

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level**  
**PAKISTAN STUDIES**  
PAPER 2

**2059/2**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer any **three** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper/answer booklet provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper/booklet, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Sketch-maps and diagrams may be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

The insert contains Figs 1 and 2 for Question 1 and Fig. 5 for Question 5.

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**This question paper consists of 6 printed pages, 2 blank pages and an insert.**



## The Environment of Pakistan

- 1 (a) Study the map of Pakistan, Fig. 1, and the sketch section, Fig. 2 (Insert).

On the sketch section, Fig. 2:

- (i) name mountain range **A**, [1]
  - (ii) use an arrow to mark the position of a desert and name the desert, [2]
  - (iii) name, in the correct place, one of the rivers shown, [2]
  - (iv) name province **B**. [1]
- (b) (i) Describe the relief and natural drainage of the highland area shown on the sketch section, Fig. 2, including mountain range **A**. [5]
- (ii) Describe **one** problem for people living in this highland area and explain how it has been or may be overcome. [4]
- (c) (i) Describe the relief and natural drainage of the Upper Indus Plain. [6]
- (ii) Why are the rivers of the Upper Indus Plain a problem for communications in the area? [4]

- 2 (a) Study the following.

### Fish

Group 1 – crab, lobster, prawns (jhinga), sardines, shark

Group 2 – hila, mahseer, palla, trout

Group 3 – herring, mackerel, sardines, shark

### Fishing Areas

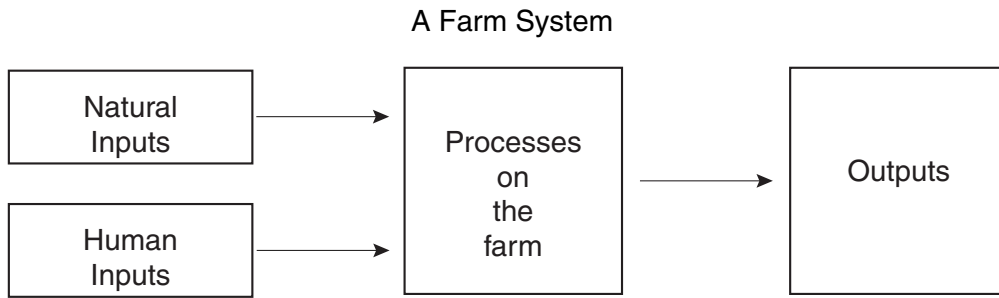
**A** – inland fisheries (freshwater)

**B** – Makran (Balochistan) Coast

**C** – Indus Delta (Sindh) Coast

- (i) In which fishing area are the fish in group 1 caught? [1]
  - (ii) In which fishing area are the fish in group 2 caught? [1]
  - (iii) Describe the fishing industry of the Makran Coast with reference to methods of catching the fish, ports and the uses of the fish caught. [6]
  - (iv) Increasingly fish are obtained from fish farms. Describe this method of producing fish. [4]
  - (v) Why are fish so plentiful in the mangroves of the Indus Delta Coast? [4]
- (b) (i) Describe the natural drainage of the Indus Delta. [4]
- (ii) Explain why the Indus Delta has a low density of population. [5]

- 3 (a) Study the diagram, Fig. 3, of a farm system.



**Fig. 3**

**For sugarcane,**

- (i) name an area which is important for growing it, [1]
- (ii) state the natural inputs that enable it to be grown in the area you have named in (a)(i), [5]
- (iii) explain why human inputs are very important for its successful cultivation in Pakistan, [5]
- (iv) state **three** processes necessary for the cultivation of sugarcane, [3]
- (v) state the form in which it is taken to the sugar mill. [1]
- (b) Explain why sugar mills need to be close to farms growing sugarcane. [3]
- (c) (i) How do poor farming practices contribute to the problem of salinity? [3]
- (ii) Name the project set up to control salinity. [1]
- (iii) How have tubewells been used to help control salinity? [3]

4 (a) Study the map, Fig. 4, showing the distribution of fertiliser factories in Pakistan.

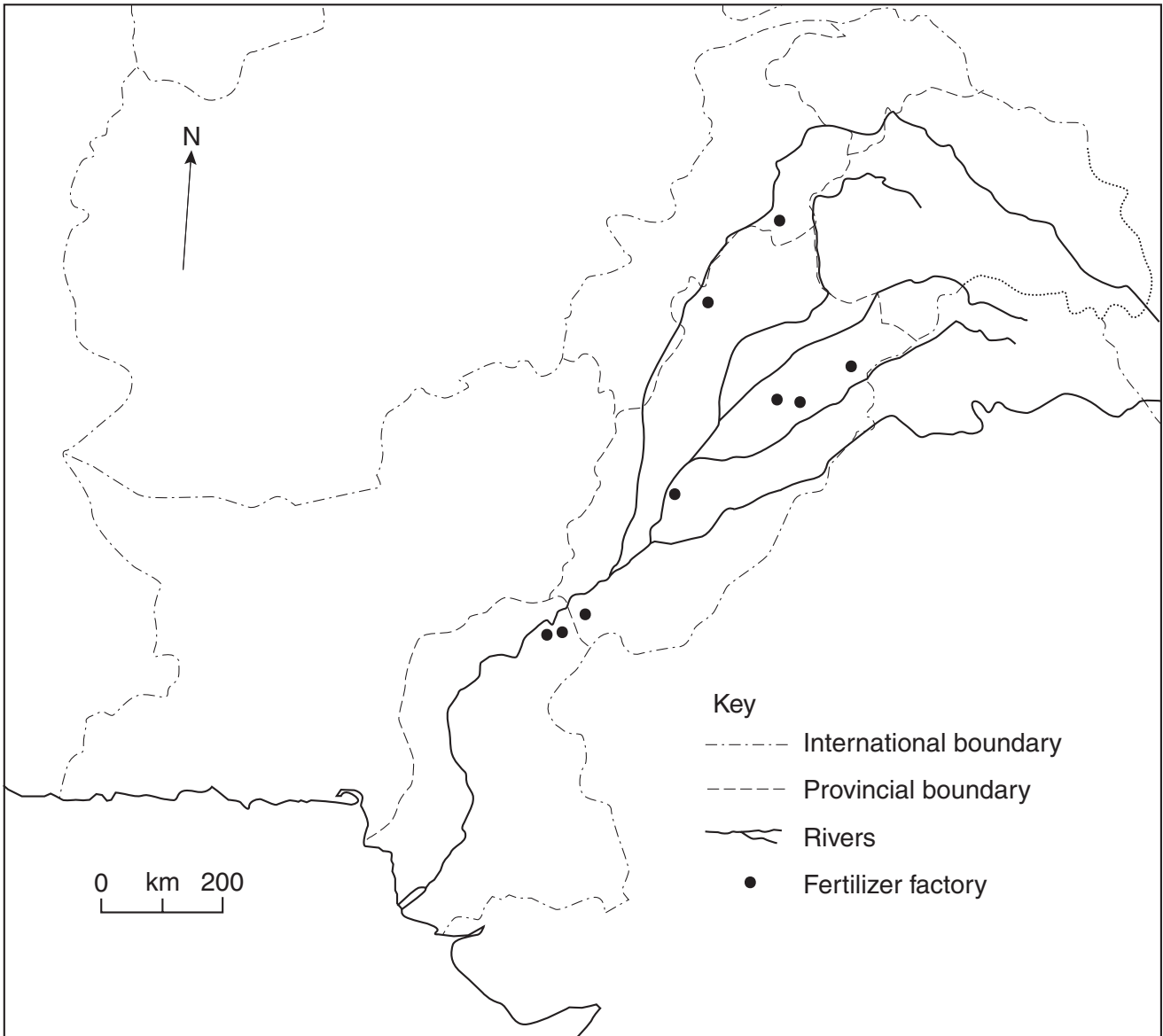


Fig. 4

- (i) Describe the distribution of the factories. [3]
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why the fertiliser factories are situated in the areas shown on Fig. 4. [2]
- (iii) Why has the fertiliser industry grown in recent years? [5]
- (iv) The fertiliser industry is an example of a *large-scale manufacturing industry*. What is meant by this term? [3]
- (b) Most of Pakistan's factories are in the small-scale manufacturing sector. How has the government helped the development of these industries? [6]
- (c) (i) Name **one** product of small-scale manufacturing industry. [1]
- (ii) Describe the inputs of a factory making the product you have named in (c)(i). [5]

- 5 (a) Study the world map, Fig. 5 (Insert), showing some of Pakistan's main trading partners. On the map:

- (i) name, in their correct places, **two** of the trading partners shown, [4]  
 (ii) draw the route taken to bring imported petroleum to Karachi, [2]  
 (iii) name **one** of the sea areas through which the route you have drawn for (a)(ii) passes. (Use an arrow if necessary.) [1]

- (b) Read the following summary of an article in The Finance, 13th October 2000:

'Pakistan will have earned around \$350 million by exporting 1 million tonnes of wheat during 2000. After spending precious foreign exchange on importing wheat for many years this will be the first time Pakistan will have exported wheat.

Wheat production for the year 1999-2000 has increased by 8% over the previous year to an estimated 19.3 million tonnes. Overall the agricultural sector has achieved a growth rate of 5.5% despite a fall of 16% in sugarcane production.

The government's agriculture strategy has two vital components – to reduce the cost of imports and increase earnings through exports to offset the huge yearly expenditure of \$2 billion on importing wheat, edible oil and tea. To help to achieve this in 2000, the support prices for several crops have been increased, 3200 kms of canals have been de-silted and getting water to tail-end users saw the best results for decades.'

- (i) Why is *foreign exchange* described in the article as *precious*? [3]  
 (ii) Which of the four products named in the article is produced on the smallest scale in Pakistan? [1]  
 (iii) State the information in the article which suggests that it was necessary to import sugar in 2000. [1]  
 (iv) How did the measures referred to in the last sentence of the article help to achieve the 5.5% growth in the agricultural sector? [5]
- (c) With the help of examples, explain why the following have been developed in Pakistan:
- (i) Export Processing Zones, [5]  
 (ii) Dry Ports. [3]





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