

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level
PAKISTAN STUDIES
PAPER 2

2059/2

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002
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 wherever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The insert contains Photographs A and B for Question 3.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages and an insert.



- 1 (a) Study the map of Pakistan, Fig. 1 (opposite). On your answer paper name:
- (i) the line of latitude **A**, [1]
 - (ii) country **B**, [1]
 - (iii) province **C**, [1]
 - (iv) river **D**, [1]
 - (v) mountain range **E**. [1]
- (b) Study the rainfall graphs located on the map, Fig. 1.
- (i) Describe the distribution throughout the year of the average monthly rainfall at Sialkot. [3]
 - (ii) Explain fully why Sialkot has over 250 mm of rain in July and August. [4]
 - (iii) Why does Hyderabad have much less rainfall than Sialkot in July and August? [2]
- (c) In the Indus Plain the summer rainfall is not always reliable. What problems are caused for agriculture,
- (i) if the rainfall arrives early, [2]
 - (ii) if the rainfall arrives late, [2]
 - (iii) if the amount of the rainfall varies considerably from one year to another? [3]
- (d) How may the problems you have given in (c) be overcome? [4]

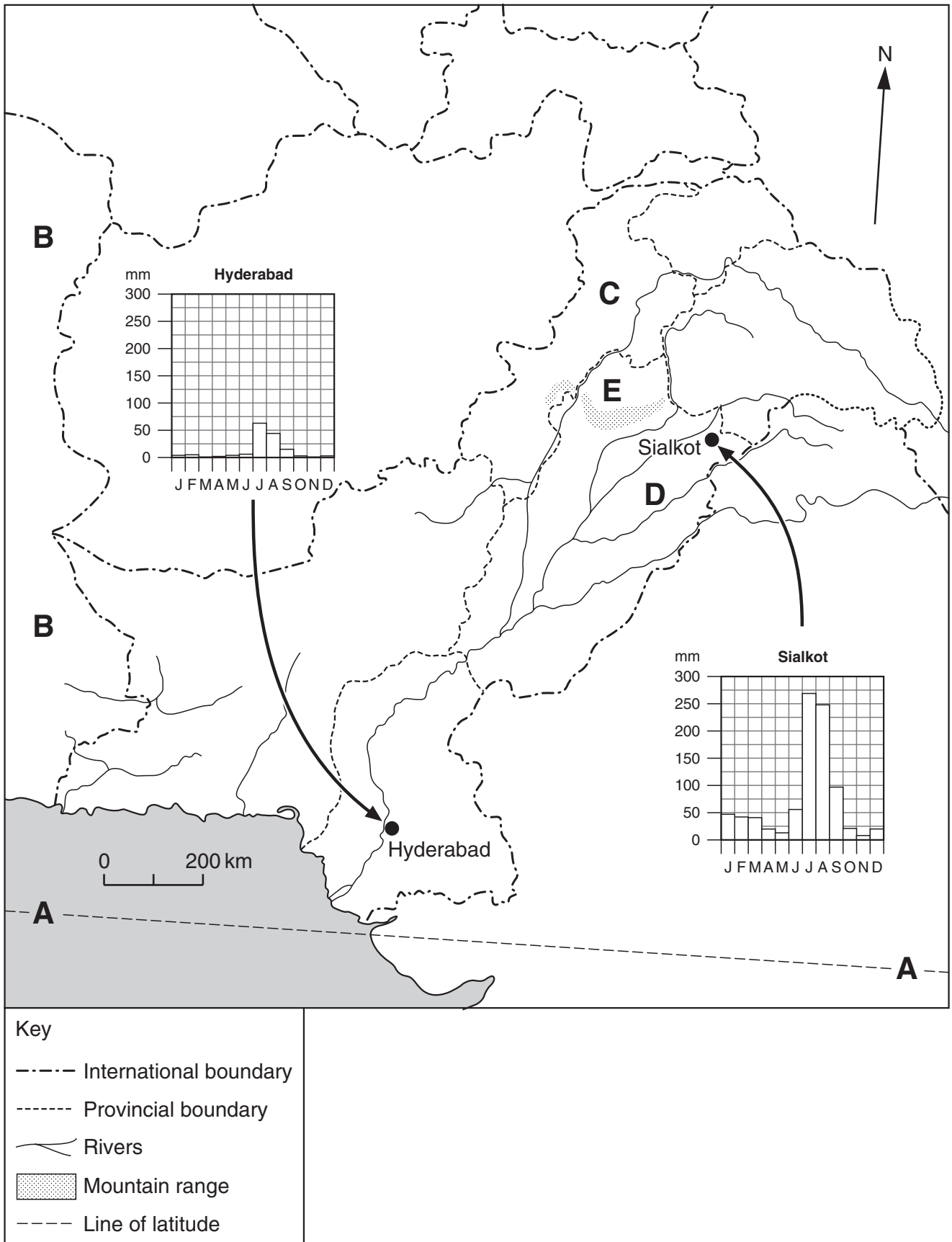


Fig. 1

- 2 (a) Describe coal output from the Sor Range Coalfield from 1990 to 2000 as shown on Fig. 2. [3]

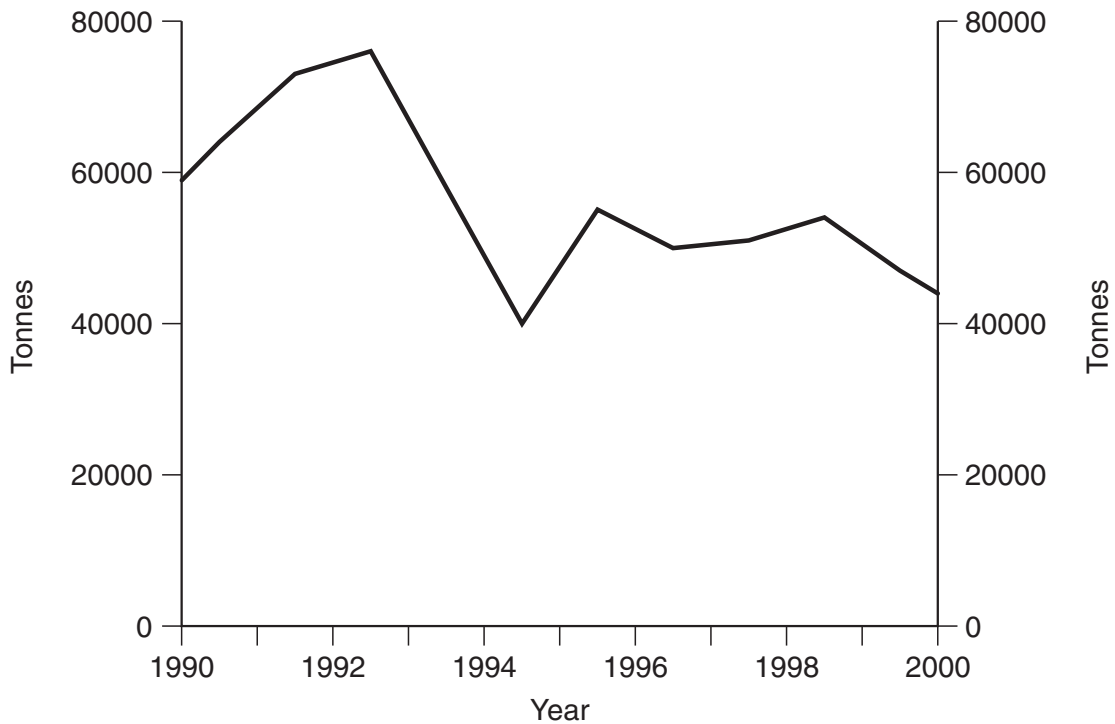


Fig. 2

- (b) Study Table A which gives some facts about the Sor Range Coalfield.

Table A

Number of mines	14
Thickness of seams	thin (40 to 80 cm)
Angle of slope of seams	steep (40°)
Access to seams	horizontal walkways and then walkways inclined at 45°
Method of mining	handpicks
Reserves of coal	7 500 000 tonnes (at least)

- (i) For how many years will coal be available if the coalfield produces 50000 tonnes each year? [1]
- (ii) Select **one** fact from Table A which makes it unlikely that production can be increased by introducing mechanisation. [1]

- (c) (i) The Sor Range Coalfield is part of the Quetta area of coalfields. Name the other two main *areas* of coal production in Pakistan. [2]
- (ii) Describe the quality of the coal obtained from Pakistan's coalfields. [1]
- (iii) How is the coal transported from the coalfields and for what is it used? [4]
- (d) Study the map, Fig. 3, showing the natural gas fields and the major gas pipelines in Pakistan.

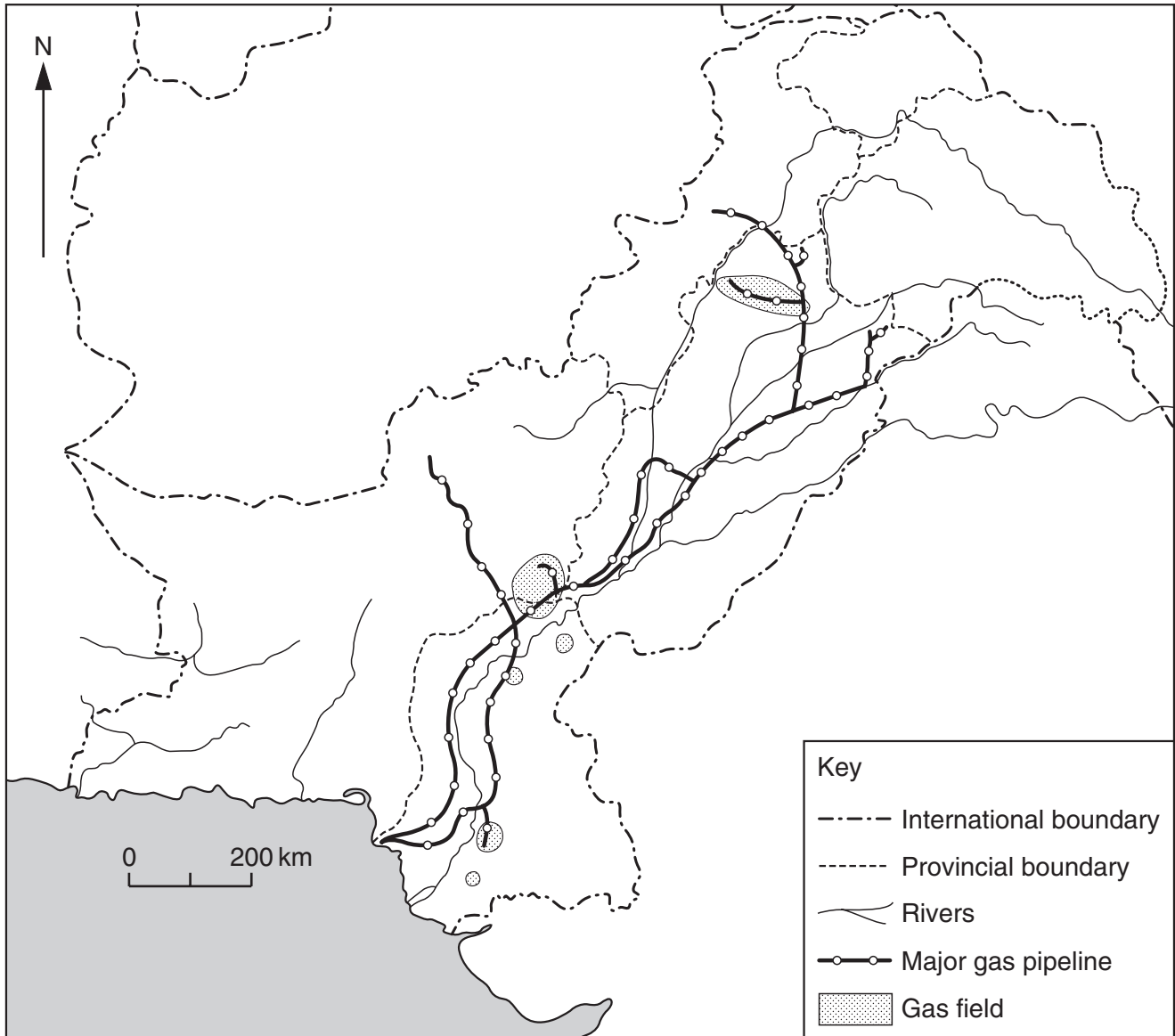


Fig. 3

- (i) Describe the distribution of the major gas pipelines. [4]
- (ii) How is natural gas transported to users not served by any pipeline? What are the problems of doing this? [5]
- (iii) State the main uses of Pakistan's natural gas. [4]

- 3 (a) Study Photograph A (insert) showing an area in Bahawalpur District in southern Punjab. The crops, **X** and **Y**, are the major cash crops grown in southern Punjab.
- (i) Name crop **X**. [1]
 - (ii) Name crop **Y**. [1]
 - (iii) How is the cultivation of crop **X** helped by the relief of the land and the size of the field shown on Photograph A? [3]
 - (iv) What other inputs, natural and human, enable crops **X** and **Y** to be successfully grown in southern Punjab? [5]
 - (v) This area was part of the Cholistan Desert but has become an important farming area. Using evidence from Photograph A and your own knowledge explain how the change has been achieved. [4]
- (b) Study Photograph B (insert) which shows a factory in Bahawalpur District that processes crop **X** (Photograph A).
- (i) Name the agricultural *product* shown on Photograph B. [1]
 - (ii) Describe the part of the factory shown on Photograph B. [3]
 - (iii) Why is this factory situated in the area where the crop is grown? [1]
 - (iv) State the processes carried out at this factory before sending its products on to weaving and vegetable ghee factories. [2]
 - (v) 'The factory employs 200 workers from October to March, but only 15 for the rest of the year.' Explain why this happens and suggest what most of the workers do from late March to September. [4]

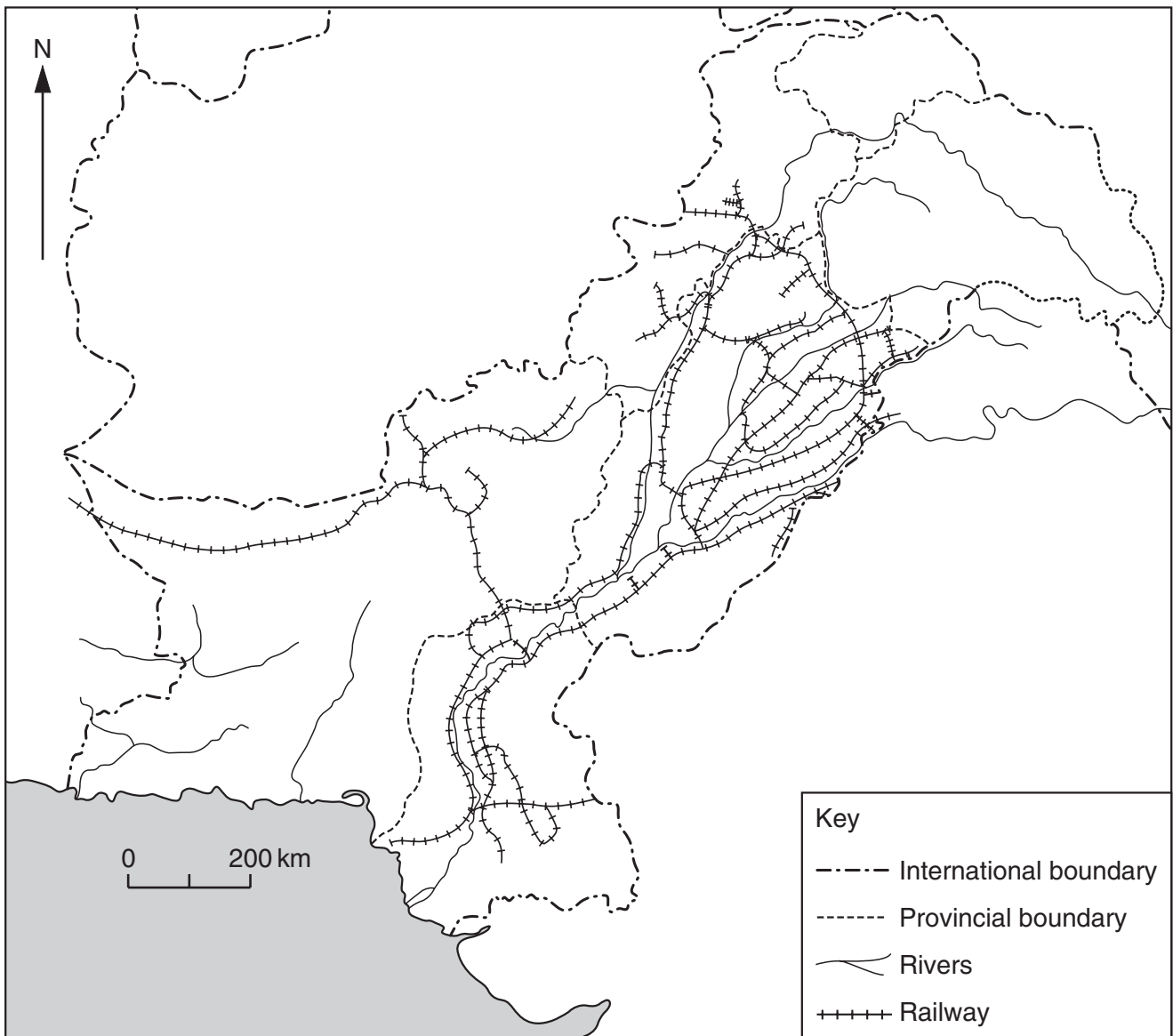


Fig. 4

Study the map, Fig. 4.

- (a) Describe the pattern of Pakistan's railways. [4]
- (b) (i) What are the advantages of rail transport for carrying raw materials to factories? [5]
(ii) What are the disadvantages of rail transport for carrying raw materials to factories? [5]
- (c) With the help of examples explain why large areas of Pakistan have no railways and only a few roads, which are mostly kacha. [6]
- (d) Give **two** recent (since 1970) improvements in transport which have linked the Northern Area to the rest of Pakistan. Explain how these improvements are helping the development of the Northern Area. [5]

- 5 (a) Several million Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan, especially since 1979.
- (i) Why has Pakistan received so many refugees from Afghanistan? [4]
 - (ii) What problems for Pakistan have resulted from this immigration of Afghan refugees? [5]
 - (iii) Name **one** area and **one** city of Pakistan which have been especially affected by the influx of Afghan refugees. [2]
 - (iv) Many of the refugees are contributing to the economy of Pakistan by working in the lorry transport business or trading as shopkeepers. Are these primary, secondary or tertiary occupations? [1]
 - (v) Other Afghan refugees are living as pastoral nomads. Is this a primary, secondary or tertiary occupation? [1]

(b) Study Table B.

Table B

1995	Number of births per woman	Knowledge of contraceptives amongst women (%)	Use of contraceptives (%)
urban dwellers	4.9	91	26
rural dwellers	5.6	71	6

- (i) How does the information in Table B help to explain the high birth rate in Pakistan? [3]
- (ii) Give reasons for the percentage use of contraceptives. [4]

(c) Study Table C.

Table C

1995 Education received by women	Number of births per woman	Knowledge of contraceptives amongst women (%)	Use of contraceptives (%)
none	5.7	73	8
primary	4.9	92	18
secondary	3.6	95	38

How and why does the level of education received by women affect the number of children per woman and the use of contraceptives? [5]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

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- Question 3 Photographs A and B by R Strutt
- Question 4 Map of Railways. Editorial Advisor: Dr. Fazele Karim Khan. The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan. Published by OUP. ©

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