

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

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.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

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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.

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	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2013	2059	42

- 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) underdevelopment (res 2)
effect on agriculture, livestock, industrial production,

disease (res. 2)
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) Advantages
Development of resources
Industrialisation
Employment
Trade
Higher living standards
Better education
Allow development
- Disadvantages
Remoteness
Low density of population
Large area
Allow development [6]
- [25]

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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]

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(e) Candidates must choose either marine fishing or fish farming

Advantages

more food
more work
higher incomes
more infrastructure
more exports (named)
reasons for sustainability

Disadvantages

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]

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- (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 [2]
 e.g. wind, solar, HEP, wave, etc.
- (ii) coal, oil, natural gas [2]
 formed millions of years ago, taken out of ground
- (iii) A air pollution
 Create CO₂, smoke, smell
 B land pollution.
 Mining, quarrying, oil spills [2]
- (b) (i) A gas 30 [2]
 B oil 40
- (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]

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- (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]

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- (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]