

Population Questions 2059/02

Compiled by: Mustafa Asif

a) Structure and growth

Candidates should be able to:

- understand the changing population structures (both age and sex) as shown by population pyramids for Pakistan
- explain and evaluate the effects of the present and projected population structures on the economy and development of Pakistan
- interpret graphs and statistics illustrating birth rates, death rates and the rates of natural increase in Pakistan, and identify trends in population growth
- explain the social, educational, economic and political factors which contribute to population growth over time
- explain the problems for development caused by population growth over time, consider its sustainability and evaluate possible solutions to these problems.

b) Movements of population

Candidates should be able to:

- describe and explain, with reference to both 'push' and 'pull' factors, the main causes of population movements, including rural-urban migration, seasonal migration, emigration and immigration (including refugees)
- describe and explain the effects of these population movements, including shanty developments in cities, tent cities and the de-population of rural areas
- understand the effects of population movements and evaluate the measures which may be taken to help solve the problems created, such as self-help schemes, provision of clean water and other services (including adverse outcomes such as poor housing).

c) Distribution and density of population

Candidates should be able to:

- distinguish between *distribution of population* and *density of population*
- recognise the variations in both distribution of population and density of population between the Provinces (including the Northern Area) and within the Provinces (including within the Northern Area)
- explain the physical, economic, social and political factors which contribute to these variations.

d) Employment

Candidates should be able to:

- define the terms *primary*, *secondary* and *tertiary* in relation to occupations
- describe and explain the proportions of the workforce engaged in each of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and any changes in these proportions that may have taken place or may be taking place
- understand and explain the causes of rural and urban unemployment and underemployment (that is, people who are not fully employed), and understand the problems for development created by underemployment and unemployment
- describe and explain the availability of skilled labour (people qualified for the professions, for management and as technicians, etc.) and manual labour
- understand that unemployment and underemployment can be factors that influence GNP and GDP
- understand and evaluate the importance for Pakistan's development of literacy, education and training for both males and females, in rural as well as urban areas

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O/N18/P2/Q5

- 5 (a) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a population pyramid for Pakistan in 2014.

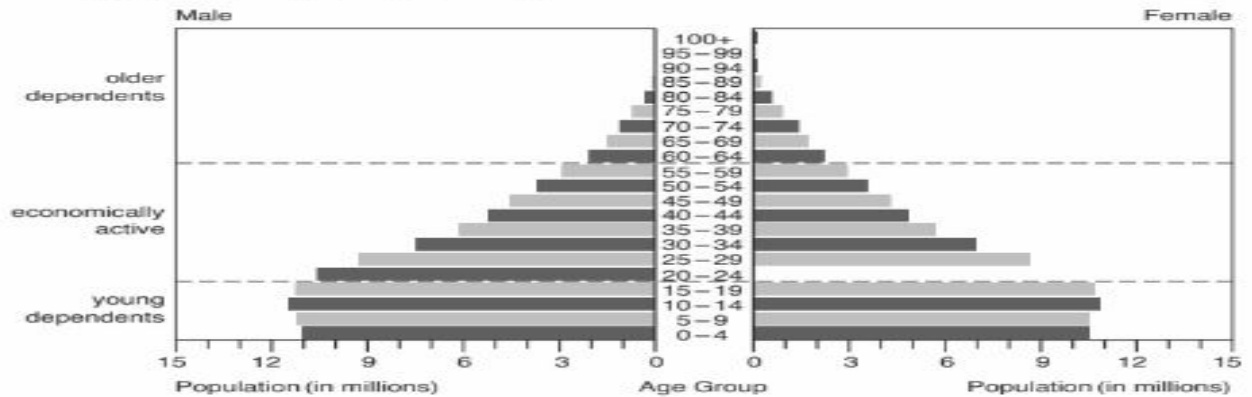


Fig. 5.1

Complete the graph using the information below:

| Females | |
|-----------|------------|
| Age 20–24 | 10 million |

[1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 5.1 describe the population structure of Pakistan.

.....

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.....

[3]

- (b) (i) Define the term 'birth rate'.

.....

.....

[2]

- (ii) Study Fig. 5.2 showing selected population information about Pakistan.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Total population | 187 million |
| Urban population | 70.87 million |
| Rural population | 116.13 million |
| Population growth rate | 2.0% per annum |
| Total fertility rate | 3.3 per thousand |
| Birth rate | 26.8 per thousand |
| Death rate | 7.0 per thousand |

Fig. 5.2

Using data from Fig. 5.2 **calculate** the natural population increase for Pakistan.

Show your working in the box below.

[2]

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- (iii) From the list below tick **three** correct reasons for overpopulation:

| | Tick (✓) |
|--|----------|
| Too many people | |
| Use of contraception | |
| Not enough resources e.g. food, shelter, water | |
| Immigration | |
| Poor infrastructure | |
| Lack of government finance | |
| Rapid population growth | |

[3]

- (c) (i) Give **two** benefits and **two** problems to a family of having a small number of children.

benefits

.....

.....

.....

problems

.....

.....

..... [4]

- (ii) Explain how and why the death rate in Pakistan is changing. You should develop your answer.

.....

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.....

..... [4]

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To what extent will low birth and death rates have a positive impact on the future development of Pakistan? Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

[6]

[TOTAL: 25]

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M/J18/P2/Q5

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5.1, which is a diagram of the Demographic Transition Model.

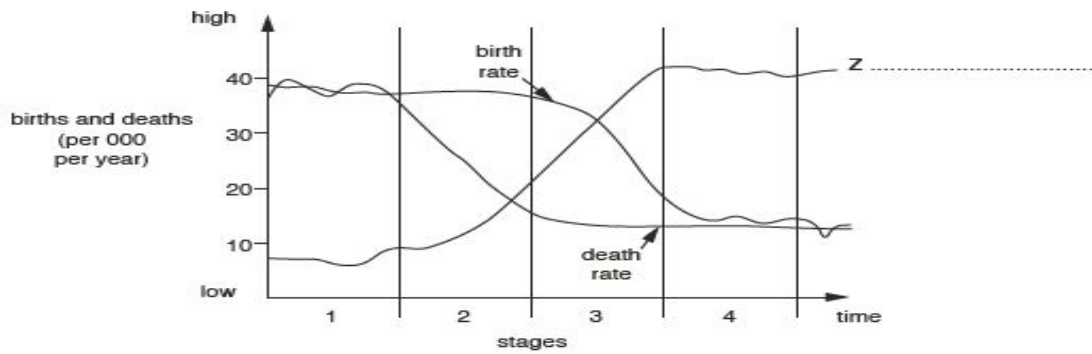


Fig. 5.1

- (i) Add a suitable label for line Z on Fig. 5.1. [1]
(ii) Describe the changes that occur in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model in Fig. 5.1.

.....
.....
.....
.....[2]

- (b) (i) Suggest **three** reasons for a high and fluctuating death rate in Pakistan during Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model.

1
.....
2
.....
3
.....[3]

- (ii) Explain **two** reasons for a fall in the birth rate in Pakistan during Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model. You should develop your answer.

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.....[4]

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- (c) (i) Define the term 'population density'.

.....
..... [1]

- (ii) Study Fig. 5.2, a map showing the population density of Pakistan.

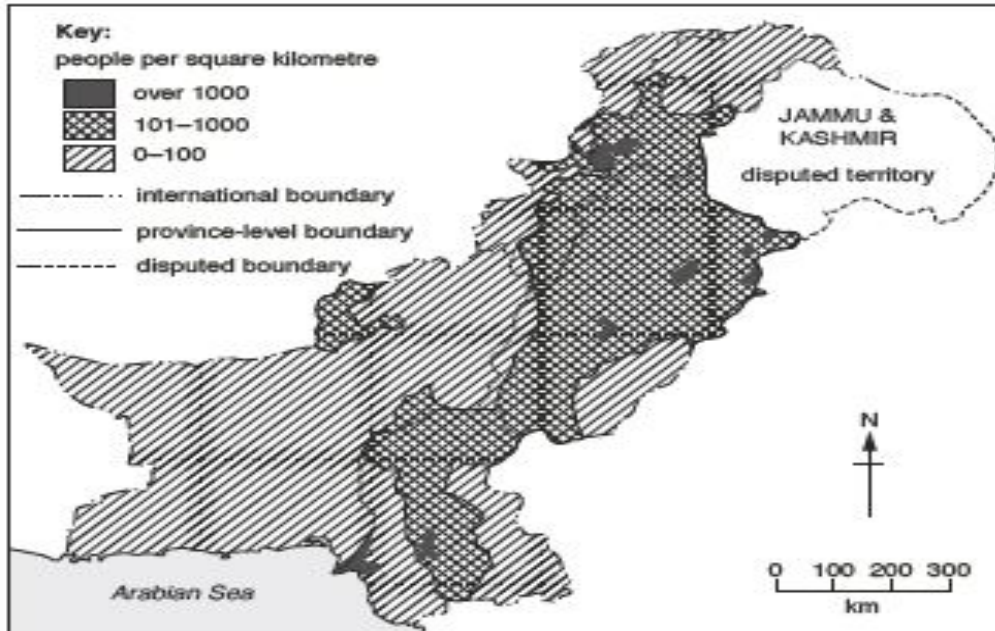


Fig. 5.2

Describe the population density of Pakistan.

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..... [3]

- (iii) Suggest reasons for the variation in population density in Pakistan as shown in Fig. 5.2.

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.....
..... [5]

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Evaluate whether it will be possible for the government to support the population of Pakistan in the future. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

[illegible]

FACEBOOK.COM/CAMBRIDGE O LEVEL/IGCSE(GROUP)

O/N17/P2/Q1

INSERT

Photograph A for Question 1



(a) Study Photograph A (insert), which shows part of the urban area of Islamabad.

(i) Describe three features of the residential area in this photograph.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(ii) Suggest reasons why people move into areas such as that shown in Photograph A.

-
-
-
-
-
-
- [4]

(b) A shortage of food is one reason why people move away from rural areas.

(i) Give two reasons why there might be a shortage of food in rural areas.

- 1
- 2 [2]

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- (ii) Describe the ways that human factors can improve the production of livestock farming in Pakistan.

.....

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.....[3]

- (c) Study Fig. 1, which shows death rates in Pakistan between 2000 and 2014.

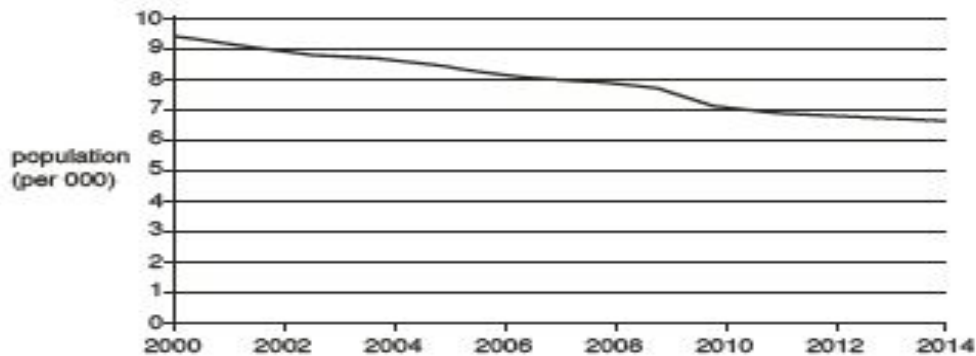


Fig. 1

- (i) What is the death rate in 2000?
.....[1]
- (ii) How has the death rate changed between 2000 and 2014?
.....[1]
- (iii) Give one reason why the death rate has changed over this period.
.....[1]
- (iv) Explain the impacts of this change in death rates on Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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.....[4]

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[illegible]

[E]

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Population Questions 2059/02

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M/J17/P2/Q1(b)

(b) Study Fig. 1, which shows population growth rates for selected provinces over three time periods.

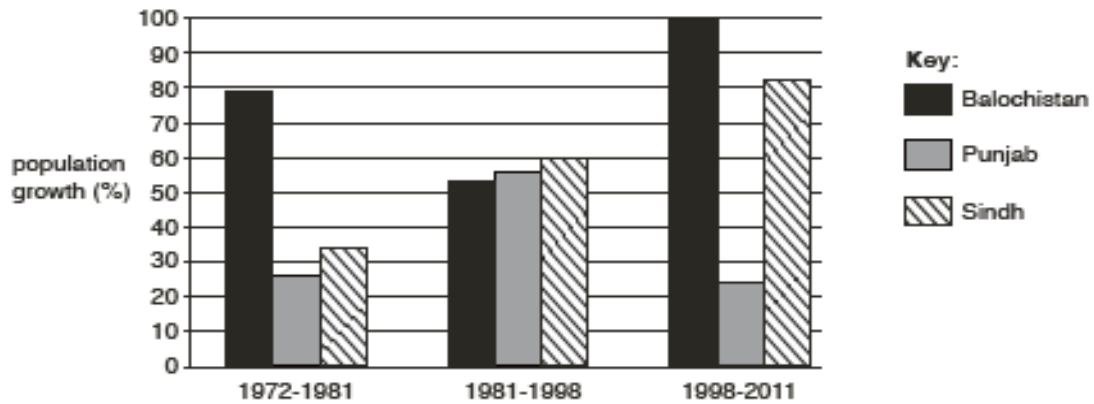


Fig. 1

(i) A What was the population growth rate for Punjab between 1972 and 1981?

.....
B Which province showed an increase in population growth rate in every period?
.....[2]

(ii) Identify one difference between the population growth rates of Balochistan and Punjab.
.....
.....[1]

(iii) Explain two factors which have contributed to population growth in Pakistan.
You should develop your answer.

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.....[4]

M/J16/P2/Q1

(a) Study Fig. 1 which is a map of northern Pakistan.

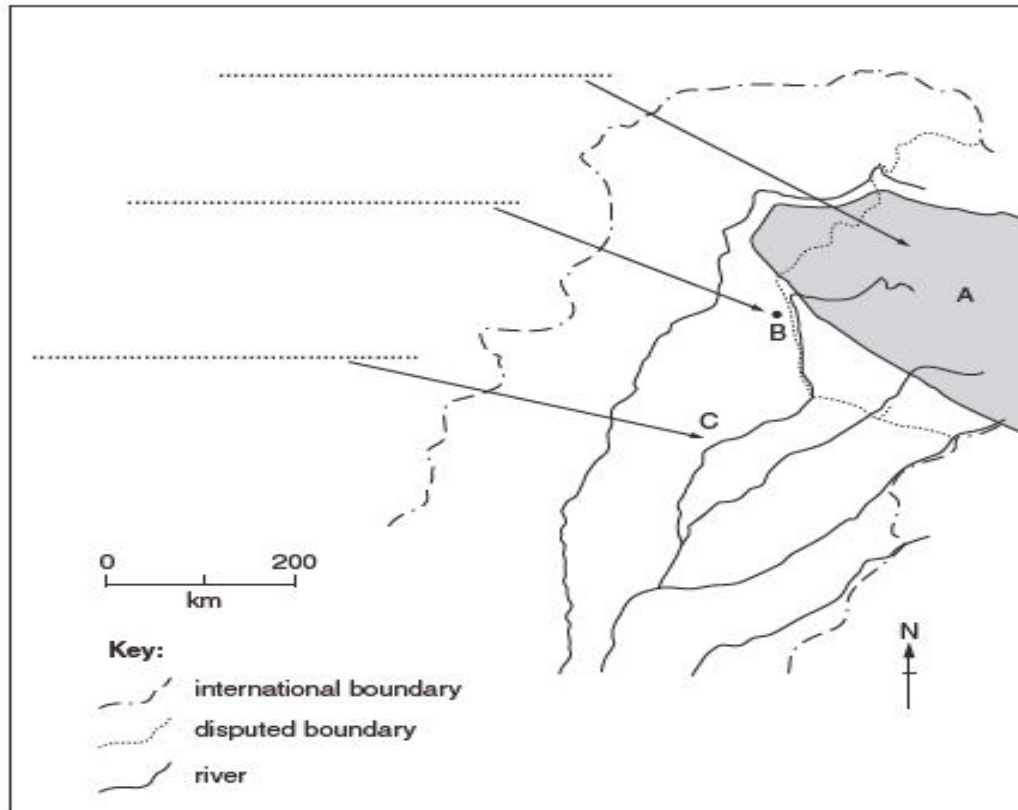


Fig. 1

(i) On the map name the following:

- Mountain range A
- City B
- River C

[3]

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- (ii) Explain the causes of high rainfall at city B.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....[4]

- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'population density'?

.....

.....[1]

- (ii) Which province in Pakistan has the highest population density?

.....[1]

- (iii) Explain the physical factors that cause areas such as the province you named in (ii) to have a high population density.

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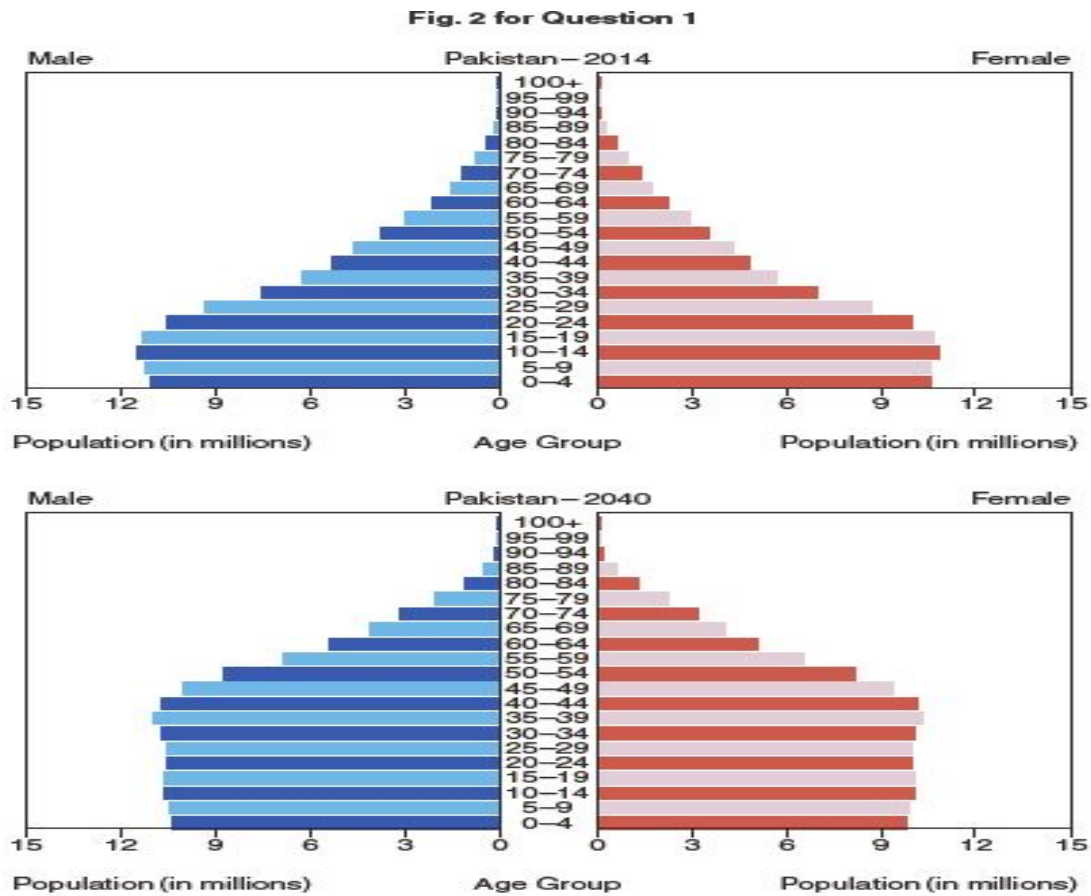
.....

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.....[4]

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INSERT



(c) Study Fig. 2 (Insert) which shows two population pyramids for Pakistan.

(i) What information is displayed in a population pyramid?

.....

[2]

(ii) Identify **two** ways in which Pakistan's population structure is forecast to change between 2014 and 2040.

1

 2
[2]

(iii) Give **one** possible reason for **each** change identified in (ii).

1

 2
[2]

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A

B

[6]

[6]

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M/J15/P2/Q5

(a) Study Fig. 12 which gives information on birth rates and death rates in Pakistan.

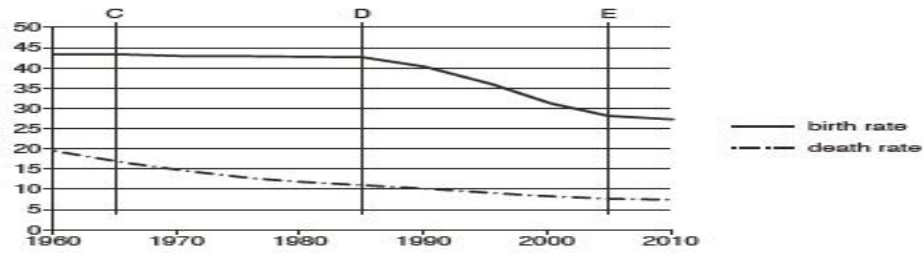


Fig. 12

(i) On Fig. 12:

- A. Add a suitable label for the y-axis (vertical axis).
 B. Circle one of the letters C, D, or E on the graph to show the point where natural increase is highest. [2]

(ii) Give two reasons why Pakistan continues to have a high birth rate.

- 1

 2
 [2]

(iii) The death rate in Pakistan has been decreasing every year since 1960. Suggest reasons for this.

-

 [3]

(b) Study Fig. 13 which shows changes in population growth rates for two countries between 2000 and 2012.

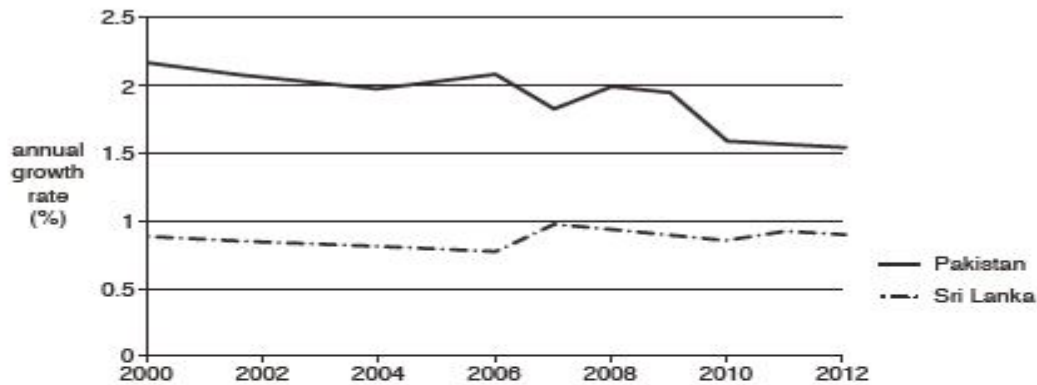


Fig. 13

(i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates.

-

 [3]

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

A. What is meant by the term 'immigration'?

.....

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

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.....[5]

- (c) (I) What is meant by the term 'sustainable population growth'?

.....

.....[1]

- (II) Suggest **three** problems that might be caused by unsustainable population growth.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....[3]

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The population growth rate is best reduced by family planning programmes.

The population growth rate is best reduced by increasing literacy for all, especially females.

.....

[Total: 25]

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O/N14/P2/Q4

(a) Study Fig. 4.

| Province | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Sindh | Punjab | Balochistan |
|---|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Area (sq. km) | 74 521 | 140 914 | 205 345 | 345 190 |
| Population Density (people per sq. km) | 238 | 216 | 358 | 19 |
| Population under 15 years (by %) | 47 | 43 | 42 | 47 |
| Population from 15 to 65 years (by %) | 50 | 54 | 54 | 51 |
| Population over 65 years (by %) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

Fig. 4

(i) Name the smallest and largest province by area.

Smallest

Largest

[2]

(ii) What is the population density of Sindh province?

.....[1]

(iii) Which is the most densely populated province?

.....[1]

(b) Choose two of the factors given below and explain how they cause a low population density in Balochistan.

RELIEF

CLIMATE

INFRASTRUCTURE

SECURITY

Factor 1

Explanation

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Factor 2

Explanation

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[6]

(c) Study Fig. 4 again.

(i) Which province has the largest percentage of population over 65?

.....[1]

(ii) Compare the age range of Punjab and Balochistan provinces.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

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(d) Use Fig. 4 and your own knowledge to explain the advantages and problems caused by the age distribution of **either** Punjab or Balochistan.

Advantages

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

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.....

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[illegible]

(e) To what extent can the birth rate of Pakistan be reduced?

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

[Total: 25]

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M/J14/P2/Q5

(a) Study Fig. 8 showing the United Nations figures for the different age groups in Pakistan.

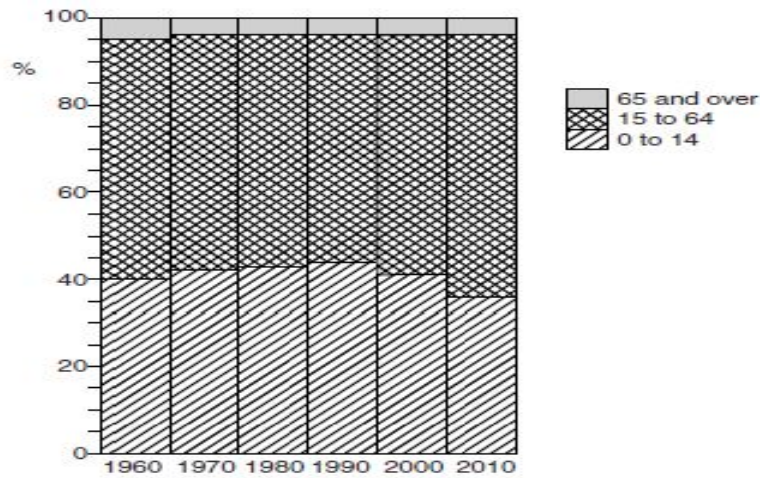


Fig. 8

- (i) What was the percentage of the age group 0–14 years in 2010?
..... [1]
- (ii) Which age group of the population decreased in percentage from 1990 to 2010?
..... [1]
- (iii) How has the percentage of working population (aged 15 to 64) changed from 1980 to 2010?
..... [1]

(b) (i) What is meant by 'seasonal migration'?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Name and describe an example of seasonal migration.

Example

Description

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

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INSERT

Photograph A for Question 5



Photograph B for Question 5



(c) Study Photographs A and B (Insert).

(i) Give **four** features of the housing shown in the photographs.

1[4]
2
3
4

(ii) Explain why people live in areas such as those shown in Photographs A and B.

[6]

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[6]

FACEBOOK.COM/CAMBRIDGE O LEVEL/IGCSE(GROUP)

O/N13/P2/Q5

INSERT

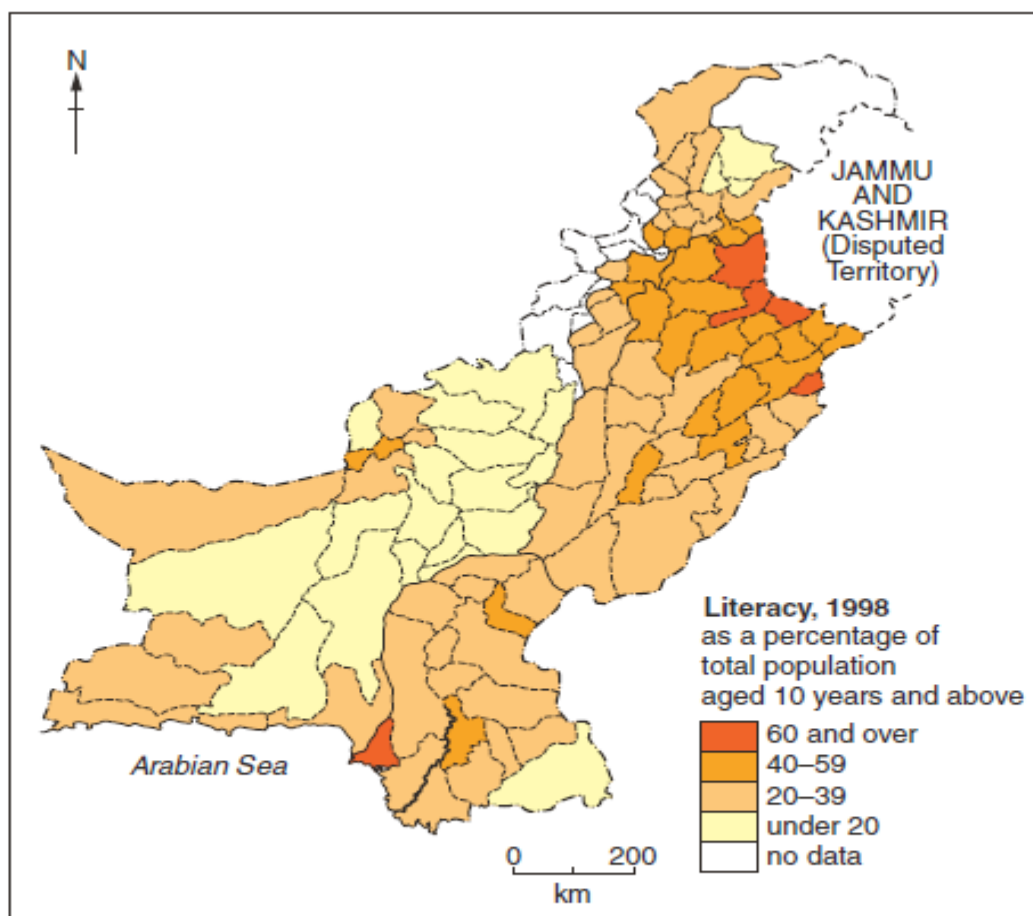


Fig. 7 for Question 5

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(a) Study Fig. 7 (Insert) a map of literacy in Pakistan.

-
-
-

Area

Reason

[6]

-
- The figure consists of two circular diagrams. The left diagram is labeled 'rural' at the top and 'illiterate' at the bottom. It is divided into four segments: 'male' (top right), 'female' (bottom right), 'rural' (top left), and 'illiterate' (bottom left). The 'male' segment is larger than the 'female' segment, and the 'rural' segment is larger than the 'illiterate' segment. The right diagram is labeled 'urban' at the top and 'illiterate' at the bottom. It is divided into four segments: 'male' (top right), 'female' (bottom right), 'urban' (top left), and 'illiterate' (bottom left). The 'female' segment is larger than the 'male' segment, and the 'urban' segment is larger than the 'illiterate' segment.

(i) What is the percentage of literate males in urban areas?

-[1]
- (ii) How much larger is this than the percentage of **literate** males in **rural** areas?
-[1]

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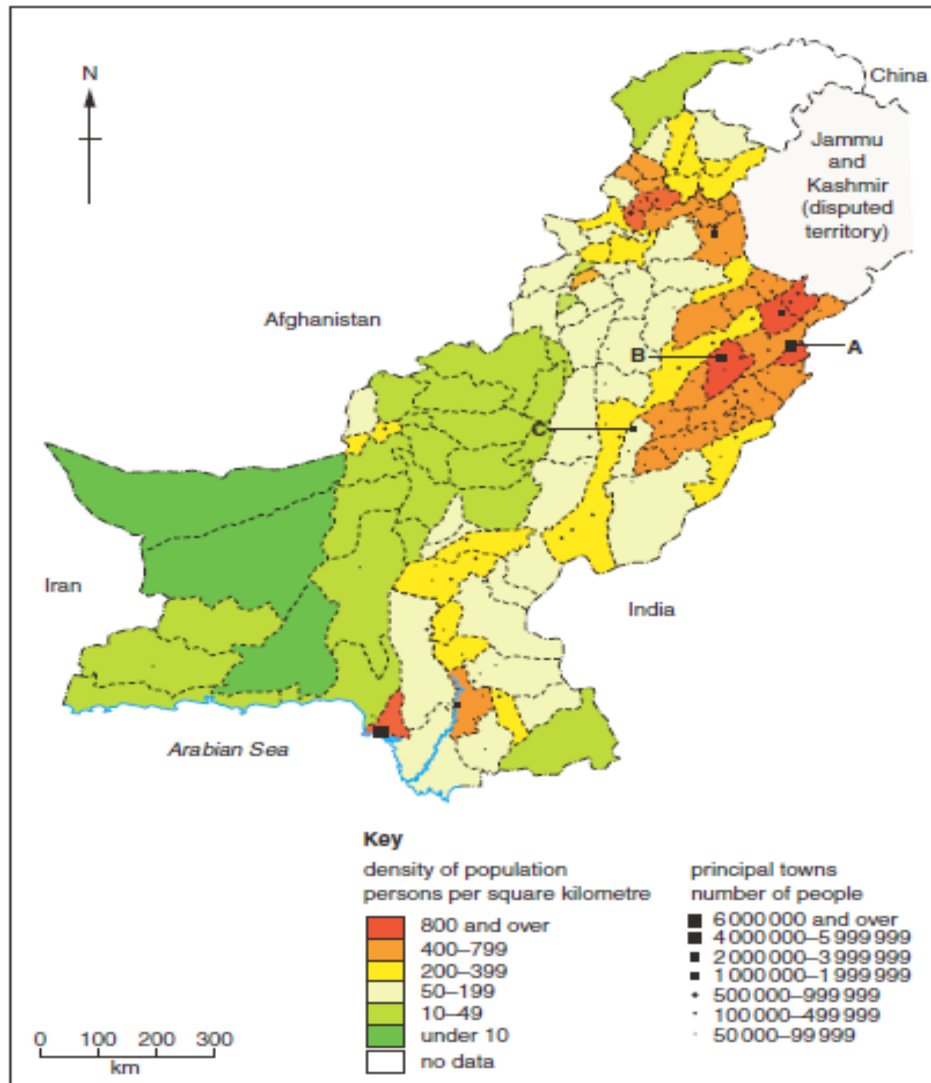
- (c) (i) Give an example of tertiary employment for which literacy is **not** important.
.....[1]
- (ii) Explain why literacy is important to increase economic development in Pakistan.
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.....[6]
- (d) Study Fig. 8 again.
- (i) What is the percentage of literate females in **rural** areas?
.....[1]
- (ii) To what extent can population growth be influenced by increasing female literacy?
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.....[6]
- [Total: 25]

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M/J13/42/Q5

INSERT

Fig. 9 for Question 5



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(l) Name the cities A, B, C, and state the size of their population.

B name population

[6]

37

[1]

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10

(c) In the last 50 years there has been a big increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.

(I) Name two **push** factors that cause people to migrate from rural to urban areas.

1 2 [1]

(II) Explain **each** of the factors you have named in (c)(I).

1

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2

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.....

..... [4]

(III) Explain **two** problems experienced by migrants from rural areas when they reach urban areas.

problem 1

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problem 2

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..... [6]

[Total: 25]

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O/N12/P2/Q5

(a) Study Fig. 8 which shows birth and death rates in Pakistan from 1990 to 2005.

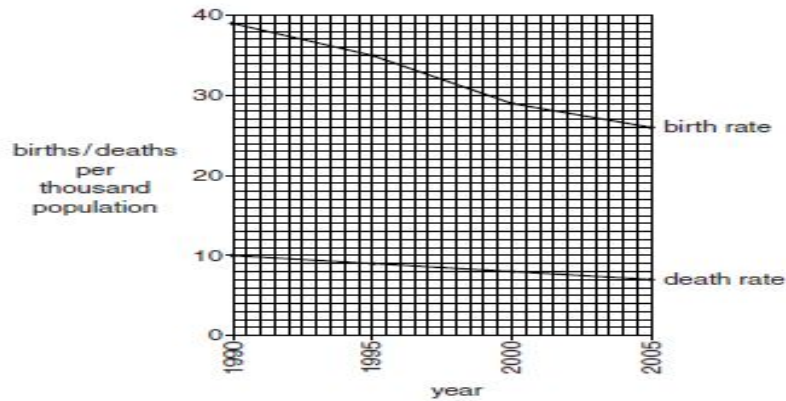


Fig. 8

- (i) State the birth rate and death rate in the year 2005.

Birth rate
 Death rate [2]

- (ii) By how much has each decreased since 1990?

Birth rate
 Death rate [2]

- (iii) Explain why both the birth and death rates have fallen in Pakistan.

[6]

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(b) Study Fig. 9 which shows birth and death rates of a country.

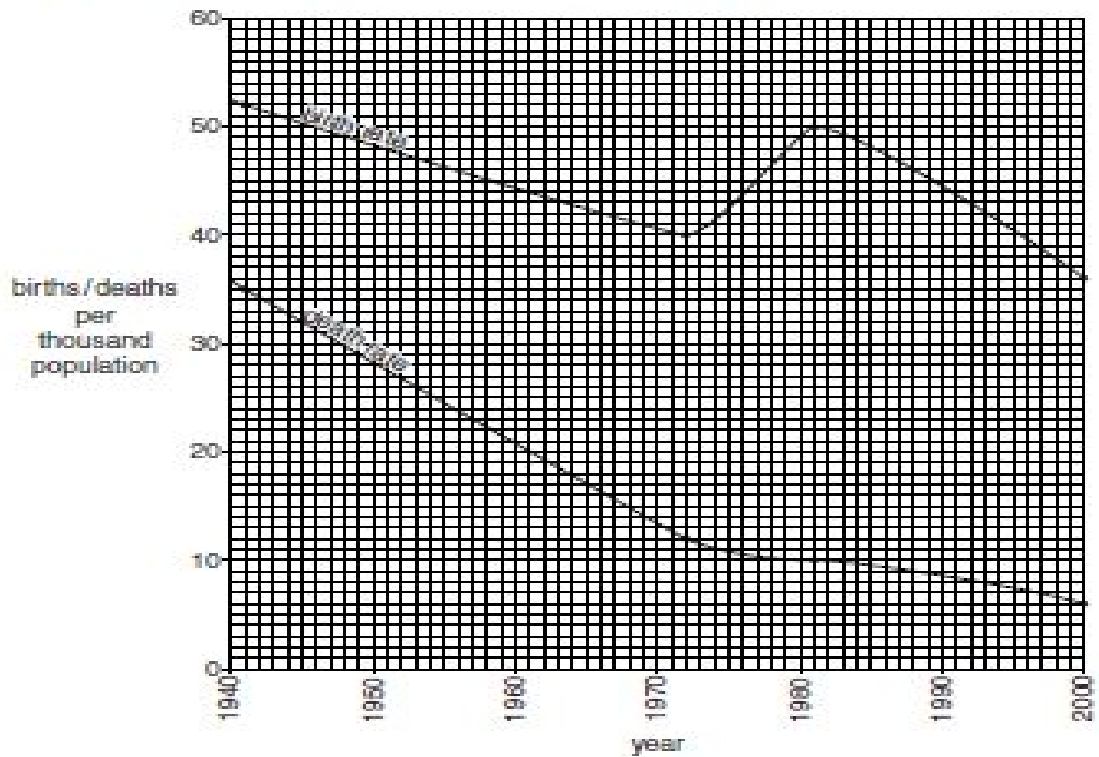


Fig. 9

(i) Describe the main changes in birth rate from 1941 to 2000.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

(ii) Complete the following:

NATURAL INCREASE = minus [2]

(iii) Study Fig. 9 again. Circle the year (below) in which the natural population increase was greatest.

1941 1972 1981 2000 [1]

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..

- (c) (i) Explain the difference between emigration and immigration.

.....
..... [2]

- (ii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of international emigration for the people of Pakistan.

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..... [6]

[Total: 25]

M/J12/P2/Q5

(a) Study Fig. 9, which shows population density in Sindh.

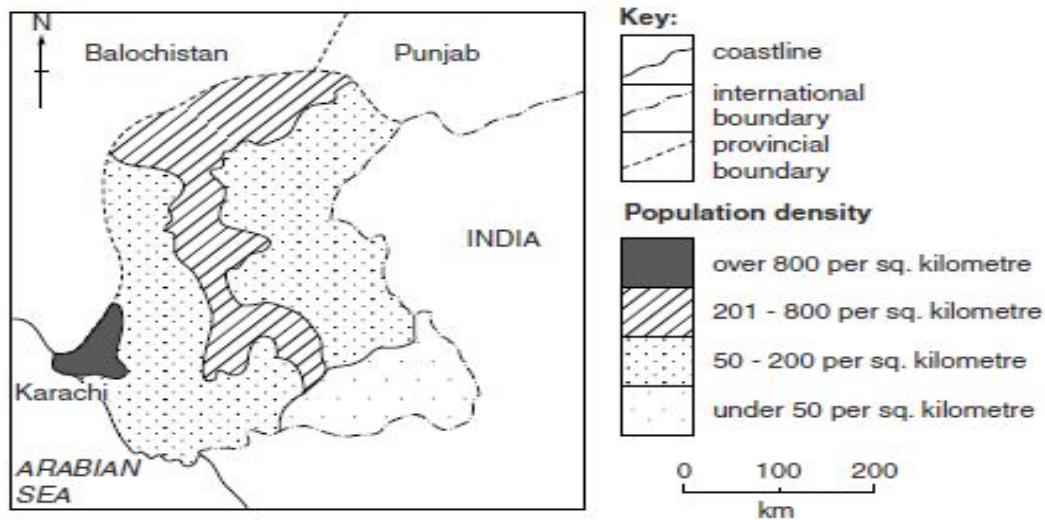


Fig. 9

- (i) Describe the distribution of the areas with a population density of 201 to 800 people per square kilometre.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (ii) What is the lowest population density shown on the map?

..... [1]

- (iii) Name the area which has the lowest population density.

..... [1]

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(iv) Explain the reasons for a high population density in the Karachi area.

[6]

(b) Explain the difference between density and distribution of population.

[2]

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(c) Study Fig. 10, which shows the increase in population in Karachi.

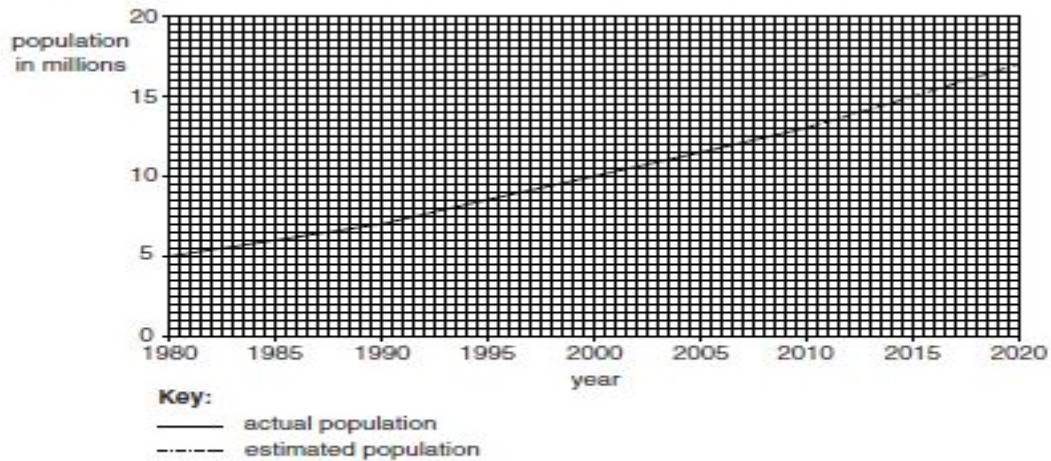


Fig. 10

(I) What was the population in 2010?

..... [1]

(II) By how much is this expected to increase from 2010 to 2020?

..... [1]

(III) What problems can be caused in an urban area by a high population density?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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Mark Scheme

O/N18/P2/Q5

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 5(a)(i) | Accurate completion of population pyramid graph. 1 @ 1 mark | 1 |
| 5(a)(ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of young dependents 0–19; • Small proportion of elderly dependents 60+; • Gradual decline through the older age groups / economically active decline 20+; • Economically active are the biggest sector; • More females in <u>older</u> age groups / less males in <u>older</u> age groups; • More males in young dependents. 3 @ 1 mark | 3 |
| 5(b)(i) | Birth rate – the number of babies' births / born per 000 of the population per year. 2 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 5(b)(ii) | Natural Increase = birth rate – death rate 26.80 – 7.00 = 19.8 (per thousand) 2 @ 1 mark | 2 |
| 5(b)(iii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people; • Not enough resources, e.g. food / shelter / water; • Rapid population growth. 3 @ 1 mark | 3 |
| 5(c)(i) | <p>Benefits of having a small number of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have more food to go around; • More disposable income / less outgoings; • Can afford education; • Will be healthier; • More opportunities for employment; • Better standard of living / quality of life; • Less overcrowding; • Less burden on services e.g. housing; • More quality time for family; <p>Etc.</p> <p>Problems of having a small number of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children needed to work (on the farms or other examples) / sent away to work so less money coming in / more work to be done by fewer people; • High infant mortality rate so children may not survive to adulthood; • May not have a son to carry on the family name; • May not have a child to take care of parents in old age; • Have to pay others to work / less income earned; <p>Etc.</p> 4 @ 1 mark | 4 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(c)(ii) | <p>How:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate is falling / decreasing / declining / lower; (decreased from 30 in 1947 to 7.2 per 1000 in 2012); <p>Why:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to improved access to healthcare / more doctors / nurses; • Improved medical facilities / more or better or improved hospitals / clinics / faster emergency services; • Diseases like cholera / malaria / typhoid have been brought under control; • Vaccinations; • Improvements in food production / hygienic food / improved diets or examples; • Education about healthy living / lifestyle / exercise; • Improved hygiene / sanitation / sewerage; • Safer / cleaner drinking water / water supply; • Infant mortality rate decreasing; <p>Etc.</p> <p>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).</p> <p>Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.</p> 2 @ 2 marks | 4 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 5(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response 0</p> <p>Level 1 1–2 Simple point addressing any view (1) Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 3–4 Developed point(s) explaining one view (3) Developed point(s) explaining both views (4) No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 5–6 Developed points explaining both views Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5) Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p>Low birth and death rates may assist future development because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead to population / economic stability; • A lower birth rate puts less pressure on the economic resources, e.g. education and healthcare, food and housing; • A low birth rate means a lower dependency ratio; • Lower birth rate allows greater investment into agriculture, trade, industry, transport etc. which will eventually lead to economic growth; • A larger proportion of 15–60-year olds will mean that there is a large proportion of the population available for work / economically active to contribute to increasing the revenue of the country / pay taxes; • Lower death rate means that elderly people can help with child care / pass on wisdom / knowledge to younger generations; <p>Etc.</p> <p>Low birth and death rates may limit / hinder future development because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower death rate will mean there are more people living longer, which leads to an ageing dependent population may offset possible development from a lower birth rate; • A higher proportion of elderly people will increase the need for investment in healthcare, care homes, pensions etc.; • There will be an increased dependency ratio of older people to younger people and who contribute less to the economic growth of the country; • A larger proportion of 15–60-year olds will mean that there is a large proportion of the population available for work / economically active but this could lead to high unemployment levels if there are not enough jobs available putting a further economic burden on the government; <p>Etc.</p> <p>Examples / ideas of how to reduce birth rates e.g. Subs-Sitara Clinics / Chabi ka Nishan</p> | 6 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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M/J18/P2/Q5

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 5(a)(i) | <input type="checkbox"/> Total population / population growth. <div style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</div> | 1 |
| 5(a)(ii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Birth rate increases <u>slightly</u> then decreases <u>slightly</u> / overall <u>slight</u> decrease; <input type="checkbox"/> Death rate falls (rapidly); <input type="checkbox"/> Natural increase is at its highest / steeply rises / increases; <input type="checkbox"/> (Total) population grows / increases (rapidly). <div style="text-align: right;">2 @ 1 mark</div> | 2 |
| 5(b)(i) | <input type="checkbox"/> High infant mortality rate / children die from disease; <input type="checkbox"/> High maternal death rate; <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Spread of</u> diseases such as diarrhoea / cholera / malaria; <input type="checkbox"/> Food shortages / lack of food / traditional farming methods / unreliable rainfall / drought; <input type="checkbox"/> Poor hygiene facilities / lack of sewage disposal / lack of sanitation; <input type="checkbox"/> Little development of medicines / drugs such as antibiotics / statins / limited availability of treatments for disease / vaccinations; <input type="checkbox"/> Limited hospital / medical facilities / doctors / access to health facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> Use of traditional practitioners / medicines; <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disasters such as earthquakes / floods / mudslides; <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient knowledge on healthy diets / healthy living / exercise / health hazards of smoking; <input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe / polluted drinking water. <div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div> | 3 |
| 5(b)(ii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Family planning programmes / named examples, e.g. subz-sitara clinics / Chabi ka Nishan; <input type="checkbox"/> People aware of benefits of / desire smaller families; <input type="checkbox"/> People have knowledge of problems of / understand issues of overpopulation; <input type="checkbox"/> Increased literacy rates / people become educated; <input type="checkbox"/> More women working / career orientated; <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanisation of farming / fewer workers needed on farms; <input type="checkbox"/> Later marriages; <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased span of reproductivity; <input type="checkbox"/> Desire for material possessions, e.g. cars rather than having children; <input type="checkbox"/> Internal migration / international migration; <input type="checkbox"/> Men leave / families fractured. Etc. Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses). Note: Max. 2 marks if no development. <div style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</div> | 4 |
| 5(c)(i) | <input type="checkbox"/> Number of people per square kilometre / square mile / hectare / acre / <u>unit area</u> . <div style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</div> | 1 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 5(c)(ii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Varied / uneven distribution; <input type="checkbox"/> Small number of areas high density / high density areas are scattered; <input type="checkbox"/> <u>More</u> densely populated in South East / East / Sindh / KPK / Punjab; <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Less</u> densely populated / in South West / West / North / Balochistan / Gilgit / Northern areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate density in central areas. <div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div> | 3 |
| 5(c)(iii) | Reasons for variations in population density such as: <input type="checkbox"/> Topography (flat v rugged); <input type="checkbox"/> Climate (no extremes); <input type="checkbox"/> Natural vegetation (type / abundance); <input type="checkbox"/> Soil (farming); <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resources / raw materials (availability); <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply / near rivers (availability); <input type="checkbox"/> Natural routes / valleys / natural corridors / named infrastructure; <input type="checkbox"/> Power supply (availability / security); <input type="checkbox"/> Economic / availability of jobs / income / industries; <input type="checkbox"/> Political / stable government / government investment; <input type="checkbox"/> Social / schools / healthcare / migration. Etc. <div style="text-align: right;">5 @ 1 mark or development</div> | 5 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 5(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response 0</p> <p>Level 1 1–2 Simple point addressing any view (1) Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 3–4 Developed point(s) explaining one view (3) Developed point(s) explaining both views (4) No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 5–6 Developed points explaining both views Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5) Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>Possible</u> Government help through; Encouraging use of contraception; Introducing population policies; Educating people about family planning / contraception; Developing pre-natal care to reduce infant mortality rates; Reducing the unemployment rate / create jobs; Ensuring incentives are given to farmers to ensure demand for food is met; As the country further develops / industrialises there will be more money in the economy and further investments can be made in healthcare / education / housing / food production.</p> <p><u>Not possible</u> Insufficient food to feed the population now; Limited healthcare; High infant mortality rates; School places in short supply / not all children can go to school; Unemployment levels high; Housing shortage / shanty towns developed; Crime / discontent / racism / discrimination. Etc.</p> | 6 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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O/N17/P2/Q1

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 1(a)(i) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular pattern / arrangement; <input type="checkbox"/> Crowded / closely built / high density; <input type="checkbox"/> No open space / garden / small yards; <input type="checkbox"/> Two storey / single storey / low buildings / houses; <input type="checkbox"/> Small buildings / houses; <input type="checkbox"/> Flat roofs; <input type="checkbox"/> Brick built; <input type="checkbox"/> Water containers on roofs; <input type="checkbox"/> Power cables / transmission lines / telephone lines; <input type="checkbox"/> Not glass windows / not many windows; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of vegetation; <input type="checkbox"/> Narrow roads / pavements. <p style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</p> | 3 |
| 1(a)(ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Considered a temporary living area; <input type="checkbox"/> To be closer to work / to find work / more jobs available / high wages; <input type="checkbox"/> To be closer to shops / entertainment / bright lights; <input type="checkbox"/> To move in with relatives; <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford higher quality housing / low rent or cheaper housing / low land tax; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack / shortage of higher quality housing provision by authorities; <input type="checkbox"/> Better housing than in squatter settlements / katchi abadis; <input type="checkbox"/> Close to / improved transport links; <input type="checkbox"/> Close to / improved education facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> Close to / improved medical facilities; <input type="checkbox"/> Close to services, e.g. electricity, water, gas, sewage, etc. <p style="text-align: right;">4 @ 1 mark</p> | 4 |
| 1(b)(i) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pests / crop disease; <input type="checkbox"/> Storms / floods / heavy rain / frost / drought; <input type="checkbox"/> Overcultivation / overgrazing; <input type="checkbox"/> Waterlogging and salinity; <input type="checkbox"/> Desertification / soil erosion / infertile soil; <input type="checkbox"/> Inheritance laws / farm / plot size too small; <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford named agricultural input, e.g. seeds; <input type="checkbox"/> Mismanagement / neglect / landlords lack incentive; <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing population growth / high population; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education – farming methods / farming practices / traditional methods; <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of irrigation. <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 1 mark</p> | 2 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 1(b)(ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increase production of fodder crops; <input type="checkbox"/> Provide more land for grazing; <input type="checkbox"/> Improve feed / better food / healthy food / hygienic food; <input type="checkbox"/> Improve veterinary facilities / number of vets; <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinations / vitamins / medicines / treatment; <input type="checkbox"/> Provide shelter from elements / weather in winter / living in hygienic conditions; <input type="checkbox"/> Government support / agricultural development funds / loans; <input type="checkbox"/> Education for farmers on animal health/husbandry / disease prevention / selective breeding / cross breeding; <input type="checkbox"/> Investment from multinational companies in poultry / milk processing; <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction of machines, e.g. milking machines. <p style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</p> | 3 |
| 1(c)(i) | 9.5/000 / 9.5 per 000 – UNIT required (allow 9.3–9.5) | 1 |
| 1(c)(ii) | Decreased / fallen / lowered / gone down / declined | 1 |
| 1(c)(iii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Better / more healthcare / medicines / clinics; <input type="checkbox"/> More / better trained doctors / nurses / midwives; <input type="checkbox"/> More widespread vaccinations / prevention of named diseases, e.g. malaria, cholera, typhoid; <input type="checkbox"/> Improved hygiene / access to clean drinking water / sewage; <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement in food production / supply; <input type="checkbox"/> Better education or advice on what to eat / improved diet / healthy lifestyles / stopping smoking / more exercise. <p style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</p> | 1 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 1(c)(iv) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Population increases (pressure on named resource / increased crime / qualified pollution / specified congestion); <input type="checkbox"/> More elderly to share experience / give advice / training (and so improve skills of working population); <input type="checkbox"/> More elderly to offer family support (allowing more parents to work); <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased infant mortality (pressure on healthcare / education); <input type="checkbox"/> More people to contribute to labour force / more economically active (improves family income / greater productivity); <input type="checkbox"/> Strain on families to support elderly; more dependents / higher dependency ratio (meaning more people who have to be supported by smaller share of working population / who do not contribute to the economy / financial burden); <input type="checkbox"/> Strain on government / local authorities (to provide named services such as pensions / homes for elderly / healthcare / schools); <input type="checkbox"/> High cost of supporting elderly (causing taxes to be raised / longer working hours for wage earners / increase in pension age); <input type="checkbox"/> More people of working age (more competition for jobs / increased unemployment / increased crime). <p>ETC.</p> <p>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).</p> <p>Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</p> | 4 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 1(d) | <p>Levels marking</p> <p>No valid response (0 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks)</p> <p>Simple point addressing any view (1)</p> <p>Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks)</p> <p>Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)</p> <p>Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)</p> <p>No evaluation</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks)</p> <p>Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5)</p> <p>Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p>Content Guide</p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>View A</u></p> <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Self-help schemes; <input type="checkbox"/> Schemes to renovate houses; <input type="checkbox"/> Projects to build permanent housing / new low-cost housing; <input type="checkbox"/> Loans to build own housing; <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructural development; <input type="checkbox"/> Successful examples in Pakistan (e.g. Orangi Pilot Project, Karachi). <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> High cost of building materials / construction; <input type="checkbox"/> Huge size of the problem – some slums are very large / makes projects very costly / long term; <input type="checkbox"/> May attract more rural migrants; <input type="checkbox"/> Local / community resistance to change. <p><u>View B</u></p> <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Rural electrification / transmission lines; <input type="checkbox"/> Other named infrastructure improvements, e.g. sewerage, roads; <input type="checkbox"/> Build new settlements along roads; <input type="checkbox"/> Schemes to support agriculture / cottage industries; <input type="checkbox"/> Schemes to provide services – healthcare / education. <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pull factors of urban areas too great to prevent migration from rural areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Push factors of rural areas more large-scale / widespread; <input type="checkbox"/> Control of landlords / loss of land; <input type="checkbox"/> Remoteness of rural areas makes it difficult to improve. <p>ETC.</p> | 6 |

Population Questions 2059/02

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M/J17/P2/Q1(b)

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1(b)(i) | <p>A 27% (allow 26–28%)</p> <p>B Sindh</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 1 mark</p> | 2 |
|---------|---|---|

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When population growth is higher in Balochistan it is lower in Punjab and vice versa; <input type="checkbox"/> Balochistan falls in 81–98 then rises in 98–11/moves from lower growth to higher growth whereas Punjab rises in 81–98 then falls in 98–11/moves from higher growth to lower growth; <input type="checkbox"/> Balochistan lowest in 81–98 whereas Punjab highest in 81–98; <input type="checkbox"/> Balochistan higher in 98–11 than 72–81/overall increase in growth: Punjab lower in 98–11 than 72–81/overall decrease in growth; <input type="checkbox"/> Balochistan higher than Punjab in 72–81/98–11/Punjab higher than Balochistan in 81–98; <input type="checkbox"/> Balochistan has a growth rate of more than 50% whereas Punjab has 25–55%. <p>Note: any one correct statement.</p> <p>Can accept converse.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</p> | |
|--|---|--|

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 1(b)(iii) | <p>Economic factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Children are an important part of the labour force (children needed to work on the land); <input type="checkbox"/> Desire for sons (as an insurance policy in old age/ill health); <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in food production (due to better farming methods); <input type="checkbox"/> Better transportation system (to move doctors/food to where it is needed most); <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford contraceptives. <p>Social factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Early marriage/multiple marriages (increases the span for reproductivity); <input type="checkbox"/> Limited acceptance of birth control/lack of family planning clinics/education about family planning; <input type="checkbox"/> Religious beliefs (Allah gives Rizq/believe holy prophet wanted the nation to increase in size); <input type="checkbox"/> Large families seen as a matter of pride/desire for large families; <input type="checkbox"/> Low levels of literacy/lack of education (people are not educated about the pitfalls of large families/women are illiterate); <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of contraceptives/access to contraceptives/knowledge of contraceptives; <input type="checkbox"/> People living longer/higher life expectancy/ageing population. <p>Political factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased availability of healthcare/medical facilities, (e.g. vaccinations/more hospitals/numbers of doctors/ use of antibiotics/other life-saving drugs); <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in child mortality (due to improvements in the quality of medical facilities and/or access to them); <input type="checkbox"/> Death rates have decreased (due to control of diseases, e.g. malaria or other named disease/due to modern health facilities); <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement in sanitation/water supply (reducing spread of diseases like typhoid/cholera or other named disease); <input type="checkbox"/> Change in governments (hinders implementation of population welfare programmes to reduce population growth); <input type="checkbox"/> The hosting of large numbers of Afghan refugees/more people moving to Pakistan from neighbouring countries/immigration <p>ETC.</p> <p>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).</p> <p>Note: Max 2 marks if no development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</p> | 4 |

M/J1

Population Questions 2059/02

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M/J16/P2/Q1

1 (a) Study Fig. 1 which is a map of northern Pakistan.

(i) On the map name the following: Mountain range A; City B; River C [3]

A: Himalaya(s)

B: Murree

C: Jhelum

(ii) Explain the causes of high rainfall at city B. [4]

Receives rainfall in all seasons /throughout year

Monsoon (from Bay of Bengal) (via N India)

Western depressions (from Mediterranean) (from Afghanistan/Iran)

Relief rainfall (air rises over mountains and cools/condenses)

Thunderstorm / convection / convectional rain/currents (hot air rises [in summer] and cools)

(b) (i) What is meant by the term 'population density'? [1]

The [average] amount/number of people per unit area/km²/mile²/acre/ha accept: m² / per

square unit

(ii) Which province in Pakistan has the highest population density? [1]

Punjab

(iii) Explain the physical factors that cause areas such as the province you named in (ii) to have a high population density. [4]

Plains/doabs/flat land for ease of/suitable for building/communication routes/agriculture

Alluvial terraces/flood plains producing fertile soil

Moderate temperature/climate not too extreme/monsoon rainfall giving tolerable living conditions

High annual rainfall leading to higher agricultural yields

Rivers/Indus/tributaries/named tributary for water supply [for industry]/irrigation/flooding land/fishing/transport

Fertile soils which allow cultivation of crops

(c) Study Fig. 2 (Insert) which shows two population pyramids for Pakistan.

(i) What information is displayed in a population pyramid? [2]

Amount/proportion/percentage of population in certain age groups / distribution of various age groups in a population / age structure of the population

In 5-year age groups

[Compares] male and female [shown separately]

(ii) Identify two ways in which Pakistan's population structure is forecast to change between 2014 and 2040. [2]

Fewer children/young dependents / fewer of specified age in range 0–14

Fewer 15–19

More working population / more of specified age in range 25–59/64

More elderly/old dependents/more of specified age in range 60+/65+

(If no other answer accept) ageing population

(iii) Give one possible reason for each change identified in part (ii). [2]

Lower birth rates/parents having fewer children/smaller family size

Marrying later / women in education/working/empowered

Higher use of/introduction of contraception/family planning

Education/awareness about contraception/family planning/healthcare/diet/hygiene

Over the period the larger bars move up the pyramid

Greater in-migration/more refugees in working age group

Longer life expectancy/higher standard of living/lower death rates/lower infant mortality rates

Improved healthcare/vaccinations / more/better qualified doctors

Improved hygiene/diet/nutrition/food supply

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(d) Read the following two views about overpopulation in Pakistan. Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to places or examples you have studied. [6]

Increasing resources

For

Reclaiming land for agriculture (deserts/waterlogged and saline areas)

Green revolution/modern methods in agriculture (increase yields)

Government schemes to improve services (electricity/sanitation/house building/improvement/shanty housing redevelopment)

Against

Pakistan is a developing country with few resources/resources not exploited (government cannot afford/in debt/trade/BoP deficit)

Controlling population

For

Family planning/birth control clinics (free /education about contraceptives)

Education for women (likely to marry later/work/have fewer children)

Against

Natural increase/birth rate still high (policies to reduce them still not working)

Factors are present preventing lower birth rate (religious/tribal opposition to family planning/women's education)

Tradition for large families (children as workers/security/status)

M/J15/P2/Q5

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

Population Questions 2059/02

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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%

(ii) One of the factors affecting population growth is international migration. In recent 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

Population Questions 2059/02

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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]

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

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

O/N14/P2/Q4

4 (a) Study Fig. 4.

(i) Name the smallest and largest province by area. [2]

Smallest – KPK

Largest – Balochistan

(ii) What is the population density of Sindh province? [1]

216 people per sq. km.

(iii) Which is the most densely populated province? [1]

Punjab

(b) Choose two of the factors given below and explain how they cause a low population density in Balochistan. [6]

Relief

Mountainous

Too steep / uneven for irrigation / building / agriculture

Difficult to construct transport routes

Long journey times

Climate

Extremely dry / arid / desert

Really hot in summer

Population Questions 2059/02

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Very cold in mountains
Too dry for farming
Shortage of water
Infrastructure
Lack of / poor named infrastructure
Lack of / poor roads for access to food / essential supplies
Lack of / poor roads for trade / industrialisation / communication
Lack of power / electricity / telecommunications / water for homes / businesses / schools
Security
Tribal warfare / insurgencies / terrorism / bombings
Threat to homes / livelihood
Danger of death
Hinders education
Prevents investment / industrialization

(c) Study Fig. 4 again.

(i) Which province has the largest percentage of population over 65? [1]

Punjab

(ii) Compare the age range of Punjab and Balochistan provinces. [2]

For Punjab (reverse for Balochistan)

Fewer under 15 / children / young people

More 15 to 65 / working age / independent

More over 65 / elderly

(d) Use Fig.4 and your own knowledge to explain the advantages and problems caused by

the age distribution of either Punjab or Balochistan [6]

For Punjab (reverse for Balochistan)

Fewer children

Advantages

- Reduced demand for / pressure on resources schools / clinics for young
- More chance of education / school places
- Less likelihood of poverty in family

Problems

- Fewer workers / less innovation / fewer unemployed
- Not enough young to look after old

More people of working age

Advantages

- More production / economic growth
- More taxes paid / people earning

Problems

- Fewer job opportunities / more unemployment / lower wages
- More pressure on named resources e.g. healthcare / recreation / public transport / food supply

Larger population of older dependents

Advantages

- Old give good advice / provide family support

Problems

- Old cannot work / do not contribute to economy
- More healthcare / family / social support / homes for elderly / pension needed
- Cost of care / pensions / raised taxes to provide for care / pensions

Population Questions 2059/02

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(e) To what extent can the birth rate of Pakistan be reduced? Explain your answer. [6]

Possibilities

More education of women / more women in careers (will marry later / have shorter reproductive spans / less desire for children / large families)

More education on family planning / awareness of [economic] problems caused by high BRs

Use of family planning / better access to contraception / more family planning programmes / clinics / population policy

Cheaper contraception

More hospitals / clinics / better healthcare (lowers infant mortality so less need to replace those who die)

Approval of family planning by religious leaders

Raising marriage age

Banning child labour (so less need for children to work on farms)

Problems

Lack of education / illiteracy

Lack of empowerment of women to control family size

Traditions / opposition to contraception

Lack of medical facilities / investment in family planning programmes

Traditional beliefs encouraging large families

Early marriage

[Total: 25]

M/J14/P2/Q5

5 (a) Study Fig. 8 showing the United Nations figures for the different age groups in Pakistan.

(i) What was the percentage of the age group 0–14 years in 2010? [1]

35–37 (%)

(ii) Which age group of the population has decreased from 1990 to 2010? [1]

0–14

(iii) How has the percentage of working population (aged 15 to 64) changed from 1980 to 2010? [1]

Increased / decreased to 1990 then increased

(b) (i) What is meant by 'seasonal migration'? [2]

Moving / migrating from one place to another according to the time of year / season

Do not accept use of 'migrate' and 'season' together in a response

Influenced by the weather / quality of pasture / suitable living conditions / rearing conditions for animals / availability of water / employment

(ii) Name and describe an example of seasonal migration. [4]

Transhumance – Res 1

Moving to higher land / mountains in the summer

Animals kept on high summer pastures

Returning to valleys in the winter

Animals brought down to lower pastures / to sheds in winter

e.g. goats / sheep / cattle / yaks / dzu

Northern and Western mountains

OR

Nomadic / nomadism – Res 1

Moving from place to place looking for water and pasture

Taking their animals

e.g. sheep / goats / camels

Taking their tents

Settle for a short period / several weeks

Balochistan and desert areas

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Specific example – Res 1

Outward movement to which location + time of year / reason

Details

Return movement to which location + time of year / reason

Details

Time period

Area within Pakistan Maximum 3 marks if no specific example

(c) Study Photographs A and B (Insert).

(i) Give four features of the housing shown in the photographs. [4]

Closely built / dense / congested

Low / one storey

Near water level / near dirty water

Some have power / telephone lines

Poor / scrap materials / makeshift

Named scrap building material e.g. corrugated metal / wood / cloth

No glass in windows

Rusty

Stones on roofs

(ii) Explain why people live in areas such as those shown in Photographs A and B. [6]

Rural-urban migrants

Refugees

Looking for work / safety

Close to work

Work for low pay / poor / work in informal sector / poverty

Cheap / cannot afford housing / housing too expensive

Unemployed

Authorities cannot provide enough housing / no investment in housing

Only space / land that is available

Access to water

Considered only to be temporary

Relatives already living there

(d) To what extent can living conditions in areas such as those in Photographs A and B

be improved? [6]

Possibilities – Res 2

Self-help schemes

Authorities provide building materials / blocks / bricks and people their own labour

International charities

Work with street children, etc.

(Local) Government schemes / projects

Building of low-cost / permanent housing / loans to build own housing

With minimum standards and basic facilities e.g. toilets

Infrastructural development e.g. roads, water supply, sanitation, rubbish collection, electricity

Provision of schools / (family planning) clinics

Problems – Res 2

Lack of government will / priorities / political instability

Lack of government funds / investment

Corruption

Dangerous for Western charities

High cost

Long term

Huge scale of the problem

May attract more migrants

Local resistance to improvement projects

Population Questions 2059/02

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O/N13/P2/Q5

5 (a) Study Fig. 7 (Insert) a map of literacy in Pakistan.

(i) Name a city in each of the three areas shown on the map where literacy is over 60%. [3]

Islamabad/Rawalpindi/Gujrat/Jhelum

Lahore

Karachi

(ii) Name an area where literacy is below 20%. Explain why the literacy rate is low in this area. [6]

Name

Central/N/NE/E/correctly named District in Balochistan, SE Sindh/Tharparkar, N/NE

KPK/Shangla/Kohistan/Batgram

Explanation

Remote (from main population centres)

Traditional ideas/women uneducated/tribal influences

Terrorism

Nomadic lifestyle (in Balochistan)

Self-sufficient/less need for education/less work available

Child labour

Lack of named infrastructure e.g. roads, schools, telecoms/IT, electricity (max 2)

No government help

Poverty/cannot afford education

Fewer/less skilled teachers

(b) Study Fig. 8, pie charts showing literacy rates in Pakistan.

(i) What is the percentage of literate males in urban areas? [1]

37–39 (%)

(ii) How much larger is this than the percentage of literate males in rural areas? [1]

12–14 (%)

(c) (i) Give an example of tertiary employment for which literacy is not important. [1]

A named example e.g. domestic/street trader/industrial cleaner/roadsweeper/driver/etc.

(ii) Explain why literacy is important to increase economic development in Pakistan. [6]

More skilled workers...

...E.g. managers, IT, teachers, engineers, architects

...More attractive to foreign investors

...More remittances from abroad

More businesses started

Increased number in employment

Higher wages...

...Therefore more money to spend in local economy

...Therefore more taxes raised

Businesses better managed/farms use modern methods...

...Therefore become more profitable

...So greater efficiency/higher quality goods in agriculture/industry (dev)

Better policy making/administration in government

(d) Study Fig. 8 again.

(i) What is the percentage of literate females in rural areas? [1]

10

(ii) To what extent can population growth be influenced by increasing female literacy? [6]

Likely to influence population growth
Reduce

Population Questions 2059/02

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(More informed about) family planning
(More informed about) use of contraceptives
Later marriage so delay in having/reduced number of children
Empowered so will choose whether to have more children/to follow traditional beliefs about large families
Work/become career orientated therefore likely to have less children
(Higher) wages therefore less need for so many children who work
Will understand economic consequences/health risks of a high birth rate/large families
Increase
Higher family income so can afford more children
Will not influence population growth
(Too many) other factors which increase population growth
Factors explained – reasons for high birth rate (max 2)
Other factors are just as/more important in reducing population growth
Factors explained – better healthcare/improvements in sanitation/hygiene so less need for children to replace those who die, more family planning clinics, approval of family planning by religious leaders, etc. (max 2)
[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

M/J13/42/Q5

5 (a) (i) A – Lahore 4–6 million
B – Faisalabad 2–4 million
C – Multan 1–2 million [6]
(ii) Mostly in the east / central area
Where the tributaries are / Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi, Jehlum
Few in south / near Sindh
Few in north-west (except Islamabad/Rawalpindi) / near KPK [3]
(b) (i) Any area coloured light or mid-green
e.g. Chitral, Tharparkar, Balochistan, [1]
(ii) Shortage of rain
rivers
Extreme temperatures
Mountains / plateaux, steep slopes
Lack of soil / stony / barren [4]
(c) (i) Any two of the following –
poverty
unemployment
hunger
poor housing
poor services e.g. education., health
poor infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity
natural disasters e.g. floods
disease
danger e.g. tribal unrest, Taliban [1]
(ii) Explanation of above
e.g. poverty because of lack of land, high rents, large families
unemployed because of mechanisation, lack of skills,
natural disasters e.g. ref. to floods in 2010, earthquake etc. [4]
[5]
(ii) Housing – shortage, expensive, poor standard
Work – shortage, unskilled, lack of contacts
Food – shortage, unhealthy
Health – shortage of clinics/hospitals, poor living standards, overcrowding [6]

Population Questions 2059/02

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O/N12/P2/Q5

5 (a) Study Fig. 8 showing birth and death rates in Pakistan 1990 to 2005.

(i) State the birth rate and death rate in the year 2005. [2]

26 per thousand, 7 per thousand

(ii) By how much has each decreased since 1990? [2]

13 per thousand, 3 per thousand or percentages 33% and 30%

(iii) Explain why both the birth and death rates have fallen in Pakistan. [6]

Better family planning / awareness of overpopulation

Better education of women / fewer early marriages more doctors / hospitals / clinics

Better access to / use of contraceptives

Lower infant mortality

Religious advice changed / no longer 'Allah gives Rizq'

Less need for child labour

Old people living longer

Better access to medication eg. vaccination

Better food / nutrition

Better hygiene / access to clean water

Better housing

More materialistic attitudes

Healthy lifestyle / people take care of their health

(res 2 each for specific reference to birth and death rates)

(b) Study Fig. 9

(i) Describe the main changes in birth rate from 1941 to 2000. [4]

Overall decrease

Decreased 1941 – 1972

Increased to 1981

by a large amount / steeply / almost back to 1940 level

Decreased to 2000

(ii) Complete the following [2]

NATURAL INCREASE = Birth rate minus death rate

(iii) Study Fig. 9 again. Underline the year in which the natural population increase was greatest. 1941, 1972, 1981, 2000 [1]

1981

(c) (i) Explain the difference between emigration and immigration. [2]

Emigration – moving away from an area / country

Immigration – moving into an area / country

(iii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of international emigration for the people of Pakistan. [6]

Advantages (res. 2)

Can earn higher income / better prospects

Remittances sent home

Jobs for educated eg. doctors, engineers, university lecturer

Jobs for construction in Middle East / domestic, restaurants, shops in Malasia

Better living condition eg. housing, electricity, sanitation etc.

Social benefits eg. education, healthcare etc.

Religious freedom

Better food

Disadvantages (res.2)

Loss of educated workers eg. doctors, teachers

Qualifications may not be accepted / language problems

High cost of living abroad

Prejudice eg. thought to be extremist

Too many people there already

Population Questions 2059/02

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Need for permits eg. to enter country, work permit
Exploited by traffickers / poor working and living conditions etc.
Homesick / different culture etc.

M/J12/P2/Q5

5 (a) Study Fig. 9 showing population density in Sindh.

(i) Describe the distribution of the areas with a population density of 201 to 800 people per square kilometre. [3]

Northern border with Balochistan or Punjab / in the north or north-west
follows river Indus
central areas

towards to south-east / east of river towards south

named city or district (not Karachi) (max. 1)

e.g. Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur, Jacobabad

(ii) What is the lowest population density shown on the map? [1]

under 50 persons per square kilometre

(iii) Which area has the lowest population density? [1]

SE Sindh / Thar(parkar)(desert)

(iv) Explain the reasons for a high population density in the Karachi area. [6]

rural-urban migration

high birth rate / low death rate (max 1)

industrial / port / administration / trade / commerce / fishing (max 2)

good housing

opportunities for businessmen / for trade

employment / work / jobs

example of type of work (but NOT fishing)

(perceived) better living standards / bright lights / entertainment

better infrastructure with eg. such as roads, rail / airport / electricity / gas / water /
(max 1)

better services with eg. such as education, health, sanitation (max 1)

more food

maritime climate more pleasant /moderate

refugees (from Afghanistan / after the partition in 1947)

old capital city of Pakistan / present capital city of Sindh province

(b) Explain the difference between density and distribution of population. [2]

density – numbers per unit area

distribution – the spread of people in an area

areas of different density within a larger area (or similar)

(c) Study Fig. 10 showing the increase in population in Karachi.

(i) What was the population in 2010? [1]

13 million

(ii) By how much is this expected to increase from 2010 to 2020? [1]

4 million

(iii) What problems can be caused in an urban area by a high population density? [4]

poor housing / living on the streets / slums / Katchi Abadi / overcrowding

unemployment

poverty

lack of hygiene / waste dumped / litter

sickness / disease / poor health

high death rates

crime / drugs / terrorism

traffic congestion / pressure on roads / rail

shortages / strain on named resources / services / utilities with e.g. such as schools,

Population Questions 2059/02

Compiled by: Mustafa Asif

health, food, (max 2)

named pollution (max 2)

low quality of life

(d) Read the article published in 2009.

To what extent can self-help schemes, such as that in Orangi, succeed in improving the

living conditions in this and other slum areas? [6]

Do not credit quotes from the Article. The candidate is expected to comment on these, or use

their own ideas.

Success (res.2)

Water Cleanliness, hygiene, safe to drink

Sanitation Less disease / better health

Lower death rates, infant mortality

Power Electric light, air con.

Roads Opportunities for trade etc.

Housing Improvements or removal of slums / squatters, houses for the homeless
stronger, bigger, drier

Health centres better health, less disease, advice, effect on BR, DR and LE

Schools better qualified for jobs, effect on health and BR

Cheap loans more opportunities to set up businesses, leading to jobs,

Safer / less crime / terrorism

Higher income / will make money / economic development

Set up / development of business, industry

Failure (Res. 2)

Lack of money / investment

Lack of support co-operation

Lack of education / skills to do the task

Corruption

Change of governments/political instability

Huge size of task / high cost

Will take time

Or more specific e.g. shortage of water, electricity, education

[25]