



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
Bangladesh Studies (4PA0/02)

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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.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (i)	Balochistan plateau. Accept: Balochistan, Baluchistan plateau Baluchistan	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (ii)	Hindu Kush	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (iii)	Ravi	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (iv)	Coastal	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (v)	Sukkur	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (vi)	Afghanistan	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (i)	Limestone/Marble	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (ii)	Balochistan Acceptable: Baluchistan	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (iii)	Punjab	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (iv)	Lake Manchar	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (v)	Pottery/ceramics, Acceptable: Carpet making, tailoring woodwork, sports goods, embroidery, surgical instruments, jewelry, cutlery making	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (vi)	Wheat	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2a(i)	B Kyhber Pakhtunkhwa Not A as highest number Not C as third highest number Not D as fifth highest number	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	<p>Any 2 of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslides • Loss of farm land • Loss of farm animals • Polluted water supplies • Death • Injury • Loss of property/damaged house • A disease like cholera, dengue, Chikungunya, Malaria • An infection like eye or stomach. 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>Western disturbances originate over the Mediterranean (1). A high-pressure area develops allowing the cold air from polar regions to meet an area of relatively warmer air with high moisture (1). This forms an eastward-moving depression (1). This moves towards the Indian subcontinent until the Himalayas and produces rain (1).</p>	1 + 1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)i	<p>Any 2 of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent material • Relief • Time • Climate • Flora (vegetation) • Fauna (organisms) 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)ii	<p>One of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation (1) where the tree roots that hold the soil together are removed (1) • Over cultivation (1) so that the soil losses organic content and is removed by erosion (1) • Climate (wind/rain) (1) heavy rains cause floods which wash away the soil (1) • Population pressure (1) trees are destroyed for fire wood allowing erosion to occur (1). 	(1 + 1) + (1 + 1)

Question Number	Indicative content	
2(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one-third of the agricultural land is tenanted and about two-thirds of land are under sharecropping, a form of farming where outputs are shared by the landowner and tenant. • Land tenure is very unbalanced, smallholders with less than 2 hectares of land make up 96% of the landholders but own only 55% of the land. • Only 37% of rural households own agricultural land and between 20% and 40% of the rural population is landless or near landless. • 7% of farms nationally are 200 hectares or more and large landowners control 40% of the agricultural land. • The average size of a farm in Pakistan is about 1.3 hectares which is too small for mechanisation/ investment so land reform to address farm size is important. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe some aspects of land tenure in Pakistan.
Level 2	3-4	Describes land tenure and may attempt to outline one or two associated problems.
Level 3	5-6	Explains clear links between land tenure and the resulting problems.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3a(i)	<p>D 4100 km</p> <p>Not A as approximately ¼ actual distance Not B as approximately 1/2 actual distance Not A as approximately 3/4 actual distance</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurasian Plate • Arabian Plate 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	The Indian Plate is moving northward (1) and colliding with Eurasian Plate (1) at a convergent plate boundary (1) this creates faults (1) and sudden movement along these which cause earthquakes in northern Pakistan (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(i)	Any 2 from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprinkler systems • Canal irrigation • Karez • Persian wheel • Tube wells 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(ii)	Salinisation (1) deposits of salt on the soil surface (1) makes the soil infertile (1). Waterlogging (1) due to rising water table (1) as a result of over-irrigation (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number		Indicative content
3d		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood control, the Indus Basin Project resulted in the construction of two main dams, the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River and the Tarbela Dam on the Indus River to regulate river flow. • Drought mitigation in areas such as the Tharparkar District (Sindh Province). • Water security, the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority constructed the Chashma-Jhelum link canal - linking the Indus and Jhelum rivers - extending water supplies to the regions of Bahawalpur and Multan. • Multi-purpose including irrigation, the Tarbela Dam near Rawalpindi is 2,743 metres (9,000 ft) long and 143 metres (470 ft) high, with an 80- kilometre (50 mi) long reservoir for irrigation and water supplies. The Kotri Barrage near Hyderabad is 915 metres (3,000 ft) long and provides additional supplies for Karachi. The Chashma barrage near Dera Ismail Khan is used for irrigation and flood control. The Taunsa Barrage near Dera Ghazi Khan produces 100,000 kilowatts of electricity. • Energy, the dams also generate electricity for heavy industries along the River Indus and urban centres such as Karachi. • Food, large scale reservoirs created by these schemes are important encourage the development of inland fishing industries.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe some aspects of water management, probably irrigation.
Level 2	3-4	Describes multi-purpose schemes and may attempt to outline reasons for the choice of location.
Level 3	5-6	Explains the reasons for the choice of location of the multi-purpose schemes. There will be reference to specific schemes at the top of this level.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<p>D 700,000</p> <p>Not A as figure does not appear on plots/line graph. Too low.</p> <p>Not B as figure does not appear on plots/line graph. Too low.</p> <p>Not C as figure does not appear on plots/line graph. Too low.</p>	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>Concerns over security(1) a series of attacks and terrorist events (1) concerns over personal safety (1) Natural hazards (1) Poor transport infrastructure (1) Lack of investment in tourist facilities (1)</p> <p>Reduction in economic growth in some areas (1) means people have less disposable income for tourism (1).</p>	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism creates jobs (1) improving the trade balance (1) which will make more money available for investment in tourist facilities/infrastructure (1) • Increased investment in infrastructure (1) helps regional development (1) and reduces regional disparities (1) • Promotes conservation of wildlife/historical sites (1) increase local employment opportunities (1) reducing rural urban migration (1) 	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)(i)	<p>2 from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of towns and cities • Population density • Relief features/follows Indus valley • Follows network built by the British 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)(ii)	Out of date machinery and tracks (1) frequent break downs and delayed services (1). Lack of investment (1) prevents effective operation and maintenance of the network (1). The governments focus on other transport methods (1) means there is little interest in improving the network (1). Flooding (1) destroys some or part of the tracks (1).	(1 + 1) + (1 + 1)

Question Number	Indicative content	
4 d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capital to invest in such developments this will only take place in the present economic situation (trade deficit) with foreign investment, probably Chinese. • Pakistan has the technical knowledge/unskilled workforce for such projects, but lacks the specialised modern equipment. • There is also a shortage of labour with the relevant skills. • China helped fund and build the commercial Gwadar port several years ago, it has been run by the Singapore Port Authority. This illustrates the lack of funding internally for such projects. • Gwadar is a much underused port, built with Chinese financial and technical help at a cost of \$248m and this deters further investment by China or other countries in Pakistan seaports. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe the development of a sea port (possibly Gwadar).
Level 2	3-4	Describes the development of a sea port and may outline one or two factors affecting the future development of sea ports.
Level 3	5-6	Explains the reasons for the problems facing future developments of Pakistan's sea ports. Will address more than just economic factors.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	B 33 Not A as incorrect subtraction (86-53) Not C as incorrect subtraction (86-53) Not D as incorrect subtraction (86-53)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Any 2 of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prematurity • Low birth weight • Pneumonia • Birth asphyxia • Measles • Simple comparison of data with Bangladesh. • Poor nutrition • Lack of clean water • Poor sanitation. 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	Available workforce (1) to develop secondary and tertiary sectors (1). Early marriage (1) high birth rate (1) ensures a youthful population (1) Provides support for the elderly (1) can help them live longer/provision of social support within the family (1) less demand on government to provide services for the elderly (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)(i)	2 from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social unity • Gap between the treatment of the lower and upper classes • Variations in education levels • Rural/urban divide 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)(ii)	<p>Perception of women (1) prevents social development (1).</p> <p>In rural areas (1) women are not allowed to leave the home and therefore cannot advance their social status (1).</p> <p>Low levels of education and school attendance (1) reduces the opportunities for social interaction.</p>	1 + 1

Question Number	Indicative content	
5d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and social based organisations, for example Pathfinders Welfare Organization (PWO) a non-profit, non-political, tax-exempt, social welfare organisation provides assistance. Such organisations are essential as Pakistan lacks the finance to provide national social benefits. • PWO was established in 2009 and comprises of a group of individuals who provide maternal and child health for those who need it most. The workers are medical student volunteers who set up clinics for families with children with special needs – government finance / personal cannot carry this out in Pakistan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWO and other organisations are essential for distributing food and medical supplies in times of flood and essential in preventing epidemics in Pakistan. • The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering. • Such organisations are essential in providing assistance during events due to flooding and earthquake (or other hazards and disasters). • Natural hazards such as large floods and earthquakes occur frequently in Pakistan as Pakistan is very prone to natural disasters and international aid is therefore essential. • Schemes such as the UN World Food Programme helps to reduce food shortages for displaced people. • World bank/IMF/Investment in the economic development which will contribute to improving human welfare. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe the contribution of international agencies to improve human welfare.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the contributions of international agencies and may attempt to outline one or two ways this improves human welfare.

Level 3	5-6	Explains the links between the contributions of international agencies and the improvements in human welfare. Likely to make reference to specific organisations such as Red Crescent, Oxfam, World Bank etc.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	C 8.8 Not A as incorrect division(88/10) Not B as incorrect division(88/10) Not D as incorrect division(88/10)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	Any two of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cars • Motorcycles • Lorries • Auto rickshaws • Buses • Taxis 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	Lack of regulation (1) therefore waste products are dumped into watercourses and the atmosphere (1). Lack of finance for waste treatment (1) as many industries operate on a marginal profit margin (1). Lack of regulation compliance (1) as corrupt officials (1) are willing to accept bribes from waste producers (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)(i)	2 from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Workforce • Site • Raw materials • Energy supply • Demand 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)(ii)	Children do not receive education (1) therefore this impacts on the over-all development of Pakistan (1). Perception of Pakistan in the global community (1) is adversely affected (1) and this can affect trade and relationships with other countries (1).	1 + 1

Question Number	Indicative content	
6d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan has an increasing trade deficit with imports exceeding exports. • Recently there has been a steep decline in exports. • Concerns about loss of competitiveness in global markets. • Pakistan's economic position is considerably worse than the government and IMF projections. • Pakistan is on the path to bankruptcy. • Chinese investment in Pakistan is tied to purchasing Chinese imports and that investment has slowed in recent years. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe imports/exports/the trade balance.
Level 2	3-4	Describes trade balance and attempts to outline one or two reasons why it is a major problem.
Level 3	5-6	Explains reasons for the present trade balance and explains why this has created such major problems.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	C 90 thousand barrels Not A as incorrect reading of graph (530-440) Not B as incorrect reading of graph (530-440) Not D as incorrect reading of graph (530-440)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	Any two of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater car ownership • Increase domestic usage • Increased industrial demand 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	Energy demands exceed supply (1) frequent power cuts particularly in urban areas such as Karachi (1) this is increased by increasing rural urban migration (1). A lack of proper investment in the supply side (1) compounded by lack of investment in transmission (1) and some of the physical difficulties accessing areas such as the northern provinces (1). Regionally isolated areas (1) reliant on mainly timber/fuelwood (1) which has been over exploited (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(i)	2 from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal • Limestone • Rock salt • Potash • Iron ore • Chromite • Copper • Gold • Uranium 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)(ii)	Open cast mining (1) involves extracting rock or minerals by their removal from an open pit (1) Underground mining (1) involves making tunnels to extract rocks and minerals (1).	1 + 1

Question Number	Indicative content	
7d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief and climate affect accessibility – areas such as the Indus valley are much more accessible than the Balochistan Plateau due to relief. • Isolation affects population density, economic development, accessibility and the exposure to new ideas. • Isolation maintains local cultures and values. The Tribal Areas for example tend to be very traditional and resist development. • Investment. The government, foreign governments and multinational companies tend to invest in the more educated and accessible areas of Pakistan or areas that are strategically important such as Gwadar Port. • Skills and education - Percentage of children reaching secondary and further education is much higher in the urban areas. The remote regional areas lag behind urban areas especially in the education of females. 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe some aspects of regional differences.
Level 2	3-4	Describes the regional differences and may attempt to outline one or two reasons for the uneven development, such as relief.
Level 3	5-6	Explains the reasons for differences in regional development. Should cover both physical and social/economic reasons are the top end and relate to named locations.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(i)	B 18 Not A as 48-30 Not C as 48-30 Not D as 48-30	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)(ii)	Any two of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased workforce • Wider range of skills • Increased market • Less population pressure on rural areas. 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	Economic reasons (1) many young and better educated people (1) migrate to countries such as the UK (1). Political reasons (1) some parts of Pakistan are less politically stable (1). Move away due to fear of terrorist attacks (1) Family reasons (1) people emigrate to be with their family member's in other countries (1) feel more secure with relatives in a different culture (1).	(1 + 1) + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(i)	2 from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief • Climate • Transport network/ accessibility • Investment/industry 	1 + 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(c)(ii)	An estimated an third of married Pakistani women use birth control (1) , which results in a high birth rate and rapidly increasing population(1). Many people believe that it is against their religion to use birth control (1) so the only approved family planning method is to breast feed babies for two years which is an inefficient method of birth control(1).	1 + 1

	Many women, especially in rural areas, are illiterate (1) and therefore do not have knowledge of birth control methods (1).	
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Question Number		Indicative content
8d		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of housing/squatter settlements. In many urban areas there is a distinct lack of housing supply compared with the number of people seeking homes. This means that vast informal dwellings are built such as along former railway lines in Karachi. • Under/unemployment tends to result from too many people with low skills trying to find employment in urban areas. This can result in development of the informal employment sector. • Inadequate services such as healthcare and education. The urban authorities do not usually have the finance or trained people available to provide adequate services to people moving into urban areas. • Pollution of air, water, noise, physical, visual pollution. These tend to increase due to lack of adequate services being available for rubbish collection and other causes. • Lack of public transport, demand is greater than supply. Informal settlements tend to grow more rapidly than transport routes can be established. • Poor physical infrastructure, e.g. piped water, electricity supply, sanitation.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Attempts to describe rapid urbanisation and refers to one or two problems. No credit for just naming factors.
Level 2	3-4	Describes rapid urbanisation and may outline one or two of the problems associated with it.
Level 3	5-6	Explains the problems associated with rapid urbanisation. Likely to make reference to specific located examples.

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