

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE**  
**General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level**

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**  
**PAPER 2**

**2059/2**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2001**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer any **three** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The insert contains Fig. 1 for Question 1 and Question 3.

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**This question paper consists of 6 printed pages, 2 blank pages and an insert.**

- 1 (a) Study the map of Pakistan, Fig.1 (Insert). In their correct places **on** the map, Fig.1, label:
- (i) the longitude 74 °E; [1]
  - (ii) India (Bharat); [1]
  - (iii) the Gilgit Agency area; [1]
  - (iv) the cities, Lahore and Peshawar. [2]
- (b) Describe the main physical features of the Gilgit Agency area. [6]
- (c) (i) Why do many rivers in Pakistan flood in July? [3]
- (ii) State **one** advantage that may occur when rivers flood. [1]
  - (iii) How may a cotton textile factory in Karachi be affected by July floods in the Punjab? [4]
  - (iv) How and why may the economy of an area be affected by flooding? [4]
  - (v) State **two** measures which have been taken to minimise the harmful effects of floods. [2]
- 2 (a) Study the map, Fig. 2 (opposite), which shows the distribution in Pakistan of deposits of three minerals.
- (i) Which of the minerals has the most widespread deposits? [1]
  - (ii) Which of the minerals has deposits only towards the north of Pakistan? [1]
  - (iii) Name **one** source of limestone that has led to the development of a cement factory in Karachi. [1]
  - (iv) Name **one** source of limestone that has enabled a cement factory to be built in Hyderabad. [1]
  - (v) Explain your choices in (a) (iii) and (a) (iv). [3]
- (b) Why is the extraction of limestone so important to industry and agriculture in Pakistan? [5]
- (c) (i) Look at Fig. 2 and name **one** gypsum deposit in the Salt Range. [1]
- (ii) State **one** use for gypsum. [1]
  - (iii) In what ways is rock salt important to industry **and** to people? [5]
- (d) (i) Name **one** other non-metallic mineral extracted in Pakistan. [1]
- (ii) How does the production of non-metallic minerals in Pakistan help its economy? [5]

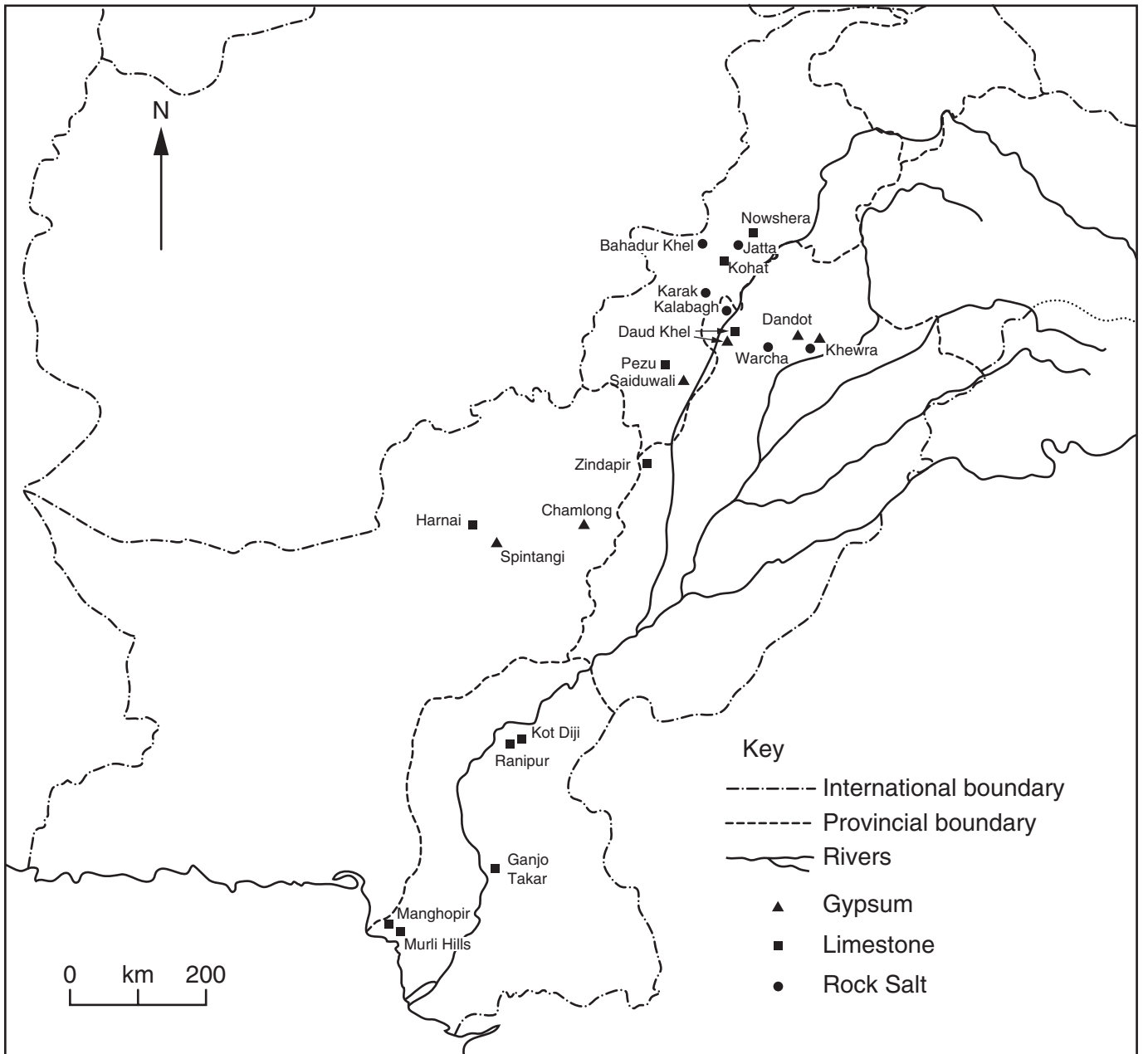
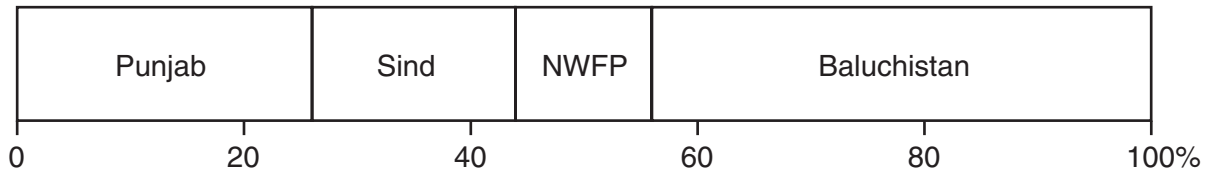


Fig. 2

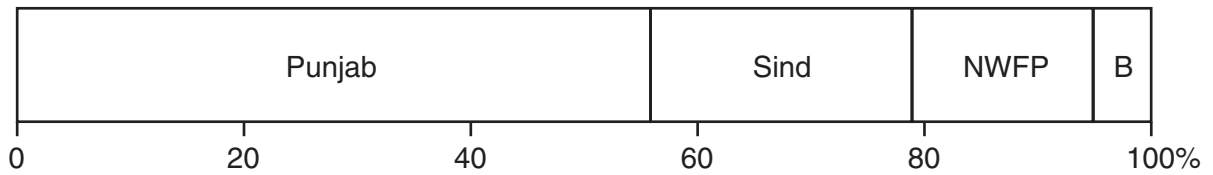
- 3 (a) (i) Name **three** important grain crops grown in Pakistan and for each state whether it is a kharif or rabi crop. [4]
- (ii) Select **one** of the grain crops you have named in (a) (i) and explain why it is grown in the season you have stated. [2]
- (iii) For the grain crop you have selected in (a) (ii) name **two** of the main areas of production **or** shade the **two** areas on Fig. 1 (Insert). [2]
- (b) (i) What is the difference between subsistence farming and cash crop farming? [2]
- (ii) How do the human inputs of a cash crop farm differ from those of a subsistence farm? [6]
- (c) (i) In what ways are the uses of cattle and buffalo in Pakistan similar? [4]
- (ii) For what purposes are buffalo more important to Pakistan than cattle? [2]
- (iii) Why do most farmers want to own a pair of bullocks? [3]
- 4 (a) (i) Why is it difficult to provide electricity on the national grid to all the populated areas of Pakistan? [5]
- (ii) What has been done to extend rural electrification since 1960? [4]
- (b) Many areas of Pakistan are still not connected to the national electricity grid.
- (i) How does this affect the development of industry in these areas? [3]
- (ii) What forms of power are available in such areas? [2]
- (c) (i) Name **three** major industries in Karachi. [3]
- (ii) Why is Karachi such an important industrial city in Pakistan? [8]

5 (a) Study the graph, Fig.3.

**Area**



**Population**



Key B = Baluchistan

**Fig. 3**

Which province has

- (i) the smallest area; [1]
  - (ii) the lowest population; [1]
  - (iii) the highest density of population; [1]
  - (iv) the lowest density of population? [1]
- (b) With the help of named examples explain why density of population varies considerably in the NWFP. [8]
- (c) What are the 'push' factors that have led to large numbers of people leaving the rural areas of Pakistan? [6]
- (d) In 1995 male illiteracy was 50% and female illiteracy was 76%.
- (i) Why is illiteracy so high? [3]
  - (ii) Give **two** reasons why female illiteracy is higher than male illiteracy. [2]
  - (iii) State **two** ways in which the high illiteracy rate affects industrial growth. [2]





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*Copyright Acknowledgement:*

Question 2. Fig. 2. © Fazle Karim Khan, *A Geography of Pakistan*, reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press.



Candidate Name \_\_\_\_\_

Centre Number

Candidate  
Number

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INSERT

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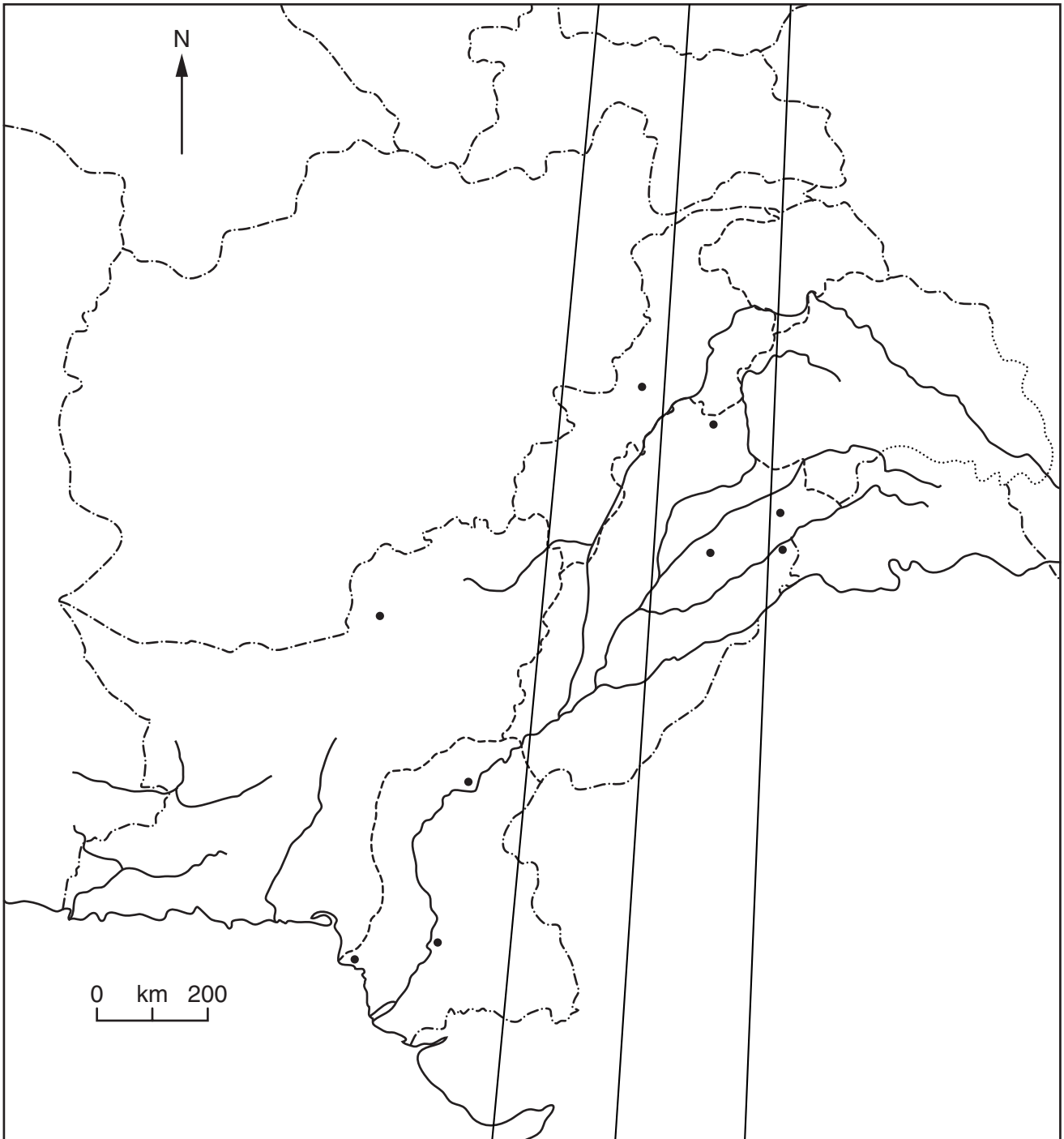
This insert contains Fig. 1 for Question 1 and Question 3.

If you have answered this question, write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page and attach the Insert to your answer paper/answer booklet.

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**This insert consists of 2 printed pages.**

Fig. 1 for Question 1



- Key
- International boundary
  - ..... Provincial boundary
  - ~~~~~ Rivers
  - City
  - | Line of Longitude