

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

International GCSE Pakistan Studies
(4PA0) Paper 02

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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.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, **always** follow that guidance.
- **2 mark bands**
Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
- **3 mark bands**
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.
- **4 mark bands**
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)				
(i)	Thal or Sind Sagar Desert		Accept the first answer if a list or more than one answer is given in each case (1a (i) to 1b(vi) inclusive)	1
(ii)	Karakoram/Himalayas			1
(iii)	Delta			1
(iv)	Kabul			1
(v)	Potwar plateau			1
(vi)	Coastal (climate zone)	Maritime climate		
1 (b)				
(i)	Gwadar			1
(ii)	Rice			1
(iii)	Quetta			1
(iv)	Makran(coastal highway)/ M1			1
(v)	HEP/ Hydro electric power/ hydel			
(vi)	Sulfur (sulphur)			

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a) (i)	June 8 (°C)			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a) (ii)	Highest in July/August/and or January (1) 2 high figures/peaks (1) High all year/above 37 all year(1) Lowest in May (1) Use of figures (1) Irregular pattern throughout the year (1)			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2(a) (iii)	Link to monsoon/depression rainfall(1) Periods of heavy rain (1) result in high humidity (1) Lower humidity corresponds to low rainfall or dry period (1) Heavy rainfall increases the water vapour in the atmosphere (1) Warmer air has a higher humidity (1)			2

Question Number	Soil erosion is a major problem in Pakistan. Describe the main causes of soil erosion in Pakistan. Indicative content	Mark
2(b)	Soil erosion can be due to; Poor farming methods(1) such as ploughing up and down a hillside(1) Over-cultivation(1) so the top soil is degraded (1) Over-stocking an area(1) so the vegetation is removed/trampled(1) Deforestation (1) destroying the roots which hold the soil in place(1) Not providing wind breaks (1) Leaving a cleared/ploughed area exposed(1) Heavy rainfall/ flooding (1) Flooding in the monsoon period (1) Factors listed without explanation (1) maximum Maximum of three marks to be awarded to any one factor	(4)

Question Number	Explain why so little of Pakistan is forested.	
	Indicative content	
2 (c)	<p>Physical factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has a very small area of forest (5% of total land) • Most of the forest area is in the northern part of the country i.e. North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Also coastal mangrove forests. • Low forest coverage due to arid and semi-arid climate in large parts of the country. <p>Human factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale deforestation and degradation of natural forests • Lack of regeneration/reforestation, weak enforcement of policies and laws; and lack of a proactive approach. • Forest land use change (in particular for agriculture); abstraction and extraction of river water impacting on the forest ecosystems • Forest fires • Rapid increase in population, i.e. beyond the carrying capacity of forests • Controversial land tenure; • Lack of community participation. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two factors such as the low forestation percentage due to trees cut down
Level 2	3-4	Outlines one or two reasons to explain the low percentage such as the increased demand for fuel in rural areas and the lack of re-afforestation. The reasons given may be either human or physical.
Level 3	5-6	Answer will include both human and physical factors which are explained. Clear links to the climate (too arid for growth in much of the country) and the lack of government and legal protection allowing over-exploitation of forest areas. May link to population growth.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a) (i)	fewer 2			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a) (ii)	Much wider base (1) More males/females in all age groups (1) Much wider top (1) Less of pyramid shape (1) or Different shape (1) Increased life expectancy in 2025 (1) Birth rate (over-all) increased in 2025 (1)			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(a) (iii)	More children are surviving infancy (1) Improvements in health care (1) Improved wages and over-all standard of living (1) Improvements in quality of water and food supplies following agricultural and other advances (1) Lack of success of family planning policies (1) Increased rights given to women (1)			2

Question Number	Outline the differences between urban life and rural life in Pakistan. Indicative content	Mark
3(b)	<p>Rural life is based on agriculture (1) with a few people employed in cottage industries(1) In many rural areas there is a lack of social amenities such as schools(1) and of services such as piped drinking water and electricity(1). Overall a better quality of life in rural areas (1) as there is less environmental pollution (1). Rural areas tend to have a higher rate of unemployment due to mechanisation (1).</p> <p>Urban areas (except the unplanned informal settlement zones(1)) are better planned than those in rural areas(1) and have roads and other services provided(1) People in urban areas are employed in manufacturing or service industries(1)</p> <p>Note – award up to two maximum if there is no attempt to discuss the differences between rural and urban. Answers must include explanations to be credited.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Explain why some Pakistani people migrate to other countries.	
	Indicative content	
3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration is usually associated with the desire for better conditions (work, income, quality of life etc) • Some migration is governed by the need to send remittances home. • Educational opportunities can also be significant • The desire to be with family and friends who have already migrated. • Some migration occurs due to marriages • Some migration occurs for political/religious reasons. • Not all people in Pakistan wish to migrate! 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two migration movements such as migration to Britain. May confuse with rural to urban migration
Level 2	3-4	Gives one or two reasons for migration but points are not well developed. Likely to be the along the lines of better jobs and more money
Level 3	5-6	At least one factor fully explained. To reach the top of this level more than one factor must be fully developed and explained.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(i)	increase male			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(ii)	Social status of girls and women mean that in some cases girls are not educated (1) Girls are not considered important to economic development (1) Boys are seen as future wage earners and therefore educated (1) Lack of government funding to education over-all and to girls' education in particular (1) Lack of schools and other institutions catering for girls' education (1).			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(a)(iii)	Ideas such as increased demand for food and water (1) leading to shortages (1) Increased pollution (1) as numbers of cars and other vehicles increase (1) Development of informal housing (1) due to lack of sufficient housing/high cost of housing in urban areas (1)			2

Question Number	Describe the structure (zones) of one major city in Pakistan. A diagram may help your answer. Indicative content	Mark
4(b)	<p>Likely to be Islamabad but any city may be used. Mark diagrams as text but avoid double credit.</p> <p>Suggested content for Islamabad; The city was designed and built in the 1960s (1). There are some older historical buildings e.g. palatial building of the President, the parliamentary office and the supreme court(1)</p> <p>The city modern was designed in a grid-pattern forming (1) 2 kilometres by 2 kilometres sectors (1) divided by wide principal roads (1)</p> <p>The sectors were used for distinct land uses (1) such as residential, educational, commercial and administrative.(1)</p> <p>Housing is provided in grid pattern sectors on hierarchy of communities (1) according to their income groups (1). In the square grid of sectors, four communities clustered around a shopping centre. (1)</p> <p>There is a National Park to the SE(1)</p>	(4)

Question Number	Explain why attempts to improve the status of women in Pakistan have not always been successful.	
	Indicative content	
4 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has made a number of attempts to improve the status of women but remains a male dominated society. • For example the Child Marriages Restraint Act makes it illegal for girls under the age of 16 to marry • However these are not observed or enforced in some areas. • The Women's Action Forum and other groups work to improve women's position in society. • Practises such as purdah and early marriage survive in rural areas and in the areas with a dominant tribal leadership. • Honour killings may occur when a woman marries against her family's wishes or tries to divorce • These practises are most common in the more remote rural areas where traditional/religious believes ensures their survival and national laws are not always observed. • Possible acid attacks if marriage proposal is rejected. • Lack of suitable education establishments and female teachers. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Names and briefly describes practises as purdah. Comments of a generalised nature.
Level 2	3-4	Explains one attempt to improve the status of women and attempts to give the reasons for their limited success.
Level 3	5-6	Clearly reviews more than one attempt to improve the status of women. The variation between urban areas where the policies have been more successful and the limited success in the tribal areas such as parts of the Punjab, where tribal leadership, tradition/religion and lack of effective enforcement are preventing change will be evident at the top end of this level.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (a) (i)	Canals 17%			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a) (ii)	Tube wells are a type of water well in which wide stainless steel tube or pipe (1) is bored into an underground aquifer. (1)The lower end is fitted with a strainer, and a pump at the top lifts water for irrigation (1). The required depth of the well depends on the depth of the water table.(1)			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5(a) (iii)	Rainfall not sufficient for crop production in many areas(1) especially for rice and cotton(1) dense population has high food requirements (1) which can only be meet by intensive agricultural dependant on irrigation(1)			2

Question Number	Outline the main features of land tenure in Pakistan. Indicative content	Mark
5(b)	<p>More than one third of the agricultural land is tenanted (1) and about two-thirds of land is under sharecropping (1), a form of farming where outputs are shared by the landowner and tenant (1)</p> <p>Land tenure is very unbalanced (1), smallholders with less than 2 hectares of land made up 96% of the landholders but owned only 55% of the land (1) only 37% of rural households owned agricultural land and between 20% and 40% of the rural population was landless or near landless (1)</p> <p>On a national basis, 7% of farms are 200 hectares or more and large landowners control 40% of the agricultural land (1) The average size of a farm in Pakistan is about 1.3 hectares (1)</p> <p>Details of specific land reform and consolidation policies (1).</p>	(4)

Question Number	Explain why attempts to increase agricultural production in Pakistan have not always been successful.	
	Indicative content	
5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Green Revolution, which has succeeded in raising agricultural production, farmers modernised farming methods • This has added costs such as pesticides to crop production • Because of this the poorest people can't afford to buy the Green Revolution food • The high cost of new technology means some farmers especially the poorest or those with limited land struggle financially • Today farming is not a job that can be done without proper training. • Farmers who used to just take on family responsibility, now have to go through college and receive proper education to be considered a suitable farmer. • Some people cannot afford to use the new technologies, inevitably placing themselves in poverty and becoming vulnerable to malnutrition/ starvation. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two factors of the Green revolution or other ways of raising agricultural production
Level 2	3-4	Explains one attempt to increase agricultural production or describes reasons why attempts to increase production have not been successful.
Level 3	5-6	Gives a full explanation of at least two causes of lack of increase in production resulting from advances in agriculture. To reach the top of this level both the attempts to increase agricultural production and the reasons explaining why the expected increases have not always occurred should be evident.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (a) (i)	Raw materials Capital			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a) (ii)	Multinational companies are those having operations in more than one country (1).The company's headquarters are usually in the 'home' country and most of the profit produced is sent there (1) The most successful ones have established production points where labour is cheap (1). Many multinationals) use outsourcing and subcontractors to reduce taxes and government regulation.(1) Many multinationals wield extensive power/influence by systems of lobbyists and government connections.(1)			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6(a)(iii)	The multinationals have invested(Rs. 60 billion) in Pakistan.(1) this is an essential part of Pakistan's budget/GDP(1) Multi nationals provide foreign exchange (1) Multinationals provide employment which is essential for economic development (1) Employment and frequently training are provided to local employees (1)			2

Question Number	In what ways do craft and cottage industries contribute to Pakistan's economy? Indicative content	Mark
6(b)	Some of these small sale industries produce important export items gaining foreign exchange (1) Carpets are by far the most important (1) and the make a significant contribution to export earnings (1) Sports goods account for a small amount of total exports (1) Recently exports of non-cotton products have faced increasing trade barriers so reducing their value (1) Craft and cottage industries are important sources of employment in rural area (1) Craft and cottage industries make a significant contribution to both national and regional economies (1)	(4)

Question Number	Explain why attempts to reduce bonded labour and child labour in Pakistan have not been completely successful.	
	Indicative content	
6 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts such as the Employment of Children Act (ECA), 1991, and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992 were passed to abolish these systems. • Poor enforcement /tradition/severe debts in many rural areas and lack of communication have prevented their effective implementation. • Resistance from the industries involved such as brick and carpet manufacturing. • Some corruption is also important; officials accept money to allow the industries to continue with these practises. • Some industries, especially carpet making, rely on child labour as adult hands are too large to knot the carpets. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Generalised comment about bonded and/or child labour.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the meaning of bonded and/or child labour and gives some limited explanation of the use of these in industry. Some attempt to explain their continued use.
Level 3	5-6	Answer focuses on explanation of the attempts to reduce both child and bonded labour and the causes of the limited success. Should make clear reference to a number of industries to reach the top of this level.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7 (a) (i)	Iran Koh-i-Sultan			1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a) (ii)	A method of extracting minerals from the earth (1) by their removal from an open (1) usually very extensive (1) and uses large machinery (1) The soil/rocks over the mineral have to be removed first(1)			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7(a) (iii)	Lack of investment (1) some are poor quality (carbon poor coal) (1) so not worth mining. Often in remote areas with poor road connections (1) Work force lacks specifically training (1)			2

Question Number	Describe the main sources of renewable energy used in Pakistan. Indicative content	Mark
7(b)	<p>Most of the renewable energy in Pakistan comes from hydroelectricity. (1) potential estimated to be approximately 45,000 MW. (1) actual production amounts to approximately 6,600 MW (1)</p> <p>Solar energy has huge potential as average amount of daily sunlight in Pakistan is nine and a half hours (1)</p> <p>About 20 power generation plants have been installed (1) These tend to be small scale i.e. in villages (1)</p> <p>Commercially exploitable wind resources exist in many areas, especially in southern Sindh and coastal Balochistan (1) but have not been developed (1)</p> <p>Pakistan's large agricultural and livestock sector produces large amounts of biomass (1) in the form of crop residues and animal waste (1) This tend to used domestically in on a small scale (1) Sugar mills sell surplus power based on biomass (1)</p> <p>An actually located example (1)</p> <p>One well developed point can reach the maximum of 3 marks.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Explain why attempts to reduce environmental pollution in Pakistan have had limited success.	
	Indicative content	
7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor natural resource management over many years and continuing high population growth have had a negative impact on Pakistan's environment. • Agricultural runoff--caused by ongoing deforestation and industrial runoff have polluted water supplies, and factory and vehicle emissions have degraded air quality in the urban areas. • Although a number of laws have been passed, attempts to legislate environmental protection have been relatively unsuccessful, and regulations have not been enforced strongly. • Even if regulations were strictly enforced, many industries would be unable to comply due to high levels of pollution resulting from production processes. • The numbers of vehicles in urban areas is growing at a high rate increasing atmospheric/noise pollution 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes one or two generalised causes of pollution.
Level 2	3-4	Outlines an attempt to reduce pollution, probably laws covering factories/air quality or provides reasons for their limited success. Answer will be mostly descriptive but there will be some attempt to explain.
Level 3	5-6	Addresses the reasons for the lack of success in reducing the pollution. There should be a clear attempt to explain these reasons. The answer should consider a number of named different types/ sources of environmental pollution at the top end.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8 (a) (i)	smaller negative			1 1 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a) (ii)	rice, furniture, cotton fibre, textiles, leather etc 2x1			2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8(a) (iii)	Invisible trade involves the import and export of services (1) rather than goods (1). Example includes services such as insurance, banking, tourism, education (1)			2

Question Number	Outline two problems, other than transport, that some regions of Pakistan face in developing their economies. Indicative content	Mark
8(b)	<p>Reserve 1 mark for each problem. Maximum of 3 marks if only one problem is given. Maximum of 2 for generic answers without specific named methods of transport.</p> <p>There have been decades of internal political disputes (1) especially in areas such as the border provinces with Afghanistan (1) The post 9/11 military action in Afghanistan meant an influx of refugees to Pakistan (1) putting additional strain on the weak infrastructure of the border area and reducing development (1)</p> <p>Fast growing populations (1) especially in areas heavily dependent on agricultural production / primary production such as Balochistan (1) mean that there is not the income to develop the areas. The government has given some indication that it will help reduce rural poverty by supplying electricity and other services but at present there is very limited production that is needed for industries in urban areas (1)</p> <p>Impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes or flooding (1)</p> <p>The effectiveness of both regional and national governments in ensuring the development occurs, especially in the 'border' regions such as the NFFP or Baluchistan. (1)</p>	(4)

Question Number	Explain why it is important that Pakistan improves its transport systems.	
	Indicative content	
8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the transport sector is functional, its inefficiencies with long waiting and travelling times, high costs, and low reliability are damaging the country's economic growth. • These factors also reduce the competitiveness of the country's exports, increase the cost of doing business in Pakistan, and constrain Pakistan's ability to integrate into global supply chains which require just-in-time delivery. • The poor performance of the sector is estimated to cost the economy 4-6 percent of GDP each year. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Describes some transport methods and/or the way they have been improved. The answer will be generic.
Level 2	3-4	Gives reasons describing why Pakistan's transport system needs to improve. This may be either the operation of the system itself or the lack of national coverage. Impacts such as long waiting times that this may have such as loss of exports
Level 3	5-6	Considers a number of factors that indicate that the system needs improving. Should consider social as well as economic ideas clearly relating to specific types of transport at the top end.

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