

LEARNING OUTCOMES!

Candidates should be able to:

Structure and Growth

- 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.

Movements of Population

- 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).

Distribution and Density of Population

- 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.

Employment

- 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.

BIRTH RATE

- ✓ The number of live births per thousand person in a particular year.

REASONS FOR HIGH BIRTH RATE

- ✓ Lack of knowledge of contraception (artificial method to prevent pregnancy)
- ✓ Lack of availability of contraceptives
- ✓ No family planning
- ✓ Need children for help on farms
- ✓ More children means more income
- ✓ Desire for a son
- ✓ Concept that children will support in old age
- ✓ Religious beliefs/Allah will provide/prestige of large families
- ✓ High infant mortality rate
- ✓ Women at home to care for children
- ✓ Women lack education
- ✓ Early marriages
- ✓ Do not know about problems of overpopulation/large families

MEASURES TO CONTROL HIGH BIRTH RATE

- ✓ Access to education of contraception
- ✓ Use of contraceptives
- ✓ Family Planning
- ✓ Ban child labour
- ✓ Religious support for birth control
- ✓ More clinics and hospitals to reduce infant mortality rate
- ✓ Education of women
- ✓ Job opportunities for women
- ✓ Ban on early marriages
- ✓ Awareness about problems of overpopulation.

DEATH RATE

- ✓ The number of deaths per thousand person in a particular year.

REASONS FOR HIGH DEATH RATE

- ✓ Lack of medicines
- ✓ Medicines are expensive
- ✓ Lack of clinics, hospitals
- ✓ Lack of trained doctors, nurses
- ✓ Lack of vaccinations
- ✓ Poor hygiene
- ✓ No access to clean drinking water
- ✓ Lack of food production and supply
- ✓ Poor lifestyles
- ✓ No exercise
- ✓ Improper diet

MEASURES TO CONTROL HIGH DEATH RATE

- ✓ Better medicines
- ✓ More clinics, hospitals
- ✓ Trained doctors, nurses
- ✓ More widespread vaccinations
- ✓ Prevention of diseases, e.g. malaria, cholera, typhoid;
- ✓ Improved hygiene
- ✓ Access to clean drinking water
- ✓ Proper sewage
- ✓ Improvement in food production and supply
- ✓ Healthy lifestyles
- ✓ More exercise
- ✓ Balanced diet

NATURAL INCREASE

- ✓ The difference between birth rate and death rate is called natural increase
- ✓ **NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTH RATE - DEATH RATE**

AGE DISTRIBUTION

- ✓ 0-14 Years is known as young dependant

- ✓ 15-59 Years is known as economically active (working force)
- ✓ 60 and over 60 years is known as old dependant

IF MORE 0-14 YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Support to farmers on farm
- ✓ More workers available
- ✓ Support to old parents

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ No free education, health facilities possible for children by government
- ✓ Pressure on resources (schools, clinics)
- ✓ Burden on the head of family
- ✓ Burden on livestock, agriculture
- ✓ More chance of ban on international trade due to child labour

IF LESS 0-14 YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Free education, health facilities possible for children by government
- ✓ No pressure on resources (schools, clinics)
- ✓ Less burden on the head of family
- ✓ Less burden on livestock, agriculture
- ✓ Less chance of ban on international trade due to child labour

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Less support for farmers on farm
- ✓ Less workers available
- ✓ No support For old parents

IF MORE 15-59 YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ More labour
- ✓ More Production

- ✓ More taxes paid

DISADVANTAGES

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

IF LESS 15-59 YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ More job opportunities
- ✓ Less unemployment
- ✓ Higher wages
- ✓ Less pressure on named resources e.g. healthcare / recreation / public transport / food supply

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Less labour
- ✓ Less Production
- ✓ Less taxes paid

IF MORE 60 ABOVE YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Old give good advice
- ✓ Some provide family support

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Old cannot work
- ✓ Do not contribute to economy
- ✓ Burden on healthcare
- ✓ Burden on family
- ✓ Pension needed
- ✓ Raised taxes to provide pensions

IF LESS 60 ABOVE YEARS PEOPLE

ADVANTAGES

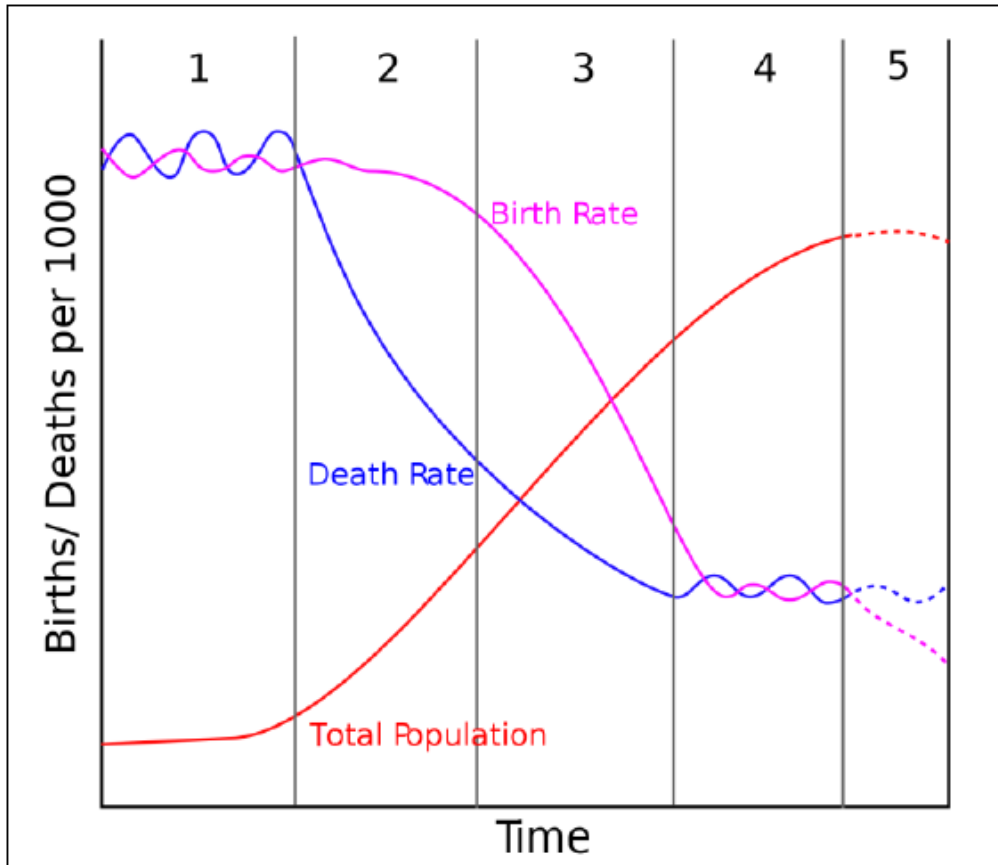
- ✓ Energetic people at work
- ✓ Economy becomes better
- ✓ Less Burden on healthcare
- ✓ Less Burden on family
- ✓ No Pension needed
- ✓ No Raised taxes to provide pensions

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Less good advice
- ✓ Less family support

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

- ✓ Graphs suggesting sequence of change in relationships between birth and death rates over a period of time.



Stage 1

- ✓ This indicates high birth rate (moderately stable) while the death rate is also high but with many fluctuations due to sporadic outbreak of diseases, famine etc.
- ✓ There is little natural increase in the population of Pakistan.

Stage 2

- ✓ This indicates the fall of the death rate but the birth rate remains more or less at previous levels.
- ✓ The gap between the two rates widens so as a result the rate of natural increase of population peaks to its maximum.
- ✓ The percentage of the population under 15 increases.

Stage 3

- ✓ This indicates a fall in the birth rate and the stabilization of the death rate.
- ✓ The growth of a city's population slows down and the life expectancy also increases.

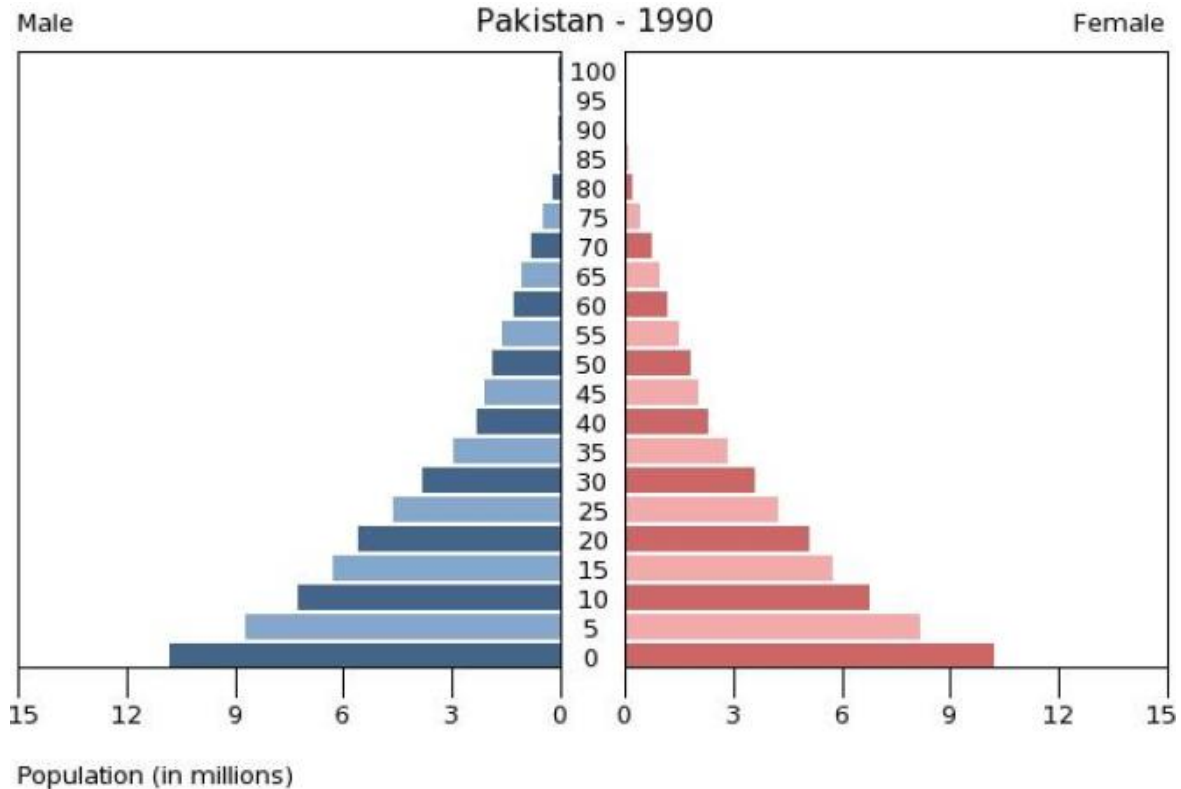
Stage 4

- ✓ Both birth rates and death rates are low with the birth rate fluctuating somewhat due to changes in the economy yet the death rates remains stable.
- ✓ Population growth is slow and at the end of the stage four, the death rates rise slightly as more people become old and are more prone to die

Stage 5

The birth rate falls below the death rate resulting in a natural decrease in population.

POPULATION PYRAMIDS



OVERPOPULATION

- ✓ When an area's population is too large to be supported by its available resources like wealth, food, fresh water and land.

EFFECTS OF OVERPOPULATION

- ✓ Natural habitats are lost as people find alternative means of earning (due to shortage of job opportunities) such as cutting wood and selling it, which destroys ecosystems of many animals. This may cause a decline in tourist industry
- ✓ With increasing population, the country's expenditure on agriculture increases (to grow more food) leaving fewer finances to account for Pakistan's industrial and tertiary sector development
- ✓ Illiteracy rises because education spending decreases thus resulting in a shortage of schools as funds are deviated towards basic necessities
- ✓ Living standard of the old population falls as pensions and welfare benefits decrease and other facilities such as hospitals, old homes (to take care of elderly) become scarcer

- ✓ Also, life expectancy falls as people are more vulnerable to diseases due to degrading health services
- ✓ Unemployment rises and some children are forced to take up low value jobs by giving up their education to support their families (child labour)
- ✓ Pollution may also increase as increased human, industrial waste etc is produced, which exceeds the capacity of waste treatment plants
- ✓ The country begins to import goods when the demand is not met locally, hence foreign exchange decreases
- ✓ Poverty among people increases as government cuts back on job creation etc to pay for external debts. These debts are taken to pay for foreign goods
- ✓ Crime rate rises as unemployed look to make ends meet
- ✓ Inflation rises because of the high difference between high demand and low production. So the goods becomes more expensive
- ✓ The working population has to carry more burden of the dependant population in various forms such as taxes etc
- ✓ Poverty forces people to live In temporary houses and this leads to formation of slums
- ✓ Uneven distribution of wealth occurs as the rich and wealthy can adapt to conditions while the poor cannot (like generators to deal with loadshedding, so businesses owned by the rich can still function)
- ✓ Government may have to employ more people than required (overstaffing) to reduce unemployment. These extra people are paid from an institution's annual income (thus inefficiency increases)
- ✓ Traffic increases which leads to other issues such as people more roadside accidents (and deaths) and road jams

SOLUTIONS

- ✓ Educating people about the problems of a large population and pointing out the benefits of having a smaller family through schemes like Sabz Sittara
- ✓ Increased government expenditure in education and hence building more schools to increase literacy among people
- ✓ Promoting new businesses to set up so that the rate of job creation surpasses the population growth rate. Meaning if a million people enter the independent age group (they have to earn money now) annually, then 2 million new jobs are created annually
- ✓ Setting up family planning institutions and leading in them in a way that its aim doesn't come in contrary to the religious beliefs of the people
- ✓ Advertising the burden upon the economy due to the high rate of population

- ✓ Providing benefits to smaller families like tax reliefs etc. This encourages people to have more children.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- ✓ Population size that can be supported by available resources

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.1

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q1/C

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

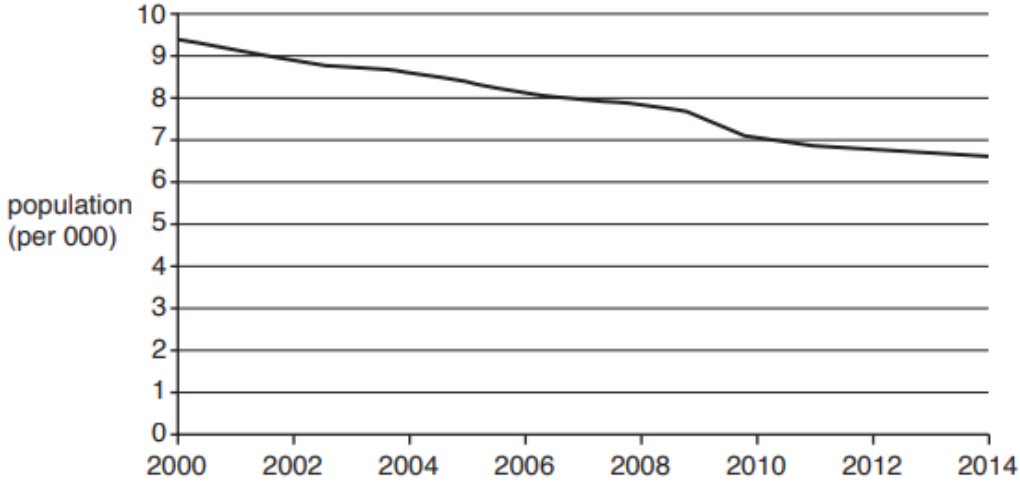


Fig. 1

(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.

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.....[1]

(iv) Explain the impacts of this change in death rates on Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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Question 2

J2017/P2/Q1/B

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

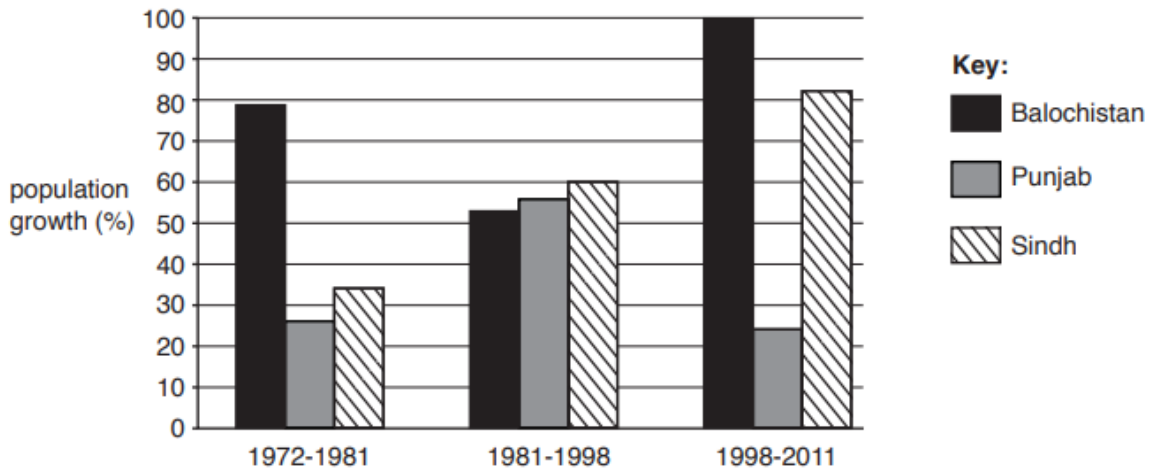


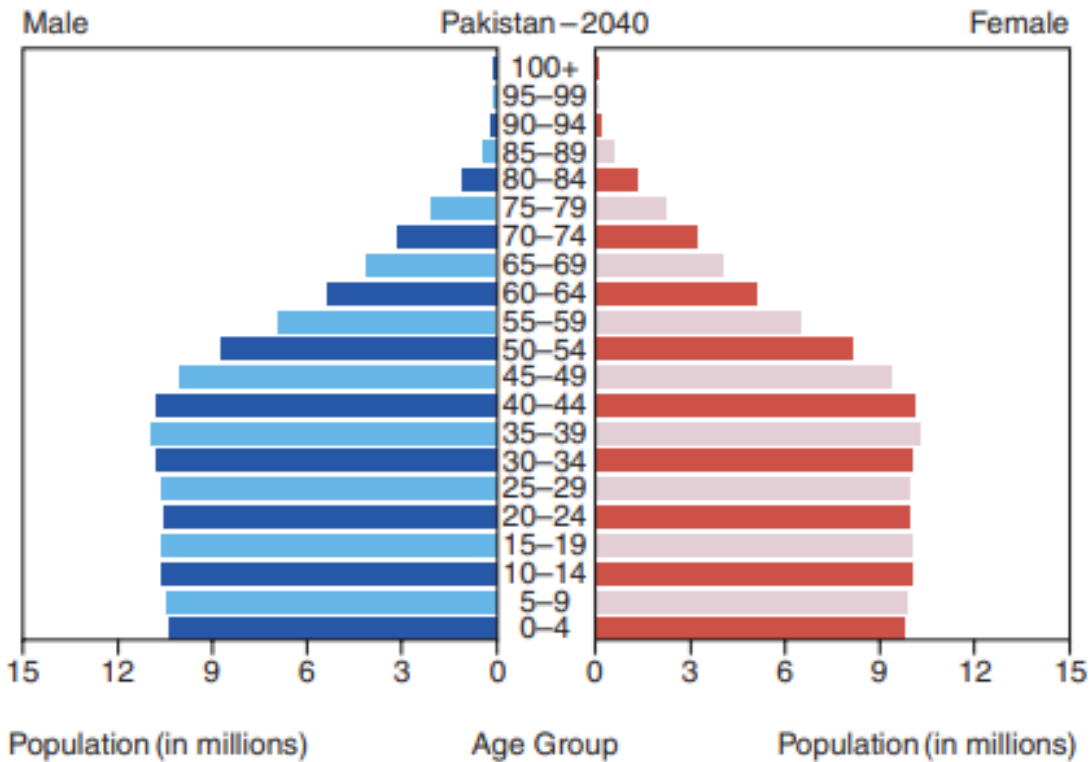
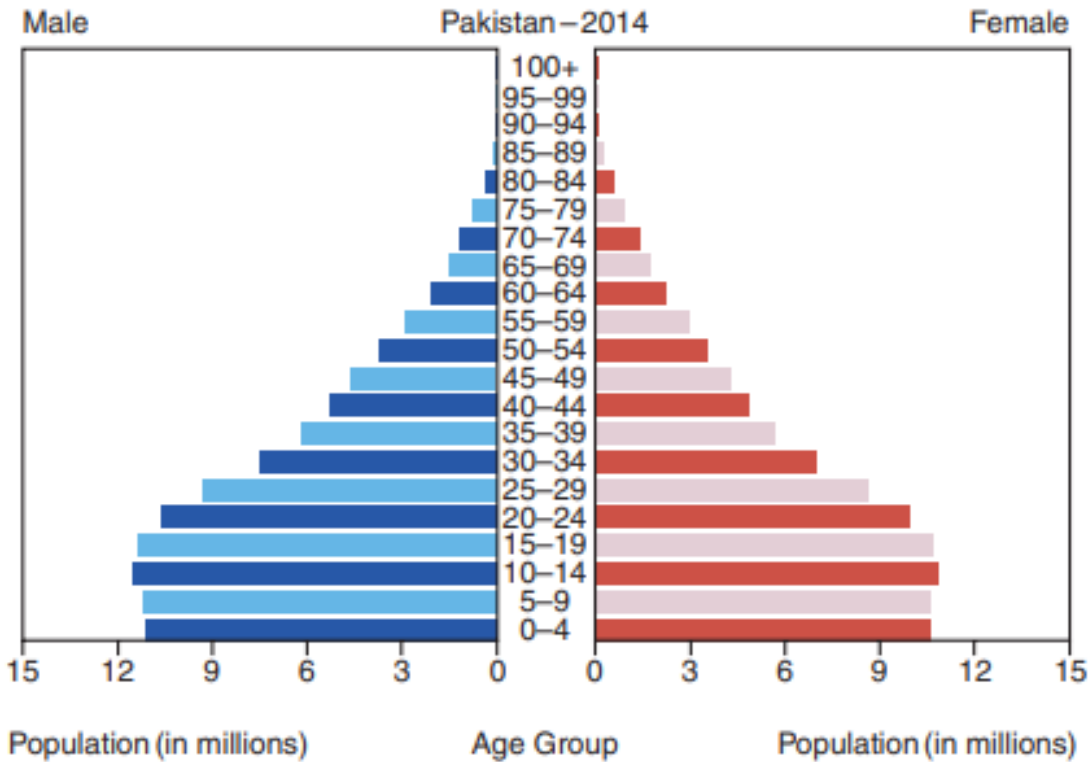
Fig. 1

- (i) A What was the population growth rate for Punjab between 1972 and 1981?
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- 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.
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.....[1]
- (iii) Explain **two** factors which have contributed to population growth in Pakistan.
You should develop your answer.
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Question 3

J2016/P2/Q1/C-D

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



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

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.....[2]

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

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

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(d) Read the following two views about overpopulation in Pakistan:

A

The problems caused by overpopulation can only be solved by increasing resources such as food, housing, and essential services.

B

The needs of the people can only be met if population growth can be controlled.

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

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Question 4 **J2015/P2/Q5/A,C-D**

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

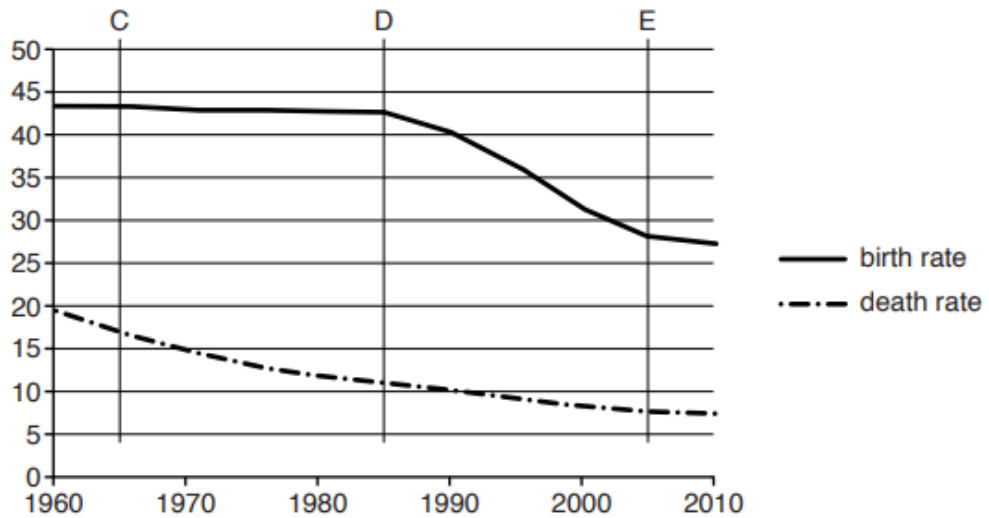


Fig. 12

- (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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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Question 5 **N2014/P2/Q4/D-E**

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

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

Choice

Advantages

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Problems

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[6]

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

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Question 7

J2013/P2/Q5/A-B

(a) Study Fig. 7, which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan.

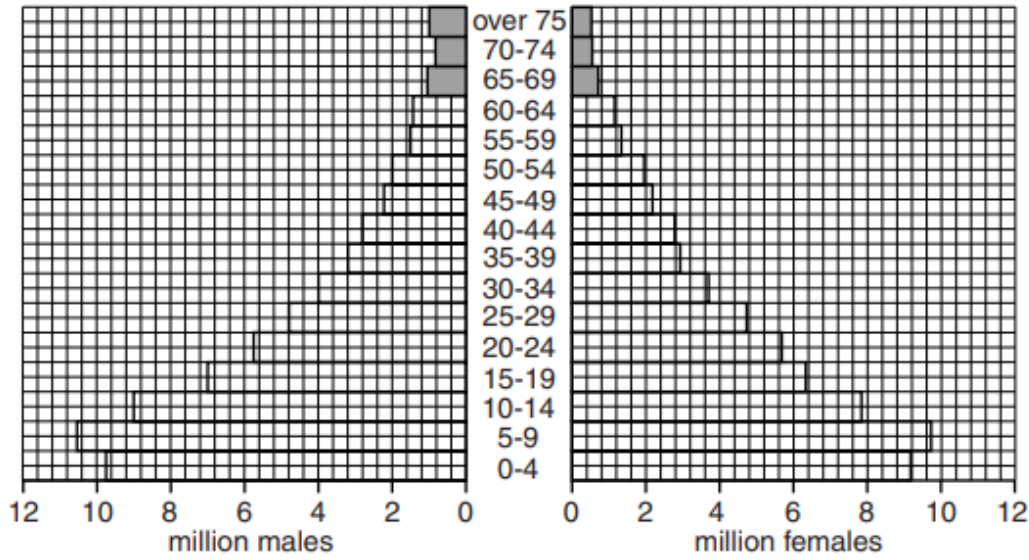


Fig. 7

(i) What is the age range of the shaded portion of the population?
 [1]

(ii) Estimate how many people there are in this sector of the population.
 4 million 5 million 6 million?
 Circle the correct answer. [1]

(iii) Why is this figure likely to increase in the next 20 years?

 [2]

(iv) What pressures will this increase put on the working population?

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.....[2]

(b) (i) Estimate how many children aged under 5 are shown on Fig. 6.
.....[1]

(ii) Explain why the birth rate of Pakistan is very high.
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(iii) Explain how better health and education provision can reduce the birth rate in Pakistan.
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Question 8 **N2012/P2/Q5/A-B**

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

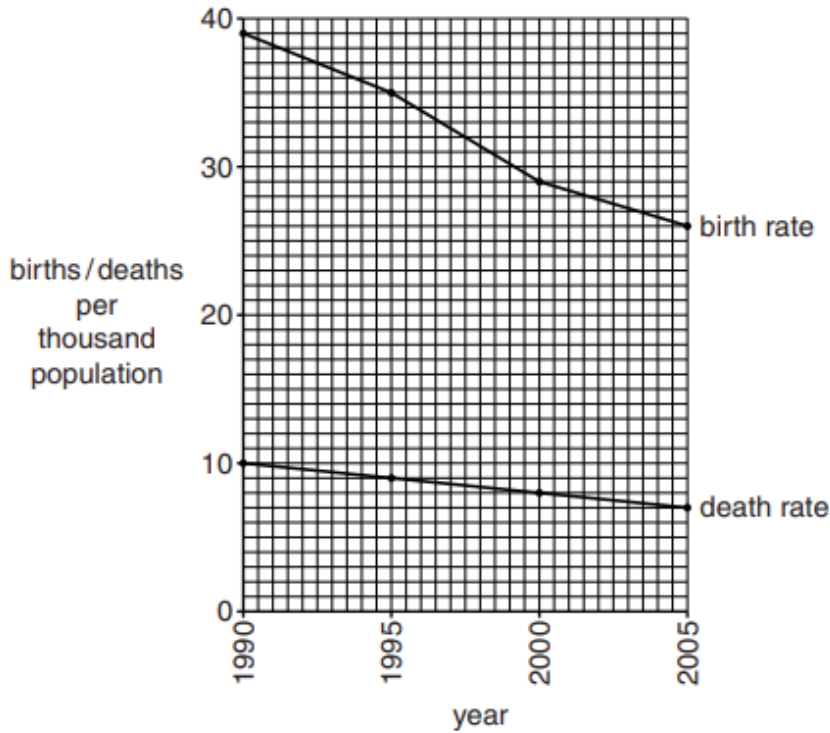


Fig. 8

(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.

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

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..... [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]

Question 9

J2010/P2/Q5/B-C

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan for 2006.

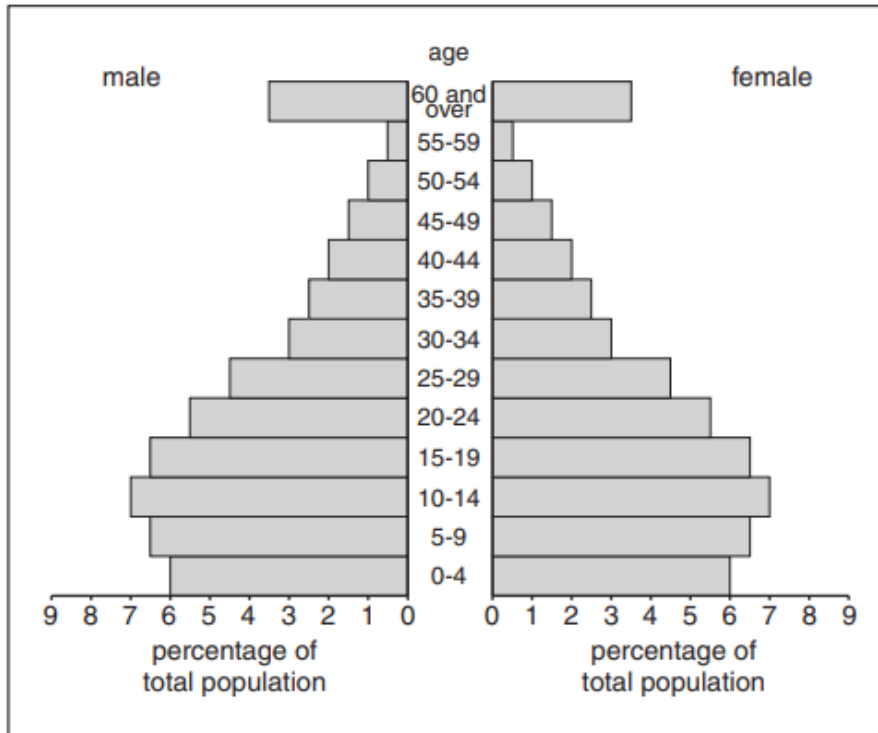


Fig. 8

- (i) What percentage of the total population is aged 4 years and under? [1]
- (ii) Which age group has the largest percentage? [1]
- (iii) What is the percentage of the total population aged 60 years and over? [1]

(iv) Which age groups are called 'the dependent population'? [2]

(c) Study Fig. 8 again.

(i) How is the shape of the population pyramid for Pakistan likely to change from 2006 to 2026? [3]

(ii) The changing shape of the population pyramid affects Pakistan's workforce both now and for the future. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the changes. [6]

Question 10 **N2009/P2/Q5/B-C**

(b) Explain the causes of the population increase in Pakistan since 1991. [5]

(c) Describe the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan. [6]

Question 11 **J2009/P2/Q5/A-C**

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

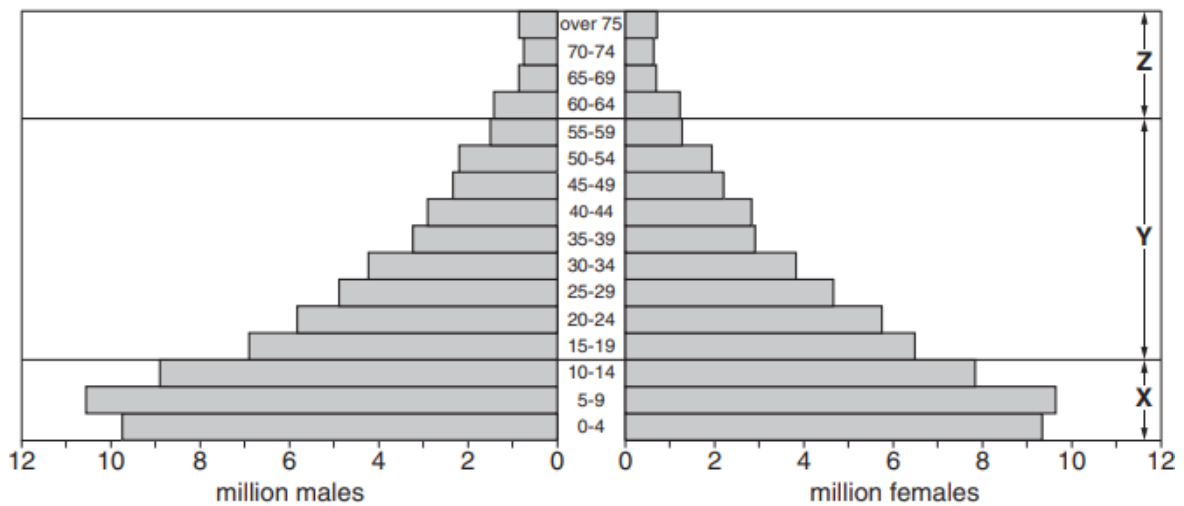


Fig. 5

(i) How many million children were there below the age of 5 years? [1]

(ii) Why were there more children in the age group 5 to 9 than 0 to 4 years? [1]

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

(i) Which sector represents the group 'young dependents'? [1]

(ii) Which sector represents the group 'economically active'? [1]

(iii) The numbers of people in sector Z are likely to have increased since 1998. Explain the effects of this on the economy and development of Pakistan. [5]

(c) (i) Explain the reasons for a high birth rate in Pakistan. [5]

(ii) Explain some measures that could be taken to reduce the birth rate. [4]

Question 12

J2006/P2/Q5/A

Study Fig. 6, population pyramids showing age distribution in urban and rural areas of Pakistan.

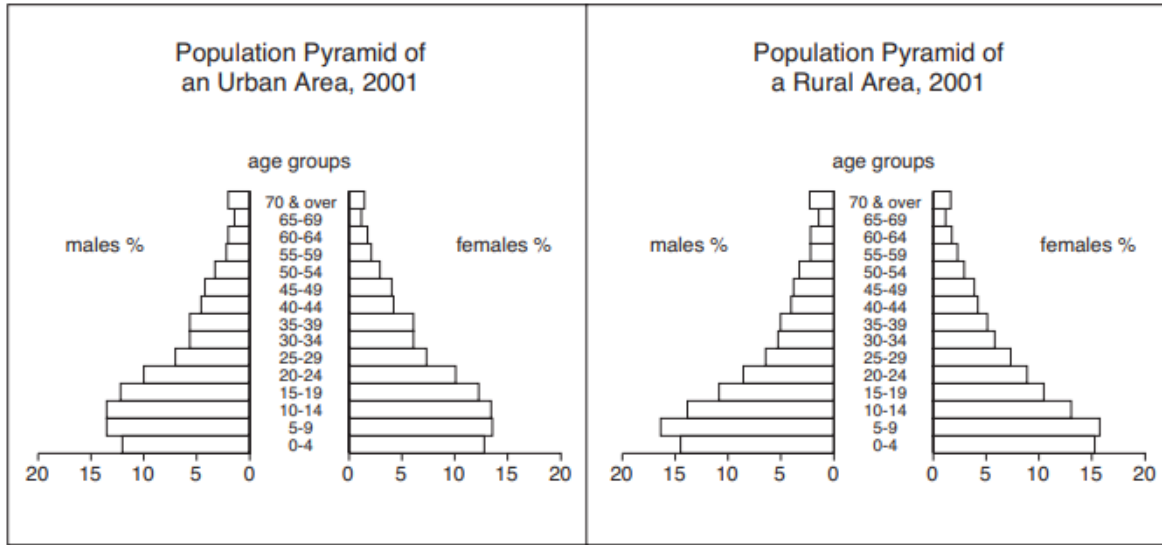


Fig. 6

- (a) (i) Compare the percentage of children aged 9 and under in rural and urban areas and suggest **three** reasons for this difference. [5]
- (ii) How do both pyramids show that the birth rate has fallen? [1]

Question 13

N2005/P2/Q5/B

- (b) (i) Explain why Pakistan has a high rate of population growth. [4]
- (ii) State and explain **two** problems caused by the high rate of population growth in Pakistan. [6]

MIGRATION

- ✓ Movement of the people from one place to another is called migration.

TYPES OF MIGRATION

- ✓ There are three types of migration
- ✓ Internal Migration
- ✓ External / International Migration
- ✓ Seasonal Migration

INTERNAL MIGRATION

- ✓ Movement of the people within the country is called internal migration.
- ✓ Internal migration has four types;
- ✓ Rural to Urban
- ✓ Rural to Rural
- ✓ Urban to Rural
- ✓ Urban to Urban

CAUSES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

RURAL PUSH FACTORS

- ✓ Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas and hope of better employment in cities
- ✓ Limited educational facilities motivates people to move as better institutions are more likely to be in the urban areas
- ✓ Droughts may damage the farmlands leaving it unsuitable for farming purposes
- ✓ Water logging and salinity also damages the farmland
- ✓ No law and order may result in improper carriage of justice
- ✓ Standard of living maybe poor and better standard of living maybe expected in the urban areas
- ✓ Less access to highly qualified doctors and hospitals
- ✓ Shortage of clean water for sanitation and drinking
- ✓ Traditional lifestyle maybe unacceptable to the new generations
- ✓ Lack of shopping opportunities
- ✓ Limited access to electricity and gas supplies

URBAN PULL FACTORS

- ✓ Better chances of getting employed
- ✓ Chances for getting more highly paid jobs as compared to the rural areas
- ✓ Better educational institutions
- ✓ Bright lights are a source of attraction for people in rural areas
- ✓ More culturally free
- ✓ Better law and order
- ✓ People in urban areas are usually assured of supplies of food and hence are more reliable
- ✓ Recreational and entertainment facilities such as parks, malls etc
- ✓ Better infrastructure and easy access to different locations
- ✓ Easy availability of hospitals and qualified doctors
- ✓ Easy access to gas, electricity, telephones and other means of communication

EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

On Urban Area

- ✓ Burden upon economy in terms of increased demand for electricity, water, gas, communication etc as the urban population increases
- ✓ Increased pollution (air, water and noise)
- ✓ Traffic issues such as jams and accidents etc
- ✓ Increase in the crime rate and violence as the people emigrating maybe illiterate (so face difficulty to find jobs) and unemployment may force them to indulge in such activities
- ✓ Poverty of immigrants may result in formation of temporary locations or slums
- ✓ Distribution and composition of people changes as more males may come (from rural areas) and increase the percentage of male members in urban areas
- ✓ Traffic congestion.
- ✓ Spread of diseases

On Rural Area

- ✓ Loss of workforce / only the old and young left.
- ✓ Fewer children.
- ✓ This results in lower agricultural production in rural areas as men are required for planting, growing and harvesting the crop
- ✓ Loss of educated people.
- ✓ Women left behind / unbalanced sex ratio.

- ✓ As rural areas depopulate the government authorities might shift their attention away from rural areas towards urban areas. This may mean less developmental funds for rural areas to be spent on education/ health etc
- ✓ Loss of infrastructure. e.g. roads, electricity, telephone.
- ✓ Lack of government investment.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- ✓ The movement of the people from one country to another for purposes of settlement with the intention of staying a year or more.

EMIGRATION

- ✓ The act of leaving a country is called emigration.

IMMIGRATION

- ✓ The act of entering a country is called immigration.

EMIGRANTS

- ✓ Those who migrate are called emigrants.

IMMIGRANTS

- ✓ Those who immigrate are called immigrants.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION FROM PAKISTAN

- ✓ Better education opportunities abroad
- ✓ Expectations of getting a job
- ✓ Chances for higher wages
- ✓ Political stability and insecure environment of Pakistan may motivate people to shift
- ✓ Terrorism activities in Pakistan develops insecurities among people about fate of their children
- ✓ To indulge in a less culturally bound manner of life
- ✓ Medical reasons as some diseases are likely to be better treated abroad
- ✓ Also some people may wish to support families in Pakistan by earning better abroad
- ✓ Government encouragement so that foreign exchange is sent back

SEASONAL MIGRATION

- ✓ The movement of the people within the country due to climatic changes.
- ✓ In winter season, from northern areas to plain areas.

CAUSES OF SEASONAL MIGRATION

- ✓ To avoid from severe summers / winters.
- ✓ Move from mountainous areas in winter to find jobs in plains.
- ✓ Nomadic movements in search of pastures and water.
- ✓ In mountains take animals up to higher pastures in summer / when snow clears bring animals down to valley pastures for winter.
- ✓ Work in cotton / sugar mills after harvests then return home when work finishes.
- ✓ Move from the active flood plain to save from flood.
- ✓ Enjoy holidays in summer and winter.

PRACTICE QUESTION 1.2

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q1/A-B(i),D

(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.

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- 3
-[3]

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

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(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.

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..... [2]

(d) Rapid population growth and rural to urban migration lead to pressure on housing in urban areas of Pakistan. Read the following two views about ways to solve the housing problems in urban areas:

A

The government should provide funding to improve poor quality housing in urban areas.

B

The government should provide funding to rural areas to prevent migration from rural to urban areas.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider View A **and** View B in your answer.

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Question 2 **J2017/P2/Q2/C**

(c) (i) Why is employment in urban areas considered to be more attractive than employment in rural areas?
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.....[2]

(ii) State **three** pull factors that attract migrants to urban areas **other than** for work.
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.....[3]

Question 3 **N2016/P2/Q5/B**

(b) Read the following article:

People move to towns and cities from the countryside for many reasons and often in large numbers. Some people return but most stay. As well as changing the lives of the migrants in many different ways, this rural–urban migration also brings change to the urban areas. The effects can be positive or negative.
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(i) State **two** pull factors for the movement of population described in the article.

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2
.....[2]

(ii) Describe the effects on urban areas of the movement of large numbers of people into them.

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Question 4 **J2015/P2/Q5/B**

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

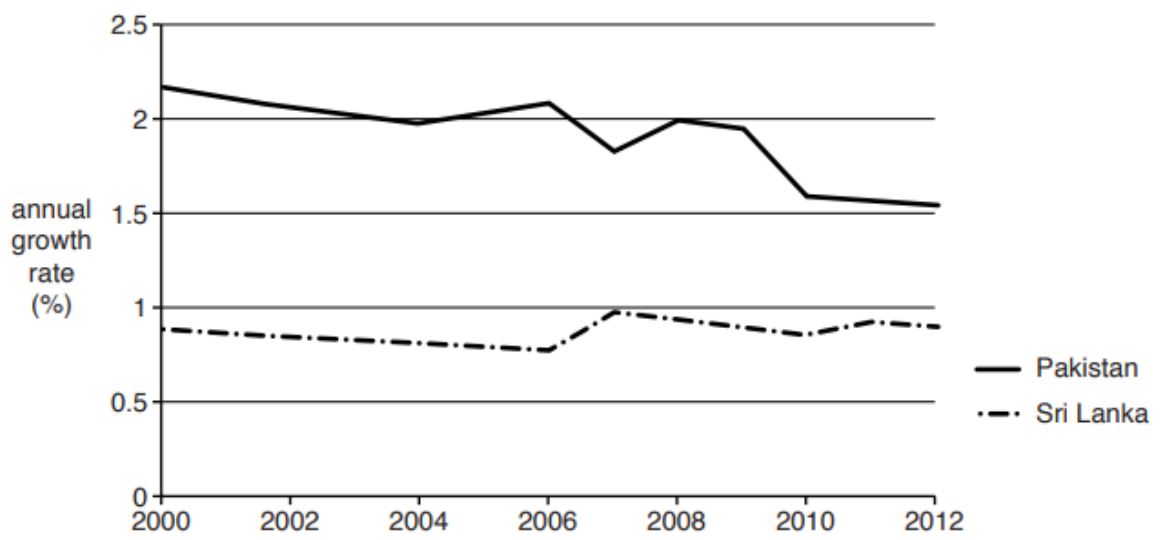


Fig. 13

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

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.....[3]

(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'?

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

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Question 5 **J2014/P2/Q5/B-D**

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

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

Example

Description

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[4]

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



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Question 6 **N2012/P2/Q5/C**

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

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

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Question 9

N2010/P2/Q3/B

(b) Explain the push factors, other than low pay, that may cause rural-urban migration.

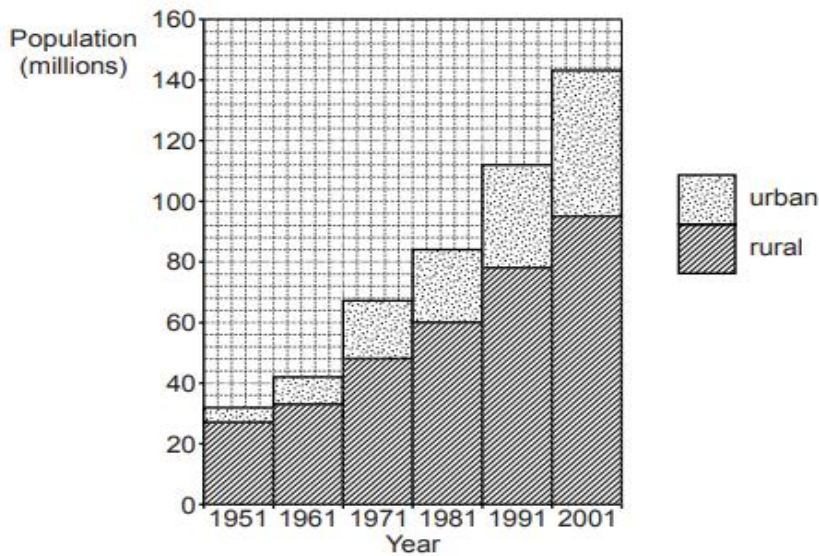
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Question 10

N2009/P2/Q5/A

(a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001.



- (i) What was the **total** population in 2001? [1]
- (ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1]
- (iii) Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas. [3]

Question 11 **J2009/P2/Q5/D**

- (d) (i) What are the effects of population movements from rural to urban areas within Pakistan? [4]
- (ii) Why do some people go to live in other countries? [3]

Question 12 **N2008/P2/Q3/A**

- (a) Study Fig.4, a bar chart showing the percentage of urban population in Pakistan by province.

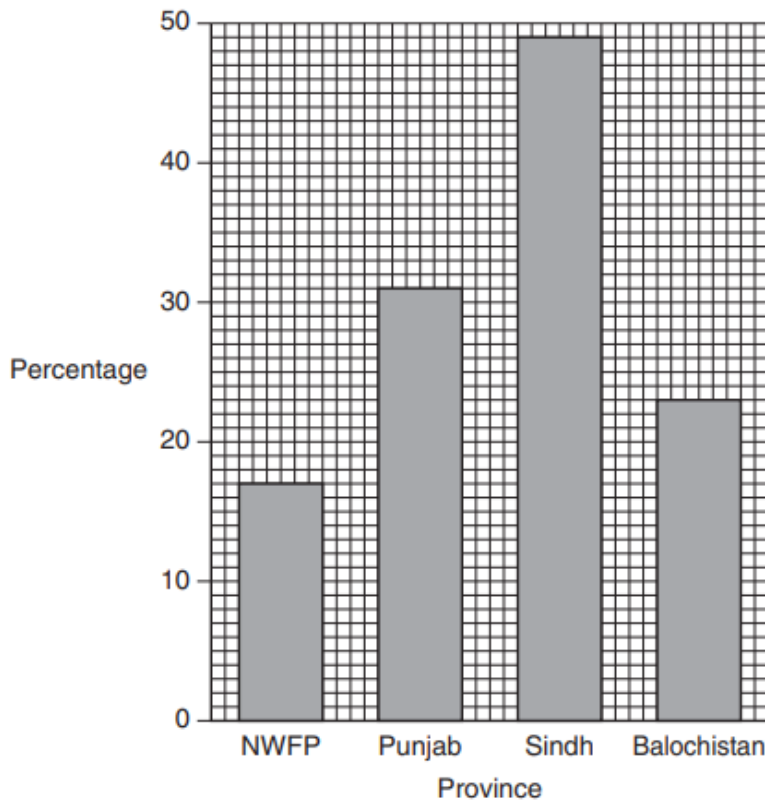


Fig. 4

- (i) Which province has the highest percentage of urban population? [1]
- (ii) Name **two** cities in this province. [1]
- (iii) Explain the **pull** factors that attract people from rural areas. [5]

Question 13 **J2006/P2/Q5/C**

- (c) (i) Describe the urban pull factors that cause rural-urban migration. [4]
- (ii) What improvements may be made in some rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration? [6]

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- ✓ Population distribution is the spread of people across the world, ie where people live.

POPULATION DENSITY

- ✓ The density of population is the number of people per unit area.
- ✓ The unit can be a square mile or square kilometer.
- ✓ The density is obtained by dividing the total population of a country (province, district etc.) by its area.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DENSITY

Topography

- ✓ Flat plains with well drained, soft, deep and alluvium rich soils are perfect for human settlements.
- ✓ It is easy to build houses on flat plains and operate machines to harvest crops.
- ✓ It is easy to irrigate crops.
- ✓ Furthermore, the cost of laying down railways, roads and runways are low as compared to hilly areas.
- ✓ All of these factors are attractive for investment
- ✓ Well drained, soft and deep and alluvium rich soil are perfect for crop growth.
- ✓ Well drained soil can retain pockets of air as well as water and nutrients in a balanced amount, which is favourable for plant growth.
- ✓ Soft soil can easily be ploughed and shoots and roots can easily grow.
- ✓ Deep soils mean that the soil will not lose its store of nutrients quickly, thus the amount of fertilizer which has to be applied will be low (thus saving costs to a farmer)

Climate

- ✓ Areas which have no extremes of climate (temperature, rain, storm etc) are usually heavily populated.
- ✓ This is because suitable temperatures and rainfall are necessary for crop growth, which is necessary for human sustenance.
- ✓ High temperatures cause high rates of evapo-transpiration, which makes growing crops very difficult as plants wilt and then die.

- ✓ Less people live in the deserts, where they constantly have to move to find food and water.

Infrastructure

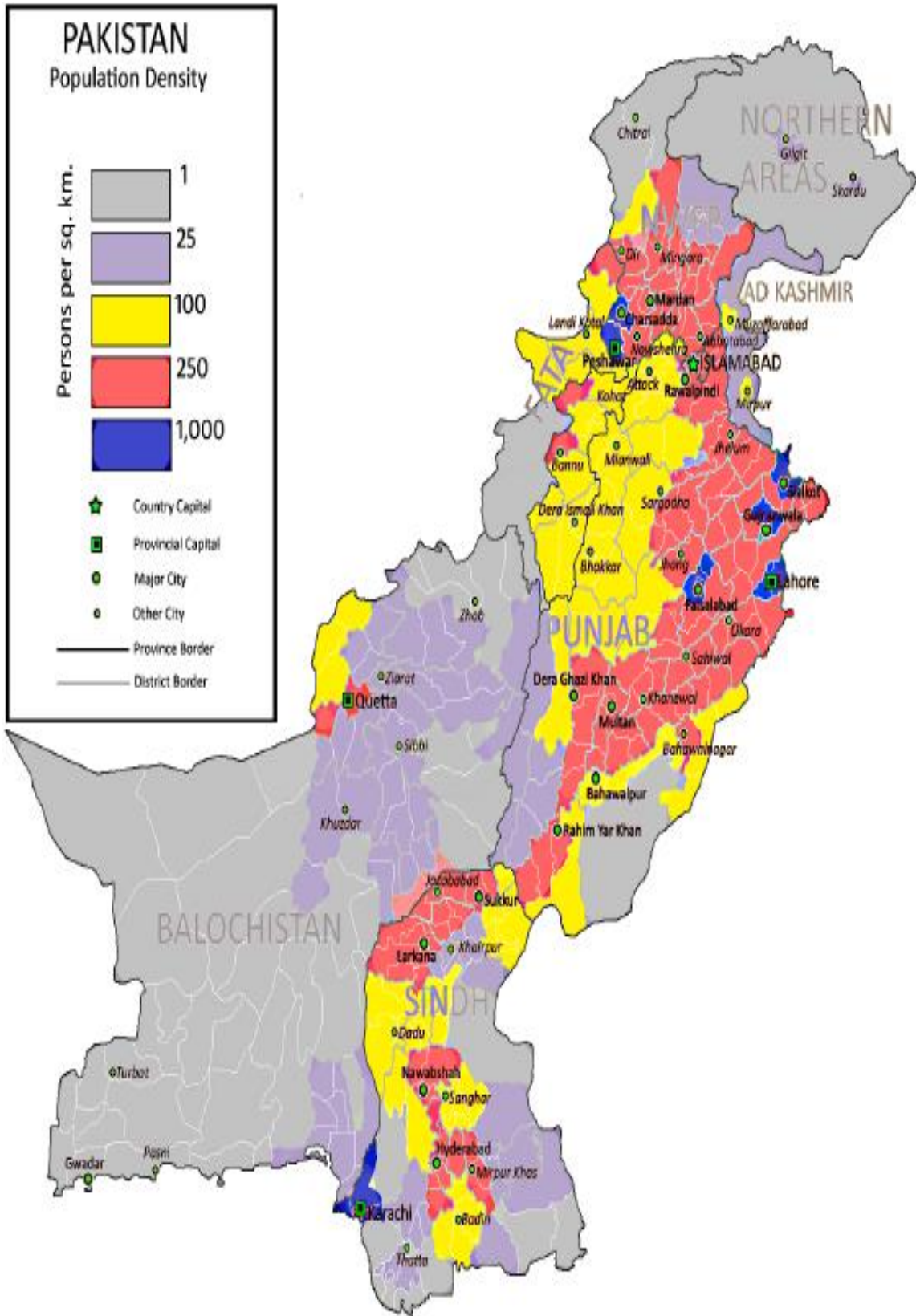
- ✓ People prefer living in those areas where facilities like gas, electricity and water supply are available. They add to the standard of living
- ✓ Also industries can be set up easily with little capital costs (as infrastructure is already present), which employ many thousands of people and provide a permanent source of income
- ✓ Road and rails make the transport of raw materials, products and people (including labour force), quicker and cheaper. This is extremely important for the development of a region as a commercial and industrial hub, which can attract local as well as foreign investment
- ✓ Furthermore, many business people prefer cities where an airport (international preferably) is found. It helps them to keep up with foreign appointments so they could secure valuable deals for their businesses etc

Resources

- ✓ Regions where natural resources are available and are being utilized are also thickly populated like the example of deserts of Chile and Saudi Arabia.
- ✓ The presence of mineral resources means that the excess production can be exported to earn foreign exchange. A share of the profits is given in form of high salaries, which acts as an incentive for people to stay in these areas and populate them

Political

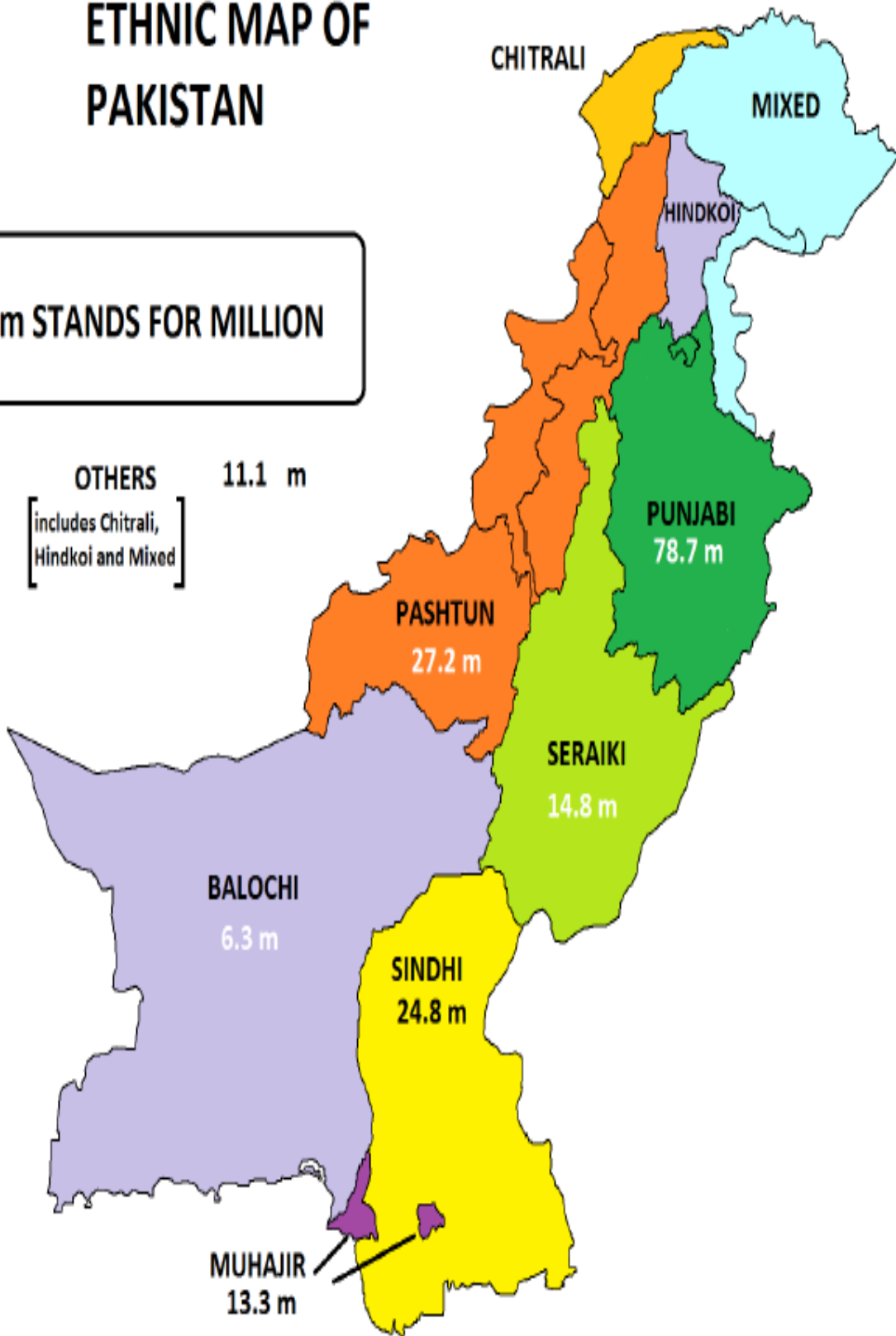
- ✓ International and local investors are always worried about the safety of their investments.
- ✓ An unstable political situation may lead to fears of social unrest (looting, disruption of supplies and failure to meet deadlines for orders).
- ✓ In this case the investor fears that he may not be able to get his returns and thus abandons further investments and withdraws what he already has invested.
- ✓ This means essentially that the slow and steady flow of ideas, machinery into the country and the ever rising exports suddenly decrease, thus having a disastrous effect on the country's economy





ETHNIC MAP OF PAKISTAN

m STANDS FOR MILLION

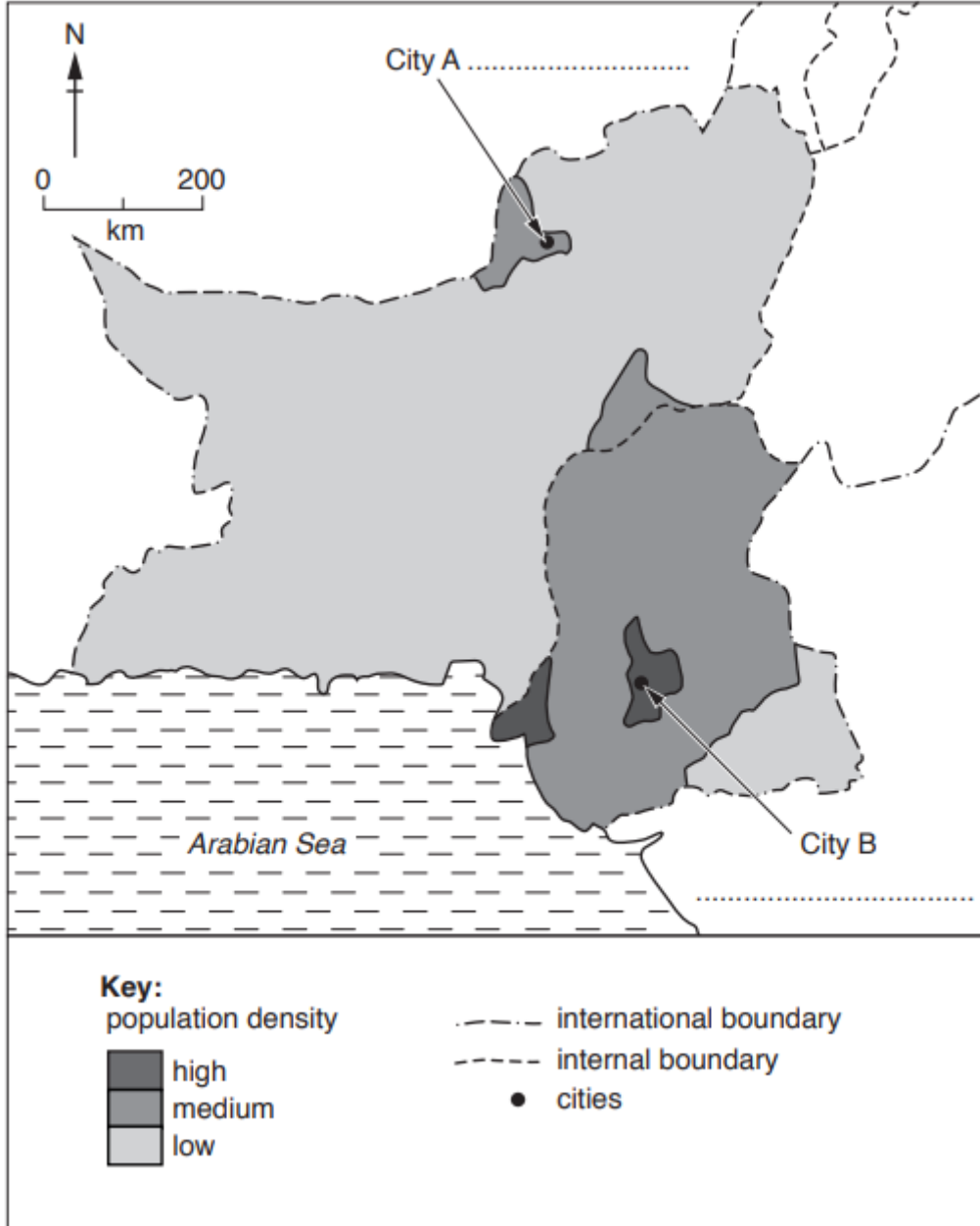


PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.3

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/C

(c) Study Fig. 3, a map which shows the distribution of population in southern Pakistan.



(i) On the map name the following: City A; City B. [2]

(ii) Name **one** area of low population density shown on Fig. 3.

.....[1]

(iii) Describe **three** human factors that cause some areas to have a low population density.

1

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 3
[3]

Question 2 **J2016/P2/Q1/B**

- (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.
-

[4]

Question 3 **N2014/P2/Q4/A-C**

(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

(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

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Factor 2

Explanation

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(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.

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[2]

Question 4 **J2012/P2/Q5/A-C**

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

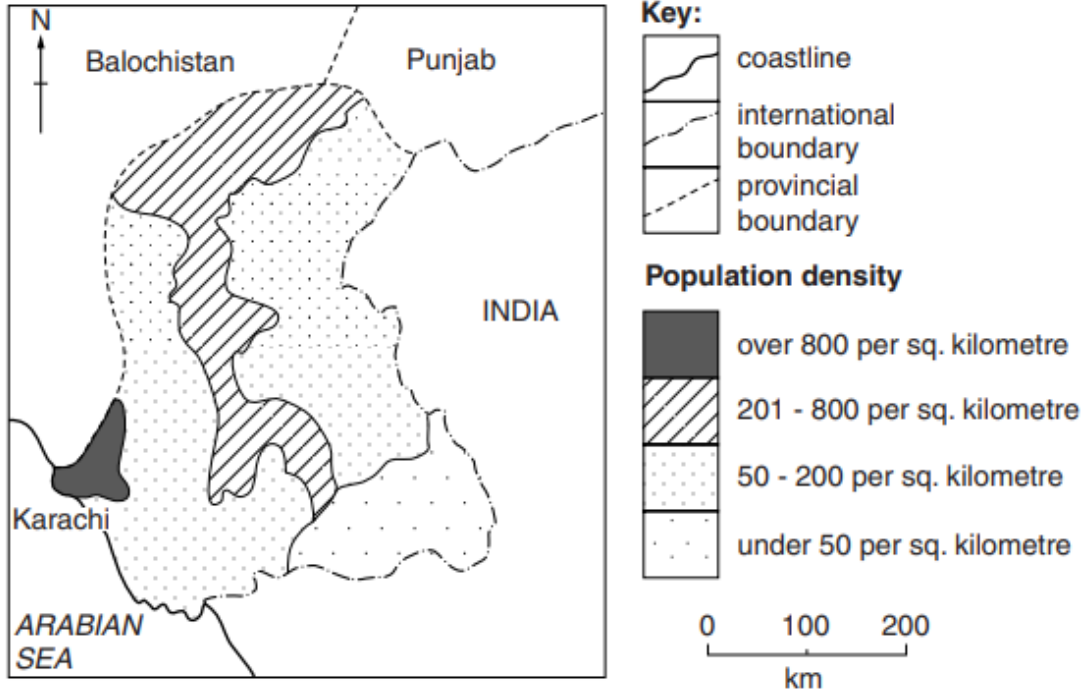


Fig. 9

(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]

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

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

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

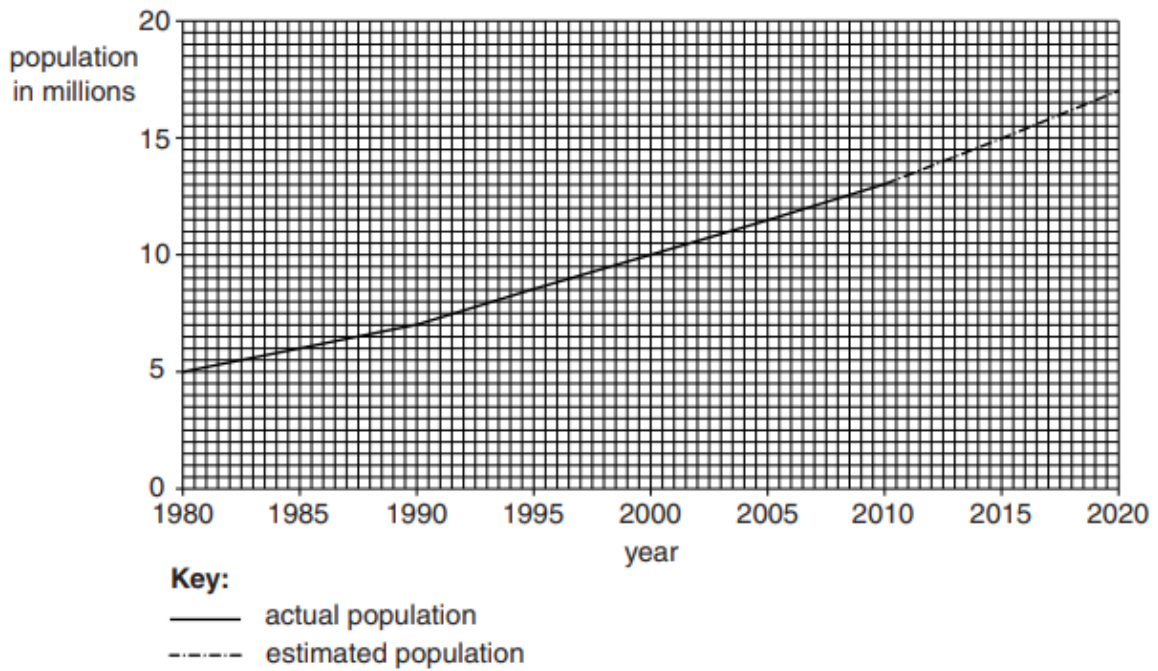


Fig. 10

(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?
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Question 5

N2011/P2/Q4/B

(b) Study Fig. 7.

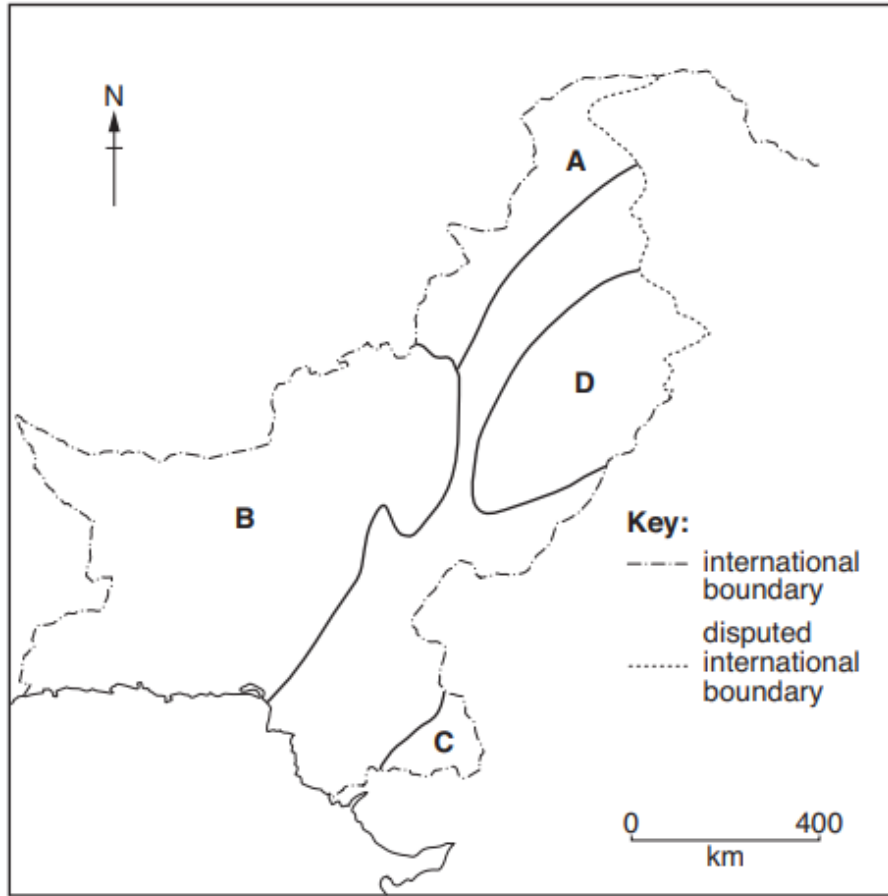


Fig. 7

(i) State **one** important **physical** reason for the **low** density of population in each of these areas:

A

B

C [3]

(ii) **RELIEF RAINFALL RIVERS**

Explain how **each** of the three factors above contributes to a **high** density of population in area **D**.

Relief

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Rainfall

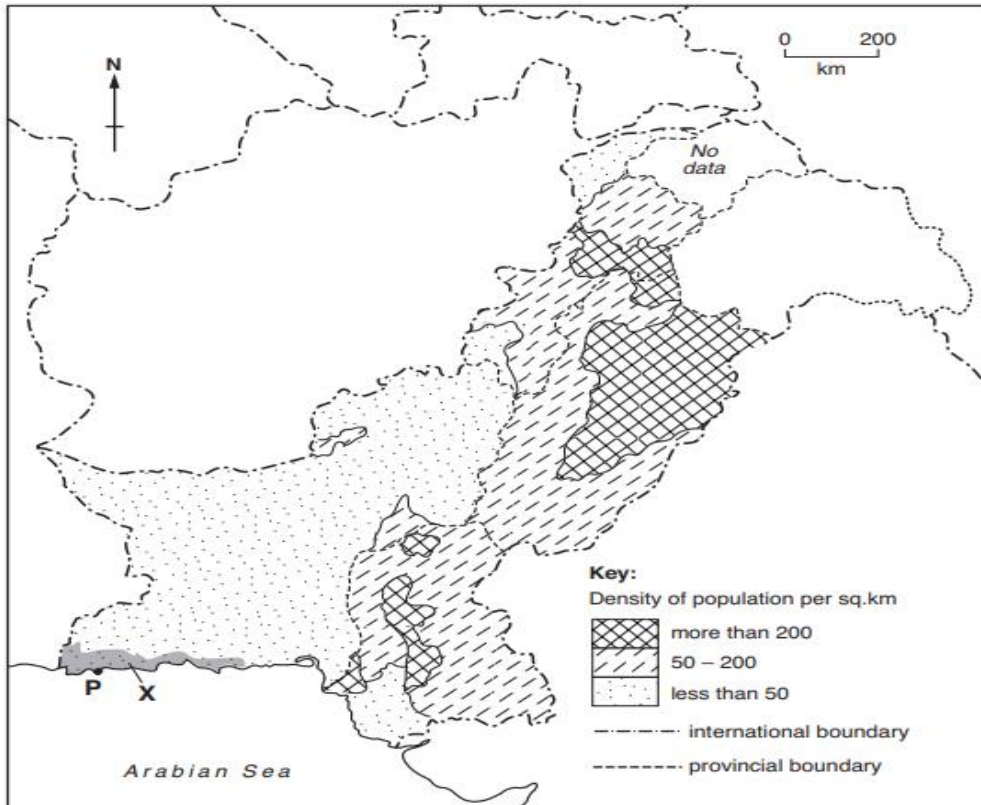
Rivers

[6]

Question 6

N2005/P2/Q5/A,C

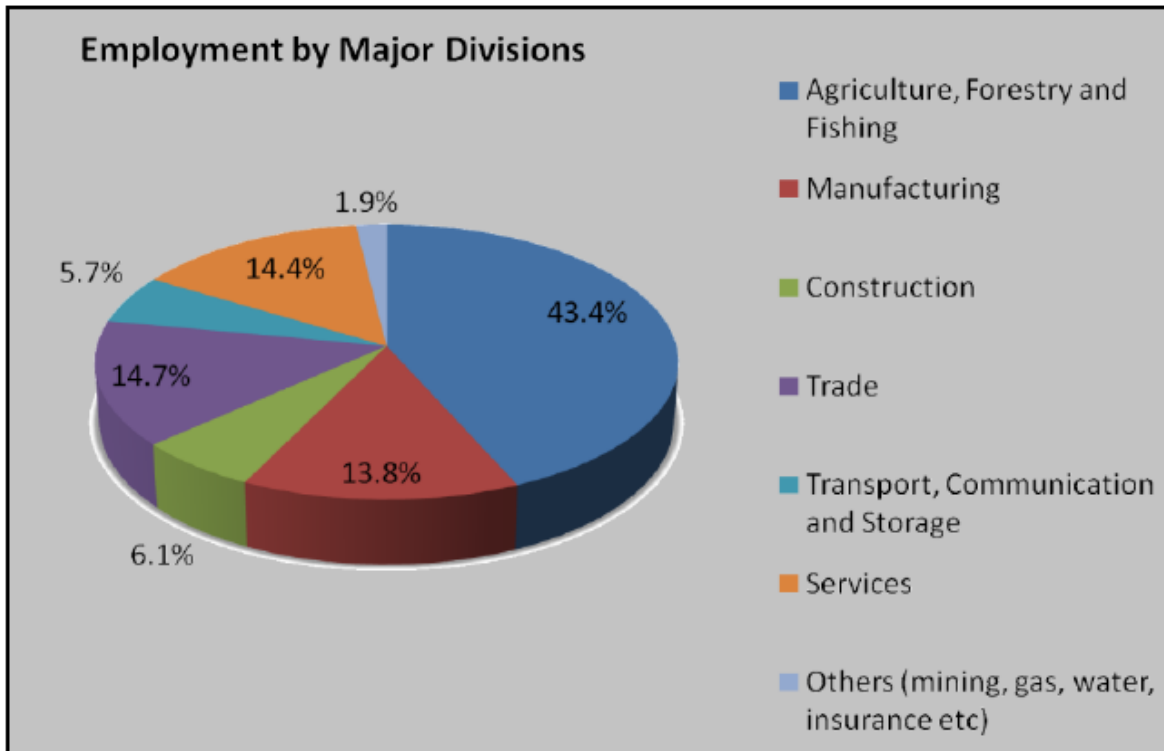
(a) Study Fig. 7, a map of population density in Pakistan.



Describe and explain the distribution of areas of population density more than 200 persons per square kilometre. [6]

- (c) (i) On your answer paper name the shaded area **X** on Fig.7. [1]
- (ii) Why has there been a low population density in area **X** up to the present day? [3]
- (iii) On your answer paper name the port **P** on Fig. 7. What developments are taking place here that are likely to increase the population in area **X** in the near future? [5]

EMPLOYMENT DIVISIONS



OCCUPATION

- ✓ Employed labor force by sectors

PRIMARY OCCUPATION

- ✓ It is related to all such occupations that extract raw material directly from the earth or sea.. e.g. Agriculture. Mining. Fishing.

Why People Working in Primary Sector?

- ✓ Working in Primary sector usually simpler skills in comparison to other sectors such as manufacturing and tertiary
- ✓ Some people may inherit land and hence become a part of agricultural activities
- ✓ Tertiary occupations usually demand a higher level of education and because the illiteracy rate is high in Pakistan people are forced to become a part of the primary sector
- ✓ A very large percentage of people live in the rural areas. Here the main occupation is in the primary sector

- ✓ Also many people in rural areas are illiterate, thus they can't enter into jobs in the secondary and tertiary sector. Secondary sector requires education of a certain minimum set standard etc
- ✓ Pakistan benefits two cropping season ensuring crop growth throughout the year (permanent employment). Also the growing areas are suitable for farming activities
- ✓ Pakistan has an estimated population growth rate of 1.6 percent and so it becomes vital to feed the ever growing population by growing more crops
- ✓ Pakistan has reserves of natural gas, petroleum and other minerals such as limestone and gypsum which need to be extracted (mining, fishing, livestock, agriculture and forestry are all primary sector jobs)
- ✓ Woodcutting is common in many areas of Pakistan as the demand for fuel wood has increased. This is because many areas of Pakistan are not supplied by gas
- ✓ Pakistan has a large amount of fish catch on the coasts of Karachi. The people involved in inland and coastal fishing increase the number of people working in primary sector occupation
- ✓ Most of industries are agro-based, thus when the profits trickle down to the farmer he has more incentive to cultivate new land. This requires increased amount of labour thus increasing the number of people working in this sector

Why the rate is decreasing of working people?

- ✓ The repeated division of land in the families after death of father means that the next generation has farms which are very small in size and thus can't provide a permanent or reliable source of income as income is too small
- ✓ Waterlogging and salinity has meant that much of the fertile land has been lost and is uncultivable, thus people have been forced to move into the cities in hope of better employment
- ✓ Also with rise in rural education many people want a better paying job (which utilizes their skills) and thus move to the cities in search of it
- ✓ Increased mechanization has meant that now less hands are required on the field as a machine can do the work of several persons in less amount of time, with less effort
- ✓ Consolidation of holdings has occurred to increase efficiency so some people have sold their lands and now need an alternative source of income
- ✓ Some tenants face problems with the landlords, thus they are forced to leave rural areas and move towards the cities

- ✓ Industries have also started developing outside of cities (to reduce congestion), thus these industries are now located near the rural areas, thus more rural folks can work in them

SECONDARY OCCUPATION

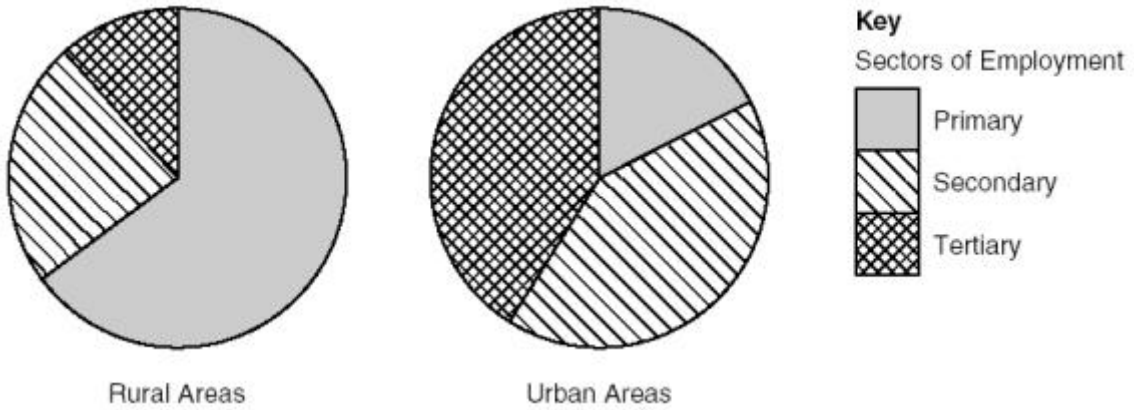
- ✓ It includes occupation which process and manufacture the primary products. e.g. steel making, shipping or furniture making and assembly industries.

TERTIARY OCCUPATION

- ✓ It comprises of all those occupation which provide services such as transport, banking, trade, insurance, administration, health, education.

Why the rate is increasing of working people?

- ✓ People who work in the service sector of an economy usually earn higher and so priority is given to jobs in this sector
- ✓ With an increase in literacy rate people manage to attain the level of education required to take up jobs in this sector.
- ✓ Working conditions in this sector are often better than in primary and secondary sectors When the country experiences an overall rise in the standard of living, there is an increase in greater demand for services. To fulfil these demands, there are greater work opportunities in this sector (banking, telecommunications etc)
- ✓ Growth of tourism has meant that more people are required to in hotels etc
- ✓ Higher investments by government in the education sector have increased the standard of education and so more and more teaching staff is required to run an increased number of schools
- ✓ Similarly investments in medicinal facilities requires more doctors and nurses
- ✓ Only a limited number of people make things for their own use by themselves and hence the need for retail outlets has expanded
- ✓ Increase in population and rise of standard of living has meant more car drivers are required
- ✓ Increased industrialization has facilitated growth of banking, insurance etc which has led to increased number of jobs
- ✓ Growth of telecommunications (internet and cellular companies) also has led to more people seeking employment in this sector



EMPLOY

- ✓ A job to do for payment.
- ✓ To use the services of (a person) in return for payment.

EMPLOYEE

- ✓ A person employed for wages.
- ✓ A person who is paid to work.

EMPLOYER

- ✓ A person or company that pays people to work for them.

EMPLOYMENT

- ✓ Work, especially when it is done to earn money.

SELF EMPLOYED

- ✓ Working independently and not for an employer.
- ✓ Working for your self and not employed by a company.

UNDER EMPLOYED

- ✓ Not having enough work to do.
- ✓ Not having work that makes full use of your skills and abilities.
- ✓ Not fully employed.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- ✓ Unemployment occurs when people who have the ability and the will to earn, can't find a job.

Causes

- ✓ Lack of investments in Pakistan due to political instability hence, foreign businesses don't exist and no extra jobs are created
- ✓ High rate of population growth is another important factor as there are limited jobs available
- ✓ There is a mismatch in the demand and supply of labour in form of skills, gender, age etc required by the employer.
- ✓ Some of the people migrating from rural to urban areas in hope of employment may remain unemployed due to illiteracy etc
- ✓ With improvements in technology and capital intensive (machinery based) means of production fewer labour is needed and workers are laid off to reduce costs
- ✓ With mechanized farming becoming popular such as tractors etc few people are required on the farm

Solutions

- ✓ Provide technical education, training and skill facilities
- ✓ Establishment of heavy industries and invite foreign investors
- ✓ Establishment of cottage industries in rural areas
- ✓ Computer education
- ✓ Establishment of technical institution
- ✓ Establishment of industrial estates
- ✓ Establishment of export processing zones
- ✓ Establishment of dry ports
- ✓ Establishment of other seasonal industries.
- ✓ Government schemes (Khushal Pakistan Programmes)
- ✓ Explore more overseas employment opportunities

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.4

Question 1 **N2017/P2/Q5/B(i-ii)**

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows the percentage of the population working in Pakistan in 2013–14.

percentage of population working	Male	Female
Rural	69	29
Urban	66	10

Fig. 8

(i) Tick **two** correct statements about Fig. 8 in the table below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
The percentage of female population working in urban areas is larger than in rural areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The percentage of male population working in rural areas is smaller than in urban areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The percentage of males working is greater than females.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The percentage of people working in rural areas is greater than in urban areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>

[2]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the differences in the percentage of the population working between rural and urban areas.

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.....[3]

Question 2 **J2017/P2/Q3/D**

(d) Evaluate whether using global telecommunications has improved employment opportunities in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your answer and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

.....

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B. By how much has secondary employment increased between 1973 and 2013?
.....[2]

(ii) Suggest reasons for the change in tertiary employment shown in Fig. 5.
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.....[3]

(b) (i) What are the causes of unemployment and underemployment in urban areas of Pakistan?
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.....[3]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why unemployment is difficult to measure in countries such as Pakistan.
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2
.....[2]

Question 4 **J2016/P2/Q5/D**

(d) Read the following two views about reducing the high unemployment rate in Pakistan.

A
Unemployment levels are best reduced by increasing training opportunities in agriculture and other primary sector jobs.

B
Unemployment is more likely to be reduced by providing education in skills for the manufacturing and service industries.

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

.....[6]

Question 5

J2011/P2/Q4/A

(a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the levels of literacy in urban and rural areas.

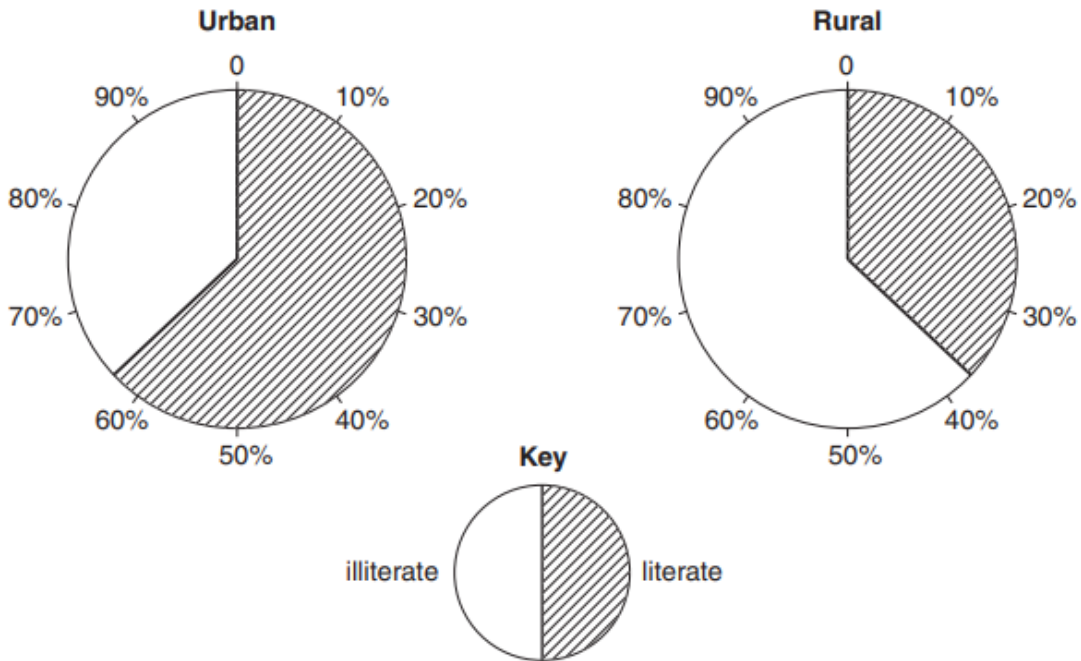


Fig. 3

(i) State the percentage of literate people in urban areas.

.....[1]

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

(iii) Give **two** reasons why the percentage of literate people is larger in urban than in rural areas.

1

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.....[2]

(iv) Using examples, explain why there are many jobs for illiterate and poorly educated people in urban areas.

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.....[3]

Question 6

N2010/P2/Q3/A,D

(a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the sectors of employment by percentage in Pakistan.

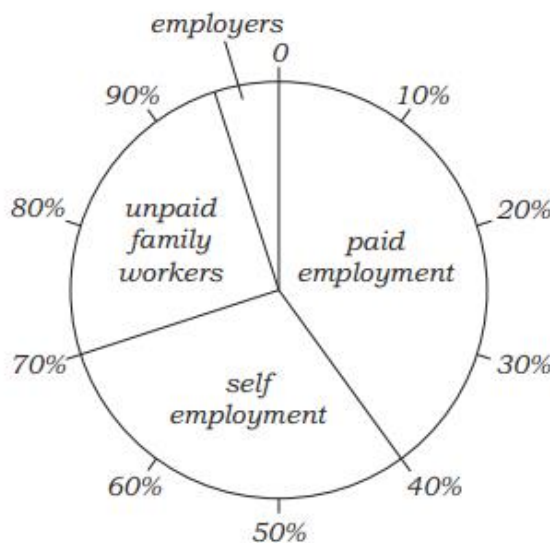


Fig. 5



(i) Which is the largest sector?
.....[1]

(ii) Give an example of self-employment.
.....[1]

(iii) What is the percentage of 'unpaid family workers'?
..... [1]

(iv) State **two** jobs that may be done on a farm by unpaid family workers.
1
2[2]

(v) Suggest why many farms rely on unpaid family workers.
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.....[3]

(d) Choose **two** of the improvements shown below, and explain to what extent these **two** improvements could create more employment opportunities in mountain valleys.

ROAD BUILDING	RELIABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
CLEAN WATER SUPPLY	BETTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1
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.....
.....
.....
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2
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.....[6]

Question 7 **N2009/P2/Q5/D**

(d) Study Fig. 11, a bar chart showing employment and unemployment in 2004.

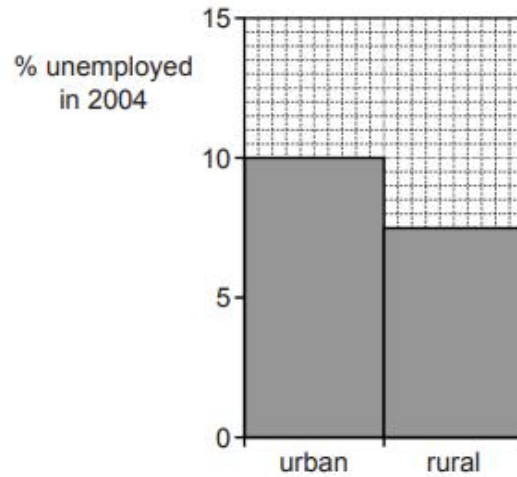


Fig. 11

- (i) What percentage of people were unemployed in **urban** areas? [1]
- (ii) Why are many people unemployed in cities? [5]
- (iii) Suggest why the real number of people unemployed in **rural** areas may be higher than the figures recorded. [3]

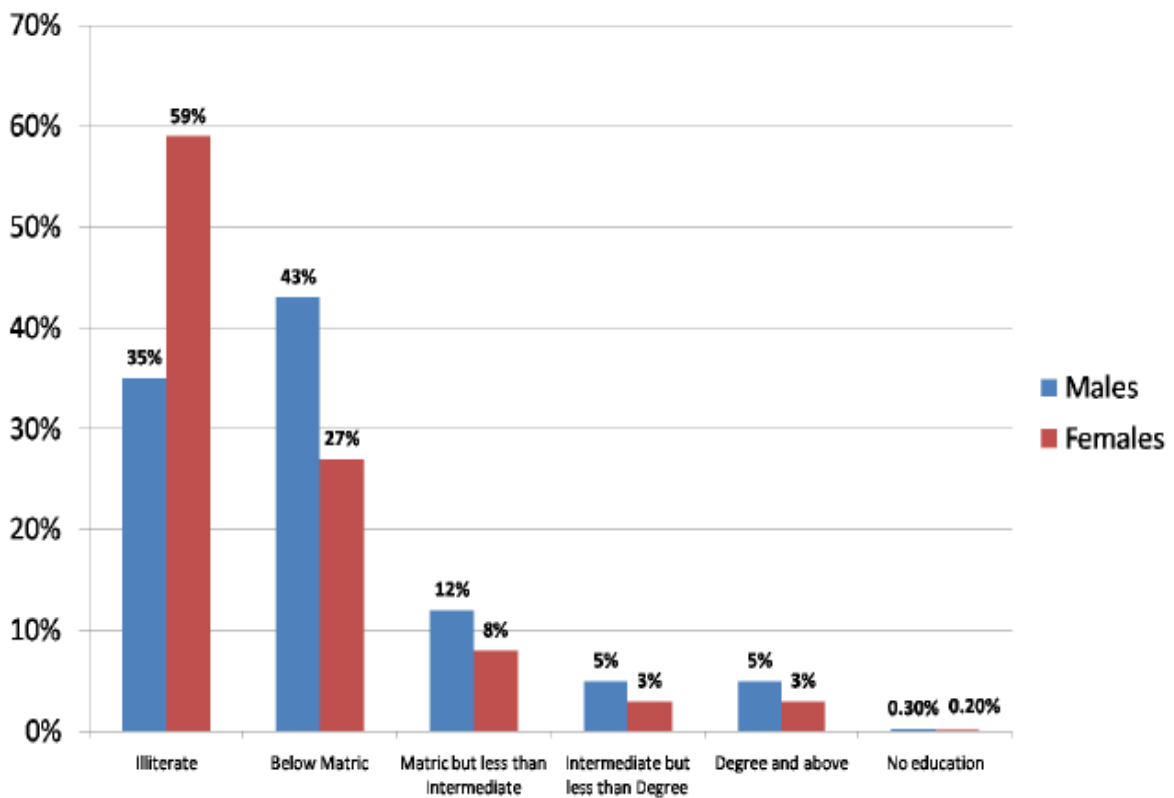
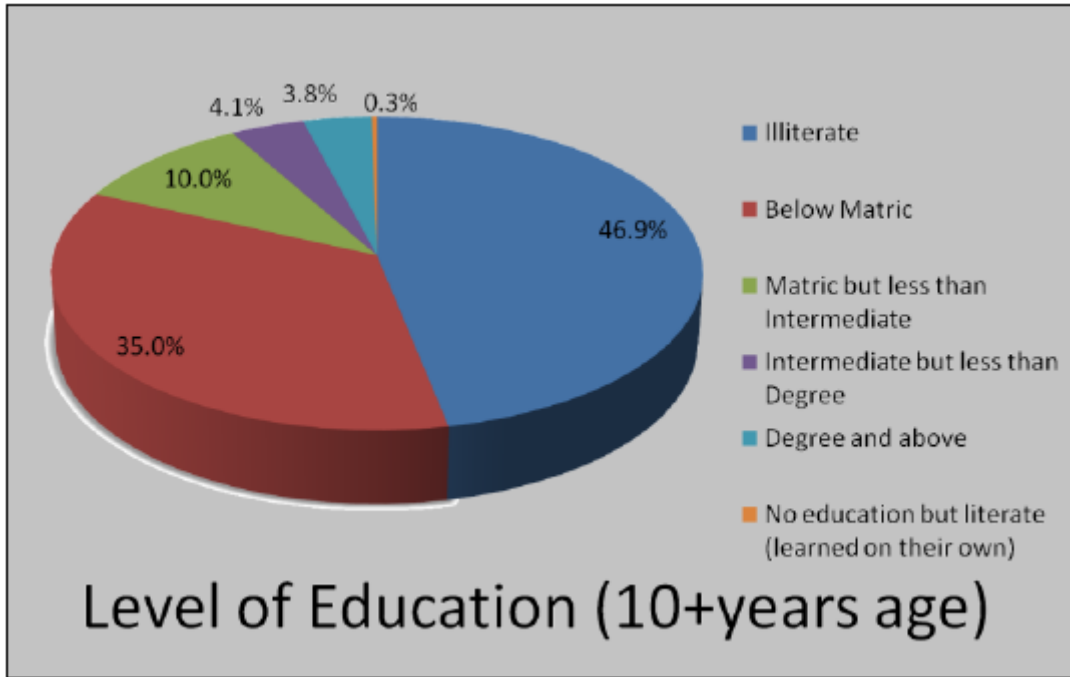
Question 8 **N2008/P2/Q3/B**

- (b) (i) Why do many people who move to cities have difficulty in finding a job? [3]
- (ii) What is meant by the phrase 'the informal sector of employment'? [3]
- (iii) Using examples, explain the advantages **and** disadvantages of informal employment to people living in cities. [5]

LITERACY

✓ The ability to read and write is called literacy.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION



REASONS FOR HIGH ILLITERACY

- ✓ Lack of investment on the government's part in educational projects
- ✓ Child labour results in children leaving education for work
- ✓ Lack of priority given to education in rural areas
- ✓ There is also a lack of schools and colleges in rural areas
- ✓ Poverty results in deprivation of children of education as parents fail to pay for the fee
- ✓ Private schools are very expensive
- ✓ Lack of teaching staff and lecturers in Pakistan
- ✓ Large section of the population are located in the rural areas
- ✓ Education is not provided in remote areas
- ✓ Large number of remote areas exist

REASONS FOR HIGHER FEMALE ILLITERACY

- ✓ Lack of public institutions for girls
- ✓ Parents maybe not be in favour of a co-educational school and may not send their girls to get educated
- ✓ Poverty results in people choosing to educate boys in preference over girls
- ✓ Traditional attitudes influence people in rural areas such as the role of a women is to stay home and that it results in a male dominated society so fewer girls are given schooling

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

- ✓ Education is required to read instructions (on back of a fertilizer bag etc). This gives a farmer the ability to apply the right amount of pesticides/fertilizers and at the right time leading to better yields
- ✓ The farmer could read and write (signing bank loans etc)
- ✓ Education is necessary for operating big and complex machines like harvesters etc
- ✓ Education is also important in fields of extraction of minerals. This is a major hurdle in achieving self-sufficiency in these minerals. Skilled workers are needed to make operate computers and machines etc
- ✓ Leadership qualities and organizational skills are required to run large companies successfully in increasingly competitive local as well as foreign markets
- ✓ Increased literacy will result in more doctors; thus helping improve health conditions in Pakistan along with nutritional requirements. This will help

increase the span of time during which people will be able to serve the state and contribute to its development

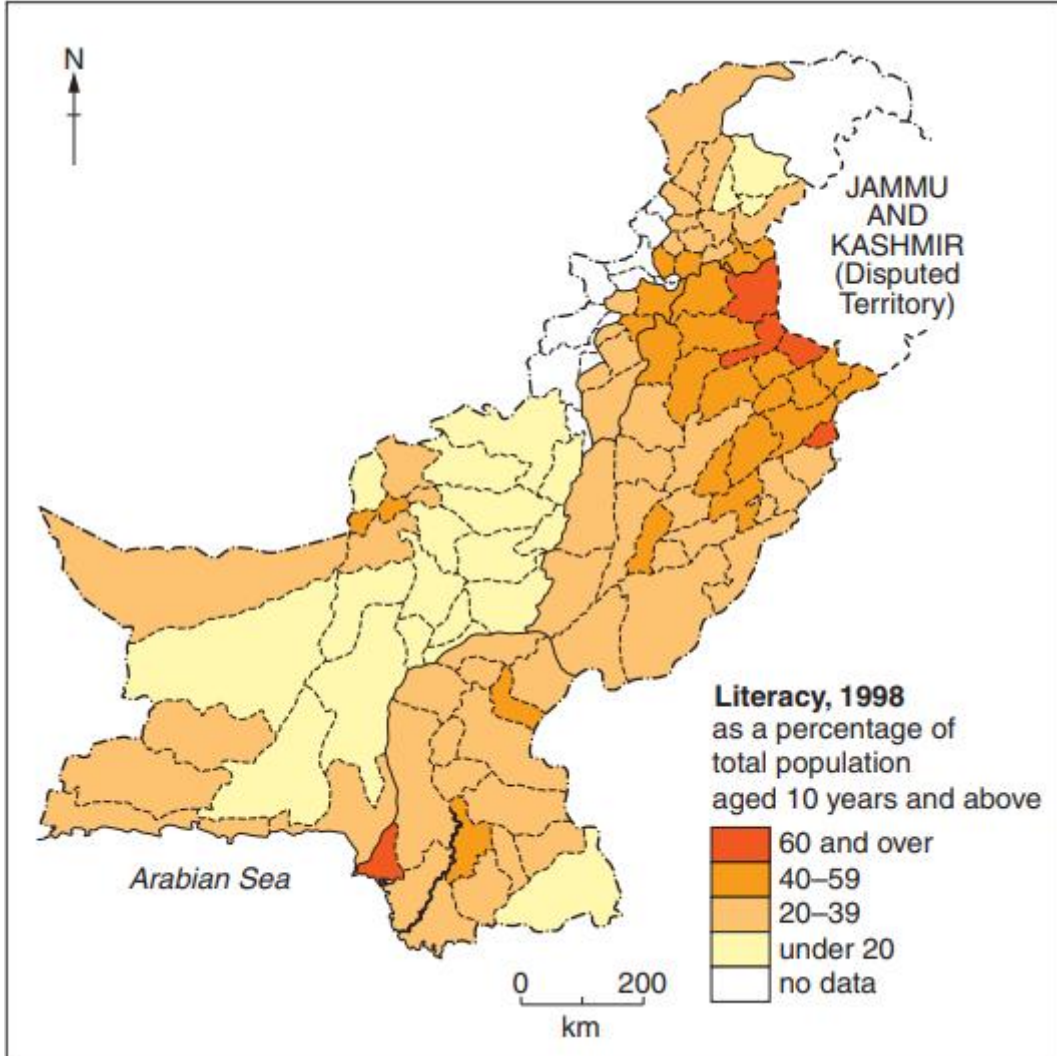
- ✓ Family planning services will be improved thus providing a better future for rural Pakistanis who would now have more resources per person. This will reduce rural-urban migration
- ✓ With the increase in use of telecommunications (internet) to research and learn techniques, make deals etc, the value of education cannot be ignored

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.5

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q5/A-C

(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]

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

Area

Reason.....

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[6]

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

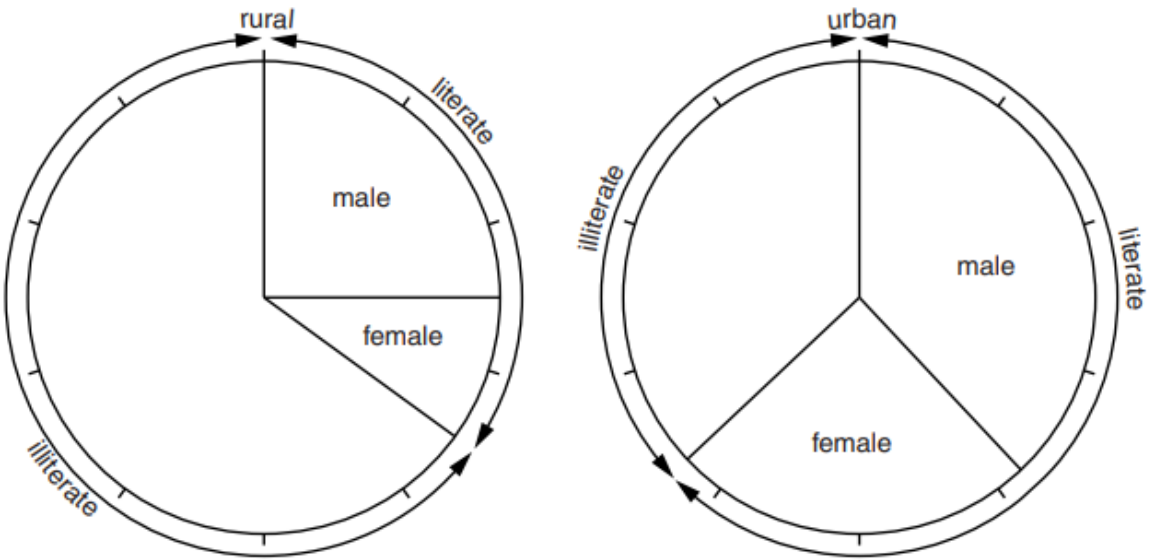


Fig. 8

RECENT PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

Question 1

J2018/P2/Q5

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

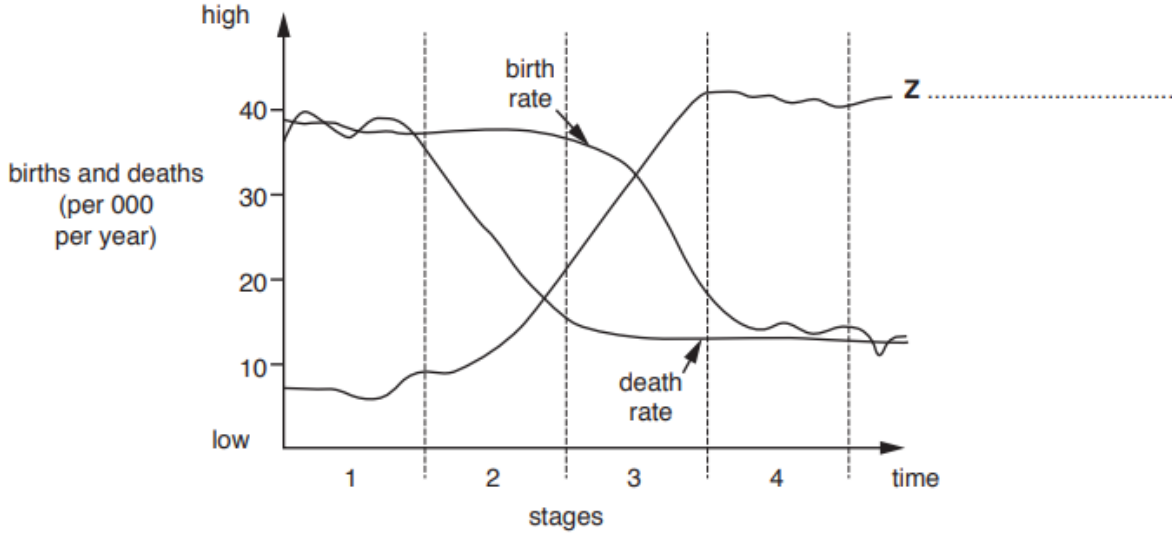


Fig. 5.1

(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]

Describe the population density of Pakistan.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

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

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.....[5]

(d) Pakistan’s population is predicted to double by 2050 if population growth continues at the current rate.

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.

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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.

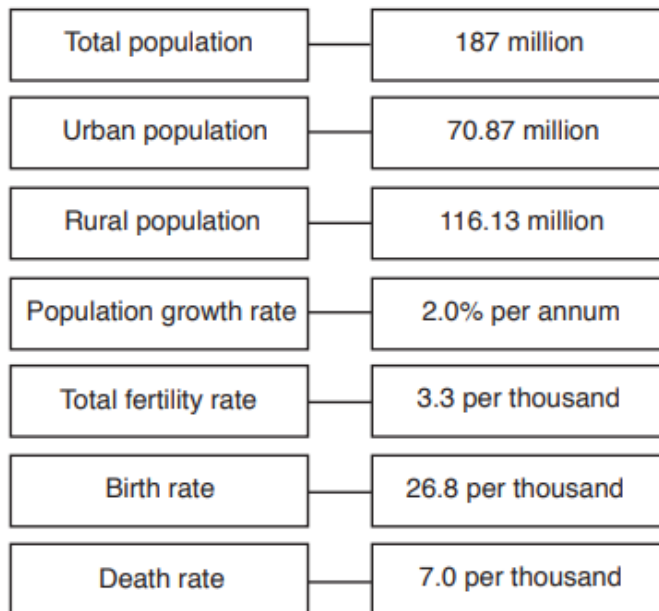


Fig. 5.2

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

Show your working in the box below.

[2]

(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.

.....

.....

.....

Question 3

J2019/P2/Q5

(a) (i) Study Fig. 5.1, a map showing population distribution in Pakistan.

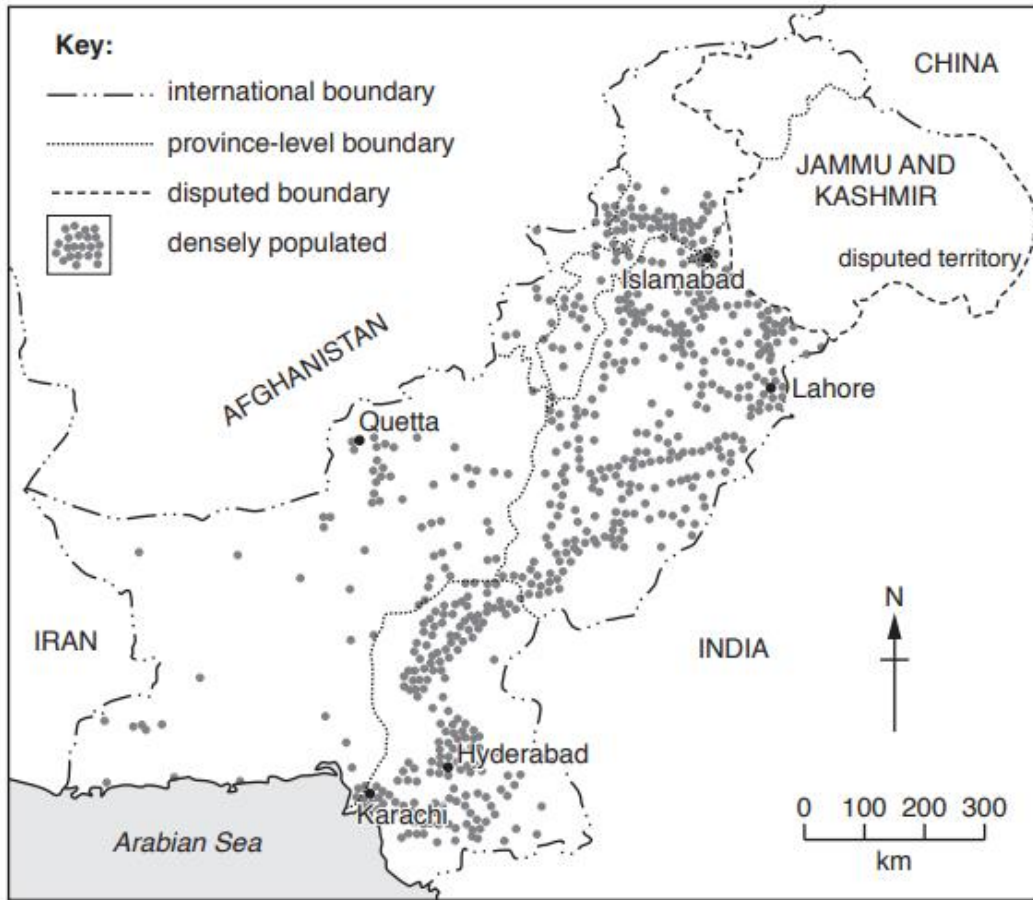


Fig. 5.1

Name a province that is sparsely populated.

.....

[1]

(ii) Using Fig. 5.1, describe the population distribution of Pakistan.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

(iii) Suggest **three** physical factors for the pattern of population distribution shown in Fig. 5.1.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(b) (i) Define 'rural to urban migration'.

..... [1]

(ii) Using your own knowledge, what is the trend for the percentage share of people living in rural areas? Circle the correct answer.

- increasing decreasing stable [1]

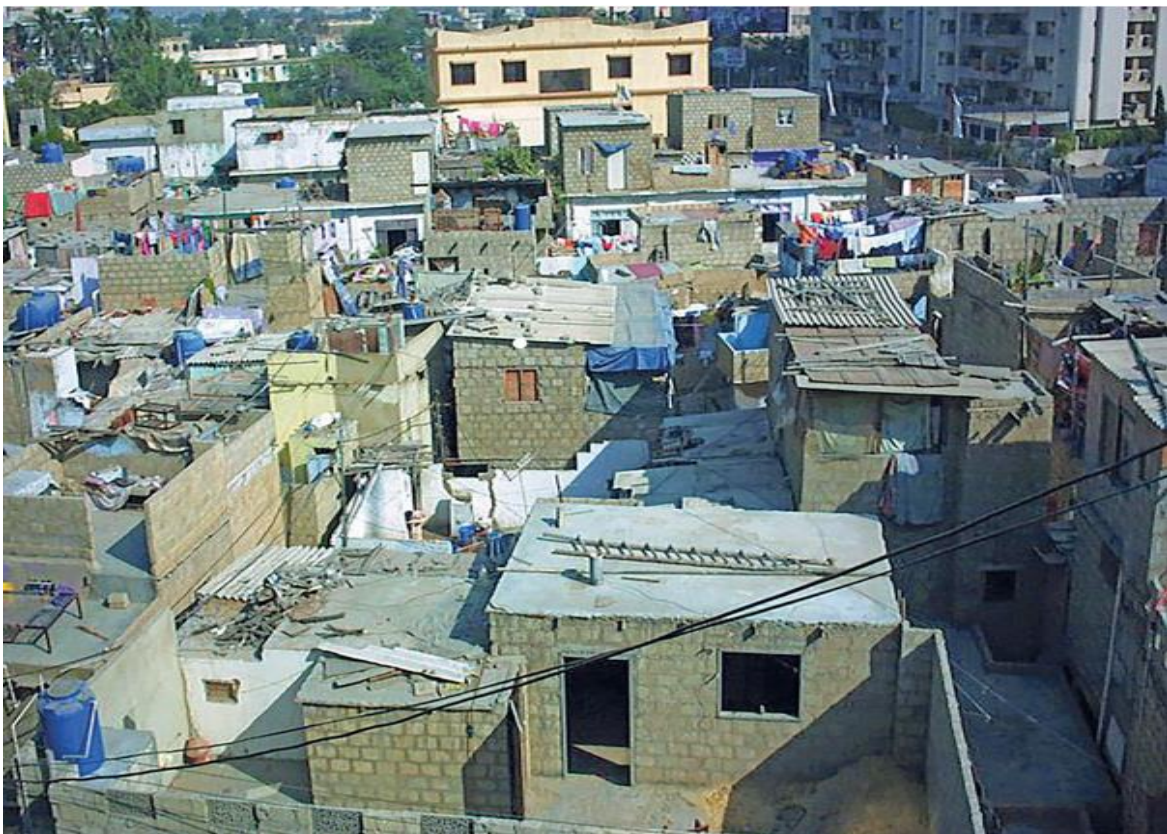
(iii) State **three** pull factors for people moving to urban areas.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

(c) (i) Explain **two** impacts of large numbers of people moving into urban areas. You should develop your answer.

..... [4]

(ii) Study Figs. 5.2 and 5.3 (Insert), which show two areas of shanty development in Pakistan. Describe **three** differences between the shanty developments shown in Figs. 5.2 and 5.3.



Question 4

N2019/P2/Q5

(a) Study Fig. 5.1 which shows the annual population growth rate in Pakistan between 1976 and 2016.

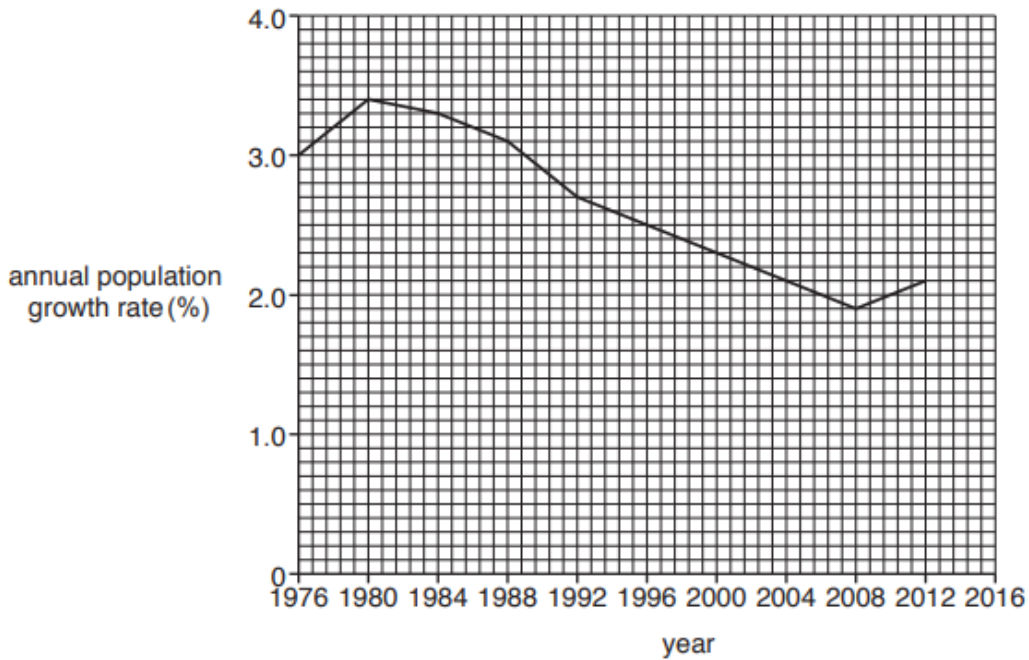


Fig. 5.1

(i) **Complete** the line graph for the annual population growth rate **on Fig. 5.1** using the information below:

year	annual population growth rate (%)
2016	2.0

[2]

(ii) A In which year was the lowest annual population growth rate?

.....

B In which year was the highest annual population growth rate?

.....

C **Identify** how the annual population growth rate has changed between 1976 and 2016. **Circle one** correct answer below.

increased

stayed the same

decreased

[3]

(iii) State **two** reasons for a declining death rate.

1

.....

2 [2]

(b) (i) Define the term 'overpopulation'.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain **two** ways in which population growth can be reduced in Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

..... [4]

(c) (i) What are the causes of unemployment in Pakistan?

..... [4]

(ii) Suggest **three** ways that employment can be generated.

1
2

ANSWER KEY

Practice Questions 1.1

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q1/C

9.5/000 / 9.5 per 000 – UNIT required (allow 9.3–9.5)

1 @ 1 mark

Decreased / fallen / lowered / gone down / declined

1 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Better / more healthcare / medicines / clinics;
- ∞ More / better trained doctors / nurses / midwives;
- ∞ More widespread vaccinations / prevention of named diseases, e.g. malaria, cholera, typhoid;
- ∞ Improved hygiene / access to clean drinking water / sewage;
- ∞ Improvement in food production / supply;
- ∞ Better education or advice on what to eat / improved diet / healthy lifestyles / stopping smoking / more exercise.

1 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Population increases (pressure on named resource / increased crime / qualified pollution / specified congestion);
- ∞ More elderly to share experience / give advice / training (and so improve skills of working population);
- ∞ More elderly to offer family support (allowing more parents to work);
- ∞ Decreased infant mortality (pressure on healthcare / education);
- ∞ More people to contribute to labour force / more economically active (improves family income / greater productivity);
- ∞ 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);
- ∞ Strain on government / local authorities (to provide named services such as pensions / homes for elderly / healthcare / schools);
- ∞ High cost of supporting elderly (causing taxes to be raised / longer working hours for wage earners / increase in pension age);
- ∞ More people of working age (more competition for jobs / increased unemployment / increased crime).

ETC.

Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).

Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.

2 @ 2 marks

Question 2

J2017/P2/Q1/B

A 27% (allow 26–28%)

B Sindh

2 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Balochistan increases and Punjab decreases;
- ∞ When population growth is higher in Balochistan it is lower in Punjab and vice versa;
- ∞ 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;
- ∞ Balochistan lowest in 81–98 whereas Punjab highest in 81–98;
- ∞ Balochistan higher in 98–11 than 72–81/overall increase in growth: Punjab lower in 98–11 than 72–81/overall decrease in growth;
- ∞ Balochistan higher than Punjab in 72–81/98–11/Punjab higher than Balochistan in 81–98;
- ∞ Balochistan has a growth rate of more than 50% whereas Punjab has 25–55%.

Note: any one correct statement.

Can accept converse.

1 @ 1 mark

Question 3

J2016/P2/Q1/C-D

(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

(d) Read the following two views about overpopulation in Pakistan.

A

The problems caused by overpopulation can only be solved by increasing resources such as food, housing, and essential services.

B

The needs of the people can only be met if population growth can be controlled.

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

L3	5–6 marks	<p>6 – <i>Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation gives clear support to one view. At least one reference to an appropriate place or example</i></p> <p>5 – <i>Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation gives clear support to one view</i></p>
L2	3–4 marks	<p>4 – <i>Developed point(s) explaining or both views. No evaluation</i></p> <p>3 – <i>Developed point(s) explaining one view</i></p>
L1	1–2 marks	<p>2 – <i>Simple point(s) addressing both views</i></p> <p>1 – <i>Simple point(s) addressing one view</i></p> <p>0 – <i>No valid response</i></p>

Indicative content (developed points in parentheses)

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)

Question 4 **J2015/P2/Q5/A,C-D**

(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

(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

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

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

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

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

Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)

Family planning

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

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

Question 5

N2014/P2/Q4/D-E

(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

(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

Question 6 **N2013/P2/Q5/D**

(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

(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)

Question 7 **J2013/P2/Q5/A-B**

(a) Study Fig. 7 which shows a population pyramid for Pakistan.

(i) What is the age range of the shaded portion of the population?

65 – over 75/over 65 [1]

(ii) Estimate how many people there are in this sector of the population.

5 million [1]

(iii) Why is this figure likely to increase in the next 20 years?

lower death rate

longer life expectancy

better healthcare/pensions etc.

higher birth rate/more babies being born

lower infant mortality [2]

(iv) What pressures will this increase put on the working population?

higher taxes

less jobs

example of costs, e.g. medical care, pensions, care homes, food [2]

- (b) (i) Estimate how many children aged under 5 are shown on Fig. 6. [1]
19–19.8 million
- (ii) Explain why the birth rate of Pakistan is very high. [4]
lack of knowledge of family planning/consequences of a high population
lack of contraception
female illiteracy
early marriage
high infant mortality rate
religion/children will be provided for
pride in large families
family labour/sent out to work
desire for sons
- (iii) Explain how better health and education provision can reduce the birth rate in Pakistan. [6]
Education
use of contraception/family planning
understand overpopulation
emancipation of women/delayed marriage
change of religious views
mechanised/progressive farming
Healthcare
lower infant mortality so fewer births
use of contraception
access to family planning clinics

Question 8

N2012/P2/Q5/A-B

- (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

Question 9

J2010/P2/Q5/B-C

(b) Study Fig. 8, showing a population pyramid for 2006.

- (i) What percentage of the population is 4 years and under? [1]
12%

- (ii) Which age group is the largest percentage? [1]
10–14 years

- (iii) What is the percentage of people over 60 years old? [1]
7 / 6.5–7.5 %

- (iv) Which age groups are called ‘the dependent population’? [2]
under 15
over 60 years old (accept other old ages e.g. 65)

(c) Study Fig. 8 again.

- (i) How is the shape of the population pyramid likely to change from 2006 to 2026? [3]
Narrow base / shorter bars / fewer children under 15 years / young dependants / fewer young children
Wider middle / longer bars / more 15–59 years / more working population / more independents
Wider top / longer bars / more over 60s / more old dependants / more old people

- (ii) The changing shape of the population pyramid affects Pakistan’s workforce both now, and for the future. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the changes.

Advantages (res.2)

fewer children to look after / more money for development
more workers for developing the country / less burden on the economy
more young workers / more energetic / innovative
young more likely to be educated / more room in schools
more old to give advice to young

Disadvantages (res. 2)

- more old to look after
- more unemployment due to larger workforce
- loss of educated / skilled workers through emigration
- more taxes needed to support older people
- examples of needs of old e.g. health care, pensions, care homes

[6]

Question 10

N2009/P2/Q5/B-C

(b) Explain the causes of the population increase in Pakistan since 1991.

[5]

- high birth rate
- birth rate exceeds death rate
- longer life expectancy/lower infant mortality/lower death rate
- better health care/medical facilities
- better care of the elderly/pensions
- better sanitation and clean water/less disease
- lack of family planning/use of contraceptives
- traditional beliefs/want a son/Allah will provide (max.1)
- unaware of population problem/lack of education on ---
- need of family labour/lack of farm mechanisation
- lack of education of women/early marriage
- lack of government programmes
- lack of transport to rural areas

(c) Describe the effects of population growth on the economy and development of Pakistan. [6]

Economy

- shortage of money/foreign exchange to buy food etc./negative balance of payments
- need for foreign loans
- debt
- lack of money for investment

Development

- overpopulation leading to –
- shortages of –
- food,
- water,
- education,
- health services,
- work/unemployment,
- money/poverty
- housing/homelessness/living on the streets/overcrowding/Kacha Abadi
- pollution (must be named)
- traffic congestion
- high prices/inflation
- power/fuel/load shedding
- deforestation/trees/loss of farmland
- little industrial development

Question 11

J2009/P2/Q5/A-C

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

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

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

[1]

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

Changing birth rates, infant mortality, family planning, contraception

[1]

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

(i) Which sector represents the group 'young dependents'?
X [1]

(ii) Which sector represents the group 'economically active'?
Y [1]

(iii) The numbers of people in sector Z are likely to have increased since 1998. Explain the effects of this on the economy and development of Pakistan.
More dependents/burden on working population
More older family members to care for children
More older people to give advice
Overpopulation/strain on resources
Shortage/demand of food
More medical services needed/hospitals overcrowded
More old people's homes
Adaptations in houses for elderly
Less money for development/burden or pressure on economy
Cost of pensions [5]

(c) (i) Explain the reasons for a high birth rate in Pakistan.
Lack of knowledge of contraception/family planning
Lack of availability of contraceptives
Need for help on farms/increase income
Trying for a son
Support in old age
Religious beliefs/Allah will provide/prestige of large families
High infant mortality
Women at home to care for children/women lack education/marry at a young age
Do not know about problems of overpopulation/large families
Etc. [5]

(ii) Explain some measures that could be taken to reduce the birth rate.
Access to, education of, and use of contraceptives/family planning (2 marks)
E.g. Sabz sitara, green star (example of government scheme)
Reduce need for child labour/ban child labour
Education and awareness of population growth/how to improve living standards
Education of women/jobs for women
More clinics and hospitals
Healthy environment/better sanitation/better living conditions
Clean water/piped water
Better nutrition/better food
Religious support for birth control
Etc. [4]

Question 12

J2006/P2/Q5/A

(a) Study Fig. 6 showing population pyramids for rural and urban areas in Pakistan.

(i) Compare the percentage of children aged 9 and under in rural and urban areas, and give **three** reasons for this difference.

Rural greater than urban (max 1)

reasons

Lack of education on birth control/family planning

Lack of availability of contraceptive measures

Traditional values

Religious beliefs

High infant mortality rates

Need for family labour on farms (or accept the reverse for urban areas) [5]

(ii) How do both pyramids show that the birth rate has fallen?

bar lengths getting shorter 0-9 years [1]

Question 13

N2005/P2/Q5/B

(b) (i) Explain why Pakistan has a high rate of population growth.

High birth rate and reason (max. 2)

Declining death rate/people living longer and reason (max. 2)

Afghan refugees [4]

(ii) State and explain two problems caused by the high rate of population growth in Pakistan.

Problems (res. 1+1)

Unemployment – lack of skills, mechanisation of agriculture and industry, division of land etc.

Hunger/starvation – lack of fertile land, lack of irrigation, rural urban migration etc.

Overpopulation/shortage of resources

Lack of healthcare

Lack of education/illiteracy

Lack of housing

Overpopulation (i.e. Lack of resources) [6]

Practice Questions 1.2

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q1/A-B(i),D

- Irregular pattern / arrangement;
- Crowded / closely built / high density;
- No open space / garden / small yards;
- Two storey / single storey / low buildings / houses;
- Small buildings / houses;
- Flat roofs;
- Brick built;
- Water containers on roofs;
- Power cables / transmission lines / telephone lines;
- Not glass windows / not many windows;
- Lack of vegetation;
- Narrow roads / pavements.

3 @ 1 mark

- Considered a temporary living area;
- To be closer to work / to find work / more jobs available / high wages;
- To be closer to shops / entertainment / bright lights;
- To move in with relatives;
- Cannot afford higher quality housing / low rent or cheaper housing / low land tax;
- Lack / shortage of higher quality housing provision by authorities;
- Better housing than in squatter settlements / katchi abadis;
- Close to / improved transport links;
- Close to / improved education facilities;
- Close to / improved medical facilities;
- Close to services, e.g. electricity, water, gas, sewage, etc.

4 @ 1 mark

- Pests / crop disease;
- Storms / floods / heavy rain / frost / drought;
- Overcultivation / overgrazing;
- Waterlogging and salinity;
- Desertification / soil erosion / infertile soil;
- Inheritance laws / farm / plot size too small;
- Cannot afford named agricultural input, e.g. seeds;
- Mismanagement / neglect / landlords lack incentive;
- Increasing population growth / high population;
- Lack of education – farming methods / farming practices / traditional methods;
- Lack of irrigation.

2 @ 1 mark

Levels marking

No valid response (0 marks)

Level 1 (1–2 marks)
 Simple point addressing any view (1)
 Simple points addressing any view (2)

Level 2 (3–4 marks)
 Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)
 Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)
 No evaluation

Level 3 (5–6 marks)
 Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5)
 Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

View A

For

- Self-help schemes;
- Schemes to renovate houses;
- Projects to build permanent housing / new low-cost housing;
- Loans to build own housing;
- Infrastructural development;
- Successful examples in Pakistan (e.g. Orangi Pilot Project, Karachi).

Against

- High cost of building materials / construction;
- Huge size of the problem – some slums are very large / makes projects very costly / long term;
- May attract more rural migrants;
- Local / community resistance to change.

View B

For

- Rural electrification / transmission lines;
- Other named infrastructure improvements, e.g. sewerage, roads;
- Build new settlements along roads;
- Schemes to support agriculture / cottage industries;
- Schemes to provide services – healthcare / education.

Against

- Pull factors of urban areas too great to prevent migration from rural areas;
 - Push factors of rural areas more large-scale / widespread;
 - Control of landlords / loss of land;
 - Remoteness of rural areas makes it difficult to improve.
- ETC.

Question 2

J2017/P2/Q2/C

- High salary/salaries higher/more work-related benefits/promotion available/handsome salaries;
- Salaries more regular/stable/livelihood less at risk/fixed wages;
- Better working conditions/examples, e.g. AC/more likely to be indoors/offices/factories;
- Less likely to be manual/more likely to be higher skilled;
- Perceived abundance of work available/wider variety of jobs/more job opportunities;
- Fixed/regular hours/year round/contract.

2 @ 1 mark

- Higher/better education/better/more schools/universities/ colleges;
- More/better hospitals/greater access to healthcare;
- Better housing/or examples, e.g. brick built housing;
- Named better infrastructure transport/roads/railways;
- Better/more regular supply of electricity/gas;

- Improved/better sanitation/sewage systems;
- Piped/clean/drinking/regular supply/potable water;
- More entertainment/recreation/leisure facilities or named examples, e.g. cinema;
- Variety of shops/shopping malls;
- Reliable access to food/more food available/more regular food supply;
- Bright lights/glamorous lifestyle.

3 @ 1 mark

Question 3

N2016/P2/Q5/B

(b) Read the following article:

People move to towns and cities from the countryside for many reasons and often in large numbers. Some people return but most stay. As well as changing the lives of the migrants in many different ways, this rural–urban migration also brings change to the urban areas. The effects can be positive or negative.

(i) State two pull factors for the movement of population described in the article. [2]

Higher paid jobs / better working conditions / more opportunity / variety of work
Better / higher education / colleges
More reliable sources of food
Expectation of better quality of life
Greater access to healthcare / hospitals / more hospitals / doctors
Better healthcare / improved medicines / vaccinations
Constant supply / availability of water / electricity / gas / telephone
More entertainment
Better / more housing
Better road / rail / bus links
Better law and order

(ii) Describe the effects on urban areas of the movement of large numbers of people into them. [4]

Greater workforce
Increased competition for jobs / more unemployment
Greater variety of skills
Larger local market
Overcrowding / shortage of housing / shanty development
Overpopulation / densely populated
Shortage of food / lack of food
Strain / pressure on named services e.g. need more schools
Strain on named utilities e.g. water, power
Crime increases / increase in violence
Growth in informal sector
Urban sprawl / unplanned urban growth
Traffic congestion / jams
Increase in social and psychological problems
Air / water / land / noise pollution / dumping untreated waste / damage to aquatic life
Increased incidence of named health hazard – dysentery, cholera / disease spreads more quickly

Question 4

J2015/P2/Q5/B

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

(i) Compare the main changes in the population growth rate of Pakistan with that of Sri Lanka between these two dates. [3]

Look for main changes or trends:

- Pakistan higher than Sri Lanka throughout
- Overall decrease but Sri Lanka stays same/slight increase
- Both fluctuate
- Pakistan fluctuates more/Sri Lanka fluctuates less
- One mark for start (2000) and finish (2012) statistics for both countries
- Pakistan: 2.2% to 1.6%; Sri Lanka: either 0.8% to 0.9% or 0.9% to 0.9%
- Alternatively candidate can give difference between start and finish figures – Pakistan 0.6%; Sri Lanka 0.1% or 0%

(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)

Question 5

J2014/P2/Q5/B-D

(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

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

Question 6

N2012/P2/Q5/C

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

Question 7

J2012/P2/Q5/D

(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

Question 8

J2011/P2/Q4/B-D

(b) Study Photograph C (Insert).

With reference to the photograph and using your own knowledge, explain why many people become ill in homes like these. [6]

- Pool of water encourages mosquitos
– risk of malaria }
Water pollution / lack of clean water
- Lack of sanitation / unhygienic
– risk of typhoid, cholera, diarrhea etc. } named illness without explanation (max 1)
- Dust / air pollution
– risk of asthma / breathing difficulties, }
- Waste dumped / lack of disposal of waste / dirty environment
- Congested / high density / live close together
- Kacha Abadi / Flimsy buildings / leaky roofs / slums
– risk of flu, bronchitis, pneumonia etc. }
- Spread of disease
- Malnutrition / poor food supply
- No resistance to disease
- Poverty / no jobs
- Illiteracy

(c) Why do people in villages think that their quality of life will improve if they move to a city? [6]

- Better housing
- More chances of employment / jobs with higher incomes, regular income etc.
- Easier work / better working conditions (than farming)
- Electricity / gas
- Telecommunication / telephone / internet
- Sanitation / sewage disposal / more hygienic / cleaner
- Water – more / clean water
- Access to entertainment / bright lights / clubs / parks
- Media encourages perception of a better life
- Good shops / major chains / markets
- More food / better food
- Public transport
- Education
- Health care / hospitals
- Security / police

(d) The government can introduce self-help schemes to improve the living conditions of people in shanty developments and tent cities.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of self-help schemes. [6]

Advantages (res 2)s

- Reduces poverty
- Healthier environment / less disease / lower death rates
- Encourages people (to better themselves / work harder etc.) / improve skills / get jobs

Can build better housing / fewer slums
 Better care of the area
 Removes unwanted people
 May reduce crime rates
 Removes an eyesore / encourages tourism
 Less labour required

Disadvantages (res. 2)

High cost / lack of finance available
 Corruption (money goes elsewhere)
 Takes time to achieve
 High risk of failure in Pakistan
 Lack of resources to do this
 Where do people go / moves the problem elsewhere
 May attract more people / more rural-urban migration
 Need for education

Question 9

N2010/P2/Q3/B

(b) Explain the push factors, other than low pay that may cause rural-urban migration. [5]

- Lack of:
- clean water / sanitation / poor health
 - health care facilities / hospitals / clinics
 - education / illiteracy
 - electricity / bright lights etc.
 - jobs / mechanisation
 - farmland / subdivision of land
 - entertainment – example
 - food / malnutrition

Degradation of land / salinity/soil erosion
 Power of the landlords / Zamindari etc.
 Political problems / Taliban / Al Kaida etc.
 Natural disasters / drought etc.

Question 10

N2009/P2/Q5/A

(a) Study Fig. 10, a bar chart showing population change from 1951 to 2001.

(i) What was the total population in 2001? [1]

143–144 million

(ii) By how much did the total population increase from 1951 to 2001? [1]

111–114 million

(iii) Compare the increase in the urban and rural areas. [3]

more increase in rural/less in urban
 greater percentage increase in urban areas
 urban increase 5–48 million/by 43 million/approx. 9 times }
 rural increase 27–95 million/by 68 million/approx. 3.5 times } needs comparison

Question 11 **J2009/P2/Q5/D**

- (d) (i) **What are the effects of population movements from rural to urban areas within Pakistan?**
 depopulation/neglect by government/lack of development of rural areas
 loss of men in rural areas/lack of workers/imbalanced sex ratio/less agricultural production
 shortage of housing/growth of squatters
 water/air pollution
 littering of streets
 burden on e.g. schools, hospitals, power supplies, food, water (max 1)
 unemployment in urban areas
 traffic congestion
 unrest/crime/violence/drugs
 spread of disease [4]
- (ii) **Why do some people go to live in other countries?**
 Lack of opportunities for professionals (e.g. doctors)
 Opportunities such as construction in the Middle East, unskilled to Malaysia, skilled to Canada
 Corruption, lack of security in Pakistan/political instability, unrest
 Lack of development in rural areas/lack of opportunities in urban areas (e.g. jobs, medical care, quality of life)
 or opposites [3]

Question 12 **N2008/P2/Q3/A**

- (a) **Study Fig. 4, a bar chart showing the percentage of urban population in Pakistan by province.**
- (i) **Which province has the highest percentage of urban population?**
 Sindh [1]
- (ii) **Name two cities in this province.**
 Karachi, Hyderabad, etc. (2 cities for 1 mark only) [1]
- (iii) **Explain the pull factors that attract people from rural areas.**
 more jobs for the unemployed {
 better pay/more skilled for the educated { jobs max. 2
 expectation of better quality of life compared to rural areas
 reliable food supply for nutrition, health
 entertainment/bright lights not in rural areas with example
 clean water and sanitation for health
 better education from more schools
 better medical facilities in modern hospitals
 List = 1 [5]

Question 13 **J2006/P2/Q5/C**

- (c) (i) **Describe the urban pull factors that cause rural-urban migration.**
 Better quality of life / living standard (max 1)
 More reliable food supply
 Attractions of entertainment/bright lights
 Better employment opportunities (max2)
 Better services eg. Health, education (max 2) [4]

(ii) What improvements may be made in some rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration?

Ideas such as

Better access to medical / health and family planning facilities

More free contraceptives and better availability

Better access to education and training

More / better jobs

Better (named) infrastructure/ roads, electricity, telephone etc.

Land reform

More cottage and small-scale industries in villages

Better (named) service other than those above

Etc.

[6]

Practice Questions 1.3

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/C

A = Quetta

B = Hyderabad

2 @ 1 mark

- EITHER Balochistan / Tharparkar / Thar Desert / Kharan Desert / Zhob Desert / Cholistan Desert / Chagi Desert / Makran Desert;
- OR a named district in Balochistan: Awaran / Barkhan / Bolan / Chagi / Dera Bugti / Gwadar / JhalMagsi / Kachi / Kalat / Kech / Kharan / Khuzdar / Kohla / Lasbela / Loralai / Mastung / Musa Khel Bazar / Nushki / Panjgur / Piskin / Sherani / Qila A Saifullah / Sibi / Wazuk / Ziarat / Zhob;
- OR a named mountain range: Suleiman Range / Chaghi Range / Central Brahui Range / Toba Kakar Range / Makran Range / Kharan Range / Pab Range / Kirthan Range.

1 @ 1 mark

- Few / poor / little trade / transport routes / named transport infrastructure;
- Lack of education / healthcare;
- Lack of job opportunities / unemployment;
- Poor / lack of named infrastructure other than transport, e.g. electricity / water supply / sewerage;
- Poor / lack of access to food / essential supplies;
- Unrest / security issues;
- Nomadic lifestyle;
- Barren area / deforestation / soil erosion.

3 @ 1 mark

Question 2

J2016/P2/Q1/B

(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

Question 3

N2014/P2/Q4/A-C

(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
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 / industrialisation

(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

Question 4

J2012/P2/Q5/A-C

(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,
health, food, (max 2)
named pollution (max 2)
low quality of life

Question 5

N2011/P2/Q4/B

(b) Study Fig. 7.

(i) State one important physical reason for the low density of population in each of these areas: [3]

A – High relief, mountainous, hilly / cold temperatures
B – Arid, dry, extreme temperatures / lack of soil, stony, plateau, sand storms
C – Arid, dry, extreme temperatures / hot /lack of soil, sandy, sand storms

(ii) RELIEF RAINFALL RIVERS

Explain how each of the three factors above contributes to a high density of population in area D. [6]

One mark for simple explanation of factor, development mark for links to higher population density

Relief (2 marks)

Flat / gently undulating
So good for cultivation, mechanisation, roads (allow infrastructure), buildings

Rainfall (2 marks)

Monsoon / enough / high rainfall
So plenty for rainfed / barani farming, domestic or industrial use, better air quality

Rivers (2 marks)

Indus and tributaries

So bring silt /alluvium, water for named use, fishing

So perennial irrigation

Question 6

N2005/P2/Q5/A,C

Study Fig. 7, a map of population density in Pakistan.

- (a) Describe and explain the distribution of areas of population density more than 200 per square kilometre.

Description

North East and Central Punjab

Valleys of the 4 rivers east of the Indus

Named city/district e.g. Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore

Central NWFP/W-E band through the middle

Vale of Peshawar

Named city/district e.g. Charsadda, Mardan, Abbottabad,

Islamabad, Rawalpindi

Central Sindh

Along Indus Valley

Named city/district e.g. Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Shikaphur,

Naysharo Firoz

South west Sindh/Karachi area

(reserve 3 for description)

Explanation

Rural urban migration and reasons (max. 2)

High birth rates (max. 2)

Employment/farming in area (other than rural-urban migration)

(reserve 3 for explanation) (3+3) [6]

Practice Questions 1.4

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q5/B(i-ii)

Statement 3: 'A greater % of males are working than females'

Statement 4: 'A greater % of people are working in rural than urban areas'

2 @ 1 mark

- Higher proportion of women work in agriculture in rural areas / in general, higher percentage of population work in agriculture in rural areas than in urban areas;
- Higher proportion of women work in cottage industries and small-scale industries in rural areas;
- More male than female labour migrates from rural areas to urban areas;
- Mismatched of labour / skills for work in urban areas;
- Traditional / cultural values less likely to accept women working outside home / women stay at home;
- Traditional / cultural values mean males more likely to be seen as 'bread winners' in urban areas;
- In urban areas males paid more than females;
- Employment in rural areas is more labour intensive than in urban areas / less labour intensive in urban areas.

3 @ 1 mark

Question 2

J2017/P2/Q3/D

Levels marking

Level 1

(1–2 marks)

Simple point addressing any view (1).

Simple points addressing any views (2).

Level 2

(3–4 marks)

Developed point(s) explaining one view (3).

Developed point(s) explaining different points of view (4).

No evaluation.

Note: Max 3 for explanations for and against **one** view only.

Level 3

(5–6 marks)

Developed points explaining different points of view. Evaluation giving clear support to preferred view or a named example (5).

Developed points explaining different points of view. Evaluation giving clear support to preferred view and a named example (6).

Content Guide:

Answers are likely to refer to:

Great improvement

- Creates many employment opportunities
- Examples of employment opportunities
- Better paid jobs in tertiary sector

- Improved working conditions

Small improvement/no improvement

- Creates relatively few employment opportunities
- Reasons why
- Lack of education/skills
- Cost of computers
- Less demand from developed countries
- Poor electricity infrastructure/load shedding
- Can be long working hours

ETC.

Question 3

J2016/P2/Q3/A-B

(a) Study Fig. 5 which gives information about employment in Pakistan by sector.

- (i) **A State the proportion of primary sector employment in 1973.
B By how much has secondary employment increased between 1973 and 2013? [2]**

A: 58% Accept 57–59%
B: 6% Accept 5–7%

- (ii) **Suggest reasons for the change in tertiary employment shown in Fig. 5. [3]**

Improved education/training leading to higher numbers entering e.g. trade/finance/insurance
Larger population requiring more health services / education services / government / administration
More informal sector services / named informal sector employment e.g. tailors/ cobblers/maids/ drivers/guards
New named infrastructure e.g. hotels/airports resulting in more named tertiary jobs
Is higher paid/perceived to be higher paid
Better working conditions in offices/air conditioning
More foreign investment in banking/insurance

- (b) (i) **What are the causes of unemployment and underemployment in urban areas? [3]**

Population increasing rapidly/overpopulation
Increasing numbers of rural to urban/internal migrants / refugees
Mechanisation replacing workers [in factories/IT/computer use]
Lack of education/skills
Discrimination/corruption
Loadshedding/temporary layoffs
Political instability
Slow economic growth/weak economy
Definition of underemployment: people work less than full time although would prefer to work longer hours/ people who accept jobs that do not utilise their skills.

- (ii) **Suggest two reasons why unemployment is difficult to measure in countries such as Pakistan. [2]**

Disguised unemployment/more people employed than are needed
Large informal sector/workers not registered
Home workers/cottage industries
Self-employment
Unpaid e.g. domestic helps
Workers are mobile/ high internal movement of labour/ fluid labour market/ seasonal labour / part-time labour

Inaccurate data collection / problems in collecting data e.g. in tribal areas

Question 4

J2016/P2/Q5/D

(d) Read the following two views about reducing the high unemployment rate in Pakistan.

A

Unemployment levels are best reduced by increasing training opportunities in agriculture and other primary sector jobs.

B

Unemployment is more likely to be reduced by providing education in skills for the manufacturing and service industries.

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

L3	5–6 marks	<p>6 – <i>Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation gives clear support to one view. At least one reference to an appropriate example</i></p> <p>5 – <i>Developed points explaining both views. Evaluation gives clear support to one view</i></p>
L2	3–4 marks	<p>4 – <i>Developed point(s) explaining or both views. No evaluation</i></p> <p>3 – <i>Developed point(s) explaining one view</i></p>
L1	1–2 marks	<p>2 – <i>Simple point(s) addressing both views</i></p> <p>1 – <i>Simple point(s) addressing one view</i></p> <p>0 – <i>No valid response</i></p>

Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)

Primary Industry

For

- Pakistan is an agrarian economy (50–55% export earnings are in textile group)
- Agriculture already employs large (40–45% of) workforce/ already high proportion (20–25%) of GDP
- Model farms (giving practical demonstrations)
- Workshops/technical training for repair/maintenance of agricultural machinery
- Many mineral deposits not explored/potential in mining sector

Against

- Rural unemployment is relatively low (4–5%) (half as high as urban)
- Mechanisation in agriculture is displacing labour
- Agricultural land going out of use (due to waterlogging and salinity, overuse, natural disasters, climate change, restrictive practices of landlords, plant diseases, rural-urban migration)

Agricultural products are not value-added/low value-added/not profitable
 Agriculture does not generate much wealth (therefore less likely to attract new workers)
 Very low proportion of land area under forestry
 Fishing/mining very undeveloped

Manufacturing and Service Industry

For

Great potential in rural areas for opportunities in cottage industries
 Urban unemployment is high (where most manufacturing industries/services are located)
 (8–9%)(twice as high as rural)
 Tertiary sector already employs large (about 35% of) workforce
 Higher profit/salary in sectors of economy requiring skills

Against

Manual work in manufacturing is reducing due to use of computers/automation
 Increasing competition in global market for manufactured goods/products from Pakistan
 uncompetitive

Question 5

J2011/P2/Q4/A

(a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the levels of literacy in urban and rural areas.

(i) State the percentage of literate people in urban areas. [1]

62/63

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

24–26

(Allow correct answer if working shows error carried forward from (i).)

(iii) Give two reasons why the percentage of literate people is larger in urban than in rural areas. [2]

Jobs for literate / young people
 Better schools / colleges /education
 More educated women
 Traditional farming does not require education
 Can afford education

Accept the opposite – why lower % in rural areas.

(iv) Using examples, explain why there are many jobs for illiterate and poorly educated people in urban areas. [3]

Examples (max 1)(res. 1)

Cleaners, servants, street sellers, etc.

Explanation (max 2)

It is a developed area so factories, building work etc.
 Rich people can afford this
 Their labour is cheap
 Unskilled work available
 Low standards of living
 Plenty of informal employment opportunities / lack of formal, regular waged employment

Question 6

N2010/P2/Q3/A,D

(a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the sectors of employment by percentage in Pakistan.

(i) Which is the largest sector? [1]

Paid employment

(ii) Give an example of self-employment. [1]

Farmer, shopkeeper, lorry driver etc.

(iii) What is the percentage of 'unpaid family workers'? [1]

25%

(iv) State two jobs that may be done on a farm by unpaid family workers. [2]

Sowing, harvesting, threshing, weeding, bird-scarer, feeding animals etc.

(v) Suggest why many farms rely on unpaid family workers. [3]

Poverty / cannot afford hired labour
Subsistence / small farms
Manual labour / not mechanised
Large families / no other jobs available
Inherited / learned skills

(d) Choose two of the improvements shown below, and explain to what extent these two improvements could create more employment opportunities in mountain valleys. [6]

ROAD BUILDING	RELIABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
CLEAN WATER SUPPLY	BETTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Reserve 1 mark for one limitation / problem of one chosen improvement (i.e. 'to what extent')

ROAD BUILDING

- Ideas such as:
 - Transport so more industries established
 - Cottage / small scale industries grow
 - Trade (with example)
 - Tourism (with example)
 - Settlement so more service industries
 - Road construction and supply work
 - Jobs – e.g. drivers, maintenance, roadside services etc.

BUT – high maintenance environment / roads often need repair etc.

RELIABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Similar to above

- Ideas such as:
 - Can work day and night
 - Can use computers etc.
 - Opportunities for mechanisation of cottage industries /more light or heat
 - Construction of new HEP schemes
 - More tubewells for agriculture

BUT – can supply be reliable? / problem of shortages etc.

BETTER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Similar to above

- Ideas such as – IT opportunities
- More sales etc.
- Construction of infrastructure

BUT – cost of infrastructure, chance of damage etc.

CLEAN WATER SUPPLY

Similar to above

- Ideas such as – More food processing industries
- Healthy so more working days

BUT – shortage of water, winter freezing etc.

Allow 'attracts investment' and 'attracts industry' only once unless well developed.

Reserve 2 marks for each of 2 factors chosen.

Reserve 1 mark for disadvantage / limitation to **one** factor

The mark scheme for (d) is not exhaustive.

Credit what comes that is relevant to **employment** opportunities.

Credit can be give for negative answers e.g. 'this is **not** possible'.

Question 7

N2009/P2/Q5/D

(d) Study Fig. 11, a bar chart showing employment and unemployment in 2004.

(i) **What percentage of people are unemployed in urban areas?** [1]

10

(ii) **Why are many people unemployed in cities?** [5]

- illiterate/uneducated
- lack of skills/training
- tertiary jobs/jobs needing qualifications
- shortage of jobs/too many people/rural-urban migration
- IT in offices
- machines in factories
- unfinished projects/slow economic growth/recession
- new residents do not have contacts/family contacts

(iii) **Suggest why the real number of people unemployed in rural areas may be higher than the figures recorded.** [3]

- under-employment/more people work on farms than are needed/disguised unemployment
- difficult to collect figures
- women not included?
- many self employed/subsistence farming/subsistence existence
- seasonal work e.g. sugar mills
- informal employment (as opposed to formal employment)

Question 8

N2008/P2/Q3/B

(b) (i) **Why do many people who move to cities have difficulty in finding a job?**
illiterate,
untrained/mismatch of labour
lack of jobs,
too many people
no relatives to help [3]

(ii) **What is meant by the phrase 'the informal sector of employment'?**
self-employed,
little machinery
poor wages/no regular wages
temporary/seasonal work
no legal protection/low standards/not government registered
no tax paid
irregular working hours [3].

(iii) **Using examples, explain the advantages and disadvantages of informal employment to people living in cities.**
THE POOR PEOPLE OF THE CITY
Reserve one mark for an example of a job.

Advantages (res. 1)

money
something to do
needed by other people
to gain respect/religion expects them to work
need not be educated/skilled

Disadvantages (res. 1)

low paid
child labour
demeaning
dangerous
illegal/not registered
temporary/seasonal [5]

OR CANDIDATES MAY TAKE ANOTHER APPROACH – THE OTHER URBAN RESIDENTS

Advantages

cheaper/can bargain
doorstep service/delivery
'open all hours'

Disadvantages

unskilled work/poor quality
poor quality goods (goods may be illegal, past sell-by date)
no guarantees or return of goods
dubious supply (may be stolen) [5]

Practice Questions 1.5

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q5/A-C

(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

Question 2

N2012/P2/Q4/D

(d) To what extent will improvements in education benefit both the rural and urban people of Pakistan? [6]

Benefits (res.2)

Will increase literacy / skills / can read eg. government advice
Better paid jobs / can work in the professions / can use machinery / skilled
Better farm outputs / income for farmers
Better understanding of family planning / hazards of overpopulation
Better health / more doctors, nurses, clinics etc.
Better living standards / better hygiene, sanitation etc.

Problems (res. 2)

Lack of jobs for educated people
Loss of skilled workers eg. teachers, doctors
Break-up of families through rural-urban migration
General problems of too many people

Recent Past Paper Questions

Question 1

J2018/P2/Q5

- Total population / population growth.

1 @ 1 mark

- Birth rate increases slightly then decreases slightly / overall slight decrease;
- Death rate falls (rapidly);
- Natural increase is at its highest / steeply rises / increases;
- (Total) population grows / increases (rapidly).

2 @ 1 mark

- High infant mortality rate / children die from disease;
- High maternal death rate;
- Spread of diseases such as diarrhoea / cholera / malaria;
- Food shortages / lack of food / traditional farming methods / unreliable rainfall / drought;
- Poor hygiene facilities / lack of sewage disposal / lack of sanitation;
- Little development of medicines / drugs such as antibiotics / statins / limited availability of treatments for disease / vaccinations;
- Limited hospital / medical facilities / doctors / access to health facilities;
- Use of traditional practitioners / medicines;
- Natural disasters such as earthquakes / floods / mudslides;
- Insufficient knowledge on healthy diets / healthy living / exercise / health hazards of smoking;
- Unsafe / polluted drinking water.

3 @ 1 mark

- Family planning programmes / named examples, e.g. subz-sitara clinics / Chabi ka Nishan;
 - People aware of benefits of / desire smaller families;
 - People have knowledge of problems of / understand issues of overpopulation;
 - Increased literacy rates / people become educated;
 - More women working / career orientated;
 - Mechanisation of farming / fewer workers needed on farms;
 - Later marriages;
 - Decreased span of reproductivity;
 - Desire for material possessions, e.g. cars rather than having children;
 - Internal migration / international migration;
 - 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.

2 @ 2 marks

-
- Number of people per square kilometre / square mile / hectare / acre / unit area.

1 @ 1 mark

-
- Varied / uneven distribution;
 - Small number of areas high density / high density areas are scattered;
 - More densely populated in South East / East / Sindh / KPK / Punjab;
 - Less densely populated / in South West / West / North / Balochistan / Gilgit / Northern areas;
 - Moderate density in central areas.

3 @ 1 mark

Reasons for variations in population density such as:

- Topography (flat v rugged);
- Climate (no extremes);
- Natural vegetation (type / abundance);
- Soil (farming);
- Natural resources / raw materials (availability);
- Water supply / near rivers (availability);
- Natural routes / valleys / natural corridors / named infrastructure;
- Power supply (availability / security);
- Economic / availability of jobs / income / industries;
- Political / stable government / government investment;
- Social / schools / healthcare / migration.

Etc.

5 @ 1 mark or development

Levels marking

No valid response	0
Level 1	1–2
Simple point addressing any view (1)	
Simple points addressing any view (2)	
Level 2	3–4
Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)	
Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)	
No evaluation	
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)	

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

Possible

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.

Not possible

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.

Question 2

N2018/P2/Q5

Accurate completion of population pyramid graph.

1 @ 1 mark

- 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 older age groups / less males in older age groups;

- More males in young dependents. 3 @ 1 mark

Birth rate – the number of babies' births / born per 000 of the population per year. 2 @ 1 mark

Natural Increase = birth rate – death rate
 26.80 – 7.00 = 19.8 (per thousand) 2 @ 1 mark

- Too many people;
- Not enough resources, e.g. food / shelter / water;
- Rapid population growth. 3 @ 1 mark

Benefits of having a small number of children:

- 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;

Etc.

Problems of having a small number of children:

- 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;

Etc.

4 @ 1 mark

How:

- Death rate is falling / decreasing / declining / lower; (decreased from 30 in 1947 to 7.2 per 1000 in 2012);

Why:

- 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;
- Etc.

Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).

Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.

2 @ 2 marks

Levels marking

No valid response	0
Level 1	1–2
Simple point addressing any view (1)	
Simple points addressing any view (2)	
Level 2	3–4
Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)	
Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)	
No evaluation	
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)	

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

Low birth and death rates may assist future development because:

- 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;
- Etc.

Low birth and death rates may limit / hinder future development because:

- 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;
- Etc.

Examples / ideas of how to reduce birth rates e.g. Subs-Sitara Clinics / Chabi ka Nishan

Question 3

J2019/P2/Q5

Balochistan / Northern areas / Gilgit-Baltistan / FATA / tribal areas.

1 @ 1 mark

- Unevenly spread;
 - Most people in North / North East Punjab / KPK;
 - Densely populated in Punjab / Sindh;
 - Most population in East Pakistan (compared with west);
 - Most / more population centred around cities or named example from map, e.g. Islamabad / Lahore / Hyderabad / Karachi / Quetta;
 - South West / West / North / North East Pakistan has few people / sparsely populated;
 - Balochistan / FATA / Northern KPK / NWFP/ Gilgit-Baltistan / Northern Areas / Jammu and Kashmir are sparsely populated;
- Etc.

3 @ 1 mark

- Topography / mountainous areas / uneven terrain = fewer people / flat land = more people;
 - Temperature / colder areas have fewer people / hot desert areas = fewer people / moderate or tolerable or favourable temperature = more people;
 - Snow in Northern Areas, fewer people / lack of rainfall, arid, dry = fewer people / moderate rainfall = more people;
 - Soil type / rich fertile soil able to grow crops = more people / dry or sandy soils difficult to grow crops / thin soil difficult to grow crops / farm = fewer people;
 - Near to / adequate water supply / river attracts more people / away from rivers = fewer people;
 - Natural route ways = more people / lack of route ways = fewer people;
 - Vegetation cover = more people / less vegetation cover = fewer people;
 - Availability of raw materials = more people / lack of raw materials = fewer people;
- Etc.

3 @ 1 mark

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside / village to towns / cities.

1 @ 1 mark

Decreasing

1 @ 1 mark

-
- Wider variety / higher salary jobs / better working conditions / industrial jobs;
 - Pleasant climatic conditions / not too hot or cold;
 - More / better educational opportunities / more schools / primary, secondary and further education available;
 - More / better healthcare facilities / more doctors / clinics available;
 - More reliable food supply in the cities;
 - Better standard of living / quality of life / modern lifestyle;
 - Better living conditions / better housing / improved sanitation / electricity supply / clean water;
 - More entertainment / recreation / bright lights / glamorous lifestyle / shopping malls / cinema;
 - More / better metalled roads / railways / public transport;
- Etc.

3 @ 1 mark

-
- Unplanned growth of cities; leads to urban sprawl / growth of shanty towns (dev);
 - More houses needed / crowded housing areas; so people build their own homes / poorly built / development of shanty towns (dev);
 - Pressure on healthcare; more hospital beds / doctors needed, etc. (dev);
 - Pressure on education; large class sizes / half day schooling / insufficient school places (dev);
 - Sanitation / sewage systems overstretched; spread of diseases / raw sewage in streets (dev);
 - Inadequate water supply; people drink polluted water / water shortages / water turned off during certain times of the day (dev);
 - More power needed / electricity needed; power cuts during the day / leads to power theft (dev);
 - More / high / increased unemployment; high competition for jobs / more unskilled or uneducated people / creation of more jobs required / growth of informal sector (dev);
 - Increased traffic; leads to more air pollution / congestion / accidents (dev);
 - Pressure on food supplies; leading to increased prices / poor diet;
- Etc.

Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).

Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.

2 @ 2 marks



- Houses are made from bricks (5.3) not material (5.2) / house (5.3) versus tents (5.2);
 - Houses are more permanent (5.3) rather than moveable / tents (5.2);
 - Drainage has been installed (5.3), no evidence of drainage (5.2);
 - Cemented pavements / walkways have been built (5.3) versus mud paths (5.2);
 - A water supply has been added as tanks are visible on roofs (5.3), no obvious water supply (5.2);
 - Electricity / wires / cables / transmission lines have been installed (5.3), not evident in (5.2);
 - The new housing has built doorways and windows (5.3), no doorways or windows in the tents / makeshift houses (5.2);
 - Solid (metal / concrete) roof (5.3) versus canvas roof (5.2);
 - Two storeys (5.3) versus single storey (5.2);
- Etc.

3 @ 1 mark

Levels marking

No valid response	0
Level 1	1–2
Simple point referring to any view (1)	
Simple points referring to any view (2)	
Level 2	3–4
Developed point referring to one view only (3)	
Developed points referring to both views (4)	
Level 3	5–6
Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5)	
Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6)	

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

Successful because

- Many shanty settlements have been improved by the government;
- Self-help schemes encourage community spirit as people will work together;
- People take pride in their environment;
- Clean water prevents spread of diseases;
- People will be healthier;
- Better standard of living;
- Housing is permanent and secure;
- Have directed where housing can be built;

Etc.

Less successful because

- Not all shanty settlements have been improved / only a few have been improved;
 - Unplanned urban growth / sprawl continues;
 - Some housing is still crowded so disease spreads easily;
 - Rural to urban migration continues;
 - Some housing is cramped / too small for large families;
 - Some people remain living in poverty;
- Etc.

Question 4

N2019/P2/Q5

- ∞ 2.0 for 2016
- ∞ joining up of the line

2 @ 1 mark

- A= 2008
- B= 1980
- C= decreased

3 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Better (access to) medical facilities / Improved transport to doctors / more clinics / more hospitals;
- ∞ Improvements in medical care / more doctors / more nurses;
- ∞ Leading a healthy lifestyle;
- ∞ Control of diseases or examples: cholera / malaria / typhoid / cures for diseases / medication;
- ∞ Immunisations;
- ∞ Improved diets / food production;
- ∞ Improved sanitation / hygiene;
- ∞ Clean / safe water supplies;
- ∞ Fall in infant mortality.

2 @ 1 mark

Overpopulation is when the number of people is too many / large for the available resources.

1 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Introduction of population welfare programmes; e.g. women's association / Behbud association / green star clinics and child welfare association (dev);
- ∞ Non-governmental agencies working with the government; for population welfare (dev);
- ∞ Improving literacy rate / education; so that people know about family planning / understand the benefits of smaller families (dev);
- ∞ Support of Ulemas; to distribute knowledge that family planning benefitting maternal and infant health is within Islamic principles (dev);
- ∞ More schools for females; so as to increase the age of marriage which will reduce the birth rate (dev);
- ∞ Access to / use of contraception / free contraception; decreases birth rate (dev);

- ∞ Increased education on family planning; prefer careers to having a family (dev);
- ∞ Improvements in healthcare;
- ∞ Reduced infant mortality rate;
- ∞ Population policies to reduce number of people / anti-natalist policy; no more than two children allowed / fined if failed to follow policies (dev);
- ∞ Provide pensions; so that children do not have to look after them when they get old (dev);
- ∞ Prohibit child labour; so, no need for more children to earn for family (dev);
- ∞ Fewer early marriages; as women focus on careers / reduce span of reproductivity (dev);

Etc.

Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).

Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.

2 @ 2 marks

-
- ∞ Generation of enough economic opportunities for skilled and unskilled workforce / not enough jobs for everyone;
 - ∞ Competition from people from other countries;
 - ∞ Migrants / refugees moving into the country;
 - ∞ Rate of population growth;
 - ∞ Mechanisation in agriculture or industry / less manual labour;
 - ∞ Increased use of ICT;
 - ∞ Cultural traditions / restraints;
 - ∞ Mismatch in supply and demand of labour force / rural-urban migration adds to numbers of unemployed;
 - ∞ Security issues discourage investment;
 - ∞ Underemployment / many part time jobs;
 - ∞ Literacy rates / availability of education / skill levels.

4 @ 1 mark

-
- ∞ Government investment for small businesses / open more businesses or factories or industries;
 - ∞ Support for new businesses;
 - ∞ Inward foreign investment or named examples;
 - ∞ Incentives to encourage foreign companies;
 - ∞ Expansion of industry;
 - ∞ Development of service industry/tourism;
 - ∞ Non-governmental agencies or named examples;
 - ∞ Bank loans;
 - ∞ Community projects / self-help schemes or named examples;
 - ∞ Invest in public sector.

3 @ 1 mark

Levels marking

No valid response 0

Level 1 1–2

Simple point referring to one view (1)
Simple points referring to any view (2)

Level 2 3–4

Developed point referring to one view (3)
Developed points referring to both views (4)

Level 3 5–6

Developed points referring to both views with evaluation or relevant example (5)
Developed points referring to both views with evaluation and relevant example (6)

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

Encourage economy and development

- ∞ A lower birth rate puts less pressure on the economic resources. e.g. education, healthcare, food and housing;
- ∞ A low birth rate means a lower dependency ratio;
- ∞ Lower birth rate allows greater investment in areas such as agriculture, industry, transport, trade etc., which eventually leads to economic growth (fewer resources spent supporting younger people, e.g. education / child healthcare etc.);
- ∞ A decreasing death rate means a larger active population (15–60) available for work and can contribute to increasing the revenue of the country / pay taxes. This will lead to more expenditure increasing development;
- ∞ A lower death rate means that the increasing number of elderly people can help with child care / pass on wisdom, knowledge and expertise to younger generations;

Etc.

Limit economy and development

- ∞ Lower death rates will mean there are more people living longer, which leads to an ageing dependent population / may offset possible development benefits of 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 economic growth;
- ∞ A lower death rate will mean there is a larger proportion of economically active people available to work (15–60) but this may create an economic burden if there are not sufficient economic opportunities available for the increased workforce;

Etc.