MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/02 Paper 2 maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners’ meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published Report on the Examination.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates’ scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the Report on the Examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2006 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.
Question 1

(a) Study the map of Pakistan Fig. 1.

On your answer paper name:

(i) country A
   China

(ii) city B
   Peshawar

(iii) river C
   Chenab

(iv) plain D
   *Upper Indus (Plain) / Punjab*

(v) state the number in N of the line of latitude E
   28

[5]

(b) Study the map Fig. 2.

(i) Explain why the monsoon wind that is shown develops.

   *Strong heating of ground / High temperatures over land / N Pakistan / Central Pakistan*

   *Causes air to rise / become lighter / less dense*

   *Low pressure created*

   *High pressure created*

   *Winds move from high to low pressure*

[4]

(ii) Describe the rainfall distribution shown in Fig. 2 and explain how it is caused by the monsoon winds.

   *Description (res 2)*

   *Lowest / less than 25mm in West Baluchistan and extreme NW*

   *Large areas / Lower Indus Plain less than 125mms*

   *Most of Baluchistan less than 125mm*

   *Decreasing towards NW and SW / Increasing towards SE and NE*

   *Highest in NE Punjab / Murree area / over 500 mm*

   *Etc.*

   *Explain (res 2)*

   *Winds from N India forced to rise by mountains*

   *Winds from Arabian Sea / secondaries rise over SE Sindh*

   *Wind has lost moisture over India and Bangladesh / tail end, so less rain in Pakistan than India*

   *Baluchistan remote from monsoon winds so less rain*

   *High mountains in NE increase rainfall*

   *Plains have less rain than mountains*

   *Res 2 + 2, float 3*
(c) (i) Name a plateau where barani wheat farming takes place.

Potwar

(ii) How is the cultivation of wheat related to the seasonal rainfall on the plateau?

ploughing October – December /when first rain falls
seed sown after rain
rain continues though growing period/ some rain before harvest to swell the grain
dry period for harvest

(d) How may storms and heavy rainfall cause problems for people in Pakistan?

Ideas such as

Effects of
flooding
Wind damage
Lightening strike
Landslides
Etc.

Damage to
Communications
Power
Homes
Fields
Workplace
Etc…..

Res 2 for ideas, up to 3 for dev of an idea

Question 2

Study the photograph A of an area in Shangla District in NWFP.

(a) (i) Describe in not more than two words, the topography (relief) shown in the photograph.

mountainous / wooded / coniferous (trees)/ steep slopes/deep valleys

(ii) What type of trees are shown in this photograph?

coniferous / spruce / fir / deodar/kail/chir

(iii) At what altitude do these trees grow in NWFP?

1000-4000 metres

(iv) How is this type of tree adapted to the climate in this area?

Conical shape to shed snow
Small leaves
Thick, leathery leaves to reduce transpiration
Evergreen to take advantage of short growing season
(b) (i) Trees have been cut down in Area X. What effects may this have on the soil there?

- leaching
- soil erosion
- gullyng
- landslides/total soil loss/only rocks left  
  credit effect + dev  
  [3]

(ii) How can deforestation affect water supplies?

Too little: Muddy water undrinkable/polluted
- Reduced evapotranspiration so less rain
- Silt in reservoirs reduces storage
- Silt blocks irrigation channels
- Irregular flow/ comes in bursts

Too much: Flooding/faster runoff  
  [4]

(iii) State and explain one way in which the damage done by deforestation can be reduced

- regeneration programmes
- education / better management
- forest reserves
- legal controls on commercial cutting / selective cutting
- restricting use of heavy machinery
- supply of gas to Northern areas to reduce need for firewood
- terracing

Explanation: credit according to way stated in answer

1 mark for way plus 2 for explanation  
  [3]

(c) Why are there irrigated plantations in the Indus Plain?

Construction  
Firewood  
Furniture  
Boxes  
Agricultural implements  
Irrigation available
Shade
- Prevent erosion of banks
- Reduces air pollution
- For shade
- Reduce timber imports
- Etc.  
  [4]
(d) Using examples, suggest why the Northern Areas of Pakistan are attractive to tourists.

Examples – Kaghan, Swat, Gilgit valleys, Chitral, etc. (res 1, max 2)
mountain scenery
forests
recreation
photography
trekking
cooler climate than the rest of Pakistan
Etc.

Question 3

(a) Study the chart Fig. 3.

(i) Which crop is grown on the largest area?
   Wheat [1]

(ii) Which crop has the lowest production per acre?
    Rice [1]

(iii) Why is there such a large production of sugar-cane from a small area?
    Large/tall plant
    High yield per plant [2]

(iv) Name another important cash crop in Pakistan
    cotton
    tobacco
    maize [1]

(b) Fig. 4 shows the areas where sugar-cane is grown.

(i) Name the areas of high sugar-cane production.
   Peshawar district
   NW of NWFP
   Faisalabad district
   Central Punjab
   Nawabshah/Nausharo Firoz/Hyderabad/Badin district
   Central Sindh/near the river in Sindh [3]

(ii) Why are these areas suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane?
    Temperature 25 35 C
    Irrigation to make up for shortage of rainfall (1520mm)
    Loam/clay/silt/alluvial soil (not fertile only)
    Fertiliser factories
    Good road system [4]
(iii) What happens to sugar cane from the time it is fully grown to when sugar juice is extracted?

- cut by hand/manual labour
- transported by bullock cart/lorry/truck
- quickly transported
- scrubbed with chalk to remove dirt and smell
- crushed to remove juice in heavy rollers

(iv) Explain why bagasse is an important by-product of a sugar cane factory.

- Fuel
  - Can be used to generate electricity
- Animal feed
  - Made into chipboard/paper

(c) (i) State two climatic inputs for rice cultivation.

- high rainfall/over 1500mms/ more than 1270 mms
- temperature 20 – 30 C
- warm, dry period for harvesting

(ii) How can the yield(production) per hectare of rice be increased?

- Ideas such as
  - Irripak/HYV varieties/ genetic modification to increase output
  - Modern irrigation / perennial canals to give better water supply/at correct times
  - Modern fertilisers/pesticides to improve growth/prevent loss
  - Machines to make work faster
  - Education to make farmers aware of better methods
  - Reduction of waterlogging and salinity to increase cultivable area

(Max 2 per line for example or dev.)
Question 4

(a) Study the diagram Fig.5.

(i) Name the two raw materials W and X.
   - iron ore
   - manganese [2]

(ii) Name two other inputs Y and Z.
   - limestone/flux
   - water
   - electricity
   - labour
   - capital
   - transport
   - new technology (must be named) e.g. computerisation, telecommunication [2]

(iii) Why is coal imported in addition to that produced in Pakistan?
   - Poor quality of local coal
   - Mixed with local coal
   - Not enough local coal [2]

(b) Describe how two human inputs contribute to production at Pakistan Steel.
   - Capital – for wages, new machines, transport etc.
   - Electricity / power- for faster work etc.
   - Labour- for work, trained for better work, details of jobs max 2
   - Transport – for inputs, outputs, from or too
   - government policies- tax concessions, training
   - new technology- for better productivity, communication etc.
   (for each input res.1+1 for name, float of 4) [6]

(c) Why is over 50% of the output of Pakistan Steel sent north from Karachi to the Punjab?
   - To Taxila
   - Heavy engineering
   - Machinery for industry and power generation/ construction / railways boilers etc.
   - Construction of buildings/ bridges / pylons
   - Etc. [3]
(d) What features of Pakistan Steel show that it is an industry in the ‘formal sector’?

- Large-scale industry
- Employed labour
- Good quality goods/service
- Capital intensive
- Regular working hours
- Regular wages
- Legal and registered

(e) How does the government attract local and foreign investors to develop industries in Pakistan?

- Industrial estates
  - Example eg. Sindh Trading Estate Ltd. (SITE)
- Tax exemptions on imported machinery
- Less foreign exchange control
- Tax holidays
- Simplified procedures
- Private power stations
  - Example Hub (or Hub) power project
- Less foreign exchange control
- Better roads/railways/airports
- Dry ports for better security
- Agencies to help investors provide infrastructure e.g. water, electricity, telephone, roads to estates
- Land available for housing, commercial, social facilities near industrial zones
- Consistent policies/stable government
- Etc.

Question 5

(a) Study Fig. 6 showing population pyramids for rural and urban areas in Pakistan.

(i) Compare the percentage of children aged 9 and under in rural and urban areas, and give three reasons for this difference.

- Rural greater than urban (max 1)
- Lack of education on birth control/family planning
- Lack of availability of contraceptive measures
- Traditional values
- Religious beliefs
- High infant mortality rates
- Need for family labour on farms (or accept the reverse for urban areas)

(ii) How do both pyramids show that the birth rate has fallen?

- Bar lengths getting shorter 0-9 years
(b) (i) What is the percentage of people aged 20-24 in urban areas?

20(%) [1]

(ii) Is this larger or smaller than the percentage in rural areas?

larger [1]

(iii) What is the main reason for this difference?

Rural-urban migration [1]

(c) (i) Describe the urban pull factors that cause rural-urban migration.

Better quality of life / living standard (max 1)
More reliable food supply
Attractions of entertainment/bright lights
Better employment opportunities (max 2)
Better services eg. Health, education (max 2) [4]

(ii) What improvements may be made in some rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration?

Ideas such as

Better access to medical / health and family planning facilities
More free contraceptives and better availability
Better access to education and training
More / better jobs
Better (named) infrastructure/ roads, electricity, telephone etc.
Land reform
More cottage and small-scale industries in villages
Better (named) service other than those above
Etc. [6]

(d) How may improvements in literacy and education help to lower the rate of population growth?

Ideas such as

More doctors, nurses, teachers
Health education
Nutrition awareness
Birth control and Family planning
Better jobs with better working conditions, shorter hours
Etc. (credit any idea up to 3 marks) [6]
Glossary for Pakistan Studies

abadi  settlement / village
ajrak  printed cloth (using blocks)
bangar  old alluvium
bar  alluvial terrace
barani  rain fed / areas where cultivation depends on rainfall
bega  free services
bela  forest along the bank of a river
bet  active flood plain / summer bed of river
bhangar  old alluvium
Bharat  India
binola  cotton seed
(canola)  = Canadian oilseed with low acidity = oilseed rape
charsa  irrigation method - water lifted from well in buckets drawn up by an animal
chaudhari  feudal lord / village chief/ headman / title of landholder
dasht  wilderness, sea of sand
desi  native (re crops)
dhand  small salt lake
dhar  flat land between dunes (as 'patti')
dhenkli  irrigation method - water lifted from well using a bucket, rope and pole
dhor  abandoned river channel
doab  'between rivers' / interfluve
ghee - banaspati  vegetable ghee similar to margarine and made from oilseeds
ghee - desi  clarified butter made from dairy products
gur  raw sugar (in a solid state)
hamun  inland drainage shallow salt lake / playa lake
hari  peasant/tenant
jagir  rent-free land given to individuals or institutions by the government
kacha  unmetalled road
katchi abadi  shanty / squatter settlement or (especially in Lahore and Karachi) a private or local government housing scheme for the poor
kaurjo  diversion canal (in Makran, Balochistan)
khaddar  fresh / new alluvium
khaddar khes  coarse cloth
khadera  ravine, badland
kharif  crops grown during the summer season
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khes</td>
<td>cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khusas</td>
<td>embroidered shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luu</td>
<td>hot wind / intense heat</td>
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<tr>
<td>malak</td>
<td>feudal lord</td>
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<td>mandis</td>
<td>markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>mustagh</td>
<td>'ice mountain' - a mountain covered by snow all year round</td>
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<tr>
<td>nala</td>
<td>tributary gorge / ravine, irrigation ditch</td>
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<td>otaq</td>
<td>guest house</td>
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<tr>
<td>patti</td>
<td>narrow area of flat land between dunes (as 'dhar'), passage, path</td>
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<tr>
<td>phutti</td>
<td>seed cotton (boll including seeds)</td>
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<td>pucca</td>
<td>metalled road</td>
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<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>rabi</td>
<td>crops growing during the winter season</td>
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<td>rakh</td>
<td>tropical thorn forest</td>
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<td>rizq</td>
<td>(colloquial) 'bread and butter' situation</td>
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<tr>
<td>roti</td>
<td>bread</td>
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<tr>
<td>saddar</td>
<td>main market place</td>
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<td>sailaba</td>
<td>irrigation method using flood water</td>
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<td>shamilat</td>
<td>common grazing land</td>
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<tr>
<td>talab</td>
<td>tank (small reservoir), pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>tehsil</td>
<td>administrative area (similar to a UK parish)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tibba</td>
<td>sand dune</td>
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<tr>
<td>toba</td>
<td>pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>wadaira</td>
<td>feudal lord</td>
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<tr>
<td>zamindari</td>
<td>a system in which land owned by one person is cultivated by others</td>
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