2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/42 Paper 42

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 2059/02 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/42   Paper 4 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

1 (a) (i) winter maximum
most from December to April
second max in July and August
none in September   [3]

   (ii) western depressions   December to April
monsoon   July and August   [4]

   (iii) maximum   28 °C July
minimum   4 °C January   [2]

   (iv) Sun higher in the sky / higher angle of insolation
Longer hours of daylight
Less cloud   [2]

(b) <u>underdevelopment (res 2)</u>
effect on agriculture, livestock, industrial production,

   <u>disease (res. 2)</u>
Lack of cleanliness, sanitation and other hygiene, risk of water-borne disease, malnutrition,
                                                                                              [6]

(c) (i) roads, railway, electricity, gas pipes, telecommunications, buildings   [2]

   (ii) <u>Advantages</u>
Development of resources
Industrialisation
Employment
Trade
Higher living standards
Better education
Allow development

   <u>Disadvantages</u>
Remoteness
Low density of population
Large area
Allow development   [6]

                                                                                              [25]

2 **Study Fig.2**

   (a) **(i)** Any 2 correctly located from
   Jiwani, Gwadar, Pasni, Ormara, Karachi (or Port Qasim) – from west to east [2]

   (ii) shark, croaker, skate, drum, cat fish, rays, sardine (must be marine fish) [2]

   (b) **(i)** 56 million rupees [1]

   (ii) 38.5 million rupees [1]

   (iii) overfishing is when more fish are caught than replaced naturally
   too many fish caught
   small fish caught
   too young to breed
   caught in breeding season [4]

   (c) **(i)** KPK(NWFP) by rivers from mountains / in foothills
   Swat, Chitral, Dir, Malakand, Manshera, FATA
   also Dera Ismael Khan, Kohat, Mardan, Swabi, Abbottabad
   Punjab – in irrigated areas or where rainfall is sufficient
   Sheikhpura, Gujranwala, Attock
   Sindh – on the Indus foodplain
   Thatta, Badin, Dadu [2]

   (ii) clean water
   fed
   health care
   separated according to size etc.
   removed when big enough to sell [4]

   (d) fisherman / worker on a fish farm
   factory worker / canner / freezer
   lorry driver / office worker [3]

(e) Candidates must choose either marine fishing or fish farming
<u>Advantages</u>
more food
more work
higher incomes
more infrastructure
more exports (named)
reasons for sustainability

<u>Disadvantages</u>
Old methods / lack of investment
Poor infrastructure
Lack of education / skills
Overfishing
Reasons for unsustainability
Named pollution
Danger of marine fishing [6]

[25]

3 (a) (i) April–October [1]

(ii) 61 mm July [1]

(iii) A April and/or May
B all months between A and C
C October and/or November [3]

(iv) Temperature above 25 °C
Mild night temperatures / no frost
Less rain for harvest
1000 mm rainfall [4]

(b) (i) Production 14 million bales
Year 2006 [1]

(ii) Production varies more
Area changes by 0.4 m.ha, production by 5.5 m bales
More detail
Other comparative figures / averages etc. [3]

(c) education
training
advertising
cheap loans
machinery on lease
co-operatives
land consolidation [6]

(d) IN FAVOUR
employment
for women
local demand
international demand
reduces migration
local raw materials
can use waste materials e.g. rubber, rope
low set-up costs / investment

BUT
Poor quality
Child labour
Lack of infrastructure
Etc.   [6]
(Sethi p. 150)

                                                                              [25]

4 (a) (i) does not run out
e.g. wind, solar, HEP, wave, etc.   [2]

(ii) coal, oil, natural gas
formed millions of years ago, taken out of ground   [2]

(iii) A air pollution
Create CO2, smoke, smell
B land pollution.
Mining, quarrying, oil spills   [2]

(b) (i) A   gas 30
B   oil   40   [2]

(ii) fertiliser   [1]

(iii) transport   [1]

(iv) cheaper
more in Pakistan
transported in pipes
reaches other areas in cylinders / compressed gas
less needed for other uses e.g. Transport   [3]

(c) (i) brick making   [1]

(ii) low quality   [1]

(d) (NO credit for named type)
Solar – deserts, sunshine, lack of cloud
Wind – coast or mountains, stronger winds
HEP – mountains, deep valleys, more rainfall
Biomass – e.g. bagasse from sugar cane factory, other farm waste e.g. straw
Wave – along coast
Tidal – " " [4]

(e) Tubewells
Agricultural machinery / processing eg. milling
Small scale industries
Standard of living
Information technology
Education
Healthy living

(see Sethi p. 136)

potential of renewable sources

BUT cost of technology, maintenance, need? [6]

[25]

5 (a) (i) A – Lahore 4–6 million
B – Faisalabad 2–4 million
C – Multan 1–2 million [6]

(ii) Mostly in the east / central area
Where the tributaries are / Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi, Jehlum
Few in south / near Sindh
Few in north-west (except Islamabad/Rawalpindi) / near KPK [3]

(b) (i) Any area coloured light or mid-green
e.g. Chitral, Tharparkar, Balochistan, [1]

(ii) Shortage of rain
rivers
Extreme temperatures
Mountains / plateaux, steep slopes
Lack of soil / stony / barren [4]

(c) (i) Any two of the following –
poverty
unemployment
hunger
poor housing
poor services e.g. education., health
poor infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity
natural disasters e.g. floods
disease
danger e.g. tribal unrest, Taliban [1]

© Cambridge International Examinations 2013

(ii) Explanation of above
e.g. poverty because of lack of land, high rents, large families
unemployed because of mechanisation, lack of skills,
natural disasters e.g. ref. to floods in 2010, earthquake etc. [4]

[5]

(ii) Housing – shortage, expensive, poor standard
Work – shortage, unskilled, lack of contacts
Food – shortage, unhealthy
Health – shortage of clinics/hospitals, poor living standards, overcrowding [6]

[25]