Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Pakistan Studies (4PA1) 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.

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) • B Guddu Barrage Not A as the flood water levels are lower than at Guddu Barrage Not C Jhelum as the flood water levels are lower than at Guddu Barrage Not D as the flood water levels are lower than at Guddu Barrage.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for correct term, maximum 1 mark. • Southwest Monsoon/Monsoon rains (1) • Western Disturbances rains (1) • Snow melt (1) • Glacier melt (1) • Poorly maintained river banks/levees (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct characteristic up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Irregular/indented coastline (1) • Low lying/flat/at or near sea level (1) • Formed of clays/sands/sediment (1) • Mangrove forests (1) • Marine habitat (1) • Fertile land (1) • Distributaries (1) Accept any other appropriate response**.**	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for initial cause and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Credit only **one** cause. • As glaciers flow downhill from the Himalaya (1) they reach areas with warmer climates and temperatures (1). This causes the ice/snow to melt (1). • Climate change (1) resulting in rising global temperatures above freezing point in the Himalaya which prevents glacial accumulation (1). This results in ice/snow melt (1). • Seasonal changes in temperature (1) the temperature in the Himalaya vary from -20 / -25°C in the winter to + 10/15 °C in the summer (1). As the temperature increase the glacial ice/snow start to melt or ablate (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(3)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks each. Only **two** reasons should be credited. • Wind energy is being developed along the southern coastal regions of Sindh and Balochistan (1) as these areas have coastal flat land which makes construction relatively easy and cheap (1). • Pakistan has a number of wind corridor regions, such as the hilltops and ridges in the northern Indus valley (1). These are areas which are exposed to winds for much of the year and therefore ensure that wind energy production will be economically viable (1).	**(4)**

	• There are areas of Pakistan with low population densities but high wind energy potential, for example parts of the Sindh coast (1). This means that extensive wind energy plants can be developed in these areas and further expansion is possible (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	

Question number	Indicative content	
1(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) 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. • Pakistan has a continental climate, with extreme variations in temperature, both seasonally and daily, because it forms part of an extensive landmass north of the Tropic of Cancer, between latitudes 25° and 36° N. • Seasonal temperatures and the reasons for this variation vary within Pakistan depending on relief and altitude, distance from the Arabian Sea, wind directions and rain from the South West Monsoon and Western Disturbances. • The upland regions of Pakistan, which includes the Northern and Western Mountain ranges (for example much of Gilgit and the areas around Murree, i.e., the Pir Panjal Range). These areas have cold winters, usually below 0^{o}C and summers which can reach 20^{o}C. The seasonal variation in temperatures results from lack of maritime influences which moderate temperatures, the transfer of summer heat from central Pakistan, an average altitude of 2,291 metres and latitude. These areas are approximately 30^{o}N which means that the sun's rays are at a low angle during the winter, giving low temperatures, but at a higher angle producing warmer temperatures in the summer. • The western bordering mountains and the Balochistan Plateau have cool to cold winters (varying around 0^{o}C) and mild to warm summers. In winter temperatures are lowered by the Western Disturbances and by the effects of altitude, and in summer the distance from	**(6)**

	the moderating Arabian Sea increases temperatures and creates a continental affect. • The lowland zones of Pakistan, which include the areas around Islamabad, Multan and Sukkur, are also affected by the continental effect as they are located away from the moderating influence of the Arabian Sea. They have a continental type climate, with a distant temperature range giving cool winters (0-10^{o}C) and warm to hot summers (32^{o}C). • The coastal zone is influenced by the Arabian Sea and has mild winters and warm/hot summers (temperature range 10^{o}C to 32 ^{o}C). This is because on shore breezes warm the coastal areas during the winter and winds from the Rajastahan Desert may bring arid, hot winds to some locations in the summer). • Latitude is also an important factor, as places such as Ormara, Balochistan are approximately 25^{o}N and therefore near to the Tropic of Cancer, so the annual temperature range is reduced. • The arid areas of Pakistan include the Chagai Hills, the South Eastern Desert and Nokundi. These areas have warm winter temperatures and hot summers, the range in temperatures is mainly due to the effects of latitude and the seasonal variations in insolation.	

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 unsustained 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)

Question number	Indicative content	
1(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) 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. The command word 'Assess' requires candidates to consider a number of factors and give a reasoned explanation of the factor or factors felt to be the most important. **Indicative content** **Coal** • There are deposits of lignite coal in the Thar coalfield, however these deposits contain large quantities of impurities called volatiles which produce large volumes of CO_2 when burnt, therefore a highly significant negative environmental impact. • 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. Again, a highly significant negative environmental impact. • 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. This is a highly significant negative environmental impact. • 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.	**(8)**

- Modern coal fire power stations can have 'scrubbers' that extract pollutants before they are released into the atmosphere. This reduces greenhouse gases especially CO_2.

Natural gas

- There are large deposits of natural gas at Kalat, Balochistan. The gas fields were discovered in 2020 and have not yet started to produce natural gas. The Sui Gas Field, also in Balochistan, is the major gas field currently in production. Natural gas produces large volumes of greenhouse gases when burnt, a highly significant negative environmental impact.
- Infrastructure built for gas extraction can cause major impacts on undeveloped areas, particularly to wildlife and ecosystems. The construction of roads, facilities and drilling sites requires the use of heavy equipment and can cause extensive destruction. This will have a significant negative environmental impact on the local area.
- Both the drilling for natural gas and its transportation along pipelines can result in leaks of methane, a primary component of natural gas and which is more effective in trapping heat than CO_2. The environmental impact of this is negative, but less significant than some of the other factors.
- To reduce the environmental impact, drilling sites should avoid be near sensitive environmental features such as cave openings or streams. During the drilling process, water-based and synthetic-based muds can be used over oil-based muds which are much less likely to pollute ground water.
- The environmental impact associated with natural gas is considered less damaging than other fossil fuels, but this does not mean that it has a positive or neutral impact. Natural gas undoubtedly contributes to reduced air quality and increased greenhouse gases and, therefore, has an undeniable impact on the environment.

	Nuclear power • Pakistan has a number of nuclear power plants and is due to open more, including the Karachi nuclear power plant Number 3. Pakistan plans to construct 32 nuclear power plants by 2050 which will produce 40,000 MW of nuclear power. • Uranium deposits are located in central and southern part of Pakistan for example the Bannu Basin. • The uranium deposits are relatively low grade with considerably less than 1% uranium. Therefore, vast amounts of ore must be processed to obtain useful quantities of the uranium. The leftover rock it is crushed to a powder, which is nearly as radioactive as the uranium itself. This remains radioactive for more than 250,000 years, and need to be kept securely to prevent radio-active leaks. Any leaks would have a global highly significant negative environmental impact. • In addition to radiation hazards, mining is also related with poisonous process chemicals, heavy metals and the use of vast quantities of water. In the short term, uranium mine sites ruin the ecology and environment of the local region, and affect rivers and lakes. This is a significant negative environmental impact. • Open cast mining is the simplest, safest and most cost-effective way to extract ore that is relatively close to the surface. However, this mining method has a relatively high environmental impact as large amounts of soil, vegetation and rock need to be excavated. • However, generating nuclear energy does not produce greenhouses so has far less impact on global warming.	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • 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)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 2	4-6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 3	7-8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) • C 110000 PKR million Not A as 90000 PKR million is too low Not B as 100000 PKR million is too low Not D as 120000 PKR million is too high.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a correct factor, maximum 1 mark. • Deficit (1) • Trade deficit (1) • Negative balance of trade (1). Accept any other appropriate response	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct factor, up to a maximum of 2 marks • Regional disparities (1) • Reliance on imported energy (1) • More imports than exports (1) • Loss of young skilled workers (1) • Gender equality (1) • Inconsistent electricity supplies (1) • Lack of government investment (1) • Poor communications/infrastructure (1) • Limited access to education (1) • Large work force (1) • Globalisation (1) • Improving health care (1) • Remittances (1) • Investment from transnational • corporations (TNCs) (1) • Literacy rate/level of education (1) Natural hazards/example of natural hazard (1) **Accept any other appropriate response.**	**(2)**

Produce Economic

Question number	Answer	Mark
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 **one** challenge. • Obsolete technology, as the average age of the locatives is 25 years (1) therefore there are frequently break downs (1) which means that the rail services offered in Pakistan tends to be unreliable (1). • Increasing budget deficit (1) as the government does not invest in the in the railway system (1) because a greater proportion of finance available is used to support the road and other transport initiatives (1). • A limited infrastructure network (1) a most of the main lines are in the Sindh/Punjab and more minor lines connect the other areas (1). This reduces the use of the railway network and makes it an unprofitable method of transporting goods and passengers (1). **Accept any other appropriate response**	**(3)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Availability of water from rivers such as the river Indus (1) as reliable supplies of water may be required for manufacturing processes (1). • A location near to labour supplies such as Lahore (1) as industrial estates require skilled or semi-skilled workers who are more likely to live in urban rather than rural areas of Pakistan (1). • An area of flat land for construction of the manufacturing industry, such as near to a river valley (1) as this reduces the construction costs and makes the industry more competitive (1).	**(4)**

	• A location near to roads or another type of infrastructure (1) which helps to reduce transport costs and makes the products produced on the industrial estates more competitive (1). **Accept any other appropriate response**	

Question number	Indicative content	
2(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) 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. • There are a number of transnational corporations (TNCs) operating in Pakistan. These include Nestle, Unilever and Toyota. Most TNCs are located in the major cities, particularly Karachi, and provide both benefits and challenges for the government and people of Pakistan. • The government benefits from the investment into Pakistan. TNCs help development by investing money, technology and expertise. • Pakistan relies on the exportation and sale of primary products, especially rice, wheat cotton and sugar cane. TNCs diversify the economy, which is very reliant on the production of primary goods, and help to increase international trade which could increase economic growth and access to global markets. This benefits the government by making the economy more stable. • The wealth generated from TNCs investment and production should eventually have a positive impact on much of the population. This will benefit the government of Pakistan as it will help to reduce poverty, food insecurity and the lack of educational and medical opportunities and increase the number of heathy workers. This in turn will help to generate more income and development in Pakistan.	**(6)**

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 unsustained 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)

Question number	Indicative content	
2(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) 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. The command word 'Evaluate' requires the candidate to come to a conclusion/judgement which needs to be supported with an evidence-balanced argument. • The Green Revolution. The Green Revolution aimed to increase agricultural production in Pakistan using specially breed plants (high-yielding varieties, HYVs), and the increased use of herbicides, insecticides, chemical fertilisers and large-scale machinery. Although the Green Revolution increased production, the measures befitted large landowners rather than the subsistence and tenanted farms. The Green Revolution changed the methods used to keep soils fertile, and resulted in soil degradation and erosion, increased polluting chemical runoff and over-irrigation in many areas. There was also a marked fall in the nutrient content of the HYVs, leading to increased malnutrition, although overall calorie consumption	**(8)**

	increased. Overall, although this strategy had some benefits it also caused some environmental problems and benefitted a limited number of landowners. • Land reforms. There were a series of land reforms between 1959 and 1977 which aimed to consolidate fragmented farms in Pakistan so that agricultural production would increase and farming methods would become more efficient. The government also attempted to limit the size of farms so that land was distributed more fairly, and therefore the incomes of the smaller scale farms would increase. However, these reform strategies were not fully implemented in many areas due to the limited political will to do so, and because of corruption, and therefore had a limited impact. • Access to markets. Pakistani farmers have limited direct access to the market due to which the role of 'middleman'. Consequently, farmers often do not receive fair market price of their produce. In response, the government introduced the Prime Minister Agriculture Emergency Programme (2020). This aims to improve water availability, soil conservation and shrimp farming, and establishes new agriculture markets which will protect farmers from the exploitation of middlemen. It is too early to evaluate this policy, but it is important that it is supported at the local and regional level if it is to succeed. • Climate change. Climate change, pest attacks and shortage of water mean that agriculture production is far less than its potential. To increase agricultural production, a number of government lead incentives have been proposed. These include digging ponds to hold rainwater, installing efficient solar power irrigation pumps, large scale dams along watercourses, investment in drought-resistant seeds and government backed agricultural credit schemes to help farmers in implement more effective methods. It is too soon to evaluate the success or otherwise of these incentives.	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • 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)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • 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)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) • B 23,000 (29,785 - 6,785=23,000) (1). Not A as 29,785 - 6,785=23,000 Not C as 29,785 - 6,785=23,000 Not D as 29,785 - 6,785=23,000	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	AO1 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for correct factor, maximum 1 mark. • Improved medical care (1) • Improved nutrition/diet (1) • Improved education (1). **Accept any other reasonable response.**	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for initial point and 1 further mark for expansion, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Only credit one trend. • Relief /topography (1). • Water availability (1) • Fertile soils (1) • Climate (1). **Accept any other appropriate response**	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for initial reason and 2 further marks for related expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks each. Only credit **one** reason.	
	• Life expectancy in Pakistan has grown from 66.9 years in 2017 to 67.3 years in 2019 (1). This requires an increase in funding from the government to provide adequate health care for older people (1). The government has increased health expenditures gradually to help fund this but this has implications for government funding elsewhere (1).	**(3)**

	• An increase in life expectancy is increasing the demand for medical services (1). Pakistan has one doctor for every 963 people which will decrease as life expectancy increases (1) and will put demands on an already over-stretched medical service, especially in rural areas (1).	

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for an outlined reason and 1 mark for expansion of the reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks each. Only credit **one** opportunity and **one** challenge.	
	Opportunity • Housing. Many of Pakistan's cities are building new housing developments such as the Discovery Gardens, Islamabad (1). Such housing developments provide proper drainage and waste disposal systems, electricity and piped access to clean water which are not always available in urban areas (1). • Transport. In many of Pakistan's cities, public transport systems are being developed to allow city residents to travel efficiently and cheaply (1). For example, the Metro Bus is low-fare, air-conditioned service in Lahore which provides residents with an effective transport system enabling them to travel to work, shopping or other activities (1). • Accessibility. Many new housing developments are well linked to major roads and airports, for example the Lahore ring road (1). This allows people to live in developments further away from city centres which are often cheaper and less polluted (1).	**(4)**

	Challenge • Lack of formal employment. Pakistan's cities offer a range of job opportunities in both the informal and formal sectors (1). However, a large number of people work in informal sector which is unregulated so employment conditions may be poorly paid and hazardous (1). • Education. The rapid expansion of Pakistan cities means that there are not enough teachers, particularly in the secondary sector (1). This is partly due to low government investment in education (about 2.5% of the total budget) which is not enough to develop primary education and which means that many children of primary age and above receive little or no formal education (1). • Pollution. The rapid increase in urban population numbers mean that many people live on the outskirts of cities and have to commute to work (1). This causes greenhouse gas emissions from tuk tuks, cars, buses and other transport which increases breathing and heart disorders (1).	

Question number	Indicative content	
3(d)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) 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. • Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, despite producing only 0.72% of world total greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has introduced a number of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and there are a number of incentives at local levels. • Pakistan has begun to formulate a National Adaptation Plan for building resilience to climate change. This aims to reduce some of the vulnerabilities to climate impacts by creating medium and long-term plans, including the integration of adaptation measures into national policy. • The 10 Billion Trees Tsunami initiative, is hoped that this will prevent six districts in the country from transforming into inhabitable deserts by 2050 as a result of climate change. The tree planting is being carried out with the help of local communities. • Pakistan's Ecosystem Restoration Fund is intended to help the country adapt to flooding from glacial melt combined with monsoon rain in the summer months. Polices include afforestation, 'Recharge Pakistan' with integrated water management and conserving biodiversity and reduction of land degradation. • The government has announced a new electric vehicle policy (2020), and plans to get two-thirds of its electricity from wind, solar and hydropower by 2030, therefore adapting its energy supplies to using renewables which produce considerably less greenhouse gasses.	**(6)**

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 unsustained 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)

Question number	Indicative content	
3(e)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) 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. The command word Assess requires candidates to consider a number of factors and give a reasoned explanation of the factor or factors felt to be the most important • The most significant challenge facing Pakistan's rural communities is poverty. The country's poverty crisis is largely concentrated in its more than 45,000 villages. • Rural communities mainly consist of small-scale farms and landless labourers who are categorised among the rural poor. About 35 percent of the rural population lives below the subsistence level. This significant challenge is due to the fragmentation of farms which means that farming is still mainly carried out at a subsistence level, with only a few large-scale farms producing commercially viable amounts of crops to sell. • Government investment and incentives such as the Green Revolution benefited the large-scale farmers. Village Aid (1950s), the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), and the five-point programme in the 1980s were important incentives. However, the beneficiaries of all these initiatives were large, influential farmers, and did	**(8)**

	little to reduce the over-all poverty and low productivity in rural areas. • Social services in rural areas tend to be inadequate. Literacy rates remain low and illiterate farmers are unable to understand the benefits of modern, scientific and technical farming. The lack of literacy is therefore a significant challenge to rural development. In addition, rural areas are deprived of schools, for example in Balochistan 70% of children do not attend school. The distance to school from home is one of the main causes of this, combined with reluctance to educate girls which result in a significant challenge to the development of rural areas. • Most villages in Pakistan lack hospitals, dispensaries and health centres. Much of the Government investment has concentrated on improving health facilities in urban areas, leaving the rural villages with the challenges of poor health and social care. These challenges result in a lower quality of life than in urban areas.	

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Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • 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)

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