

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the June 2004 question papers

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01 **Paper 1, maximum mark 75**

2059/02 **Paper 2, maximum mark 75**

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 2059 (Pakistan Studies) in the June 2004 examination.

| | maximum mark available | minimum mark required for grade: | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|----|
| | | A | C | E |
| Component 1 | 75 | 52 | 36 | 18 |
| Component 2 | 75 | 54 | 35 | 22 |

June 2004

GCE O LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 75

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 2059/01

**PAKISTAN STUDIES
Paper 1**



| | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Page 1 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

Question 1

- (a)
- (i) In which year was Shah Wali Ullah born? 1
- (ii) Which militant Muslim leader in Bengal was known as Titu Mir? 1
- (iii) Where did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan found a Scientific Society in 1863? 1
- (iv) What title did Queen Victoria take in 1877? 1
- (i) 1703 1
- (ii) Mir Mithar Ali 1
- (iii) Ghazipore 1
- (iv) Empress of India 1
- (b) **Why did the British Government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early nineteenth century?**
- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement 1
It was better
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons 2-4
It was too valuable and they were frightened of Russian advances
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons 5-7
The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. Also the fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.
- (c) **“A lack of unity and coordination were the main reasons for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**
- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. 1-2
The British were better OR describes the war and/or causes.
- LEVEL 2: Description of above or other reasons for failure 3-6
The opposition to the British was too weak.
- LEVEL 3: Explains one factor 7-10
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors 8-13
There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation. 14

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| Page 2 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

Question 2

- (a)
- (i) Who led the Congress Party at the time of the Simla Declaration of 1906?
 - (ii) In which year was the Indian Councils Act passed?
 - (iii) What organisation did M.A Jinnah join in 1913?
 - (iv) Name the park in Amritsar where a demonstration by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs was held in 1919.

- (i) Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta 1
- (ii) 1909. Accept also 1861 or 1892 1
- (iii) Muslim League 1
- (iv) Jallianwala Bagh 1

- (b) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement 1
It wanted to be free
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons 2-4
It was too large and Hindus were in the majority.
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons 5-7
Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power.

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| Page 3 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

(c) **Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer.**

| | | |
|----------|---|------|
| LEVEL 1: | Simplistic statement <i>It led to the failure of the Movement</i> | 1-2 |
| LEVEL 2: | Description of above or other reasons for failure <i>Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob.</i> | 3-6 |
| LEVEL 3: | Explains one factor | 7-10 |
| LEVEL 4: | Explains at least two factors <i>Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi, who was in jail at the time was so upset by this incident that he called off the non-co-operation movement. This infuriated the Muslims who saw this action as taking the pressure off the British Government and weakening the Movement. Its failure was also brought about when thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.</i> | 8-13 |
| LEVEL 5: | As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation | 14 |

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| Page 4 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

Question 3

- (a)
- (i) Who called the Cripps Mission ‘a post-dated cheque on a failing bank’?
 - (ii) Who was Viceroy of India at the time of the Simla Conference of 1945?
 - (iii) Who led the Unionist Party in Punjab in the elections of 1945 –46?
 - (iv) What is a jirga?

- (i) Gandhi 1
- (ii) Wavell 1
- (iii) Khizar Hyat 1
- (iv) Tribal assembly 1

- (b) **Why was Congress Rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims?**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement 1
The Hindus were cruel.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons 2-4
The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Widdia Mander Scheme.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons 5-7
Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi’s picture each day.

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| Page 5 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

(c) **Was the refugee issue the most important problem facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.**

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| LEVEL 1: | Simplistic statement <i>They came from India</i> | 1-2 |
| LEVEL 2: | Description of refugee problem or other problems <i>Muslims in their thousands were killed and women were raped</i> | 3-6 |
| LEVEL 3: | Explains one factor | 7-10 |
| LEVEL 4: | Explains at least two factors. <i>The refugees had been submitted to terrible atrocities and so thousands fled to Pakistan. They needed food and shelter and placed great strain on the new government. However there were other reasons. It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel which made the task of running a government department extremely difficult. Pakistan had been awarded 750 million rupees under the final settlement but only received 200 million at first. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. It was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Much of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order. Perhaps crucially the Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan which brought tensions to a head between the two countries. The problem dragged on until 1959.</i> | 8-13 |
| LEVEL 5: | As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation. | 14 |

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|--------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Page 6 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

Question 4

- (a)
- (i) Under the terms of which Constitution was the title 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan' first adopted?
 - (ii) What was the average national growth rate of Pakistan during the 1960s?
 - (iii) Who was the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in 1965?
 - (iv) Who called the first general elections of Pakistan in 1970?

- (i) 1956 1
- (ii) 7% 1
- (iii) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto 1
- (iv) Yahya Khan 1

- (b) **Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan?**

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer 1
It felt it was the best language
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons 2-4
It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons 5-7
It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using at all levels in society.

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| Page 7 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

(c) “Economic factors were more important than political considerations in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

| | | |
|----------|---|------|
| LEVEL 1: | Simplistic statement | 1-2 |
| LEVEL 2: | Description of reasons for separation <i>It was a long way between the two halves and there were lots of floods in the east.</i> | 3-6 |
| LEVEL 3: | Explains economic or political factors | 7-10 |
| LEVEL 4: | Explains both | 8-13 |

Economic:

Most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

Political:

Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. The demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

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| LEVEL 5: | As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation. | 14 |
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| Page 8 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

Question 5

- (a)
- (i) Which organisation was given the power by Zia-ul-Haq to decide if Laws were 'Islamic'?
 - (ii) In which year did Pakistan and Afghanistan agree on a plan which would mean the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan?
 - (iii) Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1985?
 - (iv) With whom did Pakistan sign a treaty of nuclear cooperation in 1986?

- (i) *Federal Shariat Court* 1
- (ii) 1988 1
- (iii) Junejo 1
- (iv) China 1

(b) **Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972?**

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer 1
It wanted to
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons 2-4
It was only designed to protect South East Asia. Pakistan couldn't get anyone to listen to them.
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons 5-7
America saw it as only applying to Communist aggression and Pakistan realised that it would not apply to their protection against India. Further uncertainties were caused when the Pakistan government delayed its ratification despite the Treaty being signed by its Foreign Minister. Therefore weaknesses were apparent. Pakistan tried to secure further aid as a result of its membership and a permanent military force to protect member states. Both of these were refused which further weakened Pakistan's resolve. When the organisation failed to support Pakistan in its wars with India withdrawal seemed to edge closer. Pakistan firmly believed SEATO should have supported it and became disenchanted with it.

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| Page 9 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 1 |

(c) “Constitutional reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto’s domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

| | | |
|----------|---|------|
| LEVEL 1: | Simplistic statement | 1-2 |
| LEVEL 2: | Description of constitutional reforms or other policies | 3-6 |
| LEVEL 3: | Explains one factor | 7-10 |
| LEVEL 4: | Explains at least two factors | 8-13 |

The new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate. However other aspects of his domestic policies were also important. Free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards. He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

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| LEVEL 5: | As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. | 14 |
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June 2004

GCE O LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 75

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 2059/02

**PAKISTAN STUDIES
Paper 2**



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|--------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Page 1 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

1 (a) The sketch cross-section, Fig. 1, shows the main physical features, A to D of a typical doab.

For each of the following, give the name of the physical feature and describe its main physical characteristics.

- (i) **A** Active flood plain/bet/khaddar 1 @ 1
- Flooded every/most years/frequently
 - New alluvium/alluvium deposited every year/meanders/ox-bows/levees
(up to 2 from this line)
 - Dry/braided channels
 - 10-18 km/around 15 km wide
 - 2-3 m above river level
 - Flat/level/plain 2 @ 1 [3]
- (ii) **B** Old flood plain/meander FP/cover FP 1 @ 1
- 10-15 m wide/around 12 m
 - Flooded every 7/8 years/when severe floods occur
 - Old alluvium (old) levees/abandoned channels/dhoros/meander (scars)/dried ox-bows/dhands
(up to 2 from this line)
 - 3-5 m above river level/around 4 m 2 @ 1 [3]
- (iii) **C** Scarp/bluff/cliff
- Steep slope/5-11 m high
 - 5-8 m wide/around 6 m 2 @ 1 [2]
- (iv) **D** Bar (upland)/alluvial terrace
- Old alluvium/bhangar/Sindh Sagar is covered by sand
 - 10-12 m above river level/around 11 m
 - 25-30 km wide
 - Flat/level/plain 2 @ 1 [2]

(b) Compare the *natural* topographical and drainage features of the Upper Indus Plain with those of the Lower Indus Plain.

Topography:

- Both areas are flat/gently undulating
- Land higher in UIP/lower in LIP
- Both areas mainly alluvial/have active flood plain/old flood plain
- Doabs mainly a feature of the UIP/not or rarely found in LIP
- Bar uplands/alluvial terraces in UIP only
- A few low hills in both areas
- Quartzite/slate hills in UIP whereas limestone hills/cuestas in LIP
- Piedmont plains and alluvial fans in both
- Both areas have rolling sand dunes

Drainage:

- Indus has many tributaries in UIP but few in LIP
- Indus has 4/5 large left/east bank tributaries in UIP
- Indus has 1 large and several small right/west bank tributary in UIP

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| Page 2 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

- Tributaries contribute a huge amount of water to Indus in UIP but very little water to Indus in LIP
- Meanders/braiding/ox-bows/swamps/etc common in both areas
- Indus delta at southern end of LIP not in UIP
- Wider river in LIP/narrower in UIP/LIP over 1.6 miles wide – UIP 1.4-1.6 miles wide

Must be a comparison inferred. Reserve 2 marks for each of topography and drainage. Float of 2. **6 @ 1 [6]**

(c) Barrages have resulted in changes in both the Upper and Lower Indus Plains.

(i) Name an example of a barrage.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------------|--|
| Balloki | Kotri | Sidhnai | | |
| Chashma | Marala | Sukkur | 1 @ 1 [1] | |
| Guddu | Panjnad | Sulaimanke | | |
| Islam | Qadirabad | Taunsa | | |
| Jinnah | Rasul | Trimmu | | |
| Khanki | | | | |
| | | | | |

(ii) Compare the height and length of a barrage with those of a major dam like Tarbela.

- Barrages are lower in height than dams
 - Barrages are longer than dams
 - Barrages are smaller = 0
- 2 @ 1 [2]**

(iii) What is the main purpose of a barrage and how is this purpose achieved?

Main purpose:

To provide water for irrigation/arable farming/crops

How purpose is achieved:

- Gates closed
- The barrage backs up/stores water behind it/holds the water back
- Canals/link canals take water and distribute it into a network of smaller canals
- Link canals take water from western rivers to eastern rivers

3 @ 1 [3]

(iv) Briefly describe the changes that have taken place in the land use of the Lower Indus Plain as a result of building barrages.

- Large areas (previously desert) are cultivated/agriculture developed especially Western Bahawalpur district
 - Bananas/cotton/dates/mangoes/oilseeds/pulses/rice/sugarcane/wheat
 - Led to an increase in land used for settlement
 - Reduction in crop acreage (recently due to water taken out from barrages in UIP)
 - Waterlogged/saline areas (due to poor management of irrigation)
- 3 @ 1 [3]**

Total for Question 1 [25]

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Page 3 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 2.**
On your answer paper
- (i) State the number of degrees east of longitude A.**
76 (°E)
- (ii) Name the mountain range B.**
Karakoram(s)
- (iii) Name the plateau C.**
Balochi/Balochistan
- (iv) Name the desert D.**
Cholistan
- (v) Name the country E.**
Afghanistan **5 @ 1 [5]**
- (b) (i) Describe the distribution of oilfields.**
- (central) Potwar/Potohar Plateau/in north-west Punjab/between rivers Indus and Jhelum
 - Southern/Lower Sindh/Hyderabad/Badin (area) **2 @ 1 [2]**
- (ii) Describe and explain the distribution of oil refineries.**
- Distribution:**
- Morga refinery is on Potwar Plateau/near Attock (oilfield) ? NW Punjab
 - Mahmud Kot (Mahmood Cot) is on (southern end of) Sindh Sagar doab/west of Multan/S Punjab/between Rivers Indus and Chenab/lower UIP
 - (3) on coast near Karachi/at Hab/Sindh Coast
- Explanation:**
- Morga refinery refines oil from local/Potwar Plateau oilfields for Upper Punjab (and NWFP)
 - Mahmud Kot placed to serve central Pakistan/Lower Punjab/lower UIP
 - ... supplied with crude oil by (White) pipeline from Karachi
 - ... supplied by pipeline from Iran (across Balochistan) (?)
 - Karachi refineries refine imported oil
 - Karachi refineries crude oil from Lower Sindh oilfields
 - Hab refinery supplied by pipeline from Karachi
 - Hab and Karachi to serve industrial area/large population
 - High demand in named city/industry/area
- Reserve 1 mark for each group. Float of 2 marks.** **4 @ 1 [4]**

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|--------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Page 4 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

- (c) Study Fig. 3, which shows the amount spent by Pakistan on importing 'petroleum and petroleum products' from 1991 to 2002.

Describe the trends in the cost of 'petroleum and petroleum products' imports shown on Fig. 3.

- (Large) overall rise/(more than) quadrupled/rise of 127 000 (million rupees)
- Fluctuated
- Fell (slightly) from 1991 to 1992/in first year
- Increase from 1992 to 1997
- Faster increase from 1995 to 1997
- Fell back 1997 to 1998
- Steady/slight increase 1998 to 1999
- Rapid rise 1999 to 2001/(more than) doubled/125 000 (million rupees)
- Fell again in 2002/maximum in 2001

3 @ 1 [3]

- (d) (i) Explain in detail why it is necessary for Pakistan to import so much petroleum (crude oil) even though petroleum is produced in Pakistan.

- Oil production in Pakistan is low/small
- Pakistan cannot satisfy its own needs for oil
- Pakistan's resources not yet exploited
- Growing demand/higher incomes/high demand due to increasing population
- Increasing number of industries/industrialisation
- Extension of road network/improved transport system
- Increasing number of lorries/buses/cars
- Conversion to diesel locomotives
- Mechanisation of agriculture
- Urbanisation
- (Most) thermal power stations use oil
- Increasing demand for electricity
- Lubricant for machinery
- Source of many by-products: Paraffin/wax/plastics/synthetic rubber/detergents/insecticides etc

Allow 1 development mark for any line.

7 @ 1 [7]

- (ii) What problems are caused for Pakistan because so much is spent on importing petroleum?

- Negative trade balance
- Increasing burden of debt
- Economy goes down/adverse effect on economy/economic burden
- Uses foreign exchange
- Creditors exercise influence over Pakistan's affairs/political implications
- Less money for investment/to spend on development/basic needs
 - ... of education/health facilities/housing }
 - ... of infrastructure/roads/railways etc } (max 2)
 - ... of industry/agriculture }
- More taxes imposed
- Cannot afford to exploit new oilfields

4 @ 1 [4]

Total for Question 2

[25]

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| Page 5 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

- 3 (a) **Study Photograph A, which shows part of a fish farm at Faiz, south of Multan.**
- (i) **Describe the lay-out and features of the fish farm.**
- Large/big/extensive
 - Grid pattern/regular pattern
 - Ponds/lakes/toba
 - Several/at least 4 ponds
 - Rectangular ponds/long (and thin)
 - (Ponds separated by) earth(en) banks/embankments/raised edges/mud walls/brick/paved road/path
... wide, flat, straight
 - (Line of) trees
 - Trees for shade
 - Rough ground/bare ground/dung on edge of ponds
- 4 @ 1 [4]
- (ii) **How has the physical topography of the area made it easy to construct the ponds?**
- Flat land/plain land
 - Large area
 - Easy to use machinery for digging out ponds
 - Unconsolidated rock/soil/alluvial deposits/soft soil
 - Easy to dig/excavate
 - Impervious alluvium/clay/rock/high water table
 - Retains water/water collects
- 3 @ 1 [3]
- (iii) **Where has the material come from that has been used to make the banks of the ponds?**
- From the area dug out for the ponds
- 1 @ 1 [1]
- (b) **Why is fish farming of growing importance in Pakistan? Credit will be given if you name a species of fresh water fish reared on fish farms.**
- Fish bred:**
- Grass/moore/rahu/silver/tallah (thalla)/manaseer/palla/trout/carp
- Why:**
- Growing population
 - Lack of protein in diet/important part of diet
 - Education on nutrition
 - Fish are rich in protein/low in cholesterol
 - Provides alternative income for farmers
 - Provides employment
 - Water available from irrigation schemes/lakes/reservoirs
- 4 @ 1 [4]
- (c) **Study Photographs B and C which show parts of one of the many buffalo farms in the area of Karachi called Buffalo (cattle colony).**
- (i) **How can you tell from Photograph B that this is a dairy farm?**
- Milk churns/containers/cans/drums etc
(must include the word 'Milk')
- 1 @ 1 [1]

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| Page 6 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

- (ii) Describe the shelter shown on Photograph C, also marked X on Photograph B, and suggest why such shelters are needed for the buffalo.

Description:

- Flimsy
- Roof covered with canes/rushes/straw/mazri
- Horizontal poles used as beams } wooden poles used
- Supported on (thin) vertical poles }
- Open (on some) sides
- White/stone/brick wall (at one end)
- Partitions/sectioned inside
- Feeding troughs
- Flat/hard floor

Why needed:

- To protect buffalo from (intense) heat of sun
- Milking/feeding/calving
- Floor easy to clean
- Ventilation (open sides)

Reserve 1 for each group. Float of 2 marks.

4 @ 1 [4]

- (iii) Why is a large supply of water necessary for this farm?

- For drinking
- For keeping the buffalo cool/spraying on buffalo
- For washing/dipping buffalo/bathing
- For cleaning
- For adding to milk

2 @ 1 [2]

- (iv) No fodder crops are grown on this farm. How are farms like this supplied with food for the buffalo?

- By road/lorry/tractor/cart etc
- In bulk/large amounts
- From crop farms outside Karachi/on (southern) Lower Indus Plain/near Hyderabad/Thatta/Badin
- Bought with money from sale of milk or other products/barter by-products of agriculture/industry

2 @ 1 [2]

- (d) Explain the importance of the buffalo farms to Karachi.

- Milk
- Butter/ghee/other named dairy product
- Karachi has a huge population/increasing population
- Milk is expensive to transport
- Milk can be fresh
- Milk can be supplied regularly
- Supplies hides/skins
- Karachi is important for the production of leather goods
- Dung sold for fuel in markets
 - ... domestic use/homes
 - ... commercial use/hotels/shops/bakeries etc
- Meat (**max 1**)

4 @ 1 [4]

Total for Question 3

[25]

| | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Page 7 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | PAKISTAN STUDIES – JUNE 2004 | 2059 | 2 |

4 (a) The sketch map, Fig. 4, gives some information about the Warsak Dam.

(i) Name the river across which the Warsak Dam was built.

Kabul

1 @ 1 [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 4, and your own knowledge, explain why this is a good site for a dam.

- Narrow gorge/valley ...
... reduces amount of materials required for dam/expense
- Deep gorge/valley ...
... increases storage capacity
... provides high head of water for hydel
- Solid/firm rock ...
... to support weight of dam
- On river with very large discharge/melting snow/large catchment area ... to provide water for storage/to drive turbines
- Impervious rock
... to prevent seepage/reduce loss
- High precipitation/rainfall/snowfall
- Low evaporation rates/low temperatures
- Low population

5 @ 1 [5]

(iii) Using Fig. 4, and your own knowledge, explain why it was so expensive to build the dam and power station, and to provide irrigation water.

- Large size of project
- No access to site/new road had to be built
- New bridge had to be built
- So that heavy machinery/etc could be brought in
- Tunnels had to be constructed to distribute irrigation water
- Need for workers
- Cost of trained/professional workers
- Cost of settlement for workers
- Lack of power supply
- Cost of transport/power lines
- Cost of suitable building materials
- Complex planning/difficult scheme
- Cost of machinery/equipment

3 @ 1 [3]

(iv) Name the farming area served by irrigation water from the Warsak reservoir.

- Vale of Peshawar/any part of the Vale
- Kabul Valley

1 @ 1 [1]

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- (v) **How is electricity produced in power stations such as Warsak, and how is it transmitted to cities like Peshawar?**

How produced:

- Water from reservoir/water from dam/head of water rushes down/passes through dam
... steep/narrowing (intake) pipes
- Drives (hydro) turbines ...
- which turns shaft rapidly inside generator/works generator
... within a magnetic field

How transmitted:

- From transformer at hydel/HEP station which controls the voltage/stabilises the electricity
- Onto national grid/power lines/cables wires which is a network (of wires)/booster stations
- Overhead and/or underground
- Onto local/city supply grid
- Voltage dropped/adjusted

Reserve 1 mark for each group. Float of 3 marks.

5 @ 1 [5]

- (b) **Read the extract from ‘Dawn’.**

The reasons for the high cost of production which damage industry are many. They include the high cost of power, frequent breakdowns at the power stations and the unsteady supply of electricity from them.

- (i) **Give three reasons for the high cost of power from thermal power stations in Pakistan.**

- Need to import oil/fossil fuels
- Natural gas expensive/price competition with other users
- Oil is expensive/expensive to import oil
- Oil prices have increased
- Independent power stations charge higher prices
- Inefficient machinery in power plants/high maintenance costs
- Cost of power lines/transmission
- Cost of technology
- Theft

3 @ 1 [3]

- (ii) **Suggest one reason why power stations frequently break down.**

- Machinery is old/poorly maintained
- Increased strain/high demands
- Silt from reservoir entering HEP turbines

1 @ 1 [1]

- (iii) **Other than ‘the frequent breakdowns at the power stations’, why is the supply of electricity ‘unsteady’?**

- Breakage of wires (on grid)/long transmission lines
- Illegal tapping into supply/theft
- Demand exceeds supply/increasing demand
- Power sharing/shedding practised
- Less HEP in winter

2 @ 1 [1]

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(iv) How many factories try to overcome the problem of unreliable electricity supply from the national grid? Why is it important for them to do so?

How:

- (Government encouraging) private power stations
- Have standby generators
- Use of alternative sources e.g. Solar/biogas

Why:

- Interrupted production
 - ... products being made can be spoilt
 - ... causes inefficient use of machinery/labour
- Interrupts supply to market ...
- May lose market/sales
- Profits fall/loss in income
- Damages machinery

Reserve 1 mark for each group. Float of 2 marks.

4 @ 1 [4]

Total for Question 4 [25]

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- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5 showing the proportions of the labour force of Pakistan working in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry.
- (i) Which of these three sectors is labelled Y?
Tertiary
- (ii) Which of these three sectors is labelled Z?
Secondary 2 @ 1 [2]
- Study Fig. 6 showing the proportion of workforce in Pakistan's main categories of employment.
- (b) (i) Which of these categories of employment has all its workforce in the primary sector of industry?
Agriculture/category 1 1 @ 1 [1]
- (ii) How many of the categories of employment given are in the tertiary sector of industry?
- 3
- Items 2,3,6 in key
- Names of the 3 correct categories 1 @ 1 [1]
- (c) (i) Give *four* reasons why so many people work in agriculture.
- Tradition/inheritance
- Subsistence farming/no income/get basic necessities
- Large % of population lives in rural areas/in villages (where farming is the main occupation)
- Large areas of Pakistan are suitable for farming
- Alluvial soils (Note: not 'good' or 'fertile')
- Irrigation schemes
- Lack of money for farm machinery/much manual labour needed
- Pakistan has an agro-based economy/is an agricultural country
- Many industries are agro-based and therefore promote farming ... example (**max 1**)
- Growing population requires feeding
- Low standard of education means many secondary/tertiary occupations are not open to workers/or cannot do other work/cannot get good jobs
- Lack of other jobs available
- Cotton is a major export 4 @ 1 [4]

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(ii) **Why has the percentage of the labour force working in agriculture declined steadily in recent years?**

- Increasing mechanisation on farms
- Fragmentation of holdings has made them unable to support the family
- Problems for tenants caused by landlords/jagirdars/zamindars
- Not enough farmland for increasing population
- Loss of farmland due to waterlogging/salinity/soil erosion
- Government policies
- Consolidation of holdings
- Improving education/literacy in rural areas/of rural people ...
... so people want to work in jobs using their skills
- Increase in manufacturing industries/industrialisation ...
... providing more job opportunities
- Higher wages in manufacturing industry
- Rural-urban migration ...
... disenchantment with rural life/lure of city life ...
... another push/pull factor (**max 1**)
- Urbanisation
- Find other jobs for additional income

Each line can have 1 development mark.

6 @ 1 [6]

(iii) **Why has the percentage of the workforce working in tertiary industries increased steadily in recent years?**

- Rising standard of living ...
... greater *demand* for services/increase in service industries/professions/increase in tertiary work
- Higher literacy/more educated so use qualifications in tertiary sector
- Want higher pay/wages
- Want better working conditions
- Government training programmes/Employment Generation Programme
- Rural-urban migration tends to mean a change from a primary occupation to a tertiary
- Government efforts to improve services/development
- Improving educational standards so more teachers/lecturers needed
- Improving medical facilities so more doctors/nurses needed
- Growth of tourism
- Extension of road network
- Growth in recreational activities
- Fewer people make their own clothes/grow their own food etc
- More shops
- Spread of IT/computers
- More opportunities in banking/insurance etc
- More trade
- Industrialisation

Each line can have 1 development mark.

6 @ 1 [6]

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(d) **Attempts are being made to improve the standard of literacy in Pakistan. Explain why this is vital for the development of all three sectors of industry.**

- Pakistan's lack of skilled workers holds back development/skills promote development
- People need to be literate in order to ...
 - ... be taught the skills needed ...
 - ... use better agricultural techniques to increase production
 - ... engineering skills are needed in mining/processing/manufacturing etc. industries
 - ... management skills are needed to run businesses/services etc.
 - ... professional skills are needed in the service industries like education/health etc.
- Inability to read instructions can cause mis-use/break down of machinery (and) ...
 - ... poor quality work ...
 - ... more difficult for firms to compete on world market
- Use of telecommunications
- Use of IT/computers

5 @ 1 [5]

Total for Question 5 [25]

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Glossary for Pakistan Studies

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Abadi | Settlement/village |
| Ajrak | Printed cloth (using blocks) |
| Bangar | Old alluvium |
| Bar | Alluvial terrace |
| Barani | Rain fed/areas where cultivation depends on rainfall |
| Begar | Free services |
| Bela | Forest along the bank of a river |
| Bet | Active flood plain/summer bed of river |
| Bhangar | Old alluvium |
| Bharat | India |
| Binola | Cotton seed |
| (Canola) | = Canadian oilseed with low acidity = oilseed rape |
| Charsa | Irrigation method – water lifted from well in buckets drawn up by an animal |
| Chaudhari | Feudal lord/village chief/headman/title of landholder |
| Dasht | Wilderness/sea of sand |
| Desi | Native (re crops) |
| Dhand | Small salt lake |
| Dhar | Flat land between dunes (as ‘patti’) |
| Dhenkli | (Shaduf) irrigation method – water lifted from well using a bucket, rope and pole |
| Dhoro | Abandoned river channel |
| Doab | ‘Between rivers’/interfluvium |
| Ghee-banaspati | Vegetable ghee similar to margarine and made from oilseeds |
| Ghee-desi | Clarified butter made from dairy products |
| Gur | Raw sugar (in a solid state) |
| Hamun | Inland drainage shallow salt lake/playa lake |
| Hari | Peasant/tenant |
| Jagir | Rent-free land given to individuals or institutions by the Government |
| Kacha | Unmetalled road |
| Katchi abadi | Shanty/squatter settlement or (especially in Lahore and Karachi) a private or local Government housing scheme for the poor |
| Kaurjo | Diversion canal (in Makran, Balochistan) |
| Khaddar | Fresh/new alluvium |
| Khaddar khes | Coarse cloth |
| Khadera | Ravine/badland |
| Kharif | Crops grown during the summer season |
| Khes | Cloth |
| Khusas | Embroidered shoes |
| Luu | Hot wind/intense heat |
| Malak | Feudal lord |
| Mandis | Markets |
| Mustagh | ‘Ice mountain’ - a mountain covered by snow all year round |
| Nala | Tributary gorge/ravine/irrigation/ditch |
| Otaq | Guest house |
| Patti | Narrow area of flat land between dunes (as ‘dhar’)/passage/path |
| Phutti | Seed cotton (ball including seeds) |
| Pucca | Metalled road |
| Pull | Bridge |
| Rabi | Crops growing during the winter season |
| Rakh | Tropical Thorn Forest |
| Rizq | (Colloquial) ‘Bread and butter’ situation |
| Roti | Bread |
| Saddar | Main market place |
| Sailaba | Irrigation method using flood water |
| Shamilat | Common grazing land |

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| | |
|------------------|--|
| Talab | Tank (small reservoir)/pond |
| Tehsil | Administrative area (similar to a UK Parish) |
| Tibba | Sand dune |
| Toba | Pond |
| Wadaira | Feudal lord |
| Zamindari | A system in which land owned by one person is cultivated by others |