

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
in Pakistan Studies (4PA0/02)

Paper 02: The Land, People &
Resources of Pakistan.

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1a				
(i)	Coniferous evergreen (forest)			1
(ii)	Thar			1
(iii)	River delta/mouth			1
(iv)	Ravi			1
(v)	Salt/Salt Range/Salt Hills			1
(vi)	Khunjerab (Pass)			1
1b(i)	D. Punjab			
(ii)	Urdu			1
(iii)	D Wheat			1
(iv)	The Karakoram (Highway)			1 1
(v)	Textiles/cotton goods			1
(vi)	Oil			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)				
(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multan • Larkana • Sukkar • Hyderabad • Ranmyr Khan 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a)				
(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monsoon rains • Ice melt in Himalayas in Spring • Poor river management 			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>Tube wells: A long 100–200 mm wide stainless steel tube or pipe (1) is bored into an underground aquifer (1). The lower end is fitted with a strainer (1), and a pump at the top lifts water for irrigation (1).</p> <p>Archimedes' screw consists of a screw inside a hollow pipe (1). The screw is turned by a windmill or by manual labour/draught animals (1). As the shaft turns, the bottom end scoops up a volume of water (1). This water is then pushed up the tube by the rotating helicoid until finally it pours out from the top of the tube and feeds the irrigation systems (1).</p> <p>The shadoof/shaduf consists of an upright frame on which is suspended a long pole or branch (1). At the long end of this pole hangs a bucket, skin bag, or bitumen-coated reed basket (1). The short end carries a weight (clay, stone, or similar) which serves as the counterpoise of a lever (1). When correctly balanced, the counterweight will support a half-filled bucket, so some effort is used to pull an empty bucket down to the water, but only the same effort is needed to lift a full bucket (1).</p> <p>Drip irrigation Drip or trickle irrigation works as water falls drop by drop just at the position of roots (1). This method can be the most water-efficient method of irrigation managed properly, since evaporation and runoff are minimised (1). The field water efficiency of drip irrigation is typically in the range of 80 to 90 percent when managed correctly (1).</p> <p>Sprinkler systems Water is piped to one or more central locations (1) and distributed by overhead high-pressure sprinklers or guns (1). Sprinklers can also be mounted on moving platforms connected to the water source by a hose (1). Automatically moving wheeled systems known as traveling sprinklers may irrigate areas such as small farms (1).</p>			1x3

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siltation in reservoirs built for irrigation/water storage (1) reduces reservoir capacity (1) • Water logging (1) caused by over irrigation/rise of the water table (1) • Increase in soil salinity (1) caused by rising ground water due to over irrigation (1). • Leakage from canals (1) causes ground water to rise (1). <p>Evaporation from open canals (1) reduces the amount of water available for other uses (1).</p>			(2+2) 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering/dredging (1) to remove silt (1)/afforestation in the foothills of the Himalayas (1) to prevent silt reaching the feeder Rivers (1). • Solved by using tube wells and surface drains (1) to lower the water table (1). • Lining canals with impermeable material (1) such as clay (1). • Using the karez system of underground shafts (1) to replace canals and reduce evaporation (1). 			2

Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
2(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most areas of Pakistan are arid or semi-arid, only a few northern areas have humid conditions. • The most arid zones of Pakistan include SW Balushistan Plateau and the Thar Desert. • These areas have low annual rainfall (less than 125 mm), cool winters and very hot summers (32C). Therefore evaporation exceeds precipitation. • Pakistan's latitude (24N to 37N) results in long hours of insolation. • Pakistan forms part of a great landmass north of the Tropic of Cancer (between latitudes 25° and 35° N), and mostly has a continental type of climate with extreme variations of temperature, both seasonally and daily. • Modification by sea breezes only occurs along the coastal strip which has higher precipitation. • Western Depressions mostly occur during the winter months and cause light to moderate showers in southern parts of the country and moderate to heavy showers with heavy snowfall in the northern areas. These depressions have lost most of the moisture by the time they reach Pakistan. • Southwest Monsoon occur in summer from June - September except in western Balochistan, FATA, Chitral and Gilgit–Baltistan (NWFP) which remain dry and arid. The rains are quite heavy but because of rapid surface runoff and evaporation there is a negative moisture balance. 		6
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to locate the arid areas of Pakistan. May make a simple link to rainfall and temperature but this is likely to be generic.	
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two factors leading to aridity in a general manner. Offers partial explanation Clear reference to a named example such as an area/location or western depressions or the use of data such as temperature figures at the top end of this level.	
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons for aridity in detail with clear reference to factors such as latitude, relevant named example of areas and the use of supporting data at the top end. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(i)	140 million	130-150 million		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding, especially on flood plains/urban areas • Poor health care • Inadequate diets • Lack of access to water • Increased need to import food • Lack of education • Low wages 			1 x 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3b(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline in rural population size (1) due to rural to urban population movements (1). • Introduction of electricity in some areas (1) such as the small scheme HEP supplies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1). • Improvements in fresh water supply (1) such as the Lodhran Pilot Project in Southern Punjab (1). • Improvements in sanitation (1) such as the community- led total sanitation programme/work by Water Aid (1). • Improved provision of primary education (1) due to the national Primary Education Commission (1). • Improved health care (1) due to work by organisations such as the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (1). 			(1+1+1) 3

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3b(ii)	Accept either push or pull factors or both. People leave less developed rural areas (1) for the higher wages and better education in the urban areas (1). Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods affect rural areas (1) people leave for the less tectonically active areas Political instability and the federal system in rural areas (1) means that people leave for the more liberated urban areas (1).	(2+2) 4

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to be Islamabad but any city may be used. Mark diagrams as text but avoid double credit. Suggested content for Islamabad; the city was designed and built in the 1960s. There are some older historical buildings, e.g. the Palatial building of the President, the parliamentary office and the Supreme Court, forming the Rawalpindi area to the SW. This area shows less planning. The modern city was designed in a grid-pattern forming 2 kilometres by 2 kilometres sectors divided by wide principal roads. There was extensive urban planning involved. This was designed to separate residential and other areas. The sectors were used for distinct land uses such as residential, educational, commercial and administrative, similar to many planning models of new towns and cities. This was to reduce factors such as pollution. Housing is provided in grid pattern sectors on hierarchy of communities according to their income groups. In the square grid of sectors, four communities clustered around a shopping centre, to reduce the need to travel for services. There is a National Park to the SE for recreation. 	6

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes the general outline of a town or city, may use an urban model or a very generic description.
Level 2	3-4	Describes two features affecting the zonal layout of the selected town/city. Offers limited explanation of factors affecting the extent/location of zones.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of the zonal pattern of a named urban area. At least two factors explaining the pattern of the area with reference to actual zones and areas. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(i)	One of the “features” from the images on figure 4, e.g. carpet weaving/music/sculpture /language			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(ii)	Many ethnic groups make up the population for Pakistan.			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friction between different groups. • Range of languages makes communications difficult. • Difficult to unite the country to achieve common economic development 			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4b(i)	<p>There has been an over-all increase in numbers in primary education (1). In urban areas/richer areas there are almost equal enrolment of male and female children (1). In some rural areas such as Swat the enrolment of female children has declined (1). Secondary enrolment shows a slight increase (35 -36% 2012) (1). About 8% go on to tertiary education, again a slight increase (1).</p>			3 x 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(b)(ii)	<p>Aid agencies make vital contributions, especially when natural disasters occur (1) for example 2014 flooding or 2016 earthquake. (1). Aid agencies such as the Red Crescent and the Red Cross (1) provide food, water and medicines to affected areas (1). This contribution by aid agencies is essential as Pakistan does not necessarily have the funding (1) or the expertise to cope with large scale events (1).</p>			<p>(1+1) + (1+1) 4</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key points will be land tenure reforms and poor productivity. • Land tenure reforms in the 1970s were designed to ensure that there was greater ownership of the agricultural land in Pakistan by setting a maximum that a land owner is allowed to hold. This was designed to provide a fairer system to raise productivity and to reduce rural to urban migration. • However, only 5 percent of the country's population owns almost two-thirds (64 percent) of its farmlands, while more than 77 million people in Pakistan do not have enough food, due to unjust agricultural policies. • Wealthy investors from Persian Gulf states are buying up Pakistani lands, leaving very little to small farmers, many small farmers and labourers are in debt and basically work as bonded labour. • The Green revolution attempted to rectify the low crop yields and increase food and export supplies to feed the rapidly growing population. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes agriculture in Pakistan. May name the Green Revolution. A very generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two reasons why Pakistan has to reform its agriculture – possibly the increase in populations and poor levels of production. Large imports (particularly rice) causing imbalance in economy etc.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons. At the top there should be coverage of both the need for reform in terms of productivity and land tenure, etc. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(i)	One from: Solar Wind Hydal/HEP /Water Tidal			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing resources are not sufficient for industries. • Oil is a major import leading to a negative balance of payments. • Pakistan needs to develop industry and therefore power resources to develop. 			1 x1 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (b) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies operate on large scale as they trade as more than one company. • A multi-national corporation operates in more than one country. • The branches of multi-national companies spread in different countries are controlled and managed from the headquarters situated in the home country. • Multi-national companies occupy dominating position in the market. • A multi-national corporation employs professional experts, specialised people. 			<p>1 x 3</p> <p>3</p>

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(b)(ii)	<p>MNCs bring in essential foreign investment (1). These global companies also boost the economy and provide employment on a large scale (1).</p> <p>MNCs provide infrastructure development and of technology (1). USA based companies lead with \$190 mn, followed by UK based firms \$122 mn (1)</p> <p>Other countries to have brought in investment include Holland, UAE, Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong (1).</p> <p>Newer MNCs include Chinese Overseas Port Holdings (1) which has taken control of recently developed Gwadar Port and Gwadar Free Zone May 16, 2013 for 40 years (1).</p>			<p>((1+1)+(1+1) or (1+1+1)+1</p> <p>4</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile industries give 60% of exports but the value is decreasing due to global insecurity, national insecurity, increased energy costs and the lack of investment in machinery making production non-competitive. • Cottage and small-scale industries contribution to the GDP is only 5%. Profits are limited and they are mostly spent on the daily expenses of the owners. They do not have extra capital for expansion of these industrial units. • Economies of scale are not available so production cost is higher. Goods produced in small-scale industries cannot compete in open market if the same goods are manufactured on a large scale. • In rural areas, where the electricity is not provided, small-scale industries are difficult to set up. Even the great fluctuation in voltage and power break-downs cause damage to electric motors. The commercial rates of electricity have also increased significantly which hinders the growth. • The craftsman and artisans learn their skills and production methods from their elders. The provision of technical ed 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes industry in Pakistan or makes generic comments about their problems. May be generalised rather than focused on Pakistan.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two of the reasons why there are industrial problems is provided. Will concentrate on current factors such as government regulations and lack of resources.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation of at least two reasons why there are problems for future development of Pakistan's (specific) industries. The answer should extend to discuss specific industries at the top end of this level. 'Use of appropriate geographical

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a)(i)	Air/domestic air			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows export and import of goods. • Allows raw materials to reach factories. • Allows the movement of workers to industry. 			1 x2 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
6(b)(i)	Pakistan has a negative trade balance (1) as the value of imports exceeds exports (1). Pakistan's trade deficit to record high in 2014 (1). Year-on-year, the country's deficit has increased 30.8 percent (1). Pakistan has been running consistent a trade deficit since 2003, mainly due to high imports of energy (1).	(1+1+1) OR (1+1)+1 3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
6(b)(ii)	<p>These are services which are sold to other nations by firms, like banking, insurance, and tourism (1). Due to instability and other causes Pakistan does not have many invisible exports (1). Recent government emphasis has on welfare rather than trade reforms (1) and 90% of the money for improving trade (visible and invisible) was not available to support policies made in the last 6 years (1).</p> <p>Maximum of one mark available for comments which are based on the importance of other export types without reference to invisible trade.</p>	(2+2) 4

Question Number	Indicative content	
6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability and the perception of terrorism. The increasing terrorism is most important factor limiting international tourism. • Lack of advertising or national tourist authority such as the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC). • Poorly developed infrastructure and lack of hotels. Tourism to Pakistan declined in 2012, factors such as such as a lack of hotel rooms, road network and transportation facilities – and hygiene issues discouraged tourists in 2012. • Inflation and lack of development in infrastructure. Inflation in Pakistan continued to remain in double digits in 2012. The country’s economic growth was also stagnant and this impacted inbound tourism since there were low levels of investment available to promote tourism in the country. • Social problems – such as reluctance to visit due to child labour. • Natural hazard- earthquakes/flooding have the effect of deterring tourists. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly describes tourism in Pakistan or a general generic answer about tourism.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two reasons for the lack of tourism in Pakistan and starts to consider why further developments are unlikely
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors which are influencing the lack of development of the tourist industry. Should name specific areas /organisations at the top end. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a)(i)	3600 million tons			1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will tolerate short frosts. • Rainfall – needs plenty (1529mm). • Best in loamy soil. • Requires fertilisers especially K and P. 			1 x2 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale. • Usually in rural areas. • Labour intensive. • Employ female and sometimes child labour. • Frequently based on local raw materials and expertise. • Examples include craft work and carpet making. 			3 1 x 3

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
7(b)(ii)	Lack of enforcement of laws (1) and corruption of officials Some industries such as carpet making (1) rely on children the work needs very small fingers to weave the carpets (1). Many families rely on the income (1) generated by children example as labour on family farms) so cannot afford not to their children work (1).	4 (2+2)

Question Number	Indicative content	
7(c)	<p>This is mainly due to the traditions and customs in rural areas. The status of women has risen among many of the upper social-economic classes.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs such as Purdah are followed in many communities of Pakistan. It is practised in various ways, depending on family tradition, region, class, and rural or urban residence. • Child marriage -Although the Child Marriages Restraint Act makes it illegal for girls under the age of 16 to be married, instances of child marriages can be found, Swara, Pait likkhi and Addo Baddo are similar tribal and rural customs that often promote marriage of girls in their early teenage years. • Watta satta is a tribal custom in which brides are traded between two clans, women are often forced into marriages arranged by their fathers or tribal leaders. • A majority of the victims of honour killings are women and the punishments meted out often tend to be lenient. In December 2004, the Government passed a bill that made karo kari punishable under the same penal provisions as murder. • Educational provision- some groups do not value education of females above 10/11 years of age. • Murder' of prominent women trying to raise issues regarding female status in society. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two ways that women have a low status, probably a generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two reasons for the imbalance in the status of women in rural and urban areas. May refer to specific customs.
Level 3	5-6	Developed explanation, with reference to legislation/named customs and areas, of least two reasons why it is so difficult to improve the status of woman throughout Pakistan. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a)(i)	3%	1-5%		1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrazing • Deforestation • Poor farming practices • Low soil moisture content 			1 x2 2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(b)(i)	<p>There are very few enforced methods of conserving resources due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political instability, political indecision making/divergence, lack of vision and planning • flawed policies, bureaucratic bottlenecks and corruption • lack of human resource development • worsening law and order situation. 			1 x 3 3

Number	Indicative content	Mark
8(b)(ii)	<p>The National Conservation Strategy Report has documented how solid and liquid excreta are the major source of water pollution (1) in the country and the cause of widespread waterborne diseases (1). Only three major sewage plants exist in the country (1) much of the untreated sewage goes into irrigation systems, where the wastewater is and into streams and rivers, which become sewage carriers low-flow periods (1).</p> <p>The National Conservation Strategy has raised concerns industrial toxic wastes also being dumped in municipal disposal areas without any record of their location (1), or toxic composition (1).</p> <p>Air pollution has also become a major problem in most cities. There are no controls on vehicular emissions (1), which for 90 percent of pollutants (1).</p> <p>Another major source of pollution is noise. There are few controls for heavy equipment operation (1) in densely populated areas, as well as in crowded streets filled with trucks, automobiles, and motorcycles, which often honk at other (1).</p>	(2 +2) 4

Number	Indicative content	
8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is considerable variation on development and wealth between regions of Pakistan. • Investment is much higher in Sindh and the Punjab, most of the main urban and industrial areas are here and the government gives priority to these areas for improvements in infrastructure etc. • The main agricultural areas are also Punjab and Sindh, again giving income to these areas promote economic stability. • Feudal systems and unrest in the northern areas result in low investment and low levels of economic development. • Infrastructure is unevenly balanced across the country with most of the major road/rail links in the Indus regions. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Briefly some aspects of the economy of Pakistan. A generic answer.
Level 2	3-4	Describes one or two aspects of uneven economic distribution, although this may be generic rather than referring to specific regions and factors.
Level 3	5-6	Explains at least two factors influence the distribution of economic development in Pakistan. There should be clear reference to named factors and locations at the top end. Use of appropriate geographical terminology.

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