

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper**

**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/02** Paper 2, maximum raw mark 75

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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.

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**Question 1**

**Study Photograph A (Insert) of a rural area in Hyderabad District.**

- (a) (i) **What is this man doing?**  
Ploughing / cultivating / tilling [1]
- (ii) **Why is the soil at X a different colour from the soil at Y?**  
it has been ploughed / turned over  
it has not dried out [1]
- (iii) **Name three inputs for farming other than soil that can be seen on the photograph.**  
bullocks/ cattle/cows/oxen (not buffalo)  
plough  
(manual) labour [3]
- (iv) **Describe three other processes that may be carried out before the crop is harvested.**  
*A short sentence about*  
Sowing seeds  
Fertilising to provide extra nutrients  
Weeding to give plants space to grow  
Irrigation / watering to provide water  
Spraying pesticide to kill insects / virus / weeds etc. [3]
- (b) (i) **What is subsistence farming?**  
Producing food for ones self / family (that it not for sale) [1]
- (ii) **Name two other animals other than those on photograph A that may be kept by a small-scale subsistence farmer.**  
Goats  
Sheep  
Buffalo  
Chickens / poultry  
Mules  
Donkeys [2]
- (iii) **For each of the two animals you have named in (b)(ii), explain how it is important to the farmer and his family.**  
*This depends on the animal chosen, accept any appropriate product, e.g. Skin for leather, eggs for eating, milk for drinking*  
Milk  
Milk products  
Eggs  
Meat  
Nutrition  
Skin / hide  
Haulage / carrying  
Allow sale of excess product / barter  
*(res. 1 for each animal, repetition max. 1)* [4]

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- (c) (i) **Why does the output of a small-scale subsistence farm vary from year to year?**  
 Variable rainfall / monsoon / water supply (*flooding max. 1*)  
 Pests and diseases  
 Uses own seed / not HYVa  
*(any line can be developed to 2)* [4]
- (ii) **If a farmer has a good crop and can sell some in the market, how may he use the money (capital) he earns to improve his yield (production) for the next year?**  
 Better seed – HYV, GM, disease/pest resistant  
 Fertiliser – to provide nutrients  
 Pesticides – to kill insects, viruses etc.  
 New animals – younger, better breeding  
 New tools/implements – better/faster work  
 Repairs – to machinery, irrigation system, storage etc.  
 Etc.  
*(any line can be developed to 2)* [4]
- (iii) **Give two ways in which a small-scale subsistence farmer can supplement his income.**  
 Carpenter  
 Blacksmith  
 Shoe-maker/cobbler  
 Driver  
 Etc. [2]

## Question 2

Study Fig. 1, a map of Pakistan.

- (a) (i) **name the dam A,**  
 Mangla
- (ii) **name the river B,**  
 Jhelum
- (iii) **state the number in degrees East of the line of longitude C,**  
 68
- (iv) **name the city D,**  
 Sukkur
- (v) **name the range of hills shaded at E.**  
 Sulaiman [5]
- (b) **Study Photograph B (Insert) showing an area in Hyderabad District damaged by waterlogging and salinity.**
- (i) **Describe the appearance of the area S in Photograph B.**  
 bare / no vegetation  
 cracks / cracked mud  
 pools of water  
 saline water  
 (mineral) salts  
 white / mustard colour  
 edged with black / grey [3]

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- (ii) **What are perennial canals, and how may they lead to problems such as those in a S?**

*definition (res. 1)*

canals that can supply water all year round  
from reservoirs / barrages  
via link canals

*problems (res. 1)*

too much irrigation water *leading to*  
evaporation in hot, dry climate  
rise of water table  
rise of salts to surface

[4]

- (iii) **How can these problems be reduced?**

Lined canals to prevent infiltration  
Culverts to drain excess water from canals  
Surface drains to flush out salt from soil  
Tubewells to lower water table  
Eucalyptus trees plants to reduce water underground  
SCARP - government programme + details (*max 4*)  
WAPDA - to carry out projects + details (*max 4*)

(*N.B. a good account of WAPDA or SCARP scheme could get 4 marks*) [4]

### Read the extract Fig. 2

Pakistan is a water-deficit country. The rainfall is neither sufficient nor regular, and does not meet the growing needs of water. Agriculture is a major user, and good yields depend on the adequate availability of water at the right time. The increasing pressures of population and industrialisation have already placed great demands on water supplies and there are an ever increasing number of local and regional conflicts over water availability and use.

- (c) (i) **Why do the writers refer to Pakistan as a 'water-deficit country'?**

insufficient rainfall  
growing needs

(*quote of second sentence 2 marks*)

[2]

- (ii) **Using examples, explain why there are conflicts over water availability and use.**

*Examples of conflicting users (max 2):*

Farming v industry v domestic v food processing v HEP v other  
India v Pakistan 1947 – 1960  
NWFP and Punjab v Sindh  
Development of Kalabagh dam

(*1 mark for a pair of conflicting users*)

*Explanation:*

Irrigation for more agriculture  
Industrialisation – water for washing, cooling, processing  
Hygiene - need to keep clean  
Population growth – need for more  
Electricity for modern technology  
– because there is not enough (*max 1*)

(*1 named user + their need = 1 mark*)

(*up to 3 uses can be credited*)

[7]

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**Question 3**

- (a) (i) **Locate an oil refinery near the coast, and give one reason why it is there.**

*Refinery:*

Karachi / Keamari / Bin Qasim

*Reason:*

Imported oil

Demand from named area

Oilfields in Southern Sindh

(1+1)

[2]

- (ii) **Locate an oil refinery in the province of Punjab, and give one reason why it is there.**

*Either:*

Mahmood Kot / PARCO

Pipeline from Karachi / port

Demand from named area / Multan

*or:*

Attock / Morga

Local oilfield in Potwar plateau

Demand from named area / Islamabad / Rawalpindi

[2]

- b) **State two ways in which refined oil can be transported in Pakistan, and give an advantage and disadvantage of each.**

Pipeline

Bulk transfer / large quantities

Cheap (after cost of building)

*But* – only to a few big centres

Costly to build and maintain

Problem of leakage

Only a single product (e.g. Diesel)

Railway

Can go to more places than pipeline

More products can be carried

*But* – smaller quantities

Expensive

Chance of accidents (NOT explosion)

Tanker / Lorry

Can go anywhere by road

More products can be carried

*But* – expensive

Heavy / can only carry small amounts

Chance of accidents

Theft

1 + 1 + 1 for each of 2 ways

[6]

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Study Fig. 3 which shows some examples of the four main uses of oil.

- (c) (i) **Name another by-product A.**  
wax / synthetic rubber / detergent / pharmaceutical products / furnace oil / etc. [1]
- (ii) **Name the fourth main use of oil B.**  
fuel [1]
- (iii) **With reference to Fig. 3 and using your own knowledge, explain how oil products are important to either farming or manufacturing.**
- farming  
fuel for machines  
fuel for transport  
electricity generation – for power  
fertiliser – for growth }  
pesticides – for healthy growth } raw material  
tarmac for better roads / metalled roads  
lubricants for machines  
etc.
- manufacturing  
fuel for machines  
fuel for transport vehicles  
electricity generation – for power / heat / light  
fuel for heating  
raw material for named product  
tarmac for better roads / metalled roads  
etc. (the candidate may choose to link this answer to Fig. 3)  
(credit ONLY farming OR manufacturing, general answer max. 2) [6]
- (d) (i) **Which gas field produces most natural gas in Pakistan?**  
Sui [1]
- (ii) **Name two industries in Pakistan that use natural gas as a raw material.**  
fertiliser  
cement  
chemical  
(not power) [2]
- (iii) **Why is natural gas an important fuel in Pakistan?**  
Can reach remote areas in cylinders  
Easier to transport than coal  
Alternative to oil in vehicles  
Used in power stations  
Cleaner than oil or coal  
Reduces dependence on imported fuels  
Shortage of coal and / or oil in Pakistan  
Cheaper compared to another named fuel [4]

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**Question 4**

**Study Fig. 4, a map of the road network in Pakistan in 2002.**

- (a) (i) **Name the cities X, Y and Z.**  
 X Quetta  
 Y Multan  
 Z Hyderabad [3]
- (ii) **For each of the roads leading to A and B, state the country to which they are going, and the name of the pass through which it goes.**  
 A to China, through the Khunjerab Pass  
 B to Afghanistan, through the Khyber Pass 2 + 2 [4]
- (b) (i) **Describe the ways in which the road network of Punjab is different from the road network of Sindh.**  
 Punjab more dense – Sindh less dense  
 Sindh 'other roads' more dense in S – Punjab all over (none in SE)  
 More areas in Sindh with few / no roads  
 More foci – fewer centres / foci  
 Sindh 2 main roads follow R. Indus then W to Karachi – Punjab spread out  
 Motorway in Punjab, not Sindh  
*(credit use of comparative word e.g.. more, less, fewer)* [3]
- (ii) **Give reasons for your answer to (b)(i).**  
*ideas linked to the following:*  
 one river in Sindh – 5 in Punjab – roads follow these routes  
 more desert in Sindh – less habitable  
 large areas of low population density in Sindh – less need  
 fewer major cities in Sindh – less need  
 ideas linked to industrial development (max 2) [4]
- (iii) **Explain why there are few roads in the area north of the line P-P shown on Fig. 4.**  
 Mountains  
 Steep slopes  
 Landslides  
 Snow  
 Avalanches  
 Floods  
 Ice / snow/ stones damage road surface  
 Lack of demand [4]
- (c) **What factors hinder the development of air transport in the area north of the line P-P?**  
 Bad weather / snow / ice / fog / heavy rain / floods  
 Lack of flat land for runways / airports  
 Lack of good roads to airports  
 Lack of passengers / freight  
 Problem of blocked radio signals  
*(any line can be dev. to 2)* [4]
- (d) **Why was the first motorway in Pakistan built between Islamabad and Lahore?**  
 2 large centres of population  
 passed by other populated areas  
 to promote growth of industrial estates  
 large volume of traffic / ease congestion / save other roads  
 better for lorries / large vehicles  
 link from Lahore to Karakoram Highway  
*(answers must relate to motorway, not just roads)* [3]

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**Question 5**

**Study Fig. 5, which shows types of employment in rural and urban areas.**

- (a) (i) **In which area is the proportion of those employed in the primary sector highest?**  
Rural [1]
- (ii) **What is the main type of employment in the primary sector in rural areas?**  
Farming/agriculture [1]
- (iii) **Why is this type of employment probably under estimated?**  
Family labour / disguised unemployment [1]
- (b) **Why is there unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas?**  
*(res. 1 each for rural and urban areas)*  
Mechanisation of farming  
Lack of skills for work  
Lack of jobs  
Seasonal employment e.g. sugar cane factories  
Lack of jobs for women  
Poor health, nutrition, medical care for sick and injured  
Computerisation in offices  
*(any line max 2)* [5]
- (c) **Why is the sector of tertiary employment likely to increase more in urban areas than in rural areas?**  
*Ideas such as:*  
Rural – urban migration  
Increase in literacy / more jobs for the educated  
Growth of services / more demand in cities  
Economic prosperity / people have more money to spend  
More transport / shops / offices (named jobs to max 1 without any explanation)  
Growth of informal sector / pavement services  
Etc.  
*(any line max. 2)* [6]
- (d) (i) **Name a city in Pakistan where sports goods are manufactured.**  
Sialkot or Lahore [1]
- (ii) **How may the presence of the sports industry in this area**
- A increase employment opportunities?**  
Labour intensive  
Work contracted out to small scale and cottage industries  
Growth of administrative jobs  
Growth of transport jobs  
Growth of tertiary industries with increased prosperity  
Dry port (related to employment)  
EPZ
- B improve the local infrastructure?**  
Power / electricity supply  
Roads / railway  
Airport  
Better water supply  
Telecommunications (up to 2 examples explained)  
Dry port (related to infrastructure)
- Example to illustrate A or B (max 1)- not reserved  
*(reserve 1 mark for each of A and B, float of 3)* [5]



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(e) How does industry in cities pollute the environment?

*Ideas such as:*

Effluent in river – effect on fishing, drinking water, irrigation

Effluent in sea water – effect on fishing e.g. Indus delta, mangroves

Smoke / gases in the air – health problems, acid rain (global warming etc. max 1)

Traffic / congestion in urban areas

Waste from factories and people

Traffic / congestion in urban areas

Loss of scenery by construction

Etc.

*Be prepared to take what comes, examples of polluted areas / industries max 2*

*(Named disease max 2 if different cause)*

[5]