

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

**0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**0448/02**

Paper 2 (Environment of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75

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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- 1 (a) (i) On the outline map of Pakistan Fig. 1 mark and shade two areas which experience low annual rainfall (125mm or less).

Any two separate regions within the overlay provided. Shaded areas may touch lines but not go outside lines.

1 mark for each accurately drawn and shaded region

- (ii) Name the crop which is mainly grown in these areas of low annual rainfall. [1]

Dates

- (iii) Explain the difficulties for people living in areas of low rainfall. [3]

Very little pasture/have nomadic lifestyle with livestock  
 Very little arable area limited to oases/valley floors or where Karez underground irrigation/limited crops/shortage of food  
 Few rivers/water has to be supplied from great distances/lack of water for irrigation/irrigation needed  
 Lack of water for cleaning/hygiene/domestic use/drinking  
 Lack of water for industries  
 Problems associated with an arid climate, e.g. dust storms/extreme temperatures/seasonal drought

- (b) (i) Study Fig. 2 which shows rainfall data for two cities on the River Indus.

- A Compare the amount and pattern of monthly rainfall in Hyderabad with that of Dera Ismail Khan. [3]

Amount

Both high Jul and Aug  
 Both identical Jun/Nov  
 Both low Oct/Nov

*For Dera Ismail Khan (accept converses for Hyderabad)*

Greater total  
 274 mm as opposed to 179 mm  
 Higher in all months except Aug and Sep/any named month / lower in Aug/Sep  
 A pair of stats to illustrate for any month (e.g. May H – 4 mm, DIK – 17 mm)  
 Max 1

*Tolerances: ± 1 mm*

Pattern

Both maximum Jul–Aug

*For Dera Ismail Khan (accept converses for Hyderabad)*

Has double maximum Jul–Aug and Mar (H – one maximum)  
 Has more evenly distributed rainfall over the year (H – more variable)

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**B Give three reasons for any similarities or differences in the two patterns of rainfall.**

Both experience monsoon rainfall [Jul–Sep]  
 Dera Ismail Khan experiences rainfall from western depressions [Dec–Mar]  
 Dera Ismail Khan experiences some thunderstorm rainfall [Apr–Jun]  
*Accept converses for Hyderabad*

**(ii) Explain the effect of flooding on the local economy and transport links in communities along the River Indus.**

[4]

Local economy

Livestock/crops/farm equipment/fisheries lost (causing loss of income)  
 Factories/workplaces temporarily closed (causing damage/unemployment/loss of production/income/profit)  
 Electricity supply disrupted (factories closed)  
 Build up of silt behind dams (less water storage/effect on HEP production)  
 Alluvium/nutrients deposited by flood water (fertilises soil)

Transport Links

Bridges washed away (limiting ability to trade)  
 Roads/railways destroyed/damaged/flooded (making journeys longer/slower/more dangerous)  
 Rivers become unnavigable (communications cut/villages cut off)

***Allow development of points illustrated by information in parentheses***

**(c) Give an example of a dry port and explain why it is located where it is.**

[3]

Faisalabad/Hyderabad/Lahore/Larkana/Multan/Peshawar/Quetta/Rawalpindi/Sambrial (Sialkt)

Inland/far from seaport  
 In largest cities  
 Where industries/productive agricultural regions  
 Where good road/rail connections

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- (d) It has been proposed that a new motorway should be built in Sindh from Hyderabad via Thatta to Keti Bandar on the Indus Delta, a town with a population of less than 25 000. Explain why this motorway might be needed. To what extent would this proposal be possible?

L3	5–6 marks	6 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view, with a clear reference to question material</i> 5 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view</i>
L2	3–4 marks	4 – <i>Developed point(s) on both points of view</i> 3 – <i>Developed point(s) supporting one point of view.</i>
L1	1–2 marks	2 – <i>Simple points addressing more than one point of view or statement</i> 1 – <i>Simple points addressing one point of view or statement</i> 0 – <i>No valid response</i>

**Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)**

Why needed/Importance

New route to open up a seaport desirable (to relieve pressure on port of Karachi)  
Enables quicker/more efficient trade/movement of local goods/people  
Stimulates industry (industrial estates along motorway/near junctions/more efficient supply of raw materials/manufactured goods)

Possible

Possible with high government/foreign funding  
Already Indus Highway as far as Thatta (and could more easily be upgraded to motorway)

Not possible

High cost  
Difficult to connect to coast/construct due to mangrove swamp (as would need deep foundations/high pillars/causeways)  
Difficult to connect to coast/construct due to being a delta region (and therefore prone to flooding or distributaries changing course)  
Would involve felling mangrove forests (and destruction of vital habitat and a human resource)  
Keti Bandar too small to be served by a motorway/serve as a port (and therefore not economically worthwhile)

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- 2 (a) Study Figs 3 and 4 which give information about the extraction of three metal minerals in Pakistan in 2010–11.
- (i) How much iron ore was extracted in 2010–11?
- 329 000 tonnes (accept 327 000 tonnes to 331 000 tonnes)
- (ii) State the difference between the type of information being provided in Fig. 3 compared to that in Fig. 4. [1]
- Fig. 3 shows quantities/amounts/tonnes whereas Fig. 4 shows proportions/share/percentages of the total amount (Bar v Pie alone = 0)
- (b) (i) Give one use for the mineral chromite and name one area where it is extracted in Pakistan. [2]
- Used in steel/bridges/railway carriages/furnace linings/tools  
Muslimbagh/Zhob (Valley)/Wad
- (ii) What are the benefits of extracting mineral resources for local people and the national economy? [4]
- Local people
- Employment opportunities  
Higher/more stable incomes  
Higher living standards/settled lifestyle  
Business opportunities for local/ancillary industries/services  
Improvement to local infrastructure such as roads/electricity (infrastructure alone = 0)  
Local use of raw materials with example (do not double mark raw material in national economy)
- National economy
- Raw material for named sectors of economy, e.g. energy, construction, agriculture, industry  
Named raw material  
Industrialisation / industry developed  
Revenue/taxes for government  
Export earnings/contributes to balance of payments/source of foreign exchange/  
exports increase  
Reduces national debt/deficit  
Reducing imports

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(iii) Explain the effects of mineral extraction on the natural environment.

Deforestation to clear land  
Destroys habitat/wildlife/plants  
Land deformation/destruction/destroys land  
E.g. holes/pits/depressions/tips/spoil heaps/flooding  
Ash waste/ash ponds/toxic waste  
Subsidence even after mining activity finished  
Noise pollution from machinery/blasting/scares/disturbs wildlife  
Air pollution from dust and smoke  
Water pollution – seepage into ground water/rivers/seas

(c) (i) Fig. 5 is a diagram of a thermal power station.  
Choose three terms from the list below and use them to label the diagram in three  
of the spaces provided. [3]

*Credit any three correct of (L to R):* boiler, steam, turbine, transformer, reservoir, cooling tower

(ii) Explain why burning fossil fuels in power stations is unsustainable. [4]

Releases carbon dioxide/contributes to global warming/climate change  
Will exhaust/run out eventually/non-renewable/cannot be replaced  
Having to be extracted from increasingly inaccessible/inhospitable places, e.g. Arctic/  
deep sea  
Named environmental damage other than air pollution, e.g. oil spills from tankers/  
pipelines  
Becoming expensive  
Production/prices controlled by cartels, e.g. OPEC  
Many countries, e.g. Pakistan, have few deposits and have to import

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- (d) To what extent is it possible to develop railways further in Pakistan? Support your answer by using examples you have studied.

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L2	3–4 marks	4 – <i>Developed point(s) on both points of view</i> 3 – <i>Developed point(s) supporting one point of view</i>
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***Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)***

Possible

Government/private funding (providing faster trains, e.g. Shalimar Express/launching new services/computerising ticket system)  
 Allowing private operating companies who pay to use track  
 Electrification  
 Changing single track to dual (e.g. Khanewal to Lodhran)  
 Foreign funding (e.g. Karakoram Express, Lahore to Karachi, launched 2002, mostly funded by China)

Not possible

Hilly/difficult terrain (especially SW Balochistan/high mountains in N/NW)  
 Much of network single line/track  
 Lack of maintenance over a long period (worn out rails/sleepers)  
 Inefficiently managed (overstaffed/operational inefficiencies/delays/corruption/uneconomic stations)  
 Outdated locomotives  
 Shortage of rolling stock  
 Lack of funding

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3 (a) Study Fig. 6 which gives information about the area of Pakistan under cultivation.

(i) A Name a district that has a cultivated area of over 65%.

Gujranwala/Jhang/Kasur/Khanewal/Lodhran/Mandi Bahauddin/Multan/Pakpattan/Sahiwal/Sargodha/Vehari

B How much of Faisalabad District is cultivated? [2]

35–65%

(ii) Suggest reasons why so many districts of Pakistan have a cultivated area of less than 5%. [3]

Too far from R. Indus/major rivers

Hilly/mountainous/rugged

Thin/poor/infertile soil/barren/badland topography

Deserts/too dry/low rainfall/high evaporation rate

Delta region/too marshy/area prone to flooding

Extreme temperatures (hot or cold)

(iii) Explain why agricultural land is no longer producing crops in many regions of Pakistan. [4]

Waterlogging – over-irrigation/unlined canals which cause seepage of water into the ground causing a rise in water table to the surface/making land barren/uncultivable

Salinity – salts rise with water table and are left on the surface when water evaporates making land barren/uncultivable

Overgrazing – too many livestock animals in too small an area/livestock not moved to different pastures causing land to become bare

Overcultivation – crops not rotated or no fallow period or too little fertiliser and soil becomes exhausted

Floods – e.g. 2010, top soil washed away/nutrients leached away/soil erosion

Drought – land becomes too dry to support crops

Alternative use of land – e.g. housing/industries

Land fragmentation – farming becomes inefficient

Zamindari system of Landlords – no incentive for farmers

Workforce migrates to urban areas/lack of skilled or unskilled workers – no one to work the land

Siltation in reservoirs, therefore reduces availability of irrigation water

(b) Study Fig.7 which gives information about urban and rural population in Pakistan in two different years.

(i) By how much has the rural population decreased between 1981 and 2010? [1]

8% (tolerance 7–8%) Also accept alternative interpretation 11%



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- (ii) **Loss of agricultural land is one reason for the rural population decreasing. Describe three other push factors that are causing people to move to urban areas.**

Mechanisation of farms resulting in unemployment  
 Unemployment/underemployment  
 Poverty/lack of options  
 Poor quality services, e.g. health/education/schools/educational institutes/shops  
 Poor standard of utilities – no electricity/lack of water/unhygienic/lack of sanitation  
 Poor housing  
 Extreme weather/floods/droughts/diseases causing crop failure  
 Unrest in tribal areas  
 Zamindari system – landlords

- (iii) **Explain the effects on rural areas when large amounts of people migrate to urban areas.** [4]

Positive

Reduces population pressure on infrastructure/housing/services  
 Reduces unemployment  
 Remittances are sent from workers in urban areas

Negative

Unbalanced population structure/young men leave  
 Lack of (skilled) labour/lack of named example/fewer farmers  
 Less population to support rural services  
 Fracture of families  
 Feeling of isolation/lack of government interest  
 Services decline

- (c) **Study Fig. 8 which is a graph showing the changes in population density for different provinces between 1972 and 2011. Describe two of the main changes over time that can be seen in this graph.** [2]

All four increased  
 P, KPK, and S all increased at same rate  
 B increased at a slow rate  
 P/KPK/S increased at a fast rate  
 S became more densely populated than KPK over the time period

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(d) Read the following two views:

1. The Government should spend more money on development projects in the least densely populated province in Pakistan. This province is behind in development.
2. The Government should spend more money on development projects in the more densely populated provinces. More people live there.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer. [6]

L3	5–6 marks	6 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view, with reference to appropriate example(s)</i> 5 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view</i>
L2	3–4 marks	4 – <i>Developed point(s) on both points of view</i> 3 – <i>Developed point(s) supporting one point of view</i>
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**Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)**

Balochistan

Large area/unrestricted space

Untapped mineral resources (e.g. coal/natural gas/chromite/iron ore/antimony/manganese) (Saindak Copper-Gold project with Australian/Chinese/German/French expertise)

Coast has development potential for ports (e.g. deep sea port at Gwadar) (for exports of fruit)/fishing/wind farms (would lead to ancillary industries/free industrial zones providing employment)

Much of the province requires development (many of the people are nomadic farmers)

Would create even spread of development in Pakistan

Punjab / Sindh / KPK

Population growing more quickly than Balochistan (more demand for services/housing/jobs)

Indus Plain productive agricultural area/has Pakistan's largest cities/industries/most extensive transport networks (more economical to develop where these exist)

In Balochistan traditional/tribal society/opposition to development/modernisation

High cost of putting infrastructure into Balochistan (very hot and dry climate/mountainous and rugged terrain/deserts) (e.g. roads/railways/water/electricity/gas/telecoms)

*Accept converse arguments*

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- 4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.
- Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years? [1]
- Informal
- (ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name two other service industries. [2]
- Any two from:
- public administration/government
  - transport
  - retailing/shops
  - banking/banks/finance
  - doctors/healthcare/medical
  - teaching/education
  - legal/lawyers
  - entertainment/media
  - social care/home helps/family helpers/domestics, insurance
  - hospitality/hotels
  - telecommunications
  - etc.
- (iii) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.
- A What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?**
- 13% (accept 12–14%)
- B What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?**
- 655 000 (accept 640 000–670 000)
- C Suggest one reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.** [3]
- Lower cost
  - Large/extended families spread out in different countries
  - Work abroad
  - Few tourist attractions
  - Terrorism/lack of security/political instability
  - Poor transport infrastructure

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- (b) (i) Study Photographs A and B (Insert) which show airports in Gilgit and Chitral. Using the photographs and your own knowledge describe the problems in providing air transport in the northern areas of Pakistan.

Mountainous area/rugged terrain  
 Little level ground for airports/runways  
 Difficult landings/take-offs for pilots/restricted to small aircraft  
 Frequent poor/bad weather for flying conditions  
 Snow/ice/fog/low cloud/flooding/windy  
 Poor road access to airports  
 Blocked telecommunications/radio  
 Service unreliable causing flight cancellation/people stranded  
 Lack of funds for specified air transport improvements/new technology

- (ii) Explain the advantages to Pakistan as a developing country of providing more air transport routes. [4]

More visitors/tourists (e.g. adventure tourists to northern areas/mountains)  
 More income/profit for tour operators/local economy  
 More business trips  
 More business deals/investment in Pakistan  
 Employment in airline industry  
 Increases trade/more opportunities to export/(source of) foreign exchange/tax  
 in low volume/lightweight/perishable/high value goods, e.g. fruits and vegetables  
 Assisting with natural disasters  
 Opening up inaccessible areas of Pakistan

- (c) (i) Name or describe a border crossing by road between Pakistan and a neighbouring country. Which country is linked to Pakistan by this road? [2]

<u>border crossing</u>	<u>country</u>
Koh-i-Taftan/RCD Highway	Iran
Chaman/Quetta to Kandahar	Afghanistan
Khyber pass/Grand Trunk Road	Afghanistan
Khunjerab Pass/Karakoram Highway	China
Lahore to Amritsar/Grand Trunk Road	India

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(ii) How useful is the border crossing you have named or described in (i) for   
 Give reasons for your answer.

<p><u>* Very useful/great importance</u>                  Encourages/improves/increases – trade/                  import/export/foreign exchange</p> <p>E.g. example named export/import</p> <p>Cheaper transport/shorter distance to                  travel/saves time</p> <p>Improved relations/better relations</p>	<p><u>*Of very little or limited use/little                  importance</u>                  Routes into Iran/Afghanistan are                  mountainous/deserts</p> <p>Security issues/tensions in FATA areas</p> <p>E.g. Khyber Pass closed</p> <p>Karakoram Highway blocked/closed in                  winter                  Due to snow/avalanches/landslides</p> <p>Poor trading relations with India</p>
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(d) There are advantages and disadvantages to Pakistan of trading with different countries or groups of countries. Read the following two views:

1. Pakistan would benefit from stronger trade links with China.
2. There are more advantages to Pakistan in maintaining trade with EU (European Union) countries.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to places or examples you have studied to support your answer. [6]

L3	5–6 marks	6 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view, with reference to appropriate example(s)</i> 5 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view</i>
L2	3–4 marks	4 – <i>Developed point(s) on both points of view</i> 3 – <i>Developed point(s) supporting one point of view</i>
L1	1–2 marks	2 – <i>Simple points addressing more than one point of view or statement</i> 1 – <i>Simple points addressing one point of view or statement</i> 0 – <i>No valid response</i>

**Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)**

China

EU has trade barriers (custom duties and import quotas/tariffs/embargoes) with countries outside the EU

EU may restrict trade (due to poor law and order situation/terrorism/environmental issues/child labour/political instability)

Cottage and small scale industry products may lack international quality standard acceptable to EU

Can avoid reliance/dependence on Western powers

Chinese imports are low-priced (and meet local demand)

China faster growing economy so Pakistan can earn more foreign exchange

Land link with China (Karakoram Highway/Khunjerab Pass)

EU

EU countries politically/economically stable (so fewer changes in market trends)

History of stable trade relations with European countries since independence

China likely to manufacture products that Pakistan exports (in greater quantities/at lower prices)

Cheap Chinese imports may threaten domestic industries

*Accept converse arguments*

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- 5 (a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.
- (i) **A Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).**
- per 1000 population [per year]
- B Circle one of the letters C, D or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest.** [2]
- D
- (ii) **Give two reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.** [2]
- Large families for support in old age/desire for sons  
 Large families for labour on farm/in cottage industries  
 Opposition to family planning/women working/being educated/Rizq/religious beliefs  
 Lack of use of/availability of/cost of contraception  
 People unaware of population pressure/illiteracy  
 Early marriages/women marry/bear children early
- (iii) **The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.** [3]
- Improved medical facilities  
 E.g. vaccinations/antibiotics/better hospitals/more highly trained doctors/free hospitals  
 Reduction of diseases  
 E.g. cholera, malaria, typhoid  
 Improvement in food production/healthy food  
 Improvement in sanitation and hygiene  
 Clean supply of water  
 People more affluent/have more money to afford medical treatment  
 Reduced infant mortality rate
- (b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.
- (i) **Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.** [3]
- Look for main changes or trends:*
- Pakistan higher than Sri Lanka throughout  
 Overall decrease but Sri Lanka stays same/slight increase  
 Both fluctuate  
 Pakistan fluctuates more/Sri Lanka fluctuates less  
 One mark for start (2000) and finish (2012) statistics for both countries  
 Pakistan: 2.2% to 1.6%; Sri Lanka: either 0.8% to 0.9% or 0.9% to 0.9%  
 Alternatively candidate can give difference between start and finish figures – Pakistan 0.6%; Sri Lanka 0.1% or 0%

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- (ii) One of the factors affecting population growth is international migration. In the last 20 years Pakistan has experienced more emigration than immigration.

**A What is meant by the term ‘immigration’?**

People entering/moving into a country/area

1 mark

**B Explain what has caused high levels of emigration and the effects of this on the economy of Pakistan.** [5]

Causes

Unemployment/underemployment especially amongst educated  
 Job prospects abroad  
 Perceived better lifestyle abroad  
 Political instability/corruption/unrest/terrorism  
 Immigration policies in some countries to attract migrants

Effects on economy

Remittances sent back can be a significant component in balance of payments  
 Unemployment rate for those who remain decreases  
 Loss of skilled/educated workforce/loss of doctors, engineers etc.  
 Ideas and initiatives coming back with returning emigrants  
 Less pressure on resources

*(Marks can be given for 1 cause + 3 effects or 3 causes + 1 effect or 2 causes + 2 effects)*

(c) (i) **What is meant by the term ‘sustainable population growth’?** [1]

Population size that can be supported by available resources

(ii) **Suggest three problems that might be caused by unsustainable population growth.** [3]

Shortage of food/food insecurity  
 Unemployment rises  
 Pressure on health/diseases increase/education/illiteracy rate increases  
 Pressure on utilities/water/electricity/sanitation  
 Traffic congestion  
 Shortage of housing/overcrowded housing/homelessness/squatter settlements  
 Pressure on land/resources  
 Standard of living falls/poverty/low standard of living  
 Increase in crime  
 Named type pollution, e.g. litter – max one mark  
 Lack of local/national government funds to provide for everyone



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(d) Read the following two views about reducing the population growth rate in Pakistan.

- 1 The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes.
- 2 The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons and refer to examples you have studied from Pakistan to support your answer.

[6]

L3	5–6 marks	6 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view, with reference to appropriate example(s)</i> 5 – <i>Evaluation between both developed points of view</i>
L2	3–4 marks	4 – <i>Developed point(s) on both points of view</i> 3 – <i>Developed point(s) supporting one point of view</i>
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**Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)**

Family planning

Policies to reduce family size effective in other countries (e.g. China's one-child policy)  
 Family planning can be introduced through government and NGO programmes (e.g. women's and children's welfare associations, Behbud Association, Green Star clinics)  
 Contraceptives could be provided cheaply  
 Is a direct approach/can be enforced/monitored  
 Developing education facilities especially in rural areas is very expensive (and can be opposed in tribal/traditional areas)  
 Traditional/religious societies are opposed to materialism and careers for women  
 Education is a less direct approach/has more effects than just on population growth rate

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Education

- Literate people would be more aware of the problems of population growth (and the need to reduce it)
- Literate people would have more knowledge of family planning
- More girls being educated (in secondary and higher education) would lead to later marriage/childbearing age (the time span for reproduction would decrease)
- More females being educated would mean more women taking on careers (and seeking to improve their standard of living rather than having more children and contribute to economic development, decreasing the burden of population growth)
- More people being skilled will generate income for country, decreasing the burden of/outweighing the effect of population growth
- (Anti-natalist) population policies can be considered too harsh (unethical/too intrusive/against human rights)
- Traditional/religious opposition to contraception