
- the Lahore Conference;
- Martyrs' Day.

(20 marks)

Section 6: The struggle for independence and the creation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

EITHER

11. Why was Pakistan forced to accept the independence of Bangladesh in December 1971?
In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- Mukti Bahini;
- the Mujibnagar Government;
- the Indian army.

(20 marks)

OR

12. What part did **two** of the following play in the creation and development of the Republic of Bangladesh from 1971 to 1975?

- the Bangladesh Constitution;
- 1973 general elections;
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

(20 marks)

Section 7: Bangladesh since 1975

EITHER

13. What role has Bangladesh played in world affairs since becoming independent?
In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer:

- relations with India;
- relations with Pakistan;
- relations with China.

(20 marks)

OR

14. Explain the importance of **two** of the following in Bangladesh:

- music;
- sport;
- the media.

(20 marks)

Section 8: The heritage, language and culture of Bangladesh

EITHER

15. Explain the importance of Begum Sufia Kamal to the development of Bengali culture in the twentieth century.

In addition to your own knowledge you may use the following to help in your answer.

- the magazine 'Begum';
- the Language Movement;
- social work.

(20 marks)

OR

16. Explain the importance of **two** of the following to Bangladesh:

- UN Mother Tongue Day;
- the Santhal;
- folk literature.

(20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END

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Paper Reference(s)

7038/02

London Examinations GCE

Bangladesh Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 2 – The Land, People and Economy of Bangladesh

Specimen Paper

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Nil

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

You must answer **four** questions in total.

Answer the question in **Section A** and **three** other questions, choosing **one** from Section B, **one** from Section C, and **one** from Section D.

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (London Examinations), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title (Bangladesh Studies), the paper reference (7038/02), your surname, other names and signature.

Answer the questions in your answer book. Make sure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly numbered. Use additional answer sheets if necessary.

Information for Candidates

There are 10 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

The total mark for this paper is **60**. Each question is marked out of 15. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Printer's Log. No.

Specimen

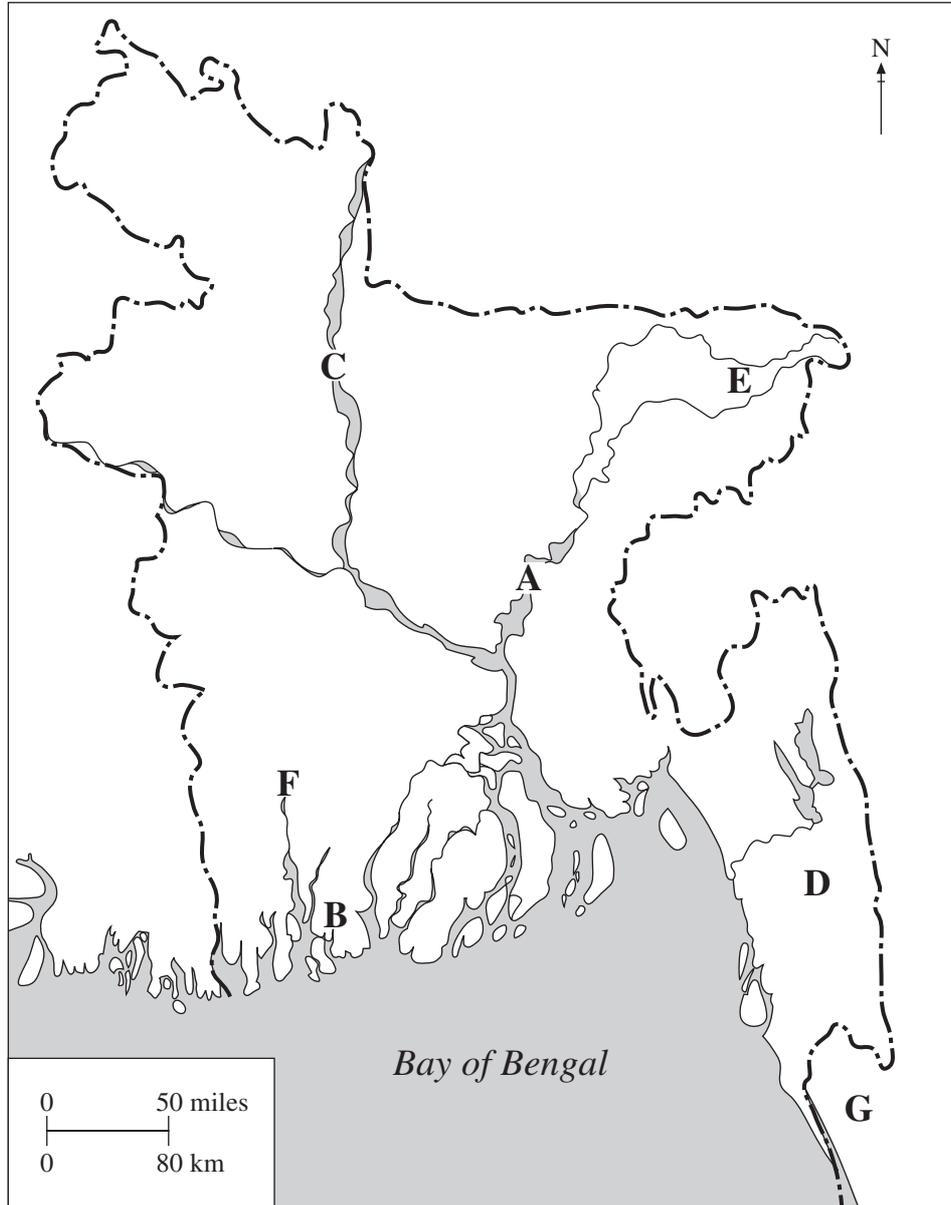
Turn over

SECTION A

You must answer this question

1. Look at Figure 1, an outline map of Bangladesh.

Figure 1



1. (a) Name the following geographical features shown on the map.

(i) river A;

(ii) coastal region B;

(iii) the endangered animal found in region B;

(iv) the type of soil found at C;

(v) the type of natural vegetation found at D;

(vi) the source of energy found at E;

(vii) city F;

(viii) country G.

(8)

(b) Give **three** sources of environmental pollution in Bangladesh.

(3)

(c) Suggest **four** factors which restrict development in many parts of Bangladesh.

(4)

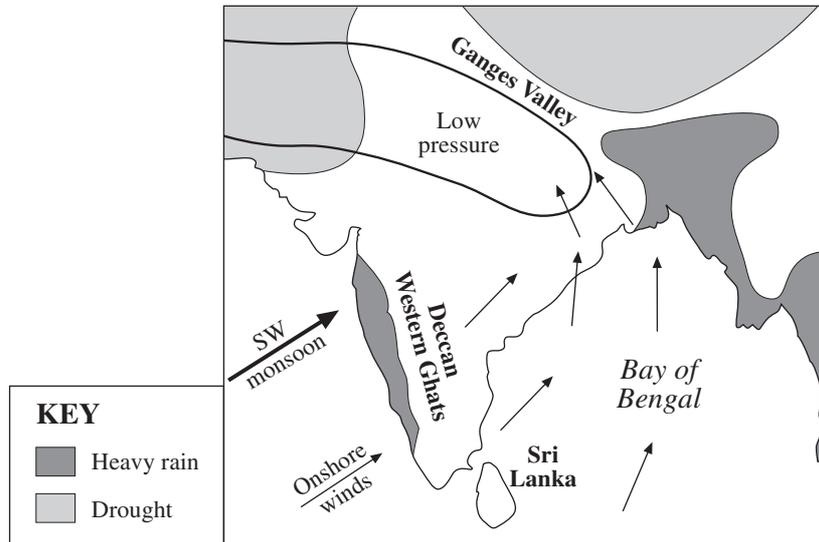
(Total 15 marks)

SECTION B The Land of Bangladesh

Answer ONE question in this Section

2. (a) Look at Figure 2, which shows the typical weather situation over the South Asian sub-continent in June.

Figure 2



- (i) What causes the area of low pressure? (1)
- (ii) Explain the link between the area of low pressure and the heavy rainfall over much of Bangladesh. (3)
- (b) (i) It is said that ‘the rainfall of Bangladesh causes two hazards’. What are the two hazards? (3)
- (ii) Give **two** effects that the rainfall of Bangladesh has on agriculture. (2)
- (c) What are the causes of global warming, and what are the likely consequences for Bangladesh? (6)

(Total 15 marks)

3. Look at the table below which gives the pH values of some soils in Bangladesh.

Soil	pH
Alluvial soil	7.8
Hill soil	4.9
Terrace soil	5.7

- (a) (i) Which soil is the most acidic? (1)
- (ii) What factors help make a soil acidic? (2)
- (b) (i) Many of the soils in Bangladesh are contaminated by arsenic. Explain how arsenic gets into the soil. (2)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why arsenic in the soil is dangerous? (2)
- (iii) Describe **two** methods farmers use to increase crop production. (2)
- (c) Explain why it is important to conserve the mangrove swamps of Bangladesh. (6)

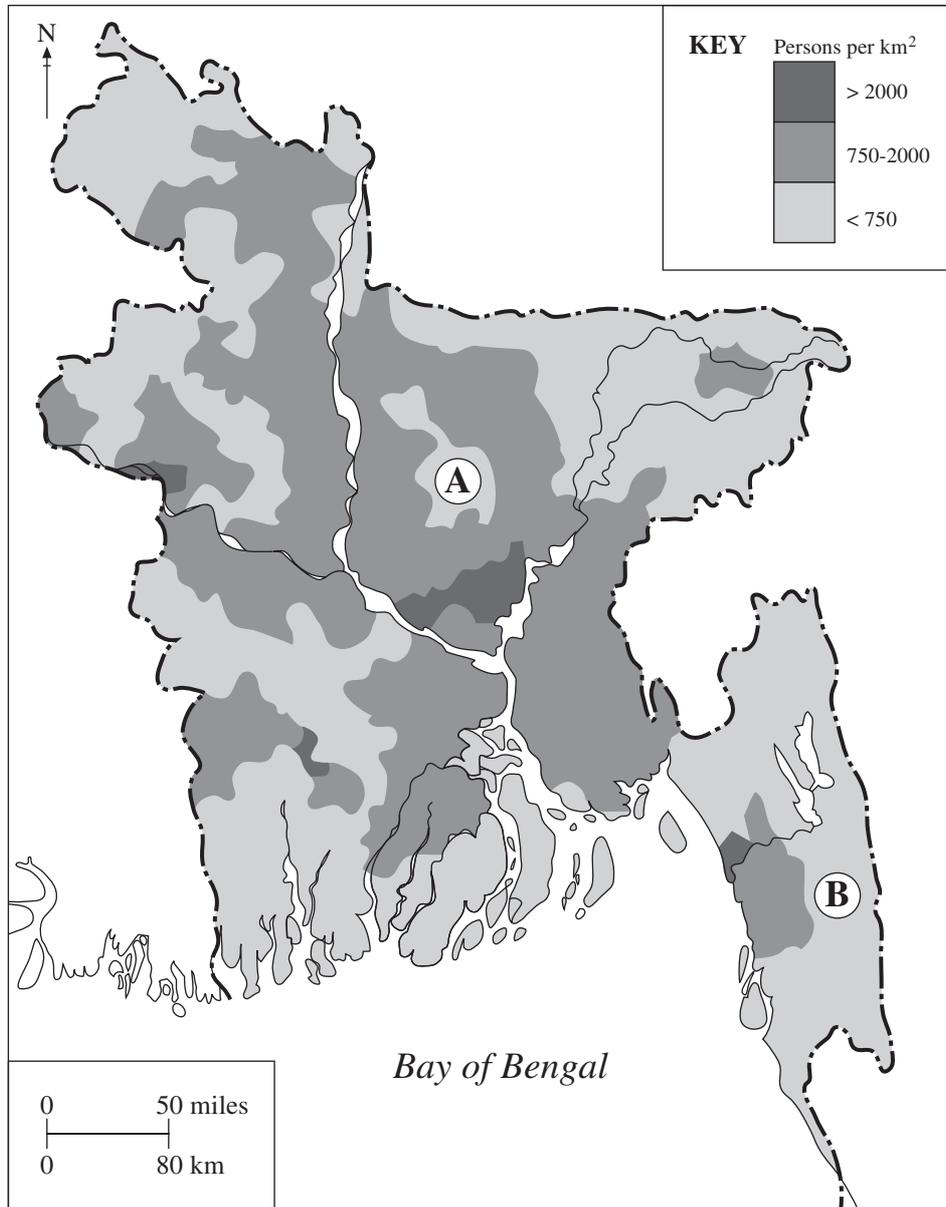
(Total 15 marks)

SECTION C The People of Bangladesh

Answer ONE question in this Section

4. Look at Figure 3, which shows the distribution of population in Bangladesh.

Figure 3



- (a) (i) Complete the formula below to show how the average population density of a country is calculated:

$$\text{average population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area (km}^2\text{)}} \quad (1)$$

- (ii) Why is there a low population density in Region A. (2)

- (iii) Why is there a low population density in Region B. (2)

- (b) (i) What is meant by the term *overpopulation*? (2)

- (ii) Suggest **two** ways of reducing overpopulation. (2)

- (c) The infant mortality rate in landless rural families is much higher than in land-owning families. Explain why this is so. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

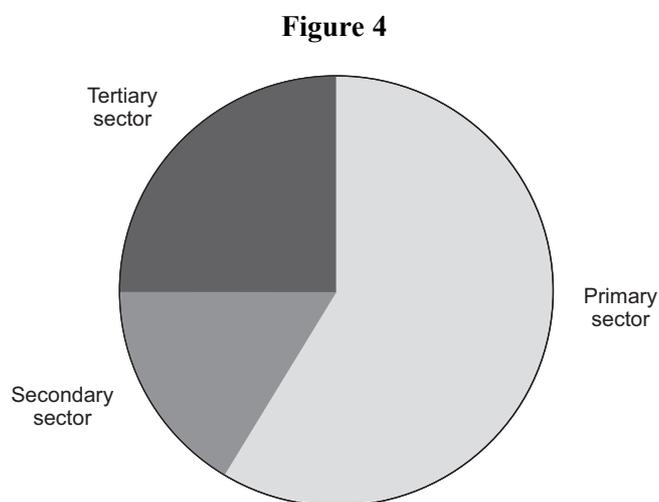
5. (a) (i) Give **two** differences between rural life and urban life. (2)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons for the migration of people from the countryside to urban areas. (2)
- (b) (i) Draw an annotated sketch map of **one** city that you have studied which shows
- commercial areas;
 - industrial areas;
 - residential areas.
- Clearly state the name of the city you have chosen. (3)
- (ii) Give **two** ways in which your chosen city is trying to improve the quality of life of its poorer residents. (2)
- (c) Explain why improving the status of women is important to the future of Bangladesh. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

SECTION D The Economy of Bangladesh

Answer ONE question from this Section

6. (a) Look at Figure 4, which shows how the labour force of Bangladesh is employed.

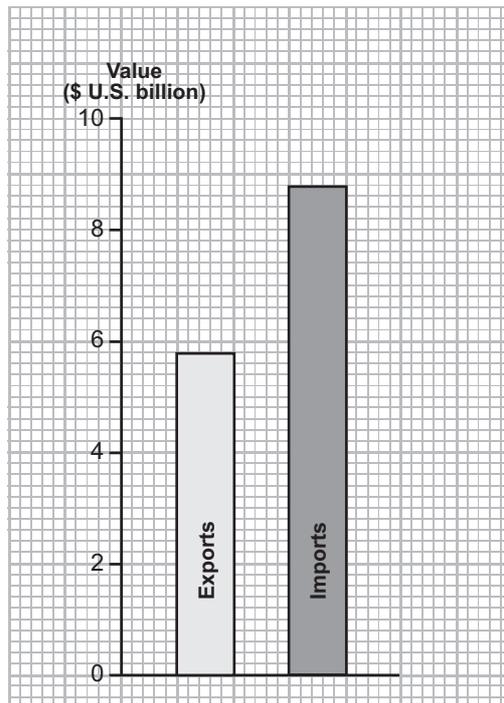


- (i) What percentage of the labour force is employed in the tertiary sector? (1)
- (ii) Give **one** example of a job in
- the primary sector;
 - the secondary sector;
 - the tertiary sector.
- (3)
- (iii) How is work in the secondary sector different from work in the tertiary sector? (2)
- (b) Explain why agriculture employs 60% of the labour force, but creates only 30% of Bangladesh's economic wealth. (3)
- (c) Explain why it is important to improve the transport systems of Bangladesh. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

7. (a) Look at Figure 5, which shows the value of Bangladesh's overseas trade in 2000.

Figure 5



- (i) What was the size of the trade balance in 2000? (1)
- (ii) The trade balance in 2000 is described as 'unfavourable'. Explain why this is so. (3)
- (iii) What effect does international tourism have on the overall trade balance of Bangladesh? (2)
- (b) Suggest **three** ways in which Bangladesh is playing a part in the global economy. (3)
- (c) What are the problems associated with the growth of the manufacturing industry in Bangladesh. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END

Edexcel International

London Examinations

GCE Ordinary Level

GCE Ordinary Level Bangladesh Studies (7038)

Mark Schemes for Specimen Papers

Paper 1 (The History and Culture of Bangladesh)

This mark scheme does not contain all relevant material that could be used to answer the questions. Answers that contain other appropriate materials will be assessed on their merits.

1. In what ways did Bengal develop under the Bengali sultans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of developments, e.g. Bengal expanded, administration improved, there were many conversions to Islam, Bengal became independent of Delhi, Hindus were used as officials, zamindars collected taxes etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing developments, e.g. Kamarupa, Assam, Orissa were occupied, the land area expanded greatly, Hindus and people of all creeds were appointed as officials, Sufis were used as government representatives, Islam was the dominant religion but there appears to have been tolerance of other faiths, Bengali was used as the language, 'Raja' was used as the title of sultans etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of developments, e.g. Bengal became a well-organised and administered state, coinage was issued bearing the image of a lion, distinctive styles of architecture developed, independence from Delhi was guaranteed and the Sultan of Bengal was treated as an equal by Firuz Shah, the frontiers of Bengal were secure etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing developments, e.g. Bengal became an independent state for the first time for hundreds of years, it was distinctively Bengali because the Sultans wanted to distinguish themselves from the Delhi Sultanate, they invented the name 'Bangala' and the concept of the Bengali people was established for almost the first time, styles of architecture appeared that were unique in India etc.

(18-20)

2. Explain the effects of TWO of the following on Bengal:

the Turkish invasion

Sufis

Iliyas Shah

Band 1: Simple statements giving some effects, e.g. ended the Sena dynasty, preached Islam, the Founder of Bangladesh etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing some effects, e.g. ended Buddhist influence, led to the conversion to Islam, acted as government ministers, created the first Bengali state and people, established complete independence from Delhi etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. brought a complete change in Bengal by ending the Buddhist dynasties and paving the way for Islam and the Bengali sultanate, provided support for the Bengali sultans by giving them status, expanded Islam to East Bengal, creator of the Bengali sultanate, established administration, coinage and local government etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

3. Why did Bengal become part of the Mughal Empire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

Band 1: Simple statements giving reasons or events, e.g. it was conquered, Islam Khan occupied it, Bengali opposition was weak and divided, the Mughals were too powerful and better organised etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons or events, e.g. West Bengal was occupied during the reign of Akbar, East Bengal in the reign of Jahangir, Islam Khan commanded the army, that defeated the Bara-Buiyans, he built a base at Dhaka, he did not release captured leaders etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Mughals attempted to conquer Bengal over a long period of time, West Bengal was taken in the late sixteenth century, but campaigns to occupy East Bengal failed, Islam Khan organised campaigns to defeat Bengali opposition, he used amphibious tactics from bases such as Dhaka and overran opposition from 1608 to 1613 etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. the main reason for the conquest of Bengal was the campaign launched by Islam Khan in 1610, the key was his transfer of the capital from Rajmahal to Dhaka, this enabled him to fight a successful campaign, he reduced opposition by forcing captured leaders to join the Mughal army etc.

(18-20)

4. Explain the importance of TWO of the following to Bengal in the seventeenth century:

Dhaka trade muslin

Band 1: Simple statements giving reasons for importance, e.g. it was central, it made Bengal famous and wealthy, it was very popular and sought after etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons for importance, e.g. Dhaka had good communications with all areas of Bengal, it became an important market, trade began with many different countries from east and west, muslin was very popular and Dhaka muslin was said to be the best, it brought traders to Bengal etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of reasons for importance, Dhaka became an important market centre for a vast area, merchants came from China, Europe and Indonesia, trade led to the creation of markets with financial businesses, Dhaka became a major trading centre, muslin was a key commodity and brought traders to Dhaka for this cloth etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

5. Explain the importance of EITHER Robert Clive OR Warren Hastings in the development of British rule of Bengal.

Band 1: Simple statements giving examples of actions, e.g. recaptured Kolkata, defeated Sirajuddaula, won the battle of Palashi, paid money to the Emperor, reformed the administration, ignored the Emperor, attacked the Marathas etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing actions, e.g. details of events in 1756-8, deal with Mir Jafar, success at Palashi, assassination of Sirajuddaula, return in 1765, Clive System of Double Government, secured Bengal from the Emperor by annual payments, Hastings introduced tax-farming, governed using Bengali methods and justice, assumed that Bengal was independent of the Mughal Empire etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of actions, e.g. Clive undermined Sirajuddaula by intrigue and assured British control, Double System gained the East India Company revenue but did not involve it in administration, nominally accepted the authority of the Mughal Empire by signing a treaty and paying 2,600,000 rupees a year, Hastings ignored the Empire and treated Bengal as a British colony, used Bengalis in the administration and followed Bengali traditions and justice, did not impose British systems or standards, reformed the administration and justice systems etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing actions, e.g. using his military bravery and political cunning, Clive guaranteed British control of Bengal by undermining the Nawab, assured control by not attempting to replace local official, used Reza Khan to run administration in Double Government, Hastings built on Clive's work, continuing to govern traditionally but attempting to reform the taxation system through tax-farming, which seems to have failed etc.

(18-20)

6. What part did TWO of the following play in the development of the Bangla language?

William Carey

the Bengal Renaissance

Rabindranath Tagore

Band 1: Simple statements giving examples, e.g. Carey 'organised' Bangla, Renaissance was books written in first half of nineteenth century, Tagore wrote poems in Bangla etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing contribution, e.g. Carey produced first grammar of Bangla and began to print books in Bangla, Bangla used in journals and periodicals, novels and textbooks, Tagore was the first international figure who wrote in Bangla etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of contribution, e.g. Carey made Bangla a modern language by standardising characters, worked with Serampore Press to publish in Bangla, Renaissance enabled Bangla to be widely used and be recognised as the language of Bengal, Tagore gained international recognition for Bangla and won the Nobel prize for literature in 1913 etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

7. What effects did the Second World War have on campaigns for a separate Muslim state?

Band 1: Simple statements giving effects, e.g. it became much more likely, Muslim League became more important and much bigger etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing effects, e.g. Muslim League support for war made it more popular with the British, Lahore Declaration established the idea for the first time, Congress lost support because of Quit India, British took Muslim League much more seriously etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. in 1939 Muslim League was a small organisation, support for war led to more recognition by British, Congress opposition to war and Quit India meant that many were arrested, size of League increased, Lahore Declaration led to increased support for the League etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing effects, e.g. the most important reasons for increased support were the League's decision to support the war, gaining approval of British and the Lahore Declaration which publicised the idea of Pakistan for the first time; however, Lahore Declaration did not state exactly what was meant by Pakistan etc.

(18-20)

8. What effect did TWO of the following have on relations between Britain and India?

the Morley-Minto Reforms

Subhas Chandra Bose

Direct Action

Band 1: Simple statements giving effects, e.g. they took part in government, he opposed British rule, set up the INA, idea of M. A. Jinnah, led to violence etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing effects, e.g. gave Indians some role in government, sat on Imperial Legislative Council, direct elections to provincial governments, fled to Germany and Japan, set up National Government, formed INA from Indian prisoners of war, killed in air crash (?), intended to put pressure on Nehru, misunderstood by followers, communal violence, 5,000 killed in Kolkata etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of effects, e.g. attempt by British to deal with unrest at beginning of twentieth century, only 2.8% of Indians could vote therefore little impact, did not affect unpopularity of partition of Bengal, Bose was radical in Congress but had little real impact with INA, 20,000 members unsuccessful in Burma, but a serious threat during wartime, Direct Action helped convince British that India was ungovernable and that it would have to be partitioned because Hindus and Muslims could not live together etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

9. Why did it prove so difficult to produce a constitution for Pakistan after independence?

Band 1: Simple statements giving reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah wanted Urdu, West Pakistan did not want to allow East Pakistan majority rule, the Constituent Assembly was not allowed to work freely, the Governor-General interfered etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah wanted to prevent Bangla being accepted as a national language, power was in the hands of the Governor-General, the civil service was mostly from West Pakistan, the proposals of the Constituent Assembly were rejected by the Governor-General etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of reasons/events, e.g. Jinnah and others wanted to retain control of Pakistan and the constitution was one way of doing it, Urdu would mean that control was in the hands of a West Pakistani elite, the Constituent Assembly was deliberately given few powers to prevent it reaching a democratic conclusion etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. the main reason for the failure was the determination of West Pakistan to suppress Bengal, Jinnah chose to be Governor-General in order to use executive power to prevent Bengal achieving majority rule, Bangla was suppressed to ensure that power remained in the hands of a small elite in the west etc.

(18-20)

10. What part did TWO of the following play in developing opposition to Pakistani rule?

Martyrs' Day

the United Front

the Lahore Conference

Band 1: Simple statements giving details of developments, e.g. it led to deaths caused by the police, it showed what the government would do, it was a union of parties opposed to West Pakistan, it was the moment that the Six-Point Programme was publicised etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing developments, e.g. details of Martyrs' Day, the United Front and the Lahore Conference and the Six-Point Programme etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of developments, e.g. Martyrs' Day was a turning point in the Language Movement and led to increased militancy, the United Front helped win the 1954 elections but soon broke up, the Lahore Conference made clear the aims of the Awami League and led to the clash between East and West Pakistan etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

11. Why was Pakistan forced to accept the independence of Bangladesh in December 1971?

Band 1: Simple statements giving reasons, e.g. there was opposition in Bangladesh, the Indian army intervened, the Pakistani forces were outnumbered etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing reasons, e.g. military forces in Bangladesh were reorganised and fought back, a guerrilla war was waged, the Mujibnagar Government in exile was a focal point for opposition, India allowed refugees to leave Bangladesh and concentrate in Kolkata, India supplied material and invaded in December 1971 etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of reasons, e.g. Pakistani forces were insufficient to retain military control of Bangladesh, consequently resistance fighters were able to escape, India opened its borders which meant that key figures were able to escape and organise resistance, which led to guerrilla warfare in many parts of Bangladesh, the Indian army and Mukti Bahini established a joint command in November 1971 which led to the Indian army invasion etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing reasons, e.g. the key factor was the intervention of the Indian army, Bangladeshi forces would not have been able to defeat the Pakistani army so quickly on their own, Yahya Khan realised that he had overplayed his hand and was already trying to find a way out when the Indian army invaded etc.

(18-20)

12. What part did TWO of the following play in the creation and development of the Republic of Bangladesh from 1971 to 1975?

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

the Bangladesh Constitution

1973 general election

Band 1: Simple statements giving events/reasons, e.g. he led opposition to Pakistan, he was the first prime minister, it set out the powers of the prime minister and the president, it gave the Awami League a massive majority etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing events/reasons, e.g. details of the role of Sheikh Mujib, the Bangladesh Constitution and the 1973 election etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of events/reasons, e.g. Sheikh Mujib was responsible more than any other person for the independence of Bangladesh and the Constitution was based on the principles of the Awami League, the Second Revolution led to his downfall, the 1973 election resulted in a massive majority for the Awami League but this encouraged Mujib to believe that he could assume presidential powers etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

13. What role has Bangladesh played in world affairs since becoming independent?

Band 1: Simple statements giving details of role, e.g. it has joined the UN, formed the SAARC, joined the OIC etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing role, e.g. details of the part played by Bangladesh in the UN, the SAARC and the OIC etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of role, e.g. Bangladesh has attempted to play a mediating role in international organisations and encouraged solutions to social problems, it has supplied peacekeeping troops on many occasions and tried to maintain friendly relations with many states etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing importance of role, e.g. Bangladesh has played a prominent role in founding the SAARC and in leading its conferences and discussions, it supplied the largest contingent after the USA for Haiti in 1994, it has played important parts in reaching solutions to problems of food supply, education and women's rights etc.

(18-20)

14. Explain the importance of TWO of the following in Bangladesh:

the media

music

sport

In this question candidates would be assessed on their ability to comment on the significance of contemporary issues in Bangladesh.

Band 1: Simple statements giving details, e.g. giving examples of the issue.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing importance, e.g. details of the issue.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of importance, e.g. explanation of the importance of the issue.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

15. Explain the importance of Begum Sufia Kamal to the development of Bengali culture in the twentieth century.

Band 1: Simple statements giving details of work, e.g. poetry, feminism, the Language Movement, education etc.

(1-6)

Band 2: Developed statements describing work, e.g. details of poetry, involvement in feminist organisations, Indian Women's Federation, role in War of Liberation, work for organisations tackling rural poverty etc.

(7-12)

Band 3: Explanation of work, e.g. meeting with Mohandas Gandhi, devotion to Bengal and helping the poor and underprivileged, radical ideas post-1947, support for the Mukti Bahini, etc.

(13-17)

Band 4: Sustained argument assessing importance of work, e.g. 'Khalamma', inspiration to political activists and writers, upholder of democratic and humane values, the voice of social justice and protest etc.

(18-20)

16. Explain the importance of TWO of the following to Bangladesh:

folk literature UN Mother Tongue Day the Santhal

Band 1: Simple statements giving details, e.g. examples of folk literature, 21 February, people of western Bangladesh, 100,000-200,000 in number etc.

(1-4)

Band 2: Developed statements describing importance, e.g. details of folk literature, started in 2000 by UNESCO to celebrate and develop native languages throughout the world, details of the customs of the Santhal etc.

(5-8)

Band 3: Explanation of importance, e.g. importance of folk literature to Bangladesh, oral tales passed on, folk songs, gitika, significance of choice by UNESCO of 21 February as a recognition of the sacrifice and determination of the people of Bangladesh, importance of preserving ethnic and cultural diversity in Bangladesh etc.

(9-10)

The above mark scheme should also be applied to the second part of the answer for a total of 20 marks.

Edexcel International

London Examinations

GCE Ordinary Level

GCE Ordinary Level Bangladesh Studies (7038)

Mark Schemes for Specimen Papers

Paper 2 (The Land, People and Economy of Bangladesh)

Syllabus coverage grid

Content area	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7
1.1	*						
1.2		*					
1.3	*		*				
1.4		*					
2.1				*			
2.2					*		
2.3	*				*		
2.4				*	*		
3.1						*	
3.2							*
3.3						*	*
3.4	*						*

Section A

Note

This mark scheme is indicative of content. It does not contain all relevant material that could be used to answer the questions. Answers that contain other appropriate materials will be assessed on their merits.

Question 1

- (a) (i) Meghna
(ii) Sundarbans
(iii) Royal Bengali tiger
(iv) alluvial soil
(v) Tropical evergreen and deciduous forest
(vi) natural gas
(vii) Khulna
(viii) Myanmar (8)
- (b) 1 pesticides used by farmers seeping into rivers
2 untreated sewage discharged into rivers
3 factory smoke
4 motor vehicle exhausts (3)
- (c) 1 poor transport, particularly port facilities
2 surplus agricultural workers / overpopulation
3 inadequate power supplies
4 political corruption (4)
- (Total 15 marks)**

Note

Part (c) of the questions in Section B, C, and D are marked according to three bands.

Band 1: Simple statements

(1–2 marks)

Candidates provide relevant information, but in short and essentially descriptive statements.

Band 2: Developed statements

(3–4 marks)

Candidates show knowledge and understanding of some aspects of the question topic. There may be elements of exposition and explanation.

Band 3: Thorough response

(5–6 marks)

Candidates cover all the important aspects of the question in a fairly balanced way. A sound understanding and exposition of the relevant subject matter is readily evident.

Section B: The Land of Bangladesh

Question 2

- (a) (i) Rising air (due to intense heating of that part of the subcontinent furthest from the cooling effects of the sea) creates low pressure. (1)
- (ii) The low pressure draws in warm, moist and unstable air from the Bay of Bengal. A combination of cooling (due to northeast- and north-ward movement) and slight uplift (as air moves onto land and into hilly) triggers heavy rainfall. (3)
- (b) (i) It creates two contrasting hazards – flooding between June and October; drought between October and March. (1 mark for each hazard, 1 mark for additional detail). (3)
- (ii) 1. good for growing some crops – e.g. rice and jute
2. irrigation needed to overcome winter drought (2)
- (c) Causes are worldwide – rise in CO₂ in atmosphere due to burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. Clearly, Bangladesh contributes, but on a small scale. Possible consequences particularly ominous for Bangladesh given that much of the country lies close to sea-level. Large areas will be lost to the sea and the population will become even more concentrated. More stormy weather likely to intensify the tidal wave hazard. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

Question 3

- (a) (i) Hill soil (1)
- (ii) Heavy rainfall – leaching; a porous parent material (2)
- (b) (i) It comes from waterlogged rocks below the water table. It is drawn into the soil by capillary action during dry periods. (2)
- (ii) It contaminates the water drawn from wells; it gets into the food chain and poisons both animals and people. (2)
- (iii) 1. applying natural and synthetic fertilizers
2. sowing improved varieties of seed. (2)
- (c) They help protect low-lying coasts from erosion by the sea and tidal waves; they filter sediments and pollution and so purify coastal waters; they provide a nursery habitat for marine life; they can be a source of food (crustaceans); they provide a fuel and building material. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

Section C: The People of Bangladesh

Question 4

- (a) (i) average population density = $\frac{\text{total population of country}}{\text{total land area (km}^2\text{)}}$ (1)
- (ii) Region A – rather acid soils make agriculture less productive. (2)
- (iii) Region B – prevalence of hilly country makes difficulties for settlement, agriculture and accessibility. (2)
- (b) (i) This exists when there are too many people in an area relative to the resources and the technology available in that area. (2)
- (ii) 1. Reduce the birth rate (population growth) by family planning.
2. Encourage education / raise standard of living /encourage female employment. (2)
- (c) These families are generally poorer. Babies are often under-fed (malnourished). This together with ignorance can lead to poor health, but families unable to pay for medical treatment. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

Question 5

- (a) (i) 1. environment – countryside v. town/city
2. work – agriculture v. industry/services (2)
- (ii) Surplus (underemployed) labour in rural area – growing job opportunities in towns and cities. Increasing perception that ‘life is better’ in urban areas. (2)
- (b) (i) Expectation: distinction between commercial, industrial and residential zones; distinction between residential areas on the basis of class and/or housing quality. Name of city must be stated, otherwise no marks awarded. (3)
- (ii) Expectation: housing schemes; better healthcare and schools; job creation; equal opportunities, better working conditions, etc. (2)
- (c) Women enjoying equal opportunities (particularly with respect to education) results in better child-rearing; more skills in the workplace, and helps to break the vicious circle of illiteracy and poverty. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

Section D: The Economy of Bangladesh

Question 6

- (a) (i) 25% (1)
- (ii) One mark for each accurate example. (3)
- (iii) Work in the secondary sector involves making things and much of it takes place in factories. Work in the tertiary sector on the otherhand involves providing services (from shops to schools); many service jobs are concentrated in the central areas of towns and cities. (2)
- (b) Much of the agricultural production is for subsistence – i.e. farmers are producing food for themselves and their families. Economic wealth on the other hand comes from exports. Tea and jute are important exports, but the overall volume and value of exports are relatively small. (3)
- (c) Vital to the development of the country – exploiting and exporting resources; raising production of goods; improving mobility of population; improving accessibility of remoter and less developed parts of the country. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

Question 7

- (a) (i) \$3 billion (1)
- (ii) Because imports exceed exports; in other words, Bangladesh is spending more money than it is receiving. (3)
- (iii) 1. International tourism has little effect on trade balance.
2. More tourists from Bangladesh to other countries than coming in from abroad, so impact unfavourable. (2)
- (b) 1. Providing raw materials that are processed in other countries.
2. TNCs being allowed to set up factories here to produce goods that are mainly sold overseas, i.e. taking advantage of relatively cheap labour.
3. Importing manufactured goods and energy.
4. Emigration of Bangladeshi workers in search of work in other countries.
5. TNCs moving into production of tea and jute. (3)
- (c) Problems include: pollution of air and water; access to capital; improving labour skills; the use of female and child labour; overseas competition; use of non-renewable resources; need for better transport and energy supply, etc. (6)

(Total 15 marks)

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