

# INTERNATIONAL GCSE

## Pakistan Studies (9-1)

EXEMPLARS WITH EXAMINER COMMENTARIES

Paper 2

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Pakistan Studies (4PA1)

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# Introduction

## 1.1 About this booklet

This booklet has been produced to support teachers delivering the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Pakistan Studies specification. The Paper 2 exemplar materials will enable teachers to guide their students in the application of knowledge and skills required to successfully complete this course. The booklet looks at questions 1, 2 and 3 from the June 2019 examination series, showing real candidate responses to questions and how examiners have applied the mark schemes to demonstrate how student responses should be marked.

## 1.2 How to use this booklet

Each item covered in this booklet contains:

- Question
- Mark scheme (this includes a levels-based mark scheme where applicable)
- Exemplar responses for the selected question
- Exemplification of the marker grading decision based on the mark scheme, accompanied by examiner commentary including the rationale for the decision and guidance on how the answer can be improved to earn more marks.

The exemplification highlights the achievement of the assessment objectives at the high and mid level of candidate responses.

Centres should utilise the commentaries on the exemplification of marker decisions to support their internal assessment of students and embed examination skills into the delivery of the specification.

## 1.3 Further support

A range of materials is available from the Pearson qualifications website to support you in planning and delivering this specification.

Centres may find it beneficial to review this document in conjunction with the Principal Examiner's Report and other assessment and support materials available on [the Pearson Qualifications website](#).

## 1.4 Assessment objectives

This document references the assessment objectives, which are as follows:

		<b>% in International GCSE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key information, ideas, concepts and themes	24*
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and explain key information, ideas, concepts and themes	44
<b>AO3</b>	Apply knowledge, understanding and skills to assess, evaluate and interpret key questions and issues and make substantiated judgements	32

\*A total of 15 marks will assess recall of knowledge.

## Question 1(b)

(b) State **two** factors that result in the formation of tropical cyclones.

(2)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warm sea surface (1)</li><li>• Temperature of at least 26°C (1)</li><li>• Location between 5 and 20° north or south of the Equator (1)</li><li>• An existing storm/depression (1)</li><li>• An area of low pressure (1)</li></ul> <p><b>Accept any other appropriate response.</b></p>	(2)

### Exemplar response A

- 1 ..... low atmospheric pressure
- 2 ..... high temperature

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 1 mark.**

This response states one clear factor: atmospheric low pressure. However, the second statement is not precise. In 2019, it was common to see answers which used relative terms such as high temperatures. More accurate answers giving actual temperature values are needed to gain maximum credit.

## Exemplar response B

- 1 low air pressure on the sea
- 2 condensation of water vapour.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

The answer provides two valid and distinct factors involved in the formation of tropical cyclones. Although not in the mark scheme, condensation of water vapour is an important factor in the formation of tropical cyclones.

## Question 1(c)

Explain **one** reason for the formation of the Indus Delta.

(3)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	<p>AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial point and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Credit only <b>one</b> cause.</p> <p>The River Indus transports large volumes of sediment due to fluvial erosion (1). The river's energy is reduced as it flows into the Arabian Sea (1). This causes sediment (load) to be deposited and build up over time to form the delta (1).</p>	(3)

### Exemplar response A

A delta is in a triangular shape resembling a fan from which Indus splits into different waterways into the Arabian sea. It forms as the Indus river flows down a downward slope at its pacing speed, this causes it to diverge in lower Sindh to the mouth of the sea. It is forced to deposit its load of alluvium in large quantities which build up forming a delta.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

The answer includes just enough explanation to be given two marks as there are two valid points covering the deposition and accumulation of sediment. The remainder of the answer consists of descriptive points which could not be credited as explanations for the formation of the delta were required.

## Exemplar response B

Indus Delta is formed when the carrying capacity of the river decreases as it is now entering a larger water body, in this case the sea. The speed will also decrease <sup>in turn</sup>. The combined effects of the decrease in speed and load capacity would cause the river to drop of its load, resulting in the formation of alluvial deposits on a low-lying triangular area, the Indus delta.

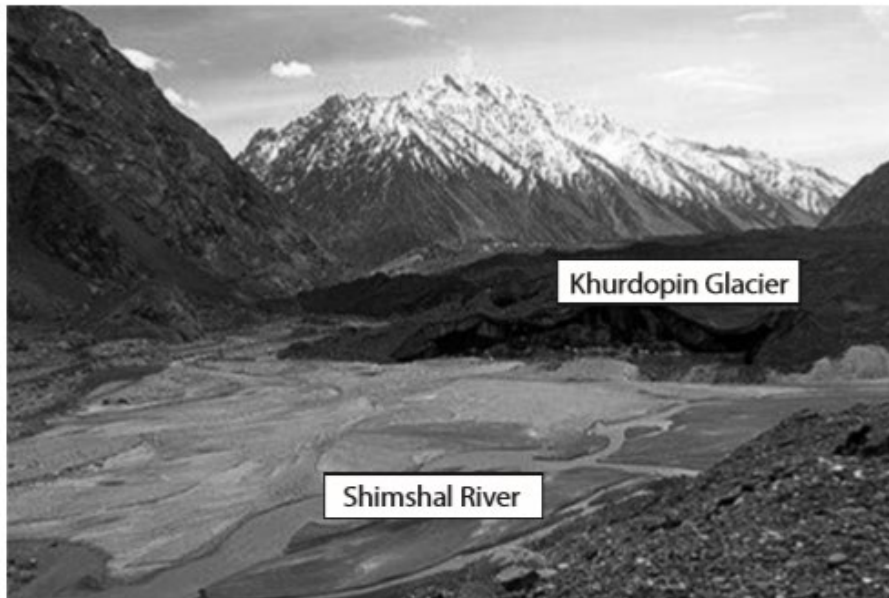
### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 3 marks.**

This was a strong answer which was awarded maximum marks. There are three clear ideas in this answer which were considered to be valid explanations for the formation of the Indus Delta, reduction in river carrying capacity (1), reduction in river velocity (1) and the resulting deposition of the river's load forming the Indus Delta (1).

## Question 1(d)

Study Figure 2 which shows the Khurdopin Glacier in northern Pakistan, 2017.



**Figure 2**

Suggest **two** reasons for the occurrence of glacial ablation (melting) in Pakistan.

(4)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
<b>1(d)</b>	<p>AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks each. Only <b>two</b> reasons should be credited.</p> <p>(1) Climate change is causing global temperatures to rise freezing point, causing glacial melting, evidence for this is the Shimshal river flow. (1) (1) therefore, the temperature of ice increases above A decline in the amount/volume of winter snowfall (1) means that the volume of a glacier is not maintained, resulting in ablation, evidence for this is the retreating Khurdopin Glacier. (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calving occurs when large amounts of ice break off from the glacial snout (1) this occurs when a glacier flows into a sea or lake. No evidence in the photograph as the glacier does not reach the sea/lake. (1)</li> <li>• Sublimation (1) where ice changes into water vapour without first becoming liquid. This process cannot be seen in the photograph. (1)</li> </ul>	<b>(4)</b>

## Exemplar response A

- 1 Pakistan is one of the top emitters of Carbon dioxide. This has caused extreme heat waves in the summer months which lead to melting of glaciers.
- 2 The summer months are long and very hot ~~that~~ resulting in melting of glaciers.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

The first section of this answer (1) contained just enough explanation to be awarded two marks. However, the second part of the candidate's answer (2) repeats information already provided and therefore was not awarded any credit. This answer was typical of a number of 2+0 answers seen in the 2019 series.

## Exemplar response B

1. Climate change and global warming increase the average annual temperature and result in melting of glaciers. Glaciers recede more during summer and begin to do so earlier as a result, often from hot temperatures.
2. Altitude decrease. As altitude decreases, the temperature of the area increases as the air can absorb more heat. This results in glaciers melting as they proceed along their course and eventually stop at the terminus.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 4 marks.**

This is a very detailed and focused answer, consisting of two distinct reasons for glacial ablation in Pakistan. This is therefore a 2+2 response. Both points, climate change/global warming and the influence of altitude, are clearly explained. The candidate might have used evidence from the photograph, especially the evident glacial melt water, to strengthen their second explanation.

## Question 1(e)

Explain the processes leading to the formation of the Himalayan fold mountains.

(6)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	
<b>1(e)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Mark labelled/annotated diagrams as text but do not double credit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 225 million years ago India and Pakistan formed a large island separated from Asia by the Tethys Ocean. About 50-40 million years ago northward drift of the Indian continental plate became slower, indicating the start of the collision between the Eurasian and Indian continental plates which resulted in the Himalayan uplift.</li> <li>• The Eurasian plate was partly crumpled and pushed up above the Indian plate, but because both plates have similar densities neither plate was subducted. Therefore, the continental crust became thicker due to folding by compression and was forced up to form the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau.</li> <li>• The Himalayas are still rising by more than 1 cm per year due to the continued northward movement of the Indian plate northwards into Asia.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, weathering and erosion are the Himalayas at about the same rate as uplift is taking place.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Demonstrates unsustainable links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

## Exemplar response A

Before there was land a 'sea of Tethys' being a narrow and shallow sea spanned across the floor of India. Then a collision zone formed where the Eurasian plate and Indian plate, which was moving north collided. This consequently caused the crust to be folded into each other, this process also known as folding took place creating <sup>a</sup> mountain range known as the Himalayas which ranged over time more and more miles. As the process of these two converging plates continues the folding ~~own~~ continues forming new Himalaya mountains. In this process strains causing faults to slip or crack release sudden stress in the form of earthquakes. However, very strangely the Himalayas being a mountain range is not associated with the phenomena of volcanoes. This ~~folding~~ <sup>fold</sup> range exhibits constant plate movement causing earthquakes either minor or major yet no volcanoes are involved.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 5 marks.**

The answer demonstrates both knowledge (AO1) and understanding (AO2) of the processes involved in the formation of the Himalayan fold mountains. The first part of the answer uses some sophisticated terms, such as 'collision zone', and introduces the concept of mountain formation over an extended time period. However, the second half of the answer does not develop these key ideas, and the statements about earthquakes and volcanic activity are not linked to the formation of the mountain ranges. This lack of full development prevented the candidate from being awarded the top mark available for level 3.

## Exemplar response B

In the north, 2 continental plates called Indian plate and Eurasian plate lie. Previously, the area was occupied by Sea of Tethys. But, due to convection currents in the mantle, the 2 plates moved towards each other and converged. <sup>(Convergent plate boundary)</sup> Here, they collide and apply <sup>strong</sup> opposing forces which results in accumulation of stress. The 2 plates do not subduct as they are continental plates and have same densities. So, compression causes them to fold upwards. 2 types of folds are involved in the process: anticlines or upward folds (each half of the fold dips <sup>away</sup> towards from the crest) and synclines or downward folds (each half of the fold dips towards the trough). These cause the plates to slowly elevate and the process <sup>rather</sup> can take millions of years before the giant Himalayan mountain ranges were formed. The Himalayas is shared by many countries including Pakistan, India, China, Nepal and Butan. It is also a sight of seismic activity when there is a sudden release of stress from the 2 plates.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 6 marks.**

This is a very strong answer which shows an excellent understanding of the processes involved and relates these processes directly to the formation of the Himalayan Mountain range. This response was awarded at the top of level 3. Explanations about the lack of subduction and the resulting upward folding of the continental plates meet the requirements of the mark scheme, showing sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question.

## Question 1(f)

Assess the possible environmental impacts of exploiting a named non-renewable energy resource in Pakistan.

Named non-renewable energy resource .....

(8)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
1(f)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p>Access the environmental impacts which may result from exploitation of one non-renewable energy resource in Pakistan.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant points that support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ There are deposits of lignite coal in the Thar coalfield however these deposits contain impurities called volatiles which produce large volumes of CO<sup>2</sup> when burnt.</li> <li>□ The coal will be mined by open cast methods. This will result in huge open pits that reach below the water table. Once mining is finished, the pits will fill with water contaminated with sulphur, which can contaminate the ground water making it acidic and damaging to local ecosystems.</li> <li>□ Any unwanted waste from mining is piled up near to the open cast pit. Rainwater passing through the waste will pick up heavy metals such as mercury and arsenic, which are then transported to streams and rivers, damaging wildlife and water quality.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant points to counter the statement might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The negative environmental impacts can be reduced if careful methods of coal extraction are enforced. For example, there are plans in Thar to line the reservoir tanks serving the coal mines, therefore preventing contamination of ground water and resulting environmental problems.</li> <li>□ Modern coal fire power stations can have 'scrubbers' that extract pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere. This reduces greenhouse gasses especially CO<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3).</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>

## Exemplar response A

Named non-renewable energy resource	Coal
	(8)
The exploitation of coal had <sup>some</sup> severe <del>heavy</del> environmental impacts <del>set</del> coal fired power plants are set near to river they discharge much of these <del>to</del> mercury and other harmful chemicals which pollute the river and the fishes who consume that mercury are highly dangerous if we eat those <del>fishes</del> fishes so we may suffer from <sup>dread</sup> disease. Moreover the <del>set</del> they also discharges discharges fumes <del>water</del> which leads to air pollution and that severely results in respiratory disease and lower crop yield	

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 3 marks.**

This question is marked using the AO2 and AO3 criteria. While AO2 requires candidates to analyse and explain key information, ideas, concepts and themes, AO3 asks them to apply knowledge, understanding and skills to assess, evaluate and interpret key questions and issues and make substantiated judgements. There is relatively little evidence of the candidate meeting these criteria in Exemplar response A. The answer is generic and therefore does not relate specifically to Pakistan. There are some limited explanations, such as about the discharge of mercury, but the concepts of the significant environmental impacts of water pollution and damage to river or marine ecosystems are not developed. There are also no concluding comments.

## Exemplar response B

Named non-renewable energy resource Fossil fuels

(8)  
Fossil fuels like coal are used in almost every industry to provide us with power. ~~As we are using~~ ~~lots of fossil fuels~~. The excessive use of these fuels are creating environmental disaster by producing and releasing Carbon dioxide and other harmful gases in the atmosphere which ~~in turn~~ increases the temperature of the traps heat. We are using so much fossil fuels that the ozone layer is getting weakened and destroyed will get destroyed some day, which will increase temperature and high temperature would result in drought in some places or it would dry up the lakes or flood or it would melt the glaciers.

Exploitation in fossil fuel will also cause the fossil fuel to be finished. This would result in disaster or more people will resort to deforestation to get heat energy or fuel. This would not reduce forest and wildlife eventually will also become ~~and~~ extinct. It will also cause a high level of CO<sub>2</sub> in air as there will be no trees to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> and not release O<sub>2</sub>.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 6 marks.**

Although Exemplar response B is largely generic - as it does not include any specific locations or data relating to Pakistan, it reaches Level 2 in the mark scheme. There are two well-developed environmental aspects considered which show elements of understanding and the relationship between processes and the effect on the environment. To reach Level 3, the candidate needed to include some assessment, that is, make a clear link to the text provided to interpret and analyse issues using own or others' views to support a balanced argument. In this case, the candidate might have reviewed the relative importance of the environmental issues with respect to Pakistan.

## Question 2(b)

(b) Name **two** of Pakistan's most important manufactured imports.

(2)

### Mark scheme

<b>2(b)</b>	AO1 (2 marks)  Award 1 mark for each correct point, up to a maximum of 2 marks.  Machinery (1) Vehicles (1) Plastic goods (1) Iron and steel (1) Pharmaceuticals <b>(1)</b> medical equipment (1) Organic chemicals (1) Engines (1) Pumps (1).  <b>Accept any other appropriate response.</b>	<b>(2)</b>
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### Exemplar response A

1. ~~Oil~~ Cotton.

2. Wheat.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 0 marks.**

This answer was typical of a number of responses seen in 2019 where the candidate appeared to have misunderstood the question. The question clearly asks for two named manufactured imports; however, the answer provides two primary non-manufactured goods, one of which, cotton, is an important export from Pakistan.

## Exemplar response B

- 1 Machinery for farming
- 2 Technological equipment like cars.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

This is a strong answer which gives two distinct manufactured goods that are imported into Pakistan. In response 2, the 'like cars' additional statement was not required for the candidate to be credited the mark.

## Question 2(c)

(c) Explain **one** approach to managing food security in Pakistan.

(3)

### Mark scheme

2(c)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks)  Award 1 mark for initial point and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks each. Only credit <b>one</b> factor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pakistan has made significant progress in increasing home-produced food supplies (1) for example the per capita output of cereals, such as wheat and rice, has increased (1). This improves the food security situation as it reduces the need to import food supplies (1).</li><li>• Green Revolution technologies have reduced the large food deficit (1) and Pakistan now successfully produces enough rice for domestic consumption (1) and significant quantities are exported, earning income, both of which result in improved food security (1).</li></ul>	(3)
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### Exemplar response A

One ~~appro~~ approach made ~~it~~ is that Government has made more policies and provided loans to ~~farm~~ farms so that they could produce high quality and quantity of food.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

This answer was typical of the answers seen which just achieved 2 marks. The candidate is aware that the government has provided loans and that these have helped to increase the quality and quantity of food produced in Pakistan. However, the answer does not include details of specific actions or proposals or how these would lead to increased food security.

## Exemplar response B

Green Revolution was one of the approaches to manage food security. It introduced machinery, genetically modified (GM) seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides and modern irrigation. This was done to maximise the crop yield.

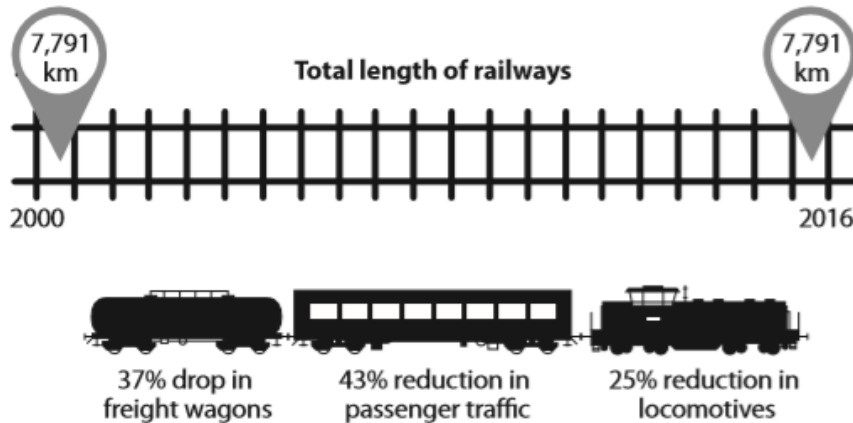
### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

Although this is a stronger response than A, this answer could not be credited more than two marks as it fails to fully explain how the introduction of machinery and other Green Revolution incentives has had an effect on food security in Pakistan.

## Question 2(d)

(d) Study Figure 4 which gives information about Pakistan's railways.



(Source: © MIT Technology Review Pakistan)

**Figure 4**

Suggest reasons for the reductions in:

1. passenger traffic
2. the number of freight wagons in the years 2000 to 2016.

(4)

## Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
<b>2(d)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p><b>Passenger traffic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been a large increase in scooters, tuk tuks, private car ownership etc. (1) which are more convenient to use and cheaper than using the rail network (1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Freight wagons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in the rail system have been minimal (1), therefore many of the locomotives have fallen into disrepair reducing the number of working freight wagons. (1).</li> <li>• New major highways such as M-1 Peshawar Islamabad motorway (1) connects Pakistani motorways to Afghanistan creating a much more efficient route than freight transport (1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Accept any other appropriate response.</b></p>	<b>(4)</b>

## Exemplar response A

passenger traffic

The passenger traffic has reduced firstly because now less people prefer travelling on trains due to development in the road transport. Secondly the rail has witnessed a lot of accidents due to worn out railway tracks and poor infrastructure, & old trains.

The freight wagons have also reduced ~~it~~ because there is not enough investment by the government in the railway sector to carry ~~it~~ or increase ~~the~~ the freight wagons. The railway ministers are ~~so~~ corrupt not involved in the betterment of railway resulting in reduced freight wagons.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 4 marks.**

This question was point-marked with one mark available for both passenger traffic and freight wagons for the initial factor, and the second mark for explanation and development. Exemplar response A provided clear factors, such as lack of investment, accidents, personal choice and corruption to explain the reductions in railway use. Although not specifically required to gain full marks for this question, reference to and use of the resource, for example including data, would strengthen this answer.

### Exemplar response B

The reason for the reduction in passenger traffic is ~~the~~ the poor conditions and standards of the trains. Another one is that many roads ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> been built, which people ~~pre~~ prefer over railways.

freight wagons

Roads are mostly used for transportation means as many remote places have been made accessible.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 3 marks.**

The first part of this answer, an explanation for the reduction in passenger traffic on Pakistan's railways, includes some explanation (poor condition and standards of the trains, many more roads) and therefore is just worth two marks (1+1). However, the second section is limited to a generalised statement about accessibility and was given one mark. Development of the idea of accessibility, e.g. mention of benefits of the Karakorum Highway for lorry transport compared to the use of freight wagons, would have strengthened this section.

## Question 2(e)

(e) Explain the impact of globalisation on Pakistan.

(6)

### Mark scheme

2(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)	
	<p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Globalisation and TNCs may adversely affect the culture and traditions of Pakistan due to introduction of western ideas and technology.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Globalisation and TNCs can encourage polluting industries and practices as manufacturing and resource extraction are for profit. In Pakistan industrial development tends to be poorly regulated, resulting in environmental damage. For example this includes river pollution such as the Indus which is polluted by heavy metals.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Globalisation and TNCs can cause over-exploitation of resources. For example, developing industry in Pakistan is increasing water scarcity.</li> <li>Globalisation and TNCs tend to benefit the richest countries, which control and dominate world trade at the expense of developing countries. Countries such as Pakistan provide the north and west with cheap labour and raw materials. This limits Pakistan's economic development.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profits tend to go to more developed countries limiting the development and financial security of the 'host' country such as Pakistan.</li> <li>However, globalisation can increase free trade between countries, encouraging TNCs to invest in Pakistan</li> <li>Globalisation can increase the sharing of information between countries, assisting the development of countries such as Pakistan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Demonstrates unsustainable links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

## Exemplar response A

Globalisation is the growing interconnectedness of the world's economies and it has benefited Pakistan as there is an increase in transport development and communication services. Like there is an extensive road and rail network in Pakistan due to foreign investment and projects launched by other countries like China's China-Pakistan Economic Corridor which will not only increase the infrastructure of Pakistan but will also provide employment opportunities for locals who will work and earn and spend raising their living standards. Globalisation has also attracted multinational companies in Pakistan like McDonald's and Suzuki which bring their expertise in technology and quality measures to Pakistan thus training locals and increasing government revenues as more spending will result in more tax being paid helpful for government as it might clear deficits or shorten them or start new projects. However, globalisation has resulted in increased use of telecommunication like internet and television and this has led to the social problems in Pakistan as being an Islamic state, people are adopting foreign cultures due to increased access to information. Globalisation has helped Pakistan to grow but at the expense of loss of culture and social norms for locals.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 6 marks.**

This is a very strong answer which reached the top of Level 3 in the mark scheme. The candidate refers specially to Pakistan, naming the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and transnational companies. This focus on Pakistan and use of supporting comments meant that both the AO1 and AO2 aspects of level 3 were met. While there is some consideration of both the positive and negative impacts of globalisation, the benefits received the greater emphasis. A better balanced answer might have included more details of the disadvantages of globalisation, although this was not necessary to achieve maximum marks.

## Exemplar response B

Globalisation means the advancement in communication and trade between countries. Globalisation can be good but it can be bad as well. Good for the developed countries and bad for the developing ones such as Pakistan. Due to globalisation an increase in international trade, <sup>took place</sup> and competition has been created. Pakistan is unable to compete as its products are of low quality and their production is not constant. This had caused inflation as Pakistan exports are being reduced and are food products and cotton products <sup>with low value</sup> and imports are being increased which are usually luxury products. Some positive aspects of globalisation is the increase in tourism and sharing of languages and culture although these can be corrupted as well.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 4 marks.**

This response is more typical of those seen in 2019 than Exemplar response A. There are valid comments and explanations linking globalisation to inflation in Pakistan and a single descriptive comment about positive aspects of globalisation. The answer has therefore been awarded Level 2. A greater depth and range of explanation and a more substantiated focus on Pakistan are needed to reach Level 3.

## Question 2(f)

(f) Evaluate the impact of regional disparities on the economic development of Pakistan.

(8)

### Mark scheme

2(f)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant points that support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investment is much higher in Sindh and the Punjab, most of the main urban and industrial areas, such as Karachi, are located in these provinces and the government gives priority to these areas when investing in improvements such as infrastructure. This leads to increasing inequality in development between regions and adversely affects the over- all development of Pakistan.</li><li>• The main commercial agricultural areas are also Punjab and Sindh, providing income and economic advantages to these areas and promoting economic stability. Other areas such as Balochistan have lower agricultural production. As agricultural products are important exports, this limits the value of exports and the development of Pakistan.</li><li>• Feudal systems and unrest in the northern areas result in low investment and low levels of economic development. Large areas of Pakistan do not contribute to the economy development of Pakistan.</li><li>• Infrastructure is unevenly balanced across the country with most of the major road/rail links in the Indus regions. This limits the development of Pakistan as many areas are isolated and limits development.</li></ul> <p>Relevant points to counter the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Development in Pakistan is unequal, with more investment in the Punjab and Sindh provinces. However, urban areas such as Karachi, which provide relatively high incomes and are financial centres, are important for Pakistan's development and help to reduce the disparity of economic development within the country.</li><li>• Education levels and literacy rates vary within Pakistan. Literacy is directly linked to economic development and there are inequalities. However, government incentives to reduce illiteracy levels will help to increase development and reduce the impact of regional variations.</li></ul>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>

## Exemplar response A

Regional disparity is one of the many economic challenges faced by Pakistan.

Regional disparity exists in many types. ~~the~~ the disparity in facilities deprives most rural areas from equal healthcare, education etc. which damages economy and decline in HDI. Regional disparity in terms of education and opportunities <sup>partially</sup> of jobs ~~have~~ also caused many problems ~~as well as~~ many problems and led to early marriages etc. Regional disparity has also given way to rapid rural-urban migration that results in unemployment <sup>and</sup> environmental as well as housing problems which Pakistan has been trying, but not been ~~able~~ able to bring a significant change.

However, many initiatives have been taken that have aimed to counter these problems. Schemes like Thrustal Pakistan programme and Reverse-Pakistan have worked ~~to~~ to provide facilities to rural areas. The UN world food programme worked to provide primary education for girls in rural areas, and Benazir Bure support volunteer-c-veg programme discovered towards this. To decrease migration, returns in <sup>equal facilities</sup> ~~transport~~ have been made to provide rural areas with <sup>equal facilities</sup> ~~transport~~ quality of life. In conclusion, although regional disparity is a large economic problem, steps have been taken to counteract it.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 5 marks.**

This is an extensive answer in which the candidate shows a good knowledge of some of the causes of and a number of attempts to reduce regional disparities. This understanding of concepts and interrelationships moves the answer into Level 2 (AO2). However, the response fails to adequately link the information given to the impact on the economic development of Pakistan. This lack of focus on the question means that the response remains in Level 2 as it provides an imbalanced argument (AO3). This response might be improved by relating the information on regional imbalances to economic development, which could be considered at a number of levels. The candidate would have then been able to provide an evaluation of the relative significance of regional disparities for the economic development of Pakistan.

## Exemplar response B

Not all areas of Pakistan are equally developed as some are developed like Lahore and others like Thar are either underdeveloped or developing, the difference in between the cities can have a negative impact of development as the developed city would have all basic amenities of life and infrastructure like Lahore has electricity, hospitals, parks and schools but on the other hand, areas like Thar are deprived of all these amenities. This will result in economic loss as the people of backward areas would not be a part of the mainstream economy and could not use their productivity thus promoting the growth of gray economy which is although legal but not registered meaning much of the transactions would not be recorded resulting in not the correct figures of economic development like GDP and GNP. Then, areas that are backward may specialize in producing something or naturally have an asset like Thar has a lot of coal but to extract it, all engines and infrastructure facilities had to be arranged before mining it resulting in delay of production and if this regional disparity had not existed, the process would have been faster. However, the government only invests in areas where gains could be made and bringing a part all areas on equal par might be a heavy cost but this may mean all are contributing to an (Total for Question 2 = 25 marks) **25**

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 8 marks.**

This answer makes very clear references to Pakistan and to named locations at different levels of development to illustrate the regional disparities that exist within Pakistan (AO2). The candidate provides a number of balanced and well-developed arguments, such as the lack of investment in the coal producing areas of Thar, to reach judgements about the economic implications of regional imbalances and to make an overall conclusion that relates back to the points previously made. This enabled the candidate to reach Level 3 for the A03 criteria.

## Question 3(a)(iii)

(iii) State **two** factors used in calculating HDI values.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
<b>3(a)(iii)</b>	AO1 (2 marks)  Award 1 mark for each correct point, up to a maximum of 2 marks.  Life expectancy at birth (1) Expected years of schooling (1) Income measured by Gross National Income (1)	<b>(2)</b>

### Exemplar response A

1 life expectancy.

2 per capita income.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 1 mark.**

This question was marked as a 1+1 response. The first point was credited with a mark despite the fact that the statement 'at birth' was not included. The second point, however, is not a valid factor used to calculate HDI values and could not be credited.

## Exemplar response B

1 Years of education

2 Gender equality

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 1 mark.**

Very few of the responses seen for this question in 2019 were awarded the full two marks available. This answer is typical, as is Exemplar response A, where the candidate was only able to provide one valid HDI factor.

## Question 3(b)

(b) Explain **one** cause of recent global warming.

(3)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
<b>3(b)</b>	<p>AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial point and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks each. Only credit <b>one</b> factor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased emissions of greenhouse gases (1) mainly due the combustion of fossil fuels in cars, factories and fossil fuel powered electricity production (1) in particular carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) prevents radiation from returning to space and increases the temperature of the atmosphere (1).</li><li>• Modern animal farming and rice are significant producers of methane (1) which is a greenhouse gas about 20 times more potent than carbon dioxide. (1) Livestock farming is responsible for about 37% of human caused methane emissions (1).</li></ul> <p><b>Accept any other appropriate response.</b></p>	<p>(3)</p>

### Exemplar response A

Increased used of automobiles i.e cars, motorbikes, trucks, etc.  
They use fossils and emit CO<sub>2</sub> which lead to increased  
global temperature and global warming.

#### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 2 marks.**

This response identifies the cause (increased use of automobiles) and a relevant greenhouse gas. Therefore, the answer was credited with two marks. To obtain all three marks available, the candidate needed to develop their explanation to include why CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are resulting in increased global temperatures.

## Exemplar response B

Extensive burning of fossil fuels. This releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. These gases cause the greenhouse effect, by preventing the sun's rays from reflecting back into space. This results in ~~an~~ increased temperature and climate change, causing global warming.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 3 marks.**

This answer also identifies a cause (extensive burning of fossil fuels) and a resulting greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide). Unlike response A, however, the answer is developed with an explanation of why these processes increase temperatures (preventing the sun's rays from reflecting back into space) and was therefore credited with full marks.

## Question 3(c)

(c) Study Figure 6 which shows subsistence agriculture in a rural area of Pakistan.



(Source: © Xinhua / Alamy Stock Photo)

**Figure 6**

Suggest **two** reasons why subsistence agriculture creates challenges for rural communities in Pakistan.

(4)

### Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
<b>3(c)</b>	<p>AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks each.</p> <p><b>Subsistence farming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the farms are very small, only 1-3 hectares, so the farmer only produces enough for a family and there is not a surplus to sell (1) this means that the rural community does not have an income to help with development projects. (1)</li> <li>• Subsistence farming depends on favourable weather conditions, periods of drought/flood can mean that the farmer is unable to save seeds for the following years crops (1) resulting in rural communities having less food supply and food security (1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Accept any other appropriate response.</b></p>	<b>(4)</b>

## Exemplar response A

- 1 Subsistence agriculture is practiced on smaller farms with low output because of lack of capital to invest in inputs. As a result, ~~more~~ less output is achieved which doesn't fulfill the growing food demand of families.
- 2 Subsistence agriculture is done to fulfill one's families requirements of food. Thus, no crops are sold and therefore, no money is earned. As a result, this decreases the standard of living of rural communities as less money is available to spend on other needs e.g. health.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 4 marks.**

This question was marked on a 2+2 basis. In this example, the candidate gives two valid suggestions (small farms with low output) and (no crops are sold). These are then developed with further explanations: low output and less money to spend on other needs e.g. health. Consequently, the candidate provided two fully reasoned answers and was awarded maximum marks.

## Exemplar response B

1. Subsistence farms don't produce high agricultural ~~but~~ yields, most of them produce it for their own need and something which extra is sold. This is a challenge as most people are at this stage living at the poverty line.
2. There isn't much employment and in subsistence holding, families usually do the farming, which then also raises a red flag for child labour.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 3 marks.**

The first section of this answer (1) includes a relevant suggestion (lack of produce which can be sold) and development (the resulting challenge of living at the poverty line). This response was therefore awarded 1+1 marks. The second section (2) introduces a valid point (low level of employment) but fails to extend this idea. Consequently, this section was given 1 mark.

## Question 3(d)

(d) Explain why a rising sea level is a problem for Pakistan.

(6)

### Mark scheme

3(d)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)	
	<p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rising sea levels will increase the need for coastal defences. This is particularly true in the Indus River Delta area. Karachi, with a population of approximately 17 million, is Pakistan's main port. Pakistan faces considerable challenges in protecting Karachi as the Pakistani economy is already in deficit and raising the money to carry out major coastal protection works will be difficult.</li> <li>Pakistan is just self-sufficient in food production but in the near future the rate of increase in food production will not be able to match the increase in population. The loss of coastal agricultural land due to rising sea levels will have serious economic implications as money will have to be spent on importing food instead of economic development.</li> <li>Rising sea levels will cause climate refugees from villages and small towns along the coastline. These refugees will require resettling in Pakistan, either in temporary or permanent homes. This will require considerable investment, which will provide a significant challenge to Pakistan's weak economy and further reduce the money available for development.</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) Demonstrates unsustainable links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

## Exemplar response A

Rising sea levels can become a problem of for Pakistan as it can eventually lead to Karachi being submerged under water. Pakistan has two ports and harbours, one is Karachi, the other is in Gwadar, if the rising sea level take place, it can destroy and submerge harbours and can change the landscape. If this happens then a new harbour would have to be made to overcome this and where a developing country like Pakistan, this can be a serious problem as it can over burden the economy. Not to mention that Pakistan wouldn't be able to export much then or not be able to export at all.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 4 marks.**

This response reaches the top of Level 2. Although the candidate makes a brief reference to 'landscape', the answer focuses on the effect of flooding on ports with a short statement about the economic impact. It was felt that the answer demonstrated somewhat limited understanding of the concepts (AO1) and some undeveloped links to the conceptual focus of the question. The answer might have been improved with additional development such as the section which begins to discuss the economic implications, should Pakistan have to build new harbours.

## Exemplar response B

Pakistan's coastal areas like Makran coast and Karachi coast are usually low in altitude and a rising sea level would mean that Pakistan is losing land as it is happening in the Indus River Delta area where sea is advancing into the coast of Pakistan taking land into sea. These lands are usually occupied by people who lose their houses as a result of the rising sea level. As most of these families are engaged in fishing like those at Pasni or Omara are in risk as well as rising sea level would mean that they might lose their livelihood of fishing which is a major industry of Pakistan and contributes to its economy. Then, the coastal areas have mangroove plantations which may be drowned due to rising sea level and as Pakistan has one of the world's largest Mangroove ecosystem, it might lead to extinction of these plantations.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 6 marks.**

This is a strong response which directly relates to Pakistan and considers both economic and ecological effects of rising sea levels. There is a clear focus relating to the question (AO1) and well-developed and sustained links to the conceptual focus (AO2). This answer therefore meets the requirements for top of Level 3 in the mark scheme.

## Question 3(e)

- (e) Different strategies have been used to deal with the challenges of living in megacities.

Evaluate the strategies used in **one** named megacity in Pakistan.

Named megacity .....

(8)

### Mark scheme

3(e)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant points that support the statement may include: Named megacity: Karachi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Law and order in Karachi have improved due to 'Karachi operation', and is now considered one of the safer cities in Pakistan. This has improved the global image of Karachi and made foreign investment more likely.</li><li>• More than 50 % of the population of major cities live in slums and squatter settlements. To reduce the severe housing backlog the government has built low-cost housing under a dedicated Prime Minister's Programme. In addition, the government has approved a programme of urban renewal and slum improvements. The Government of Sindh has prepared specific development plans to reduce problems in Karachi.</li><li>• The city government is developing a plan to ban the registration of more diesel buses and to convert old public transport vehicles with CNG. The 'Green Bus' and other schemes will help to reduce the severe air pollution which exists in some parts of Karachi.</li></ul> <p>Relevant points to counter the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Urbanisation has increased the size of Pakistan's biggest cities so rapidly that the national, regional and local governments are unable to deliver public services or create productive jobs. Urban poverty is increasing, with one in eight urban dwellers living below the poverty line. This is particularly true in Karachi.</li><li>• The State Bank of Pakistan estimates that urban housing was approximately 4.4 million units short of demand in 2015. Pakistan's five largest cities will account for 78 per cent of the total housing shortage by 2035. Even when the government provides housing it is often low quality. Karachi, one of the world's fastest growing megacities with an estimated 17 million people, has the second highest amount of substandard housing in South Asia and sixth highest globally.</li></ul>
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	<p>Most plans and incentives are affected by bureaucratic and administrative delays. They are also affected by corruption and the lack of political will.</p> <p>The government has prepared Master Plans to improve urban infrastructure networks, services and utilities. Consequently, the rate of urbanisation has declined from 3.5 per cent in 1998 to 3.3 per cent in 2013. In Karachi however immigration and natural growth is about 5% a year and Karachi's population is now growing much faster than projected.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
<b>Level 3</b>	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)</li> </ul>

## Exemplar response A

Named megacity Lahore

(8)

Lahore being a metropolitan city is increasingly threatened by population concentration by rural-urban migration along with the increasing population growth. In order to counter the adverse effects of urbanisation measures have been taken. The increasing transport sprawl leading to traffic congestion has been countered by adequate traffic police. The law of wearing safety helmets has been supervised efficiently with a fine of 2000 rupees. Corruption of traffic police has been eliminated as the violation of traffic lights has decreased. More educational opportunities have been established by institutions such as King Edward and Government College of Faisalabad. Public transport modes of Orange line and Metro buses have countered traffic. Litter and proper garbage disposal teams have been dispatched to ensure environmental pollution does not take a toll on the city's beauty and cleanliness. Medical and health facilities have multiplied such as Shaheed Kherani for cancer treatment and the University of Lahore's hospitals. Farmers have increasingly been given government loans and aid to become economically stable in rural areas.

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 5 marks.**

The question required the candidate to select one of the megacities in Pakistan and evaluate the strategies used to deal with the specific challenges of living in that megacity. The command word **evaluate** means that the candidate is expected to 'measure the value or success of something drawing on evidence such as strengths, weaknesses, alternatives and relevant data, and ultimately provide a substantiated judgement/conclusion.'

Exemplar A demonstrates a sound knowledge of some of challenges occurring in Lahore, and descriptions of a number of the strategies used to reduce these problems. (AO2).

However, the candidate provides little evidence for the effectiveness of such strategies beyond simple statements, e.g. 'supervised efficiently'. The final comment is about farming and is not relevant or a valid concluding statement. The AO3 content of this answer is consequently very limited.

## Exemplar response B

Named megacity Karachi (8)

Attaining schemes ~~have~~ <sup>has</sup> been set up in 2002 to which ~~had~~ <sup>focus</sup> on creating houses for the country overall but had failed to ~~create~~ <sup>implement</sup> its framework in 2005. There have been other plans created by the government which also remained unsuccessful. To improve health facilities ~~to~~ there were foundations set up like the Edhi Foundation which provides emergency medical care to different people. Water and sanitation have been hard to improve since the city faces the problem of increased rural to urban migration, which makes it hard to ~~provide~~ <sup>provide</sup> the growing population with these assets. In the education sector ~~over~~ the years <sup>recently</sup> and the number of people enrolled have increased due to private schools. This, however, shows the low quality of education and management of government schools which is why people prefer private schools. ~~The~~ <sup>The</sup> strategies in Karachi are successful in some areas, however, ~~face~~ <sup>face</sup> problems due to the increased population making it 19 almost impossible to develop the city ~~at~~ in all parts. (Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

### Examiner's comments:

**This response was given 7 marks.**

This is an effective response which is clearly focused on Karachi. The candidate has a very detailed knowledge of the challenges affecting this mega-city, and refers to specific health and housing schemes. There is evidence of the inter-relationships between processes, e.g. the difficulty in improving sanitation due to a growing population caused by rural to urban migration (AO2). The answer reflects on the relative success of schemes, noting the failure of the 2002 housing policy and the quality of government-provided education which requires improvement (AO3). The candidate attempts to make concluding comments which might have more effectively supported by evidence.

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