

Paper Reference(s)

7535/02

London Examinations GCE

Pakistan Studies

Ordinary Level

Paper 2

The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan

Thursday 17 January 2008 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Answer Book (AB08)

Ruler

Tag or string

Items included with question papers

Map insert

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (London Examinations), your centre number, candidate number, the subject title (Pakistan Studies), the paper reference (7535/02), your surname, other names and signature.

Answer Question 1 and any three other questions.

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

The map for Question 1 should be tied into your answer book with a tag or string, but should not be stapled.

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 60. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). This paper has eight questions. There are 8 pages in this question paper. All blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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Turn over

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You must answer this question

1. Study the outline map provided on a separate sheet.

Write your answers to (a), (b) and (c) in the spaces below the map.

(a) Name:

- (i) city **A**
- (ii) country **B**
- (iii) port **C**
- (iv) river **D**
- (v) plateau **E**.

(5)

(b) State:

- (i) the distance from city **A** to port **C**
- (ii) the compass direction from city **A** to port **C**.

(2)

(c) State which **one** of the 3 lines (**X**, **Y** and **Z**) shows the 35°C isotherm for June.

(1)

(d) On the map mark and name:

- (i) **one** important area for growing rice in Pakistan
- (ii) **one** area of Pakistan where the system of karez irrigation is widely used
- (iii) the location of the Sukkar Barrage
- (iv) the course of the monsoon winds over Pakistan between June and September.

(4)

(Total 12 marks)

Answer any THREE of questions 2–8

2. In some rural areas of the Punjab babies born to landless families have an infant mortality rate one third higher than those born to landowning families.
- (a) State **two** reasons why there are many landless families in Pakistan. **(2)**
- (b) What is meant by infant mortality? **(2)**
- (c) Explain why landless families have a higher infant mortality rate. **(6)**
- (d) It is claimed that the infant mortality rate in landless families could be greatly reduced quickly and at a low cost. To what extent do you agree? Give your reasons. **(6)**

(Total 16 marks)

3. Study the population pyramids for Pakistan in Figure 2.

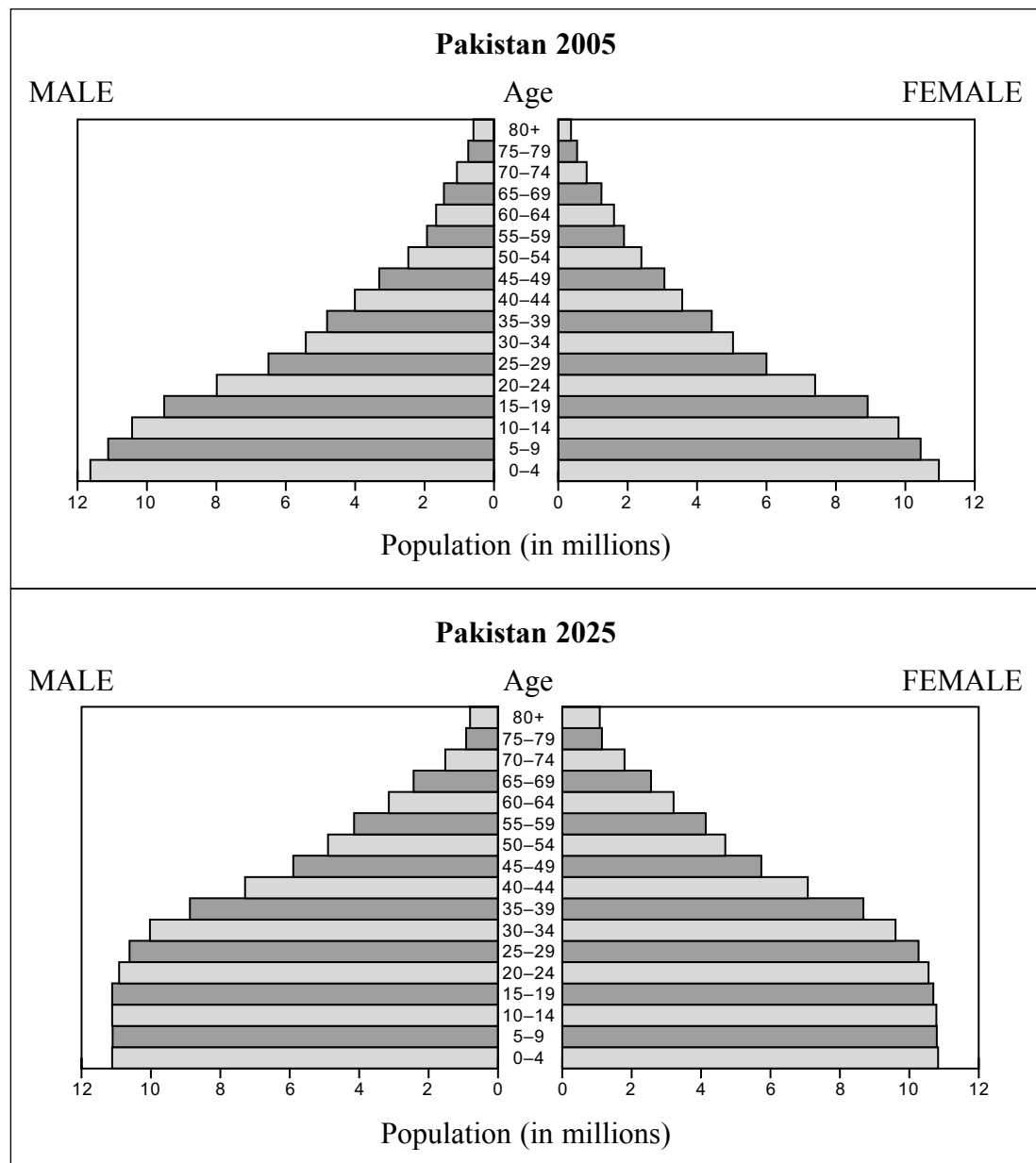


Figure 2

- (a) Describe how the pyramid for 2005 differs from the projected pyramid for 2025. (4)
- (b) Account for the differences you have described in (a). (6)
- (c) What advice would you give to the government in planning for the consequences of the projected changes between 2005 and 2025? (6)

(Total 16 marks)

4. (a) State **four** features of the physical geography of Baluchistan. (4)

(b) China has invested about \$230m in the economy of Pakistan and has chosen to direct more than 50% of this to Baluchistan. Why has Baluchistan attracted so much investment from China? (6)

(c) What are the possible disadvantages of Chinese investment in Baluchistan? (6)

(Total 16 marks)

5. (a) Study the climate chart in Figure 3 for Rawalpindi.

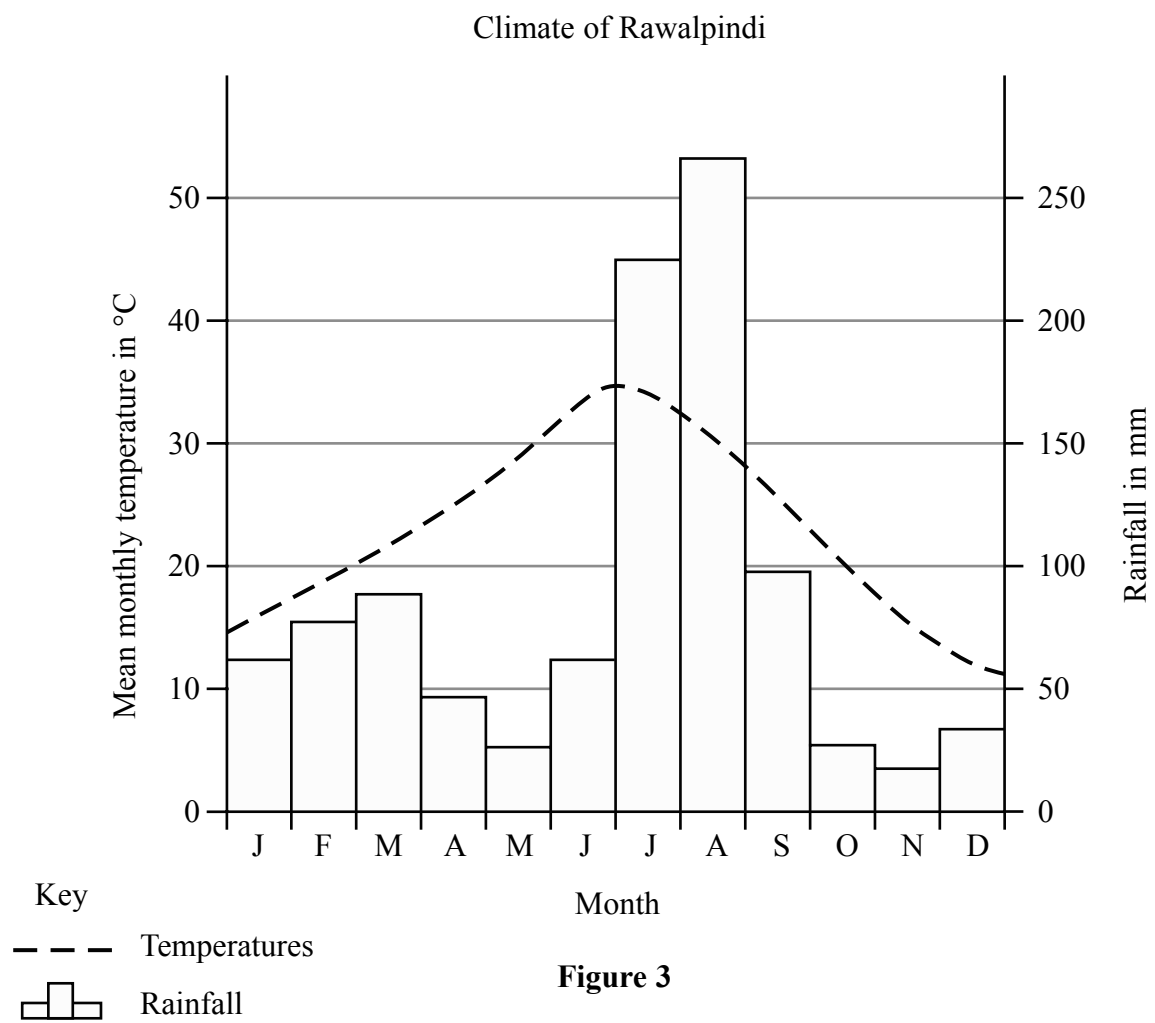


Figure 3

- (i) State: (1) the maximum temperature; (2) the annual range of temperature; (3) the number of months with less than 50 mm of rainfall. (3)
- (ii) Describe the pattern of rainfall throughout the year. (3)
- (b) Explain why Karachi gets most of its rainfall in summer whereas Quetta gets most of its rainfall in winter. (4)
- (c) Explain why the mean temperature in January for Karachi is 20°C whereas for Quetta it is 4°C. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

6. (a) Name **two** countries to which large numbers of Pakistanis go to seek work. (1)
- (b) Explain why these migrant workers are important to the economy of Pakistan. (4)
- (c) There is considerable rural-to-urban migration within Pakistan.
- (i) Explain why efforts are being made to reduce this migration. (5)
- (ii) Measures aimed at reducing rural-to-urban migration include:
- improvement of rural transport
 - guaranteed income for farmers
 - provision of electricity in villages
 - rural clinics
 - improvement of facilities for primary and secondary education.
- Select **two** of these and for each describe the effects it has had. (6)

(Total 16 marks)

7. (a) (i) What is meant by 'informal industry'? (2)
- (ii) Explain why large numbers of people in Pakistan are involved in informal industry. (3)
- (b) Explain why the percentage of women engaged in economic activity in Pakistan, either as employees or in family businesses, is very small. (5)
- (c) How might employment opportunities for women be improved? (6)

(Total 16 marks)

8. (a) Study the list of six commodities which feature in the international trade of Pakistan. Identify the three exports and the three imports.

- sports goods
- rice
- petroleum products
- consumer goods
- cotton fabrics
- industrial machinery.

(2)

(b) Pakistan's commerce ministry estimates that about \$1.5 billion of unregistered trade occurs each year. How might this be accounted for?

(4)

(c) Study the photograph of a container port below. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the introduction of containerisation at the port of Karachi in Pakistan.



(6)

(d) Explain why, having over 700 km of coastline, Pakistan has very few port facilities.

(4)

(Total 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

END