

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2008 question paper**

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

Paper 2 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75

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1 (a) Study Fig. 1, a map of North West Frontier Province.

- (i) Name area A.  
FATA
  - (ii) Name the country B.  
Afghanistan
  - (iii) Name the river C.  
Mastuj
  - (iv) Name the range of mountains D.  
Safed Koh/Waziristan Hills
  - (v) Name the major pass through these mountains E.  
Khyber
- [5]

(b) Study Fig. 2, a bar chart, showing precipitation for Peshawar.

- (i) Describe the precipitation in the months from June to September.  
 increases June – August  
 from 8mm to 68mm  
 decreases in Sept  
 to 18mm  
 max. in August/minimum in June  
  
 one mark each for correct months of increase and decrease  
 one mark for correct figure(s)
 

[3]
- (ii) Explain how this precipitation is caused by the monsoon winds in these months.  
 low pressure over Himalayas  
 high pressure over the Bay of Bengal  
 moist winds (from the E/SE)  
 air rises  
 cools  
 vapour condenses  
 droplets form
 

[3]
- (iii) Describe the precipitation in the months from October to April.  
 increases Oct – March }  
 from 10mm to 78mm } one mark  
  
 decreases April to May }  
 to 27mm } one mark  
  
 max in March/Minimum in October  
 i.e. one mark for either correct months or figure(s) for each of increase and decrease
 

[2]
- (iv) Which weather systems bring this precipitation?  
 (western) depressions  
 convectonal storms
 

[2]
- (v) Why does snow fall instead of rain in the winter?  
 low climatic temperatures  
 high altitude
 

[2]

|        |                                     |          |       |
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(c) Study the map Fig. 1 again

(i) The distance in a straight line from Peshawar to Dir is about 135 kilometers. Using this knowledge, state how far it is from Peshawar to Chitral in a straight line.  
190 – 210 kms [1]

(ii) What would the most suitable form of transport from Peshawar to Chitral be for

**A a rich businessman?**

aeroplane/car

**B the delivery of gas cylinders?**

road, lorry, rail

**C the transport of wool and hides?**

road, pack animal, lorry, rail

[3]

(iii) Explain the problems of maintaining infrastructure and communication in these areas all through the year.

snow and ice

avalanche

heavy rain

flooding

earthquake

sabotage

accidents

landslides

shortage of machinery/people

inaccessible/isolated

Candidates must explain how the factors affect maintenance.

At least 2 different factors must be explained, but up to 4 factors can be credited at one mark each

List without explanation = 1

[4]

2 (a) Study Fig.3, a map of environmental damage in Pakistan.

(i) Locate the areas most affected by deforestation.

NW borders

NWFP

N Balochistan

FATA

[2]

(ii) State *three* causes of deforestation in these areas.

firewood

industry

charcoal

road building

housing/construction

mining

dams

farming

[3]

|               |  |                 |              |
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**(b) Study Photograph A (Insert).**

**(i) Describe the scene.**

bare ground/rocky/barren  
steep slopes  
gullies  
scattered/small amounts of vegetation  
red colour  
mountains/hills and valleys/dissected/ridged  
eroded landscape/badlands  
lake

[4]

**(ii) Explain why scenes such as this are caused by deforestation.**

no roots to hold soil together  
runoff erodes soil/soil erosion  
no interception  
less infiltration/more runoff  
loss of leaf fall  
lack of decomposition  
nutrient cycle broken  
loss of fertility  
leaching  
less rainfall  
more exposure to sun and wind

[4]

**(c) Study Fig. 3 again.**

**(i) Locate one area of**

**A unsafe drinking water,**  
Makran coast/Gwadar district, SE Sindh, W Balochistan

**B marine pollution.**  
Indus delta, Karachi, Korangi, Port Qasim

[2]

**(ii) Explain how industries can pollute river and sea water.**

The answer must relate to water pollution

effluent/liquids }  
dumping/solids } credit one example of each  
sewage/garbage  
e.g. dyeing and tanning (credit one example of a polluting industry except power station)  
hot water from power stations  
oil spills  
accidents  
etc.

[4]

**(iii) Explain how this pollution affects farming, fishing and wildlife.**

contamination of sub-soil water and irrigation,  
contamination of mangrove environment,  
toxic chemicals cause mutation and death,  
entering food chain,  
oil kills seabirds  
eutrophication reduces oxygen

N.B Not humans, no reserves

[6]

|        |                                     |          |       |
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3 (a) Study Fig. 4, a bar chart showing the percentage of urban population in Pakistan by province.

(i) Which province has the highest percentage of urban population?  
Sindh [1]

(ii) Name *two* cities in this province.  
Karachi, Hyderabad, etc. (2 cities for 1 mark only) [1]

(iii) Explain the *pull* factors that attract people from rural areas.  
 more jobs for the unemployed {  
 better pay/more skilled for the educated { jobs max. 2  
 expectation of better quality of life compared to rural areas  
 reliable food supply for nutrition, health  
 entertainment/bright lights not in rural areas with example  
 clean water and sanitation for health  
 better education from more schools  
 better medical facilities in modern hospitals  
 List = 1 [5]

(b) (i) Why do many people who move to cities have difficulty in finding a job?  
 illiterate,  
 untrained/mismatch of labour  
 lack of jobs,  
 too many people  
 no relatives to help [3]

(ii) What is meant by the phrase 'the informal sector of employment'?  
 self-employed,  
 little machinery  
 poor wages/no regular wages  
 temporary/seasonal work  
 no legal protection/low standards/not government registered  
 no tax paid  
 irregular working hours [3].

(iii) Using examples, explain the advantages *and* disadvantages of informal employment to people living in cities.  
 THE POOR PEOPLE OF THE CITY  
 Reserve one mark for an example of a job.

Advantages (res. 1)

money  
 something to do  
 needed by other people  
 to gain respect/religion expects them to work  
 need not be educated/skilled

Disadvantages (res. 1)

low paid  
 child labour  
 demeaning  
 dangerous  
 illegal/not registered  
 temporary/seasonal [5]

|               |  |                 |              |
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OR CANDIDATES MAY TAKE ANOTHER APPROACH – THE OTHER URBAN RESIDENTS

Advantages

cheaper/can bargain  
doorstep service/delivery  
'open all hours'

Disadvantages

unskilled work/poor quality  
poor quality goods (goods may be illegal, past sell-by date)  
no guarantees or return of goods  
dubious supply (may be stolen)

[5]

**(c) Study Fig. 4 again.**

**(i) Which province has the lowest percentage of urban population?**

NWFP

[1]

**(ii) Name the largest city in this province.**

Peshawar

[1]

**(iii) Explain why there is less urban development in this province.**

mountainous land  
distance from Indus Plain  
cold/harsh/unpleasant climate  
poor infrastructure e.g. roads, power, telecommunications etc (max. 2)  
poor services e.g. schools, hospitals, water, etc. (max. 2)  
lack of industrial/business development  
less government investment/government interest/neglect of area  
problem of terrorism/border control/etc  
isolated in winter/by poor roads/lack of trade (max 2)  
influence of landlords/tribes

[5]

**4 Study Fig. 5, a pie chart showing rice production in Pakistan by province.**

**(a) (i) Name the provinces A and B where most rice is grown.**

Punjab and Sindh

[1]

**(ii) What percentage of total rice production comes from these two provinces?**

88% or 89% OR  
46% A and 43% B

[1]

**(iii) Name a variety that has doubled rice production.**

Irripak/IR8

[1]

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- (b) (i) Explain why the cultivation of rice is labour intensive. Refer in your answer to the work done from planting the seeds to harvest.

Each of these needs a phrase as below

nursery for seeds  
 repairing bunds for water  
 prepare fields by ploughing/weeding  
 flooding/irrigation  
 transplanting seedlings  
 fertiliser for nutrients/good growth  
 pesticide to kill pests/for better growth  
 drain water  
 cutting/harvesting ripe crop

[5]

- (ii) Name a type of machine that can be used for rice cultivation instead of human labour.

tractor, harvester, mechanical irrigator (not thresher for cultivation)

[1]

- (iii) What are the advantages *and* disadvantages of using this machine?

Credit answer in full even if (ii) is incorrect.

Advantages (res.1)

quicker  
 more efficient/less tiring  
 learn mechanical skills  
 needs less labour

Disadvantages (res.1)

expensive (max. 1)  
 can break down  
 cause unemployment  
 needs larger fields  
 causes compaction  
 needs skilled workers  
 cannot be used on a small farm

[4]

- (c) Study the list below:

|          |            |          |            |       |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------|
| SOIL     | FERTILISER | RAIN     | IRRIGATION | SEEDS |
| SUNSHINE | PESTICIDES | DRAINAGE | KNOWLEDGE  |       |

- (i) Choose *two physical* inputs from the list above. Explain how these can increase rice yields.

soil – best clay/clay and loam, provides nutrients, needs water retention, can be drained  
 rain – needs a minimum of 1270mms, preferably 2000mms, at the correct time of year,  
 at start of monsoon, gentle showers, none during harvest  
 sunshine – for warmth, ripening, photosynthesis  
 drainage – water retention, slope to prevent waterlogging or flooding

Two marks for correctly named inputs

Two marks each for explanation

[6]

|        |                                     |          |       |
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- (ii) Choose *two human* inputs from the list above. Explain how these can improve rice yields.

fertiliser – better than dung, provides nutrients, rice exhausts soil

irrigation – enough water, at correct time, fills the gap of rainfall

pesticides – kills pests, targeted at pest, used at correct time, examples

seeds – GM, HYV, new strains developed to increase yield, grow faster, shorter straw, pest resistant

knowledge – better cultivation methods, management, skills for machinery, examples

drainage – controlled/better water supply/correct amounts

Two marks for correctly named inputs

Two marks each for explanation

[6]

- 5 (a) (i) What is the main raw material used in the production of A footballs?

leather/plastic

B cricket bats?

wood

[2]

- (ii) Which city in the northern Punjab is a centre of sports goods manufacturing?

Sialkot/Lahore

[1]

- (iii) Why have small-scale industries such as sports goods developed in this area?

easy to set up, no expensive machinery, low capital input

labour – local skills, increases employment opportunities, work for women, higher local incomes

raw materials available

airport at Sialkot/Sambrai and Lahore

roads and rail north (KKH), south to Karachi, west to Islamabad etc

power supply good in Punjab

Punjab is the most industrialised province

supply tourists

dry port at Sialkot/Lahore

(max 2 any line)

[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 6, a graph showing the value of sports goods exports.

- (i) What was the value of sports goods exports in 2005?

18,000 (million rupees)

[1]

- (ii) By how much did the value of sports goods exports increase from 1995 to 2005?

10,000/8000 – 18000 (million rupees)

[1]

- (iii) Why is a large proportion of the production of this industry exported?

to make capital/improve trade balance/lessen debt/raises GDP

to earn foreign exchange

demand from abroad

popularity of sports in the world

competitive price/good quality

good reputation of Pakistan

less need in Pakistan/greater need abroad

[4]



|               |  |                 |              |
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**(iv) How can Pakistan maintain and increase its exports of sports goods?**

- improve quality/quality control
- more Export Processing Zones/EPZ
- more Dry Ports
- modernisation/machines to replace hand work
- training/skills/talents
- innovation/new products
- ban child labour
- regular/reliable supply
- more factories/government incentives
- larger factories/economies of scale
- better roads/airports/telecommunications/uses of telecommunication
- advertising
- do deals with companies, e.g. Adidas

[6]

**(c) Sports and other manufactured goods are transported by air, sea and road both in Pakistan and across the world.**

**Name *two* methods of transport uses for the export of sports goods from Pakistan. For *each* method, explain its advantages *and* disadvantages.**

**Sea**

Advantages

Cheap, good for bulky goods, use of dry ports, long distance

Disadvantages

Slow, problem of getting goods to and from coast, damage, delivery may be delayed

**Air**

Advantages

Fast, safer, preferred by managers, long distance

Disadvantages

Expensive, few airports, have to get goods to airport, only light or high value goods

**Road**

Advantages

Accessible/goes everywhere, lorries easily available

Disadvantages

Only within Pakistan (mostly), accidents, damage, theft, needed to get to port

No marks for named method

Max 4 marks for one method to include at least one advantage and one disadvantage

[6]