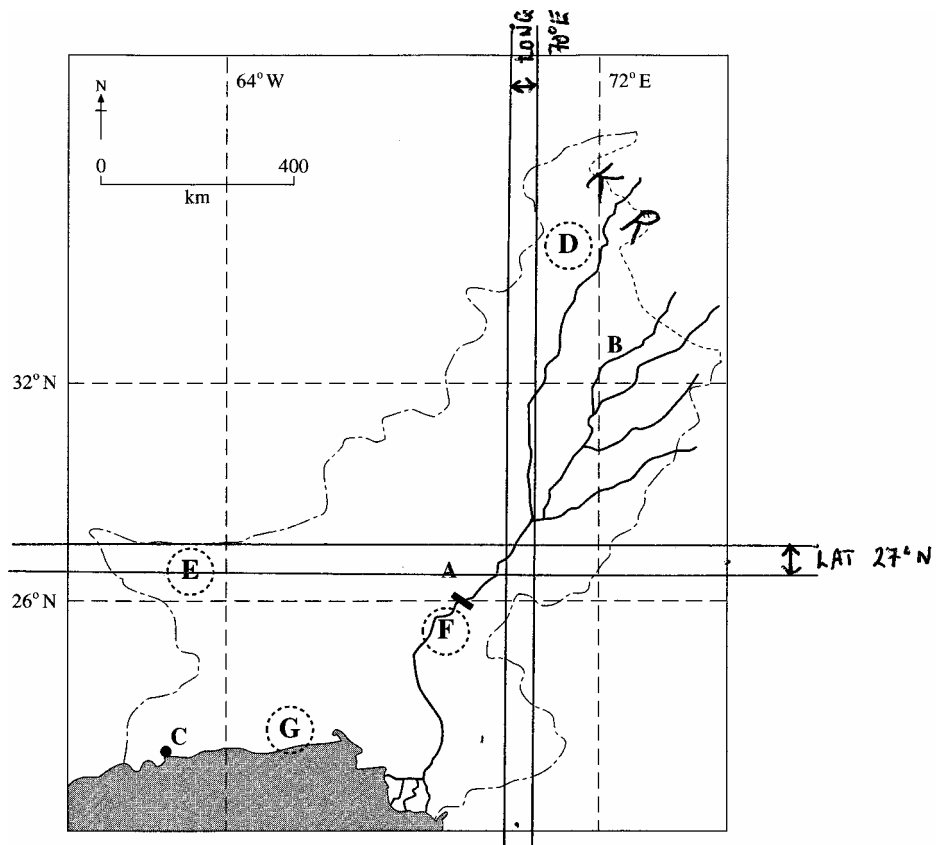


PAKISTAN STUDIES 7535, JANUARY 2006, MARK SCHEME PAPER 2

1. (a) (i) 1. Sukkur 3
 2. Jhelum
 3. Gwadar
- (ii) 1. NE 2
 2. 675 - 725
- (iii) F 1
- (iv) 1. Deforestation 2
 2. Desert
- (b) See map below
 KR = Karakoram range



Total for question 1 12

2.	(a)	(i)	Expectation how long a child might live from birth	1
		(ii)	Primary school enrolment	1
		(iii)	Reflect size of population of a country; more valid comparisons	2
		(iv)	Distort; incomplete; especially as of some significance in Pakistan	2
		(v)	Not indicate completion; quality of provision? How many move on to secondary/tertiary?	2
	(b)		Hygiene; health; quality of life; time saving; assist farming; detract from migration	3
	(c)		Inequalities between men and women still prevail especially in more remote rural areas. Consequences on health, education and allocation of resources. High birth rates.	5
			Total for question 2	16
3.	(a)		Reserve 3m for labelled diagrams. Credit references to plates; plate margins; activity at margins. Allow 2m for named plates.	8
	(b)		Country A has greater magnitude but apparently better able to cope. Reasons for this related to level of development. Resources, expertise, experience, education, infrastructure, design/build. Credit references to times of earthquakes and possible consequences of such.	8
			Total for question 3	16
4.	(a)		Bonded labour definition	2
	(b)		Accept any two valid industries eg carpets; sports goods.	2
	(c)		Difficulty of legal imposition; difficult to 'police'; labourers accepting of long standing tradition; no apparent pressure for over 30 years. Award to 3m max if answer ignores the aspect of legal imposition.	6
	(d)		Reserve 2m for each of advantages and disadvantages. Accept likes of; security; continuity; lack of alternatives; contrary to human rights; limits horizons; supposedly illegal	6
			Total for question 4	16

5	(a)	(i)	23-27%	1
		(ii)	Mechanisation; growth/demand of other sectors; education broadens horizons; rural-urban migration	5
		(iii)	Possibly detrimental to urban areas; might reflect loss of young people; pressure on other sectors.	3
	(b)	(i)	Output per unit area	1
		(ii)	Perceived advantages of GM crops for both food crops and other commercial crops. Eg productivity; adaptation to conditions1. 3m 2.Perceived drawbacks of GM crops on the environment and health risk. 3m	6
			Total for question 5	16
6	(a)	(i)	Cotton and rice	2
		(ii)	Any two valid countries relates to export commodities	2
	(b)	(i)	Marks solely for patterns. Eg both fall and rise. More significant variations with export line; Exports rise since 1999-2000, whereas imports rise since 2000-2001. Any 3 valid observations 3m	3
		(ii)	Currency changes; climatic variations; demand; processing capacity; government incentives; value added dimension.	3
	(c)		Efforts to increase VALUE eg processing; packaging; movement to services; invisible exports	6
			Total for question 6	16
7.	(a)		Coal; oil; gas; wood	1
	(b)		1.30-35% 2.60-65%	2
	(c)		Production from animal/plant waste.. Fermentation of cow dung produces methane gas	3
	(d)		Finite supplies of non renewables; environmental impact of non renewables. Political pressures for change. Supply factors	5
	(e)		Credit references to particular areas/locations. Access; topography; cost; technical demands; transmission implications. Possible political considerations.	5
			Total for question 7	16

8.	(a)	(i)	Medicine; hygiene; education. Was very high therefore much scope for fall	4
		(ii)	Culture; limited access to education and facilities for many women especially in rural areas. Relatively high infant mortality rate.	4
	(b)		Growing population and all the demands on limited resources.	4
	(c)		Reserve 1m for each of observations on government and other agencies. 1m for valid view on success or otherwise; 1m for supportive evidence.	4
Total for question 8				16
Total for paper				60