



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Pakistan Studies (4PA1) Paper 02
The landscape, people, and economy of Pakistan

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Summer 2025

Question Paper Log Number P76518

Publications Code 4PA1_02_2506_MS

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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) • C Not A, B, or D as the arrow clearly points to desert vegetation.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for one correct characteristic, maximum 1 mark. • Coastal/grow in the sea (1) • Salt tolerant trees/shrubs (1) • Prop roots/ Aerial roots/roots above ground/long roots (1) • Roots for gas exchange (1) • Waxy leaves (1) • Leaves secrete salt (1). • Coastal protection/prevent coastal flooding (1) • Water purification/filter (1) • Breeding grounds (1) Accept any other appropriate resource	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each cause, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Moisture available/evaporation (1) • Warm air rises (1) • Low pressure (over land) (1) • Higher pressure (over sea) (1) • Heating (of the land) (1) • Warm, moist air (from the Indian Ocean blows towards Pakistan) (1) • Moisture in the air cools (1) • Water droplets form (and fall as rain) (1). • Difference in temperature between land and sea (1) • Wind travels from sea to land (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(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. Credit only one cause. • (The Indian and the Eurasian) tectonic plates move (1) towards each other/colliding (1). Friction, resulting in earthquakes, is produced as the earth's crust is forced upwards (1). • Plates collide (1) causes faults and cracks (1) and pressure develops (1). • Two tectonic plates converge in northern Pakistan (1). This results in pressure which causes fractures called faults (1). When pressure is released, sudden movement occurs along the fault lines, resulting in an earthquake (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. • Increase in temperature/South Asia or Pakistan has warmed by around 0.7°C since 1900 (1). This causes heavier monsoon rains because a warmer atmosphere holds more moisture/more water gets evaporated (1). • Climate change/global warming (1) leading to increased moisture/changes in the water cycle (1). • Glacial ablation (1) leads to more evaporation (1). • Increased frequency of extreme weather events southwest monsoon brings heavy rainfall (1) which can increase intensity of rainfall in tropical cyclones (1). • The land surface of Pakistan warms more rapidly the Indian Ocean (1). The increased temperature difference between the land and sea increases the intensity of monsoons (1). Accept any other appropriate response	(4)

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. • Water resources. Predominantly located in the Indus valley and the tributaries of the Indus, for example the Ravi River. These rivers receive water from spring snow melt in the Himalayas and their foothills and by precipitation from the monsoon rains. The eastern and north eastern regions of Pakistan are arid. Areas such as Balochistan and the Salt Range tend to have limited precipitation, below an annual average of 350 mm. Water resources are mainly obtained from ground water in these areas. • Forests. Deforestation has removed much of the forested areas of Pakistan (approximately 1.9% of Pakistan is forested). Only areas which are relatively inaccessible, such as the coniferous forests, found at high altitudes, or mangrove forests which are important for coastal protection, remain. Mangrove forests are ecologically specialised, and border the Arabian Sea, especially along the Sindh coastline. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has 40% of the total forest coverage, while Sindh has only 9%. • Fish and shellfish are found along the Arabian Sea coast where they either occur naturally or are farmed (aquaculture) in the Indus delta. The nutrients transported into the Indus delta and the Sindh coastline provide food for both fish and shellfish, particularly prawns, meaning that these areas naturally have a high concentration of fish. However, over-fishing, industrial and domestic pollution is negatively affecting fish numbers. For example, the decline in fish numbers is significant in coastal areas around Karachi. The most important aquaculture activity in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is freshwater carp farming because of lakes are available due to glacial melt and monsoon rains. The northern mountains of Pakistan have good potential for trout culture, but production limited due to lack of accessibility. • Minerals. Located in most areas of Pakistan but there is a concentration of deposits in the east and north. This is because the geology is suitable for mineral deposits in these areas, for example sedimentary rocks of the Thar coalfield, which were formed when the area was covered by swamps and extensive

	forests. The Salt Range of mountains in north Sindh contain vast quantities of rock salt, gypsum and limestone were deposited when the area was covered by the sea. In areas in northern Pakistan near the collision zones between the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates, convergent boundary conditions mean that metals such as gold have formed. Accept answer that relate to natural gas.	
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 'Evaluate' requires the candidate to come to a conclusion/judgement which needs to be supported with an evidence-balanced argument. • Since independence in 1947, parts of Pakistan have been flooded sixty eight times. The severity of floods and the areas affected have increased as climate change, increased monsoon rainfall and melting glaciers have intensified. • During the 2010 floods, the Pakistani government's National Disaster Management Authority provided twenty-one helicopters and 150 boats to help affected people, and the Pakistani army provided troops to all the affected areas, rescuing thousands of people. The then Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani directed the Pakistan Navy to help evacuate the flood victims and more than 352,291 people were rescued. However, there was criticism that the Pakistani government had not reacted quickly enough, this perceived insufficient response led to riots and the looting of aid convoys. After the more devastating 2020 floods, the government worked with local and regional authorities to develop and implement plans to restore flood affected areas and implement climate resilient plans. During the actual flooding event the government of Pakistan spent PKR 35 billion (about US\$173 million) in aid for flood-affected people under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). However, the government was unable to carry out rescue and other emergency procedures without considerable help from other governments and the international community. • After the 2010 floods, the Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) was initiated by the Government of Pakistan. The United Nations Humanitarian community received \$412 million for this strategic plan to meet the immediate relief needs of flood-affected communities. This provided essential but short-term relief such as blankets, first aid and solar powered lanterns. • The government attempted to quantify the damage of the 2010 floods and to set out a medium to long term rehabilitation and reconstruction plans. Many of the recommendations were not enforced, for example uncontrolled deforestation in the northern mountains has increased runoff rates and shortened runoff times,

		and relatively little has happened to stop illegal logging. There has also been unregulated development along the River Indus which makes homes and commercial activities highly vulnerable to floods and also reduces the effectiveness of the flood plains. The lack of enforcement of planning restrictions increased the devastation of the 2020 floods. • Future planning government planning following the 2022 floods is urgent due to the high probability that temperatures will continue to rise, rainfall patterns will shift, and that events such as the 2010 and 2022 floods may become much more frequent. Glaciers are also melting and retreating further contributing to making rivers more unstable and increasing the risk of flash floods. It is essential that the government not only plans, but also enforces laws and regulations to help reduce the impact of future flood events.
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) • A Not B as the background is dark Not C as there is no evidence of any noise Not D as there is no evidence of water.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) • The removal of a forest/large number of trees. • (Process of) cutting trees down. Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct challenge, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • lack of education/ training opportunities except in large urban areas (1) • poor health facilities in rural areas (1) • limited education opportunities in rural areas (1) • can lead to people living in poverty (1) • poor quality housing/standard of living/quality of life (1) • can encourage rural to urban migration / urbanization (1) • uneven investment (1) • lack of infrastructure outside the Indus valley area (1) • reduced agricultural production (1) • low wages (1) • gender inequality (1) • reduced/increased employment opportunities (1)	

	• brain drain (1). • Unemployment/lack of jobs (1) • lack of investment (1) • food insecurity (1) Credit positive and negative points. Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)
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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 factor. • Globalisation encourages transnational corporations (TNCs) to locate in Pakistan (1). These creates jobs in Pakistan for example Nestlé has created over 10,000 direct and indirect jobs since 1986 (1) and helps to ensure economic development and stability (1). • There is an increase in education and training, (1) for example Toyota IMC has an apprenticeship program which has trained over 10,000 apprentices (1). Due to such programs improved skills and opportunities exist for young professional workers (1). • Foreign Direct Investment (1) leads to increased growth of industries such as manufacturing (1) causing increased GDP/exports/economic growth/skilled labour (1). • Loss of culture (1). Globalisation encourages fast food chains and western style dressing (1). This leads to the loss of traditions and skills which many consider to be a negative impact of globalisation (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. • Electricity supply lines (1) mean that the factory is on a power network supply and therefore can manufacture bread (1). • The factory is next to a road (1) which reduces the transport costs of both raw materials (e.g., flour) and of the manufactured bread (1). • The factory is in the city of Karachi (1) which means that there is a labour supply available locally (1). • Access to coast (1) to allow exports through the ports (1). • Access to water supply (1) to support production of goods (1). • Availability of raw materials (1) as production of clothes in factories will need supplies of cotton (1). • Air/noise pollution (1) so located away from residential areas (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

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. • The trade balance is the difference between the value of a country's imports and exports over a given time period. A negative trade balance or trade deficit occurs when the value of imports exceeds that of exports. Pakistan has had a continuous trade deficit since 2003. • Pakistan's trade deficit widened by 3.1% to PKR 0.62 billion in January 2023, from PKR 0.60 billion in January 2022. Imports rose by 7.3% to PKR 1.14 billion, while exports grew by 12.9% to PKR 0.52 billion. • Pakistan's exports tend to be relatively low value secondary or primary goods. For example, textiles, cotton, cereal crops, rice and copper. • Imports include mineral fuels including oil, electrical machinery, iron, steel and vehicles. The cost of oil and other fuels has increased substantially since 2020 which has negatively affected Pakistan's balance of payments. • Remittances from overseas workers which are sent back to Pakistan have a significant impact in reducing Pakistan's trade deficit. In 2022 the value of remittances was 8,616,778,528 PKR. Overseas workers invest in Pakistan's real estate, businesses, workshops and the massive construction industry, as well as increasing the personal expenditure of the receiving families.

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)
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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 ‘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 • Agriculture in Pakistan is the biggest employer of labour and is an especially important sector from a social, livelihood and foreign exchange perspective. Agricultural type and production vary throughout Pakistan and is dependent on both physical and human factors. • Relief. Areas such as the low-lying and flat Indus floodplain means there is land suitable for extensive rice and wheat cultivation. Large scale machinery can be used which makes farming more profitable. Crop production is higher in the Punjab and Sindh provinces due to intensive farming. In upland areas and mountainous areas, for example northern highlands including parts of the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram Range, and the Himalaya, limited farming is possible. Relief can therefore be considered an extremely important factor affecting agricultural distribution. • Soils. Areas with unproductive, infertile soils tend to have less commercial agriculture and more subsistence farming, such as the Balochistan plateau. Balochistan has thin, sandy soils that lack the nutrients needed for cultivation and farming tends to be low-density pastoral or subsistence farming. Soils and relief are linked and highly important when considering the location of agriculture, low lying areas along the Indus valley have productive alluvial soils, which are important factors in concentrating farming along the Indus valley.

		• Water supply. Pakistan is an extremely arid country with an average of 494 mm precipitation a year. The majority of the water used by agriculture comes from the monsoon rains, snow melts which feed the River Indus and its tributaries, and groundwater. Most farming takes place in the Indus valley where water is diverted into irrigation channels. Ground water is pumped to the surface in some areas, for example Balochistan, but this is expensive. • Investment. Large commercial companies, or agribusinesses, can invest in high-intensity farming, e.g. in the Punjab and Sindh. In other provinces, farms are very small and the tenants or owner have low incomes, making the use of large machines and costly fertilisers unlikely, which results in low-intensity farming and limited technology for irrigation/water storage, • Infrastructure. Roads and railways are important for transporting machinery, seeds, animal foodstuffs and fertilisers farms, and for transporting produce to markets. The main road and rail networks in Pakistan are concentrated in the Indus valley. Despite some significant developments in road transport networks since 2007, including major roads such as the Coastal Highway, other factors mean that Sindh and Punjab remain the most significant agricultural areas.
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) • C It cannot be A as human density index is not a HDI indicator. It cannot be B as human demand index is not a HDI indicator. It cannot be D human death index as is not a HDI indicator.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a correct reason. • Low Gross National Income (GNI) per capita/reduced exports/low income (1) • Low number of years of education/lack of access to education/lack of investment in education (1) • Low life expectancy/poor healthcare/lack of investment in healthcare (1). Do not accept any other response.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct factor up to a maximum of 2 marks. • gross domestic product (GDP)/gross national income (GNI) / per capita income /income (1) • population density (1) • population structure (1) • birth/death rates/infant mortality rates(1) • natural increase (1) • literacy rate/ education/years of schooling (1) • life expectancy (1) • years of schooling (1)	

	Human Development Index (HDI) 1) Accept reference to indicators of development.	(2)
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Question number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a suitable factor and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks each. Only credit one factor. - Areas with an extreme climate, such as the Thar Desert, have a low population density (1) due to the shortage of water (1), whereas areas that receive monsoon rainfall can support a high population density (1). - Availability of water (1) which can be used for irrigation (1) leading to high density along the river Indus (1). - Areas of lowland, such as the Punjab (1), can support extensive farmland and a high population density (1), whereas upland areas, e.g., the Himalayan foothills, tend to have low population densities (1). - Fertile soil (1) which is good for farming (1) as this can lead to a source of income (1).	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for a suitable reason identified and 1 mark for expansion of reason, up to a maximum of 2 marks each. • Industrialisation (1) which has led to a rise in the number of factories to increase exports (1). • Cement production (1). The volume of cement produced has increased because of increased demands from housing and infrastructure projects (1). • Use of cars/vehicles (1) leading to exhaust fumes / air pollution (1). • Agriculture (1). Farming causes approximately 41% of all greenhouse gas (especially CO₂) emissions in Pakistan (1). • Livestock production, which is an important source of CO₂ emissions (1) has been increasing due to population growth (1). • Outdated technology (1) are usually inefficient and can require higher amounts of fuel (1). • (Increased use of) renewable energy such as wind/solar/HEP (1) which means less fossil fuel use (1). • Energy efficient appliances (1) leads to reduced demand for electricity (1). Note: the figure shows some time periods with reduced CO₂ emissions, therefore ideas that relate to reduced emissions can also be credited. Note: Reference to CO₂ emissions on its own does not gain credit as this is in the question stem. Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

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. General note. Government responses are ‘top-down’ strategies. • Housing. Pakistan has a housing stock of 32.2 million (2017 census), of which 39% is in urban areas. House ownership in urban areas is unequal and only those with high incomes can afford the better homes. • In urban areas, such as Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Faisalabad, most of the population live in rented houses or apartments. According to a report from the State Bank of Pakistan, the urban population in the major urban areas of Pakistan faces a shortfall of approximately 10 million houses. • Pakistan’s government has not updated its housing policy since 2001. Past governments have suggested several strategies to tackle shortages of housing but factors like high cost, absence of financial arrangements, difficulty of obtaining low-cost loans and mortgages have reduced the effectiveness of these policies. This indicates that the government policies are not adequate or enforced sufficiently to improve the urban housing stock. • Water supplies. The water supply in most of Pakistan’s major cities is only available for 4-16 hours per day. The Asian Development Bank recently reported that 90% of Pakistan’s water supply resources are unsafe and unhealthy to drink. In July 2016, the government authorised the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board to improve water and sewage supplies. In 2021 this project was delayed until at least 2023. The lack of incentives and finance are delaying the implementation of improved water supplies. • Improving the urban environment. The Karachi Neighbourhood Improvement Project (KNIP), 2017, was proposed to construct new public places and enhance existing ones so that Karachi became a more productive, economically stable, and pleasant megacity. The government of Sindh was given financial support

		by the World Bank for projects that included the development of People's Square in a highly populated part of Karachi. Such developments are a response to surveys which found that the quality of the urban environment in Karachi is rapidly deteriorating, partly due to the lack of properly maintained public spaces and infrastructure. There is some evidence, therefore, of improvement in urban environments, but this is limited. • Traffic. Due to the increasing population of Lahore, the number of vehicles in the city is also rising. This means that densely populated areas more prone to traffic congestion, especially during rush hours. To help reduce this problem, the Punjab government has approved the construction of five new mega projects including flyovers, underpasses and traffic signal-free corridors to mitigate some of the traffic congestion. Such schemes might show short term improvements, but do little to reduce the over-all amount of traffic or the resulting pollution.
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 'Evaluate' requires the candidate to come to a conclusion/judgement which needs to be supported with an evidence-balanced argument Indicative content • The Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) have set up several Rural Support Programmes (RSPs). Established in 2000, in cooperation with the Pakistani government, donors and communities to promote the RSPs approach to community driven development. Five RSPs have received substantial support and seed grants from the government and strategic support to RSPs to remain relevant to the needs of the poor communities in the field of social mobilisation, social sectors, and capacity building. However, the demands caused by the 2022 flooding in Pakistan mean that much of the work carried out recently has focused on humanitarian aid. • The Khushhal Pakistan Fund (2006) aimed to increase the standard of life, rural productivity, and income. However, this fund was abandoned in 2008 with relatively little progress having been made. • Several individual programmes have helped rural communities. The Pakistan Electric Power Company plans to increase rural access to electricity. However, the need to reduce power outages in urban areas means that rural regions often remain without suitable sources of power. The Wellbeing Green Rural Lighting Programme is an incentive to provide solar-powered lanterns, resulting in sustainable and affordable lighting. However, the rising cost of energy and the demands of urban areas means that rural communities will continue to have limited electricity supplies in the foreseeable future.

		• Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS). The International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and partners have provided rural communities in Punjab with access to basic sanitation services, clean water and improved water and sanitation infrastructure. While there has been a considerable improvement in sanitation in the last ten years, 13 % of Pakistan's population, 22 million people, mostly in rural areas, still practice open defecation and only 60% have access to basic hygiene facilities. • Government programmes, aiming to raise agricultural production (e.g., the Green Revolution) helped to increase output and incomes of rural communities who depend on farming. However, in the last twenty years relatively little has been spent on agricultural research and development. Pakistan is now a net importer of agricultural products and the lack of investment is having negative impacts on rural communities. In addition, Investment in agricultural schemes tend to benefit larger landowners who can invest in improved seeds, machinery, and fertilisers. Most farms in Pakistan are small scale and lack money for investment. • Plans to improve enrolment in education, especially at primary level, which is generally lower in rural areas have had variable success. Some of the incentives such as female education, are opposed in the more rural and less-accessible villages with traditional values. Enrolment in education remains low in rural areas overall. genders with literacy rate in rural areas for males being 64 percent as compared to 14 percent for females.
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)