

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE O Level

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper**

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02**

**Paper 2**

**maximum raw mark 75**

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**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*



(b) (i) Trees have been cut down in Area X. What effects may this have on the soil?

*leaching*

*soil erosion*

*gullying*

*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

*ways:*

*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*

*} uses max 2*

*Boxes*

*}*

*Agricultural implements*

*}*

*Irrigation available*

*Shade*

*Prevent erosion of banks*

*Reduces air pollution*

*For shade*

*Reduce timber imports*

*Etc.*

[4]

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(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.*

[5]

### 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]

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(iii) What happens to sugar cane from the time it is fully grown to when sugar 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*

[4]

(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*

[2]

(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*

[2]

(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.)*

[6]

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**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]

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(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*

[4]

(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 (?Hab) 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.*

[6]

**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)*
- reasons*
- 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)

[5]

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

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(b) (i) What is the percentage of people aged 20-24 in urban areas?

*20(%)*

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

*larger*

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

*Rural-urban migration*

[1]

[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 (max2)*

*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
begar	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	(shaduf) irrigation method - water lifted from well using a bucket, rope and pole
dhoru	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 <b>or</b> (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

khes	cloth
khusus	embroidered shoes
luu	hot wind / intense heat
malak	feudal lord
mandis	markets
mustagh	'ice mountain' - a mountain covered by snow all year round
nala	tributary gorge / ravine, irrigation ditch
otaq	guest house
patti	narrow area of flat land between dunes (as 'dhar'), passage, path
phutti	seed cotton (boll including seeds)
pucca	metalled road
pull	bridge
rabi	crops growing during the winter season
rakh	tropical thorn forest
rizq	(colloquial) 'bread and butter' situation
roti	bread
saddar	main market place
sailaba	irrigation method using flood water
shamilat	common grazing land
talab	tank (small reservoir), pond
tehsil	administrative area (similar to a UK parish)
tibba	sand dune
toba	pond
wadaira	feudal lord
zamindari	a system in which land owned by one person is cultivated by others