

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

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| <p><b>0448/02</b></p> | <p><b>0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES</b></p> <p>Paper 2 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75</p> |
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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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|        |                                |          |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 2 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

1 (a) Study Photograph A (Insert) showing the Hanna Dam.

(i) Describe the site of the dam.

steep rock face/scar/cliff  
 bare rock/rocky/barren  
 deep valley } valley  
 narrow valley }  
 flatter/lower area/beach  
 side valley/tributary  
 scree/gravel/sand

[3]

(ii) What evidence shows that the water level in the reservoir is low?

Dry ground/silt/scarps at edge/beach/sand/flat land at edge

[1]

Study Photograph B (Insert) showing the Balloki Barrage.

(b) Compare the barrage shown in Photograph B with the dam in Photograph A.

Barrage is:  
 longer/wider/less high  
 water on both sides  
 link canal  
 both have railings along top  
 low/flatter land

[3]

(c) Study Fig. 1, a graph showing the amount of water stored in the reservoir of the Hanna Dam.

(i) By how much did the amount of water decrease from 1974 to 2004?

0.45 million gallons/1.43 – 0.98 million gallons

[1]

(ii) Suggest why the amount of water stored in the reservoir is decreasing.

Siltation/silting  
 Due to soil erosion/deforestation/overgrazing/river deposition  
 Less water supply  
 Due to climatic change/lower rainfall/higher temperatures/more evaporation  
 Increased usage (max 1)

[2]

(iii) What can be done to stop the amount of water in the reservoir from reducing further?

Silt traps  
 Afforestation }  
 Terracing } of slopes  
 Dredging/removal of silt  
 Reducing wastage/pollution

[3]

|        |                                |          |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 3 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

(d) (i) **Why is HEP (hydel) a cheap source of electricity?**

Free raw material/rain in mountains  
 Will never run out/renewable  
 Not imported/mined/drilled  
 Efficient/high power output

[2]

(ii) **What problems occur when supplying electricity from reservoirs to areas of high population?**

Long distance to areas of use/high population  
 Cost of wires and poles/difficult terrain/Pakistan cannot afford this/shortage of money  
 Loss by damage  
 Loss by theft  
 Loss of power by resistance/transmission

[3]

(e) **Photograph A shows a chair lift. This shows that tourists may visit the area.**

(i) **List some other tourist attractions in mountain areas.**

beautiful scenery, views, valleys, peaks  
 lakes, rivers  
 wild animals, birds, snakes, flora AND fauna  
 tribal people, traditional crafts  
 mountain climbing, fishing, winter sports, etc.  
 (list of any 2)

[2]

(ii) **Explain how tourism could help to develop some mountain areas. You may use examples in your answer.**

Government investment leading to:

Infrastructure – roads/airports for travel  
 – electricity/water/gas/telecommunications  
 work – development of small scale industries, to raise living standards  
 money – for business people, shopkeepers, craftsmen, etc.  
 environmental improvement – e.g. re-afforestation  
 education – of skills required, more investment in schools  
 cultural change – meet other cultures/cultural exchange  
 less isolation – global awareness, trade  
 security  
 increased food production  
 improved health facilities – better sanitation, hospitals, healthy living  
 rural – urban migration reduced  
 example linked to development (max 1)

[5]

[Total: 25]

|        |                                |          |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 4 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

2 (a) There are four main processes of rice cultivation:

harvesting                      planting                      preparation of fields                      growth

List the processes in the correct order.

preparation, planting, growth, harvesting

[1]

(b) Study Fig. 2, a bar chart showing monthly rainfall in the Lahore area.

Explain how *each* of the processes named in (a) is linked to rainfall in the Lahore area from June to October.

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| June              | Rain to soften soil for preparation of field/ploughing |
| June–July         | Rain for planting seeds/seedlings                      |
| June–September    | High/increasing rainfall for flooding fields           |
| June–September    | Sufficient rainfall/rain continues for growth          |
| September–October | Drier period for harvest                               |

(Figure with month from graph linked to process max 1) NOT AVERAGES

[4]

(c) (i) Explain why many farmers use HYV (High Yield Varieties) of seed.

Bigger harvest/heavy crop/double yield/fast growth

Double cropping/multi-cropping

Disease/pest resistance

Drought resistance

Stronger stems

Growing population/increased demand

Government encouragement/incentives

Named variety with crop (e.g. Irripak rice, Maxipak wheat, Nayab 78 cotton) (max 1)

[4]

(ii) Study Fig. 2 again. In how many months is the rainfall less than 40 mm?

6

[1]

(iii) Briefly explain *four* methods of providing water in times of low rainfall.

*Explanation of:*

Canal irrigation

Perennial canal from a dam/headworks

Inundation canal from a river in flood

Distribution/diversion canal from a mountain stream

Tubewell run by electricity

Shaduf, a bucket on a pole, from river or canal

Charsa water drawn from a well by animal power

Persian wheel, a waterwheel turned by animal power

Ponds and tanks to collect rainwater

Karez, a tunnel carrying water from the mountains

Tankers carrying water

Storage in dam, reservoir, barrage

Well for groundwater

Sprinklers

[4]

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|--------|--------------------------------|----------|----|
| Page 5 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus | er |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |    |

(d) (i) **What is alluvial soil?**

silt/loam/sediment  
deposited by rivers/from flooding  
when they flood  
contains nutrients/minerals

[2]

(ii) **Explain why alluvial soil is good for crop growth.**

Fertile/contains nutrients (e.g. nitrate/potash/phosphate)  
deep  
fine texture for drainage/not prone to waterlogging  
retains moisture/moisture retentive  
replaced each year

[3]

(e) **Explain why there is a shortage of water for irrigation in the Indus Plains.**

Canals blocked by silt/siltation  
Low/lack of rainfall/variable rainfall/tail end of monsoon or western depressions/  
Evaporation  
Wastage/leakage/seepage  
Demand of domestic, farming, industry users (max 2)  
Conflicting users/too many users  
Water pollution  
Siltation in reservoirs/lower capacity  
Less in Sindh because too much used in Punjab  
Examples of use to illustrate answer (e.g. water for washing cotton threads) (max 2)

[6]

**[Total: 25]**

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|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 6 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

3 (a) Study Fig. 3, a map showing three major cities and two major roads.

(i) Name the cities A, B, and C.

A – Hyderabad

B – Lahore

C – Peshawar

[3]

(ii) Using the map, describe the route of the N5 road starting from Karachi.

NE (to Lahore)

NW/N then W (to Peshawar/Afghanistan/Durand line)

(East side of) River Indus

Khyber Pass to Afghanistan

Crosses river at Hyderabad

Follows River Chenab then Ravi

Crosses River Ravi (near Lahore)/other named rivers/Indus tributaries

[3]

(iii) Compare this to the route of the Indus Highway.

other/west side of River Indus

heads north in Punjab instead of NE/follows only the Indus

does not go to Lahore/other large cities

shorter/more direct

crosses only one river

[2]

(b) Study Fig. 4, a graph showing freight carried in a year by road and by railway in Pakistan.

(i) Compare the amounts of freight carried by road and railway between 1997 and 2006.

Total larger by road

About 20× more than railways

Road increased/rail stayed approx. same/rail increased less

Road 84 – 117 but rail 4 – 6 (1000 million tonnes per km)/rail stayed almost the same

Both increased 2003–6

Rail decreased in 2000, road always increases

[3]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the differences in the amounts carried by road and railway.

More roads than railways

More road vehicles than rail

More places accessible by road/lorries can go anywhere/door-to-door service (max 2)

Lorries more useful/carry small amounts

Railways old/lack of investment

Investment in new/better roads/motorways

[4]

|        |                                |          |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 7 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

(c) (i) **Why are there very few major roads and railways in Balochistan?**

low population (density)  
 scattered population/few towns/lack of urban development  
 Rugged/rocky/mountainous/barren/badland/rock slides/hills make barrier  
 Desert/lack of water/difficult working conditions  
 lack of government investment/backward/present political instability  
 little industry  
 tribal opposition

[4]

(ii) **Explain how better transport routes could help to increase development in Balochistan.**

Industrialisation – bigger lorries, employment  
 Urbanisation – better travel, less nomadism  
 Faster travel for cars and lorries  
 EPZ and dry port developed  
 Better access to port at Gwadar/coastal development/development of ports  
 Travel to Afghanistan or Iran via Quetta and passes  
 Access for health and education workers or travel to them  
 Promotion of small scale industries  
 Tourism  
 Mineral exploitation  
 Fishing development/better access to markets  
 Higher incomes/living standards/quality of life  
 More security

[6]

[Total: 25]

4 (a) **Study Photographs C, D and E (Insert) showing the stockyard at Pakistan Steel Mills, Pipri.**

(i) **Name *three* raw materials used in the Pakistan Steel Mills.**

*Any three of:*

Iron ore, coal/coke/coking coal, limestone, manganese, chromite

[3]

(ii) **Why are most of the raw materials imported?**

Lack of development of resources/small output  
 Iron ore not mined in Pakistan  
 Coal poor quality

[2]

(iii) **Name the *two* outputs from the steel mills shown on Photographs D and E.**

*Any two of:*

sheets, plates, rolls, coils, slabs

[2]

|        |                                |          |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 8 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

**(b) (i) Name two human inputs to the steel mills.**

Any two of:

Labour, capital, machinery, skills, technology, transport, power, water, etc.

**(ii) Explain how human inputs such as those named in (b)(i) can improve production.**

Labour – work machines, carry materials, office work

Capital – wages, machines, technology, investment

Machinery – faster, better quality, new products

Skills – computers, office work, machines

Technology – quality, speed, modernisation

Transport – faster, larger supply, bigger markets

Power – efficiency, speed, quality

Water – for cleaning

(any line max 2)

[4]

**(c) (i) What is an Export Processing Zone (EPZ)?**

An industrial estate

Producing products for export

High quality/export quality goods/quality checked

[2]

**(ii) Explain how the building of industrial estates could help to increase industrial production in Pakistan.**

Increase quality of goods

Reliable power/telecomm supply

Water supply/sanitation/cleanliness

Roads, railways to and from the estate/transport network

Attractive to investors/government incentives

Opportunities for more technology/modernisation/specialisation

Development in rural areas

Potential industrial linkages

Example of an industrial estate (max 1)

(any line max 2 for good development)

[5]

**(d) Describe the characteristics of an industry in the formal sector of employment.**

Employment/not self-employed

Uses machinery

Investment of capital

Regular working hours

Fixed/set wages

Good quality goods/high value goods

In office or factory/in proper buildings/not at home

Legal/registered/pays tax

Skilled labour

Mainly men

Pension scheme

Incentives (e.g. health care, education)

[5]

[Total: 25]



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|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 9 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|        | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

5 (a) Study Fig. 5, a population pyramid for Pakistan in 1998.

(i) How many million children were there below the age of 5 years?

19–19.2 (million) or males 9.7 or 9.8 + females 9.3 or 9.4

(ii) Why were there more children in the age group 5 to 9 than 0 to 4 years?

Changing birth rates, infant mortality, family planning, contraception

[1]

(b) Study the sectors X, Y and Z on Fig. 5.

(i) Which sector represents the group 'young dependents'?

X

[1]

(ii) Which sector represents the group 'economically active'?

Y

[1]

(iii) The numbers of people in sector Z are likely to have increased since 1998.

Explain the effects of this on the economy and development of Pakistan.

More dependents/burden on working population

More older family members to care for children

More older people to give advice

Overpopulation/strain on resources

Shortage/demand of food

More medical services needed/hospitals overcrowded

More old people's homes

Adaptations in houses for elderly

Less money for development/burden or pressure on economy

Cost of pensions

[5]

(c) (i) Explain the reasons for a high birth rate in Pakistan.

Lack of knowledge of contraception/family planning

Lack of availability of contraceptives

Need for help on farms/increase income

Trying for a son

Support in old age

Religious beliefs/Allah will provide/prestige of large families

High infant mortality

Women at home to care for children/women lack education/marry at a young age

Do not know about problems of overpopulation/large families

Etc.

[5]

(ii) Explain some measures that could be taken to reduce the birth rate.

Access to, education of, and use of contraceptives/family planning (2 marks)

E.g. Sabz sitara, green star (example of government scheme)

Reduce need for child labour/ban child labour

Education and awareness of population growth/how to improve living standards

Education of women/jobs for women

More clinics and hospitals

Healthy environment/better sanitation/better living conditions

Clean water/piped water

Better nutrition/better food

Religious support for birth control

Etc.

[4]

|         |                                |          |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Page 10 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' version | Syllabus |
|         | IGCSE – May/June 2009          | 0448     |

(d) (i) **What are the effects of population movements from rural to urban areas within Pakistan?**

depopulation/neglect by government/lack of development of rural areas  
loss of men in rural areas/lack of workers/imbanced sex ratio/less agricultural production  
shortage of housing/growth of squatters  
water/air pollution  
littering of streets  
burden on e.g. schools, hospitals, power supplies, food, water (max 1)  
unemployment in urban areas  
traffic congestion  
unrest/crime/violence/drugs  
spread of disease

[4]

(ii) **Why do some people go to live in other countries?**

Lack of opportunities for professionals (e.g. doctors)  
Opportunities such as construction in the Middle East, unskilled to Malaysia, skilled to Canada  
Corruption, lack of security in Pakistan/political instability, unrest  
Lack of development in rural areas/lack of opportunities in urban areas (e.g. jobs, medical care, quality of life)  
*or opposites*

[3]

[Total: 25]