

LEARNING OUTCOMES!

Candidates should:

- understand the meaning of the terms raw materials, refined, processed, manufactured and value added
- understand the meaning of the terms infrastructure and services
- be able to define the terms primary industry, secondary industry, and tertiary industry
- Processing and manufacturing industries to be studied: cement, cotton (from ginning to clothing), sugar refining, crafts, fertiliser, iron and steel, brick, oil refining, sports goods, surgical instruments. Tourism.
- understand the definitions used in Pakistan to distinguish between large-scale industry, small-scale industry and cottage industry
- state the main products of the listed industries and whether they are destined for the domestic market and/or for the export market
- state the main locations of the listed industries and explain the factors influencing location and development - capital, site, sources of raw materials, power, water, labour, communications, government policy and other means
- understand the differences between the formal sector and informal sector of industry
- understand the range of services provided by the informal sector, and their advantages and disadvantages to the development of Pakistan
- understand the importance of both the formal and informal sectors, and evaluate the contributions of both sectors to the development of the listed industries
- understand sources of capital and labour
- state and explain how the governing authorities promote industrial growth
- name examples of export processing zones and other industrial estates, explain the reasons for their development and describe their characteristics
- assess the feasibility of using global communications to enhance employment opportunities in service industries, e.g. call centres
- state and describe briefly, with an example of each, some of the natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan that are, or could be made available to tourists

- assess the feasibility of developing tourism as a means of increasing employment, development, gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP).

DEFINITIONS

Raw Material

- ✓ The basic material from which a product is made.

Refined

- ✓ Impurities or unwanted elements having been removed by processing.

Processed

- ✓ Perform a series of mechanical or chemical operations on (something) in order to change or preserve it.

Manufactured

- ✓ Produced on a large scale using machinery.

Value Added

- ✓ The addition of features to a basic line or model for which the buyer is prepared to pay extra.

Infrastructure

- ✓ The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

Services

- ✓ The action of helping or doing work for someone.

INDUSTRY

- ✓ A manufacturing unit is known as industry.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY

- ✓ Primary industry is defined as an industry that is concerned with extracting the natural resources on the earth so that they can be converted into

consumable products. It can be the mining of natural resources like wood, iron, coal, minerals, agriculture industry, and even fisheries.

SECONDARY INDUSTRY

- ✓ A secondary industry is an industry that takes raw materials as input and creates finished products as output.

TERTIARY INDUSTRY

- ✓ The part of an industry concerned with the provision of services.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

Large Scale

- ✓ These are industries which employ more than 300 workers (large number of workers) and their fixed assets exceed 100 million rupees (high capital input).
- ✓ They use many machines and the products are produced in large amounts.
- ✓ Land requirements are big too

Advantages

- ✓ Employment opportunities for many thousands can be generated, which increases their standard of living and contributes more to the GDP
- ✓ Things like steel can be produced locally in large quantities, which is cheaper than imported steel for locals. This can help to fuel industrialization (building factories, dam, railways etc)
- ✓ Exports can be increased, which increases foreign exchange reserves. They are used to pay off foreign loans, if a country defaults in these payments it could risk a trade embargo from the countries it owes money to
- ✓ Foreign dependence on certain goods like iron and steel can be dramatically reduced; allowing for greater independence in foreign affairs. This is because your country would not be influenced by the demands of another country

Disadvantages

- ✓ Air pollution may occur due to exhaust from chimneys and also traffic congestion near the factory may also be of concern. Traffic may consist of trucks bringing in raw materials or taking out products and bringing them to markets
- ✓ Water pollution may also occur if raw untreated waste is dumped. This will mean that the sewage enters the water table and possibly the human food chain and can cause things like cancer
- ✓ Roads may be damaged as they are used more than their capacity with trucks carrying heavy loads most of the time
- ✓ Also, lands may be cleared to make new roads and industrial centres. This will result in deforestation and soil erosion
- ✓ If industries are set up excessively in urban areas then it may cause rural-urban migration (as government will be diverting funds from development of rural areas towards maintenance of urban areas)

Small Scale

- ✓ These are industries which employ 10-50 workers.
- ✓ Their fixed assets don't exceed 10 million rupees.
- ✓ They are labour intensive with limited use of machinery.
- ✓ Some of the raw materials may be brought from nearby cities

Cottage

- ✓ This is a type of industry where 1-5 employees are involved (family members) and fixed assets do not exceed from Rs 1-2 lakh (0.1-0.2 million).
- ✓ They include potter making, furniture, carpet making, embroidery etc.
- ✓ They are labour intensive with little use of machinery.
- ✓ Local skills along with locally available raw materials are utilized

Advantages

- ✓ They provide large scale employment to the relatively poor people, who work in the industrial sector. They can also employ rural artisans, women etc
- ✓ Also, some farmers can increase their income by learning other skills like pottery, which is a form of cottage industry
- ✓ It helps **decrease** regional disparity as the income from these cottage industries is distributed amongst a lot of people

- ✓ These industries have few specific requirements (like large amount of capital etc), thus they can be setup by anyone anywhere.
- ✓ They are labour intensive and that they can accommodate to a large extent illiterate workers. These workers can be easily trained in a matter of few weeks (unlike doctors etc)
- ✓ These industries can produce a significant amount of consumer goods as well as some luxury goods (carpets etc). These goods both compete with large scale industrial manufactured goods. Thus they help reduce the price offered to the final consumer
- ✓ Furthermore, they also help fill the gap between the supply and demand in the market that might exist for a specific good. Imports can thus be reduced
- ✓ Goods that are produced from these industries may also be exported like Pakistani carpets etc; earning foreign exchange
- ✓ Setting up of cottage industries utilizes savings thus they are put into circulation as investments, which benefit many people. Also, it encourages small entrepreneurs to take risks etc thus it develops their ability to invest efficiently
- ✓ Traditional skills can be preserved and passed to the next generation, thus, maintaining cultural identity
- ✓ Eventually these cottage industries help reduce though **not** stop "Rural-Urban Migration". Thus the problems of large, overcrowded cities filled with jobless people can be reduced

Problems

- ✓ Finance management is extremely important for people who set up these cottage industries as their working capital is low. It means that they have less money at their immediate disposal to buy raw materials etc. Financial management requires skill and some financial support from the government
- ✓ The goods produced usually do not meet specific quality requirements thus the first batch of goods may be of excellent quality but the following one may be poor. This can result in sudden fall of demand as customers are lost
- ✓ Also, the marketing of goods is expensive and is a huge burden on the relatively poor cottage industrialist
- ✓ Producers in this sector often purchase goods in small quantities, thus they cannot benefit from the economies of scale, which the big companies enjoy when they buy raw materials in bulk. Thus, the cost of producing a single unit can be high

- ✓ The raw materials available in that specific area might be of poor quality, leaving the cottage industry with a dire choice of either using them or facing bankruptcy, as they are too ill-equipped financially to buy raw materials from other areas
- ✓ These cottage industries are mostly labour intensive and have little or low reliance on expensive machines. Machines used by large scale industries can produce variety of goods in a short amount of time
- ✓ On the other hand, a skilled cottage industry worker takes years to master the art of making a specific object

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION

Site Requirements

- ✓ Land must be cheap. This will mean that cost of setting up industry will be low and will encourage investors to invest
- ✓ Land must be abundant so if the owners want to expand their existing businesses they can easily do so
- ✓ The land must be well drained so during times of heavy rainfall the factory isn't flooded and production isn't stopped

Transport/Infrastructure

- ✓ Bulky, cheap and quick transport of both raw materials and product is available.
- ✓ This will mean that the per unit cost of making a product and transporting it (to the market) are low.
- ✓ This gives the company a pricing edge over its competitors.
- ✓ This will increase the profits of a company

Market Access

- ✓ A large demand for goods produced is present nearby.
- ✓ Nearness to the market reduces the cost of transport.
- ✓ If a large market is present, then the company can make bigger profits due to economies of scale
- ✓ The demand is stable and not volatile, so it doesn't vary throughout the year. This means that the company will have sales throughout the year and will have money throughout the year to pay its creditors/ contractors

Raw Materials

- ✓ Stable supply of raw material is present; so the company can order supplies if it faces high demand. This will improve the company's image of a reliable source of products and will help improve sales
- ✓ Large amount of cheap raw material is available near to the factory. Nearness reduces chances of accidents and reduces cost of transport. This will mean that per unit cost of product is low, giving the company a pricing edge over its competitors.
- ✓ This will increase the profits of a company

Labour

- ✓ Large pool of skilled and unskilled labour is required, which needs little or no further training. This reduces induction costs and time; leading to smoother operations
- ✓ An educated labour force can easily use machines by reading instructions. Also, they use their skills to suggest improvements to work practices. They have the necessary skills, which they have learnt from polytechnic institutes.
- ✓ Wage costs are low so that per unit cost of making a product is low, giving the company a pricing edge over its competitors.
- ✓ This will increase the profits of a company
- ✓ Skilled labour is required to install and operate machines, do managerial work etc.
- ✓ Unskilled labour is required for driving trucks (transporting raw materials and products) etc

Power

- ✓ Cheap source of power is available, which means that the per unit cost of making a product is low, giving the company a pricing edge over its competitors.
- ✓ This will increase the profits of a company.
- ✓ The sources of power must be reliable so machines aren't damaged due to sudden spike in voltage etc

Capital

- ✓ Cheap (interest free loans are the best) sources of capital are available from either the state or private banks. This will allow the business to invest in fixed assets etc.

- ✓ The timeframe for making payments must be wide, so giving a business some breathing space. Loans must be easy to get with no strict conditions for getting a loan, so people are encouraged to invest in their businesses
- ✓ These assets require a lot of capital to set up, but their benefits are long lasting. They include land, telecommunications, power/gas/water supply (cleaning, cooling, drinking etc) and machinery (cheaper than labour, more accurate, quick and sturdy)

Communication

- ✓ Cheap communication services must be available. These link the customer and the producer, which is essential to the success of a business

Government Policies

- ✓ Industrial Estates
- ✓ Export Processing Zones

GOVERNMENT WORKS TO ATTRACT INVESTORS

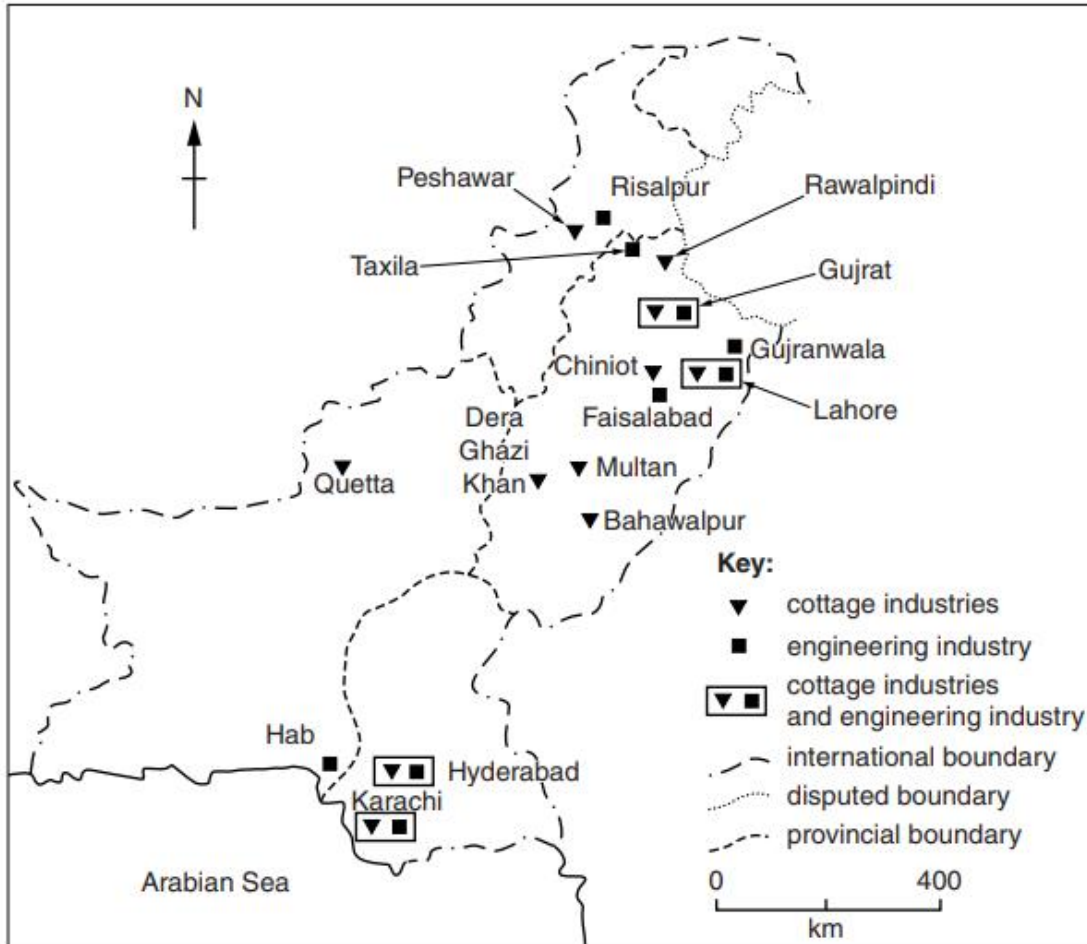
- ✓ Industrial estates Example eg. Sindh Trading Estate Ltd. (SITE)
- ✓ Tax exemptions on imported machinery
- ✓ Less foreign exchange control
- ✓ Tax holidays
- ✓ Simplified procedures
- ✓ Private power stations Example Hub (?Hab) power project
- ✓ Better roads/railways/airports
- ✓ Dry ports for better security
- ✓ Agencies to help investors provide infrastructure e.g. water, electricity, telephone, roads to estates
- ✓ Land available for housing, commercial, social facilities near industrial zones
- ✓ Consistent policies/stable government

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.1

Question 1

J2016/P2/Q3/C-D

(c) (i) Study Fig. 6 which shows the distribution in Pakistan of selected cottage industries and the engineering industry.



A. Give an example of a cottage industry.

.....[1]

B. Compare the distribution of cottage industries and engineering industry as shown in Fig. 6.

.....

[3]

(ii) For the products of **either** cottage industry **or** engineering industry, identify your chosen industry and **circle** a suitable method of transport.

Chosen industry

air road ship rail [1]

(iii) Suggest **one** advantage of using this method of transport for your selected industry.

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.....[1]

(iv) Explain what is meant by the term 'small-scale industry'.

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.....[3]

(d) Read the following two views about possibilities for industrial development in Pakistan.

A

It is better for Pakistan to promote large-scale industries which provide more goods for domestic use and for other industries.

B

It is better for Pakistan to promote small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas.

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

J2011/P2/Q3/B(i)

(b) QUARRYING CRUSHING PACKING
DRIVER SALESMAN OFFICE WORKER

(i) From the list above, state **one** example of:

A Primary employment

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B Secondary employment

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C Tertiary employment

.....[3]

Question 5

N2009/P2/Q3/C-D

(c) (i) Give **two** examples of a small-scale or cottage industry. [1]

(ii) Using your answers to (c)(i), explain what is meant by a small-scale or cottage industry. [4]

(d) Explain how government organisations help and promote the development of small-scale industries. [5]

Question 6

N2007/P2/Q4/C(i)

(c) (i) State **three** types of tertiary employment that may be taking place in the street shown in Photograph C. [3]



Question 7

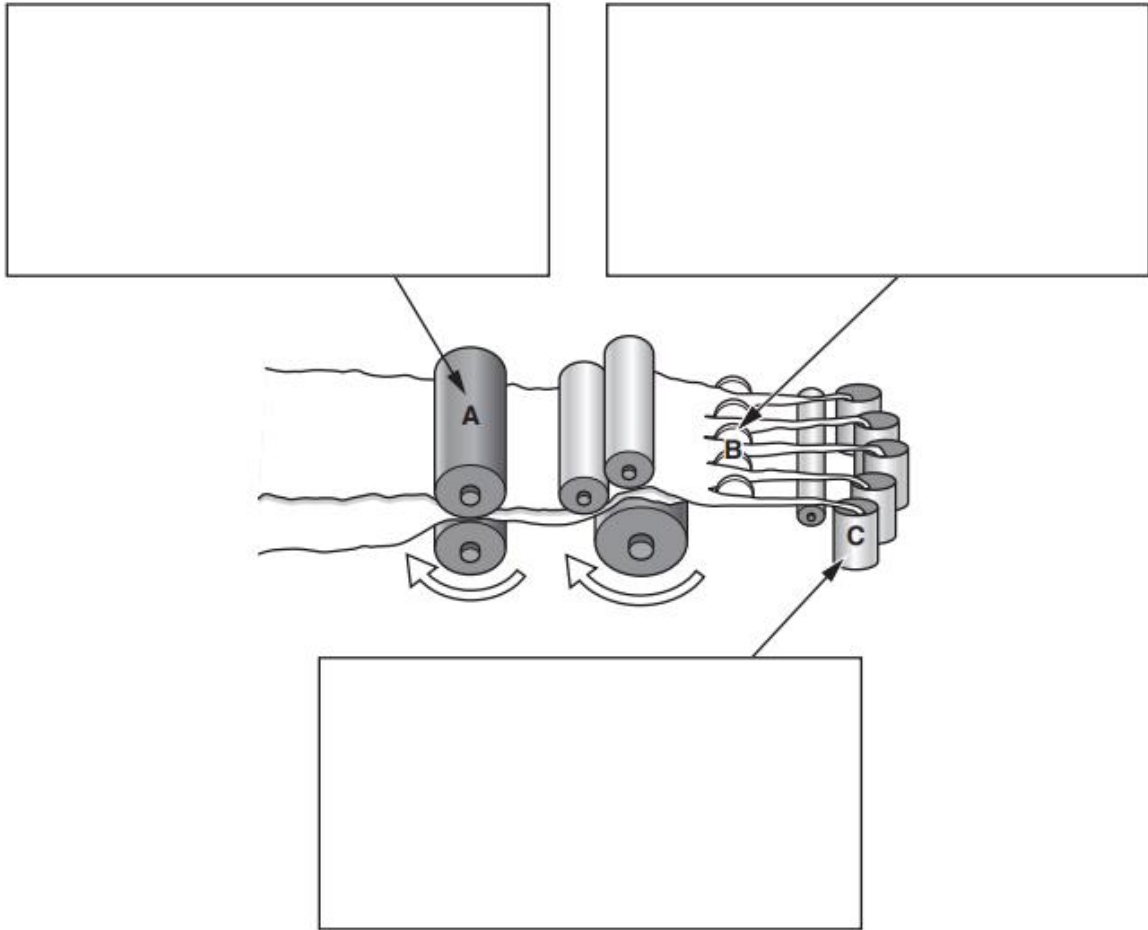
J2006/P2/Q4/E

- (e) How does the government attract local and foreign investors to develop industries in Pakistan? [6]

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

- ✓ It is the largest industry of Pakistan.
- ✓ It provides employment opportunities to 50 % of industrial labor force.
- ✓ It contributes 7 % of G.D.P. to the economy of our country and also a source of foreign exchange.
- ✓ It has been established in different parts of our country i.e. Karachi, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore and other small cities like Jhang.
- ✓ After picking, the seed cotton is sent to ginning mills, here it is dried to reduce moisture and the dust etc is removed
- ✓ Then, the lint is separated from the seed by rotating saws, which don't allow the seeds to go through them. The lint is packed into bales, while the seeds are sent to Vegetable and Ghee industries
- ✓ Samples are taken from lint to assess its quality in terms of fibre length, consistency of length, colour etc; all of these factors determine the price of the bale
- ✓ The bales are sent to textile mills, where fibres from different bales are twisted and turned (spinning) together by computer controlled machines to achieve uniform thickness of fibre etc. This produces yarn.
- ✓ Then different yarns are interlaced to make cloth (weaving) which is also automated.
- ✓ The cloth is then cleaned, immersed in chemicals to enhance finishing and increase its price. Loose threads are also removed
- ✓ The cloth is then sent for dyeing, where a uniform colour scheme is applied to a length of cloth.
- ✓ After this it is sent for printing, where a series of design schemes are applied onto the cloth
- ✓ Sheets, pillow cases, shirts, bed lining etc all are made from this finished cotton cloth
- ✓ Cotton seeds, upon reaching the Vegetable and Ghee industry are washed and then passed through rollers. Thus, cotton seed oil is expelled leaving behind the cotton seed cake.
- ✓ The oil is used to make cooking oil or margarine etc
- ✓ The cake is used for dairy animal feed or even as fertilizer for crops
- ✓ Most of the cotton cloth is exported as it's sufficient to meet local demand.

- ✓ Cotton is only grown in some countries but it is used in many countries for many different products (yarn, cloth etc).
- ✓ Pakistani cotton is of good quality and sells at competitive prices (due to cheap labour employed during picking and processing in the mill etc)



Process A

- ✓ Rollers used to flatten cotton fibres

Process B

- ✓ The fibres are divided into threads;

Process C

- ✓ Threads is collected in moving cylinders where fast and slow rollers further divide slivers

IMPORTANT PROCESSES

Ginning:

- ✓ It is a process of separating cotton seed from lint for further processing in textile industries.

Spinning:

- ✓ It is the process of making yarns from the textile fibre is called spinning.

Weaving:

- ✓ It is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.

Knitting:

- ✓ It is a method by which yarn is manipulated to create a textile or fabric

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.2

Question 1

N2015/P2/Q5/A

(a) Study Fig. 9, which is a map giving information about cotton textile industries in Pakistan.

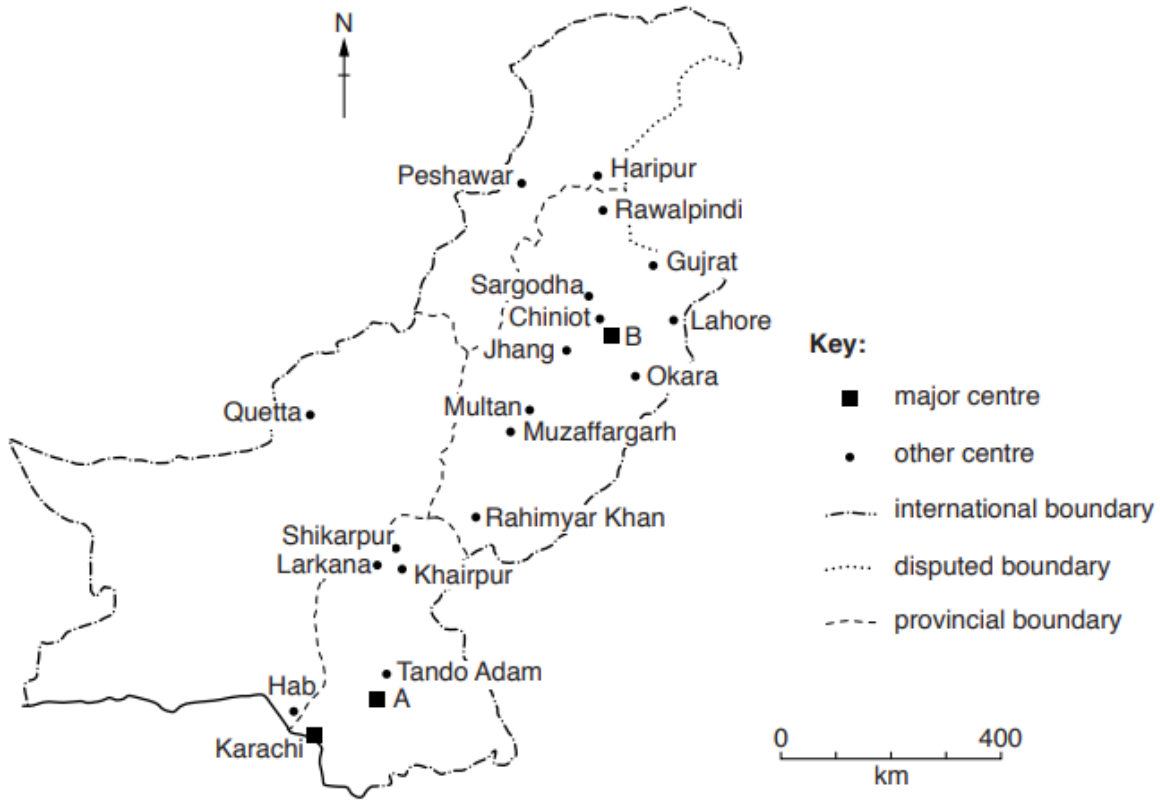


Fig. 9

(i) Name **one** of the major centres of the cotton industry, A or B.

.....[1]

(ii) Suggest reasons why the cotton textile industry is distributed as shown in Fig. 9.

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..... [6]

(d) Study Fig. 8.

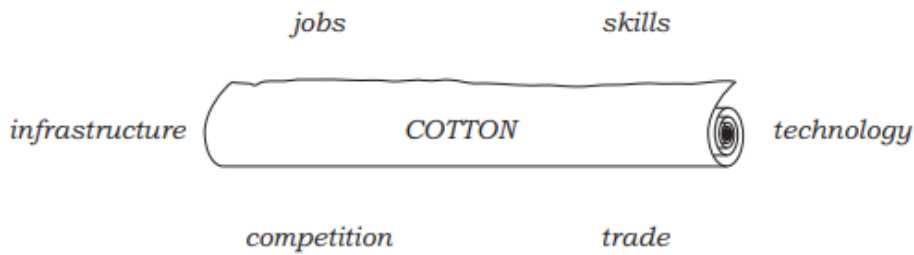


Fig. 8

In recent years there has been little growth in the cotton textile industry. With reference to Fig. 8, explain the advantages and disadvantages of increasing cotton textile production in Pakistan.

Advantages

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Disadvantages

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..... [6]

Question 3

N2007/P2/Q2/C

(c) (i) List the following in order of production: [3]

cloth

raw
cotton

cotton
yarn

ready-made
clothes

(ii) From your answer to 2(c)(i), state **one** product of:

(A) a processing industry,

(B) a manufacturing industry. [2]

(iii) Explain why Lahore is an important centre of the textile industry. You should use your answers to 2(c)(i) and (ii) and your own knowledge. [7]

SUGAR INDUSTRY

- ✓ Sugarcane is one of the cash crops in Pakistan.
- ✓ Pakistan's sugarcane production is 5th largest in the world
- ✓ Sugar is made from sugarcane. At the time of harvest, the cane is cut and tied in bundles and is quickly transported to sugar mills. This is so, as the sugarcane after being cut starts losing its sugar content and weight.
- ✓ At the plant, it is first weighed and the farmer is paid accordingly.
- ✓ Then the cane is washed and rocks etc are removed.
- ✓ Chalk is scrubbed to remove dirt and smell.
- ✓ Then it is passed through rollers to extract the juice.
- ✓ The fibrous thing left behind is known as bagasse
- ✓ Then lime is added into the juice to control pH, lime also stops decay of sucrose. Furthermore, lime also removes impurities by making them clump. The mixture is left like this for some time until impurities settle down at the bottom
- ✓ Sulphur Dioxide is passed through the juice, which bleaches many colour-forming impurities into colourless ones, so we get white sugar at end.
- ✓ The juice (excluding impurities) is heated to 70°C to evaporate water and increase sugar percentage. This process is repeated until colour changes from thin yellow to dark brown. This syrup is further concentrated under vacuum until it becomes supersaturated, and then seeded with crystalline sugar.
- ✓ On cooling, more sugar crystallizes from the syrup. This thick liquid is spun in a centrifuge to separate the white sugar crystals from the brown syrup. The syrup is returned to the boiling station and boiled again until there is no more sugar left to extract. The extracted sugar is dried and then packed before being shipped.
- ✓ The remaining product is called molasses. It has a low sugar content and further extraction of sugar from it is uneconomic
- ✓ Bagasse (fibrous material) is often used as a primary fuel source for sugar mills. It produces sufficient heat energy to supply all the needs of a typical sugar mill, with energy to spare which is sold. Bagasse is used to make disposable food containers, replacing materials such as Styrofoam, which is regarded as polluting. Bagasse is also used to make paper and is also made into cattle feed whereby it is mixed with molasses

- ✓ Molasses (black liquid) is also used for making yeast and spirits. It also relieves constipation etc

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

- ✓ The fertilizer industry basically requires two materials, nitrogen and hydrogen.
- ✓ Phosphorous, Potash etc may also be required
- ✓ Nitrogen is obtained by liquid distillation of air; meanwhile hydrogen is produced by reacting methane with steam (water).
- ✓ For the purpose of methane supply, fertilizer factories are found close to gas pipelines in Pakistan and near sources of water. These factories are also present near markets, where the demand is high. The distances are small, so transport costs are low, and the demand can be met quickly
- ✓ Nitrogen and hydrogen are reacted to form ammonia, which is further reacted to form ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium phosphate etc. Other minerals like phosphorous and calcium are added to have a balanced nutrient requirement for different crops
- ✓ Fertilizers are imported from Middle East to fulfil the majority of the demand for fertilizer in Pakistan.
- ✓ Most of the factories are located in Punjab to meet the demands of growing population there. Also, a gas pipeline network exists in Punjab.
- ✓ The use of HYV seeds has meant that to fulfil the increased nutrient requirement of these crops fertilizers must be applied.
- ✓ The flow of the Indus River in the Indus Plains has decreased a lot recently due to dam construction. So the river doesn't flood its banks much often and fresh alluvium is not laid much around its banks. Thus, fertilizers are required to fill the deficiency of minerals left in the soil, as they have been utilized by the previous crop.
- ✓ Desert soils are now being used for growing crops (Thal desert), where the sand dunes have been flattened and canals made. But these desert soils are very porous, so the minerals are quickly leached out of the topsoil. Thus more and more fertilizers are required
- ✓ In recent years, Pakistan has tried to reduce its fertilizers import so it could reduce its import bill. As a result, Pakistan will have more money to spend on things like education, health etc.
- ✓ Also, local production results in cheaper fertilizers as costs of transport are far lower and that employment is generated in local factories
- ✓ Following are the fertilizer companies: Engro fertilizer company, Fauji fertilizer company, Pak Arab fertilizer company, Fatima fertilizer company.

Process

- ✓ Rotten plants, animal waste and some required chemicals are put together in a big Iron container.
- ✓ The mixture is heated until it is converted into a thick paste. Now natural gas is added to it without burning in raw form.
- ✓ In last stage the paste is dried and its grains are made for easy application.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.3

Question 1

N2011/P2/Q3/B-C

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows fertiliser production in Pakistan.

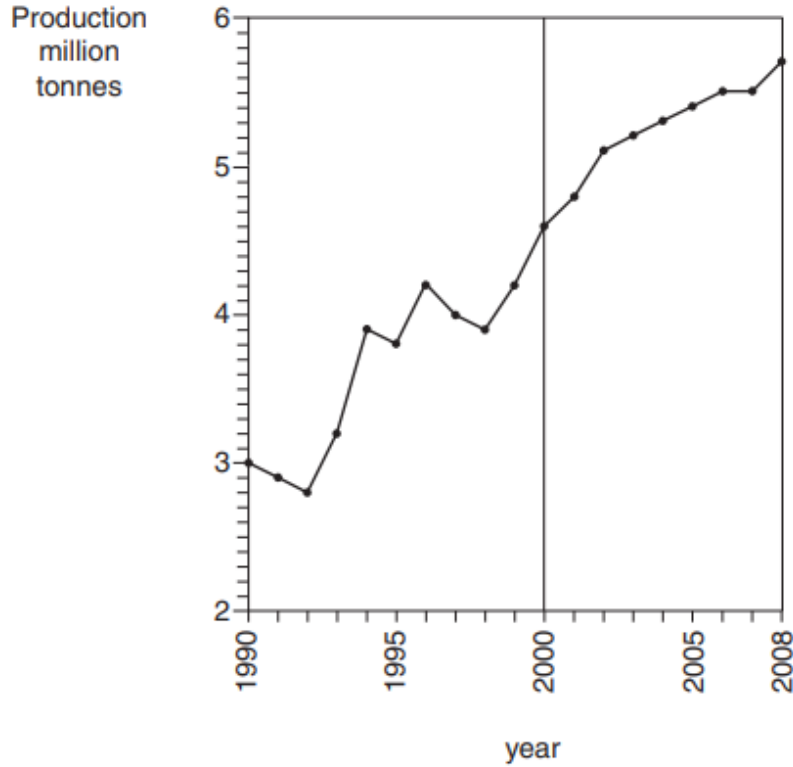


Fig. 5

(i) By how much did fertiliser production increase from 2000 to 2008?

..... million tonnes [1]

(ii) Compare the production from 1990 to 2000 to that from 2000 to 2008.

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..... [3]

BRICK INDUSTRY

- ✓ A kiln in which raw bricks are baked or burned.
- ✓ It is an important small-scale industry of Pakistan, it provides employment to people in rural areas where agriculture is not enough to sustain all the people.
- ✓ It is generally situated in desolate places away from the main cities and towns.
- ✓ There are 6000 (estimated) brick kiln in Pakistan, its share in GDP is approximately 1.5 %. In kilns the working days are hardly 240 - 260 in a year. On rainy days there is no work.
- ✓ To make bricks, raw clay along with 30% sand and water (amount varying due to choice) is put into steel moulds.
- ✓ They are compressed and then put into a brick kiln at around 900 degree celsius.
- ✓ The fuel is in Pakistan coal. Most of coal produced in Pakistan is used this way. A series of chemical reactions take place thus changing the chemical structure of the mud and makes it hard
- ✓ After being moulded the bricks are left to dry, and then piled into groups of ten (called tuttoos) and groups of twenty (called ghoris).
- ✓ Majority of bricks made are used locally for construction, canal lining etc
- ✓ They rely on intensive labour consists of males, women and children. They get a very small amount to make 1000 katcha bricks.
- ✓ In the preparation of 1000 katcha bricks, the whole family, i.e. women, children are involved but wages are given to a single person only.
- ✓ There are different kinds of workers at the kilns; Patheras: who make the unbaked bricks after mixing with water and clay. Bharaiwala: who load the unbaked bricks on donkeys and carry them to the kiln area. Jalaiwala: who feed coal into the furnace. Nakasiwala: who remove the baked bricks from the kiln.

Effects on Environment

- ✓ The heavy smoke particles containing CO₂, SO₂, smoke, dust, nitrogen oxide and other harmful gases lead to air pollution and further leading to environmental hazards such as acid rain, global warming and ozone depletion.
- ✓ Acid rain and Ozone depletion results into health hazards and diseases such as skin cancer, eye diseases, Asthama, deafness (from noise).

- ✓ The trees are cut down in order to obtain wood required to burn bricks. This results in heavy deforestation and it makes the soil infertile.
- ✓ Agricultural land is reducing in the areas near brick kiln fields.
- ✓ The waste is being dumped into rivers and it has led to water pollution with many marine species in danger.

Solution

- ✓ Measures to ask brick kiln owners to convert to natural gas from traditional methods, thus reducing large scale deforestation.
- ✓ The chimney of these Kilns should be high so that it reduces the degree of pollution, and reduces the vulnerability of harmful diseases such as asthma and Lung Cancer.
- ✓ People should use masks while working in Brick Kilns to avoid inhaling dangerous chemicals.
- ✓ Clean and efficient coal technologies should be used where coal is pretreated for complete combustion.
- ✓ Smoke should be filtered before it leaves the chimneys.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.4

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q2/A-B

(a) Study Photograph B (Insert) showing a brickworks, and Fig. 2, a diagram showing the main inputs to a brick-making industry.

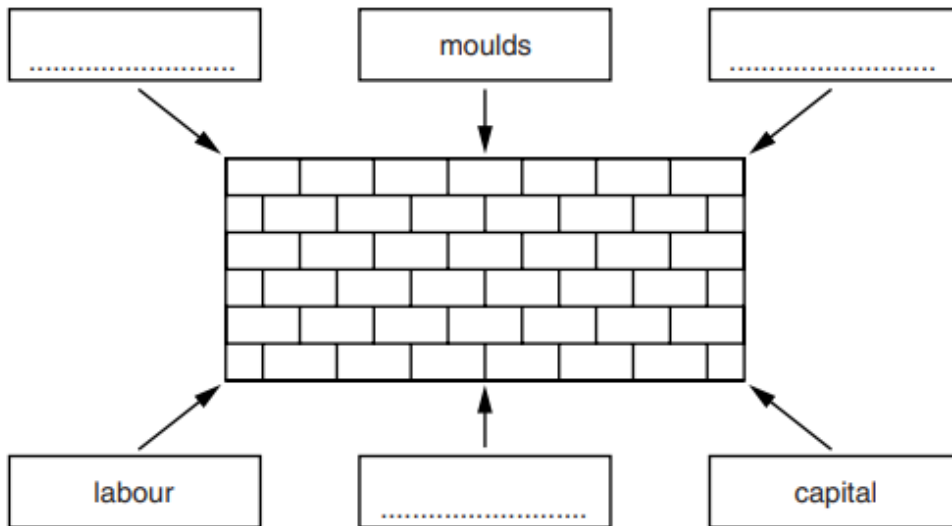


Fig. 2

(i) Write the names of **three** other physical inputs in the three empty boxes on Fig. 2 above. [3]

(ii) Explain how bricks are made.

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..... [3]

(iii) Name **two** types of air pollution that might be produced by a brickworks.

1 2 [2]

(b) Study Photograph B again. Describe the effects of the pollution created by this brickworks on people and the environment in the local area.

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..... [4]

Question 2

J2010/P2/Q3/B

(b) Study Photograph A (Insert), which shows a brickworks near Kanai, Balochistan Plateau. Describe the main features of the brickworks shown in the photograph.

[4]



CEMENT INDUSTRY

- ✓ Raw materials for making cement are limestone, clay and sand.
- ✓ All of these after quarrying/mining are sent to the cement factories.
- ✓ These factories are located near to limestone sources as to limestone is bulky and expensive to carry over long distances. This increases the per unit cost of production so profits are lowered. Also, accidents can occur as heavy trolleys are difficult to manoeuvre and they also damage the road infrastructure, so to minimize this damage, cement factories are located near limestone sources
- ✓ Here the limestone, clay and sand enter a crusher, where their size is reduced to size of a small rock.
- ✓ Then this mixture is analyzed in the labs and adjusted for proper percentage of different components.
- ✓ It is then grinded even finer into powdered form by wheel rollers
- ✓ It is then sent to pre-heater tower and then kiln.
- ✓ The kiln is a rotating drum which is attached to the pre-heating tower and slopes gently towards the ground.
- ✓ At the end of kiln we have a heat source such as coal or natural gas
- ✓ 1700°C temperatures change the powder into a new substance called clinker, which is in the form of pellets etc.
- ✓ The clinker is then broken down into cement powder.
- ✓ A small amount of gypsum is added to control the rate of setting of cement
- ✓ Majority of cement produced is for local consumption, although exports are gradually increasing.
- ✓ Cement is used to make factory walls, build walls of dams, line canals, build homes etc. Furthermore, structures made from cement and bricks are much more robust than structures made from wood etc.
- ✓ Cement is produced in large amounts in Pakistan because the raw materials required for cement making are found in Pakistan in abundance at a cheap price

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.5

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/A(i-ii)

(a) (i) Study Fig. 2, which is a flow diagram of the cement industry.

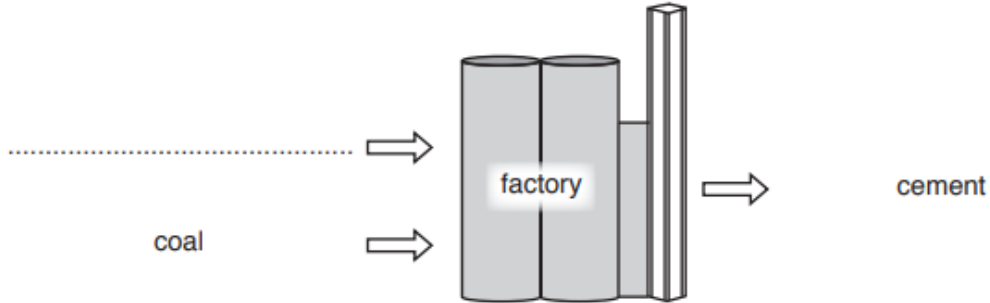


Fig. 2

On Fig. 2, insert the name of a raw material used to make cement in the space provided. [1]

(ii) Give **one** example of primary, secondary and tertiary employment in the cement industry.

Primary

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Secondary

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Tertiary

.....[3]

Question 2

N2013/P2/Q2/C

(c) Study Fig. 3, a graph showing cement production in Pakistan.

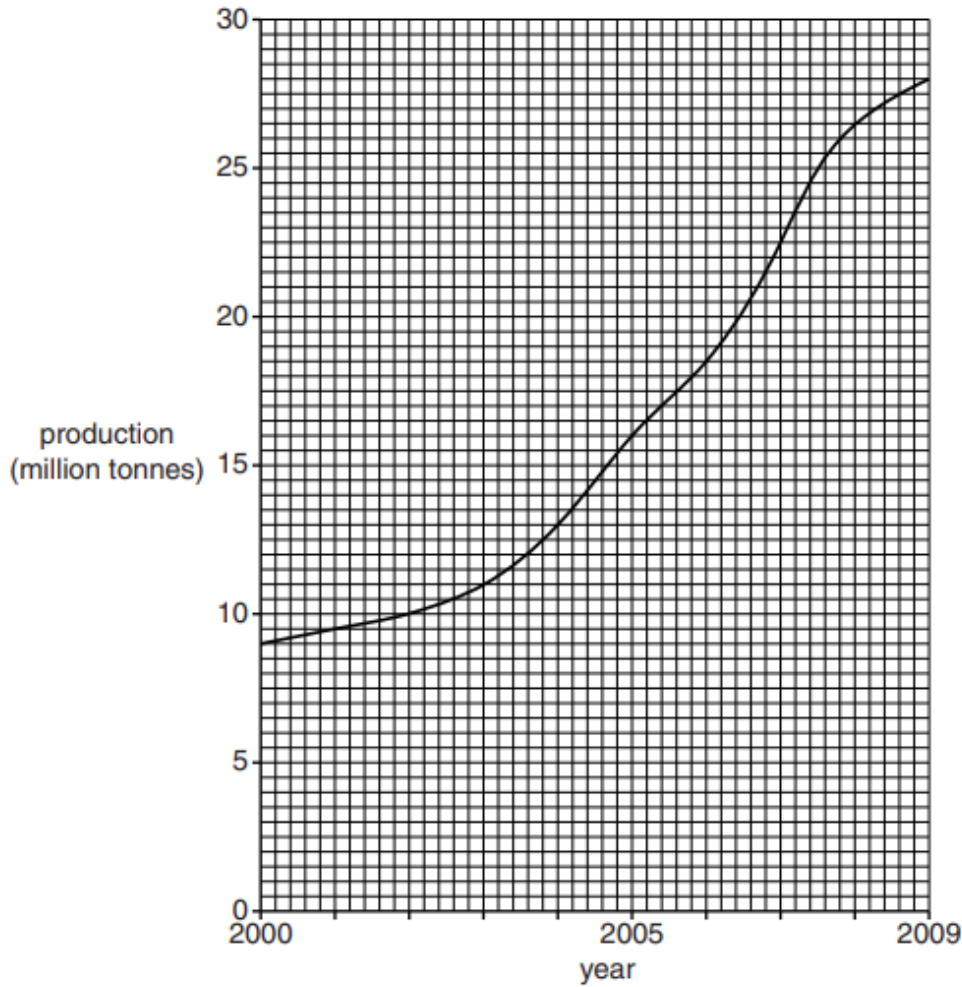


Fig. 3

(i) What was the production of cement in 2009?

.....[1]

(ii) By how much did production increase from 2000 to 2009?

.....[1]

(iii) Name the **two** main raw materials used to make cement.

1 2
[2]

(iv) Give **three** reasons for the continuous increase in cement manufacture from 2000 to 2009

1

2

3 [3]

Question 3 **J2011/P2/Q3/A,C**

(a) (i) Name the two **main** raw materials quarried in Pakistan that are used to make cement.

1

2 [2]

(ii) Name three **other** inputs used by a cement factory.

1

2

3 [3]

(c) Study Photograph B (Insert), of Karachi.



(i) State **three** uses of concrete shown on the photograph.

1

2

3[3]

(ii) Using your answer to (c)(i), explain the importance of concrete to the development of Karachi.

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

Question 4 **N2007/P2/Q3/C**

(c) Study Photograph B (Insert), showing a cement factory near Ghulamullah, in Thatta district.



- (i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [4]
- (ii) State **three natural** inputs used to make cement. [3]
- (iii) Explain the importance of **three human** inputs at a cement factory and the difficulty of providing them at this site. You should refer to Photograph B **and** use your own knowledge. [6]

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

- ✓ The iron and steel industry requires 5 major components; coke (very pure carbon, which is a very processed form of coal), limestone, iron ore and fuel (mostly coal).
- ✓ Water (in huge amounts as an input) is used to cool the steel.
- ✓ Manganese (not Magnesium) and Chromite are used to make stainless steel
- ✓ Coke as well as iron ore are imported from countries like Australia, India and Brazil etc. Manganese is also imported
- ✓ Coke, limestone and iron ore are put into a blast furnace. Here the intense heat causes decomposition of the limestone. The carbon monoxide gas is produced which reduces iron ore into molten pig iron around 96% pure. After further purification of the iron, carbon and other metals are added to form different types of steel. This is done as iron is much reactive and softer than steel, so iron must be converted to steel
- ✓ When the steel solidifies, it is either sent in this form north to cities like Lahore etc. Here we have the Heavy Industry Complex at Taxila, which makes heavy machinery. In Punjab, we have a big and increasing population with increasing demand of steel for buildings, bridges etc
- ✓ Or at the steel mill it is cast into; Billets, Hot and Cold rolled coils/sheets, Galvanized rolled sheets or Slabs
- ✓ These products are at times exported to countries like China, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Romania, and Bangladesh.
- ✓ Although raw materials for making iron and steel are mostly imported

Question 2

N2014/P2/Q2/B

(b) Study Fig. 2, a map of the site of the Pakistan Steel Mills.

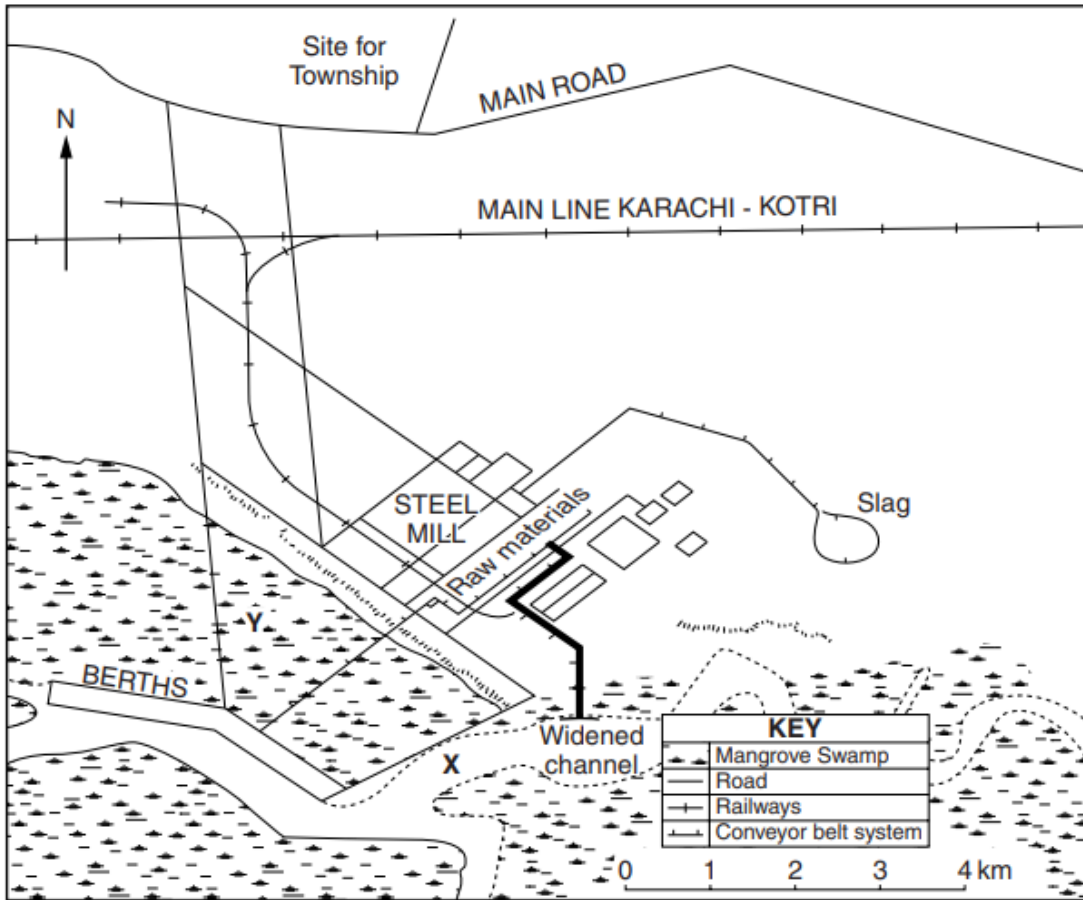


Fig. 2

(i) Name the creek X and the port Y.

X

Y

[2]

(ii) Name the sea to the south where ships can travel to the steel mills.

.....

[1]

(iii) Using Fig. 2 and your own knowledge, state **three** factors that make this site suitable for the development of the Pakistan Steel Mills. Explain **one** advantage that **each** factor gives to this industry.

Factor 1

Advantage

.....

Factor 2

Advantage

.....

Factor 3

Advantage

.....[6]

Question 3 **J2010/P2/Q3/C-D**

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the location of Pipri steelworks.

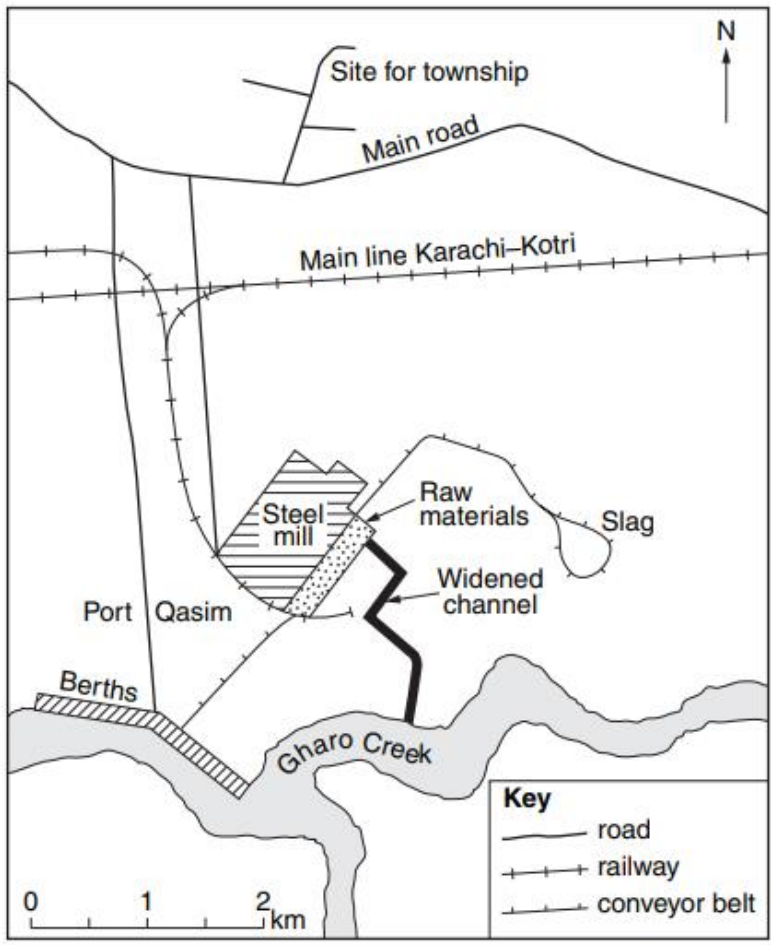


Fig. 4

- (i) Name **three** raw materials used in production of steel. [3]
- (ii) With reference to Fig. 4, explain why the steel mill was located here. [6]

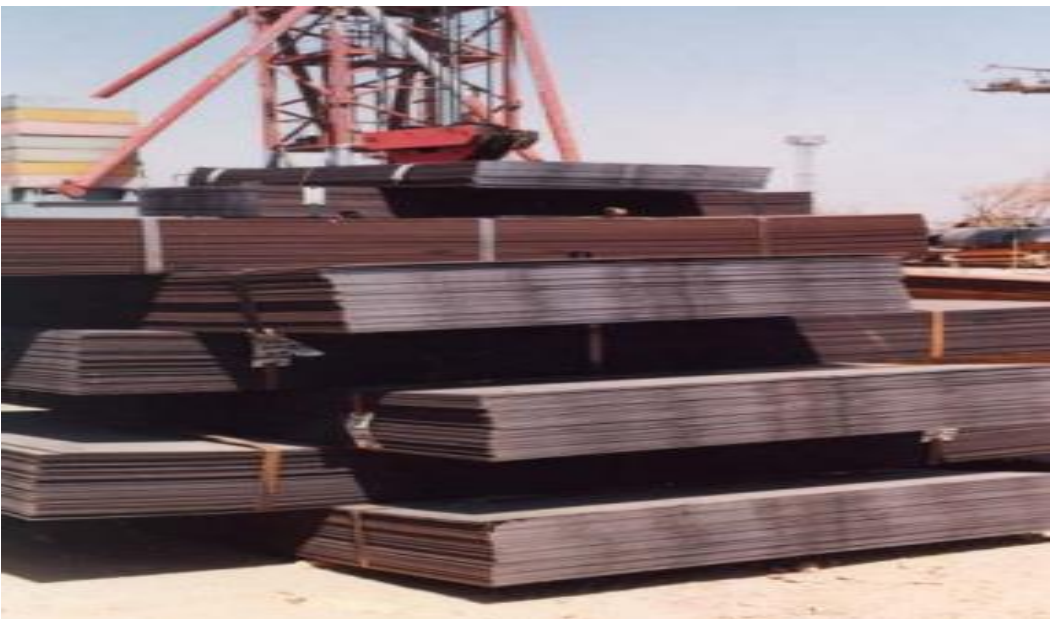
(d) Read the extract below.

Imports of steel increased by 37% from 2004 to 2005 as a growing amount of machinery and industrial steel products flowed in. This amount is higher than any government predictions.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of increasing steel production in Pakistan. [6]

Question 4 **J2009/P2/Q4/A-B**

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



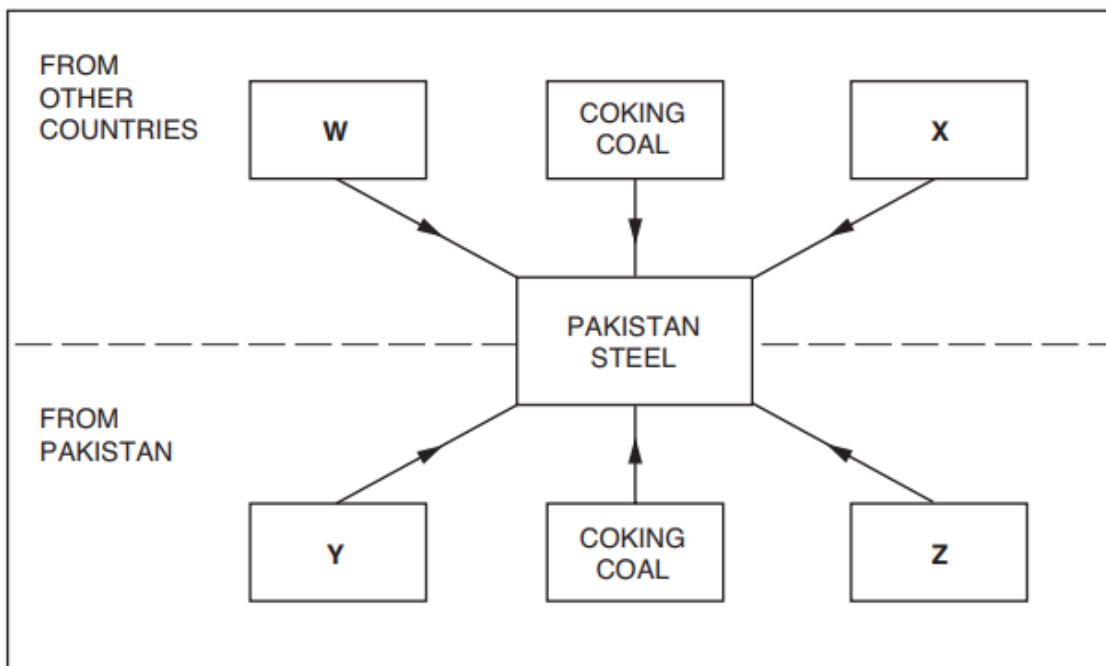


- (a) (i) Name **three** raw materials used in the Pakistan Steel Mills. [3]
- (ii) Why are most of the raw materials imported? [2]
- (iii) Name the **two** outputs from the steel mills shown on Photographs **D** and **E**. [2]
- (b) (i) Name **two** human inputs to the steel mills. [2]
- (ii) Explain how human inputs such as those named in (b)(i) can improve production. [4]

Question 5

J2006/P2/Q4/A-C

(a) Study Fig. 5, a diagram showing some inputs to Pakistan Steel.



- (i) Name the two raw materials **W** and **X**. [2]
- (ii) Name two other inputs **Y** and **Z**. [2]
- (iii) Why is coal imported in addition to that produced in Pakistan? [2]
- (b) Describe how **two** human inputs contribute to production at Pakistan Steel. [6]
- (c) Why is over 50% of the output of Pakistan Steel sent north from Karachi to the Punjab? [3]

SPORTS GOOD INDUSTRY

- ✓ Sialkot is the major foci of sport goods production in the world. It accounts for around 40% of world football production accounting for some \$200 million exports annually
- ✓ Raw materials for making footballs are leather, stitches, yarn and glue.
- ✓ Furthermore, things like bats, hockeys etc all are made. These require wood, nails and polish/paint
- ✓ However, it must be remembered that due to the problem of child labour many European and American sports brands have stopped orders to Sialkot and Pakistan in general.
- ✓ The problem has been further compounded by the fact that due to loadshedding, many businesses have failed to meet their orders and thus their reputation has been tarnished. This has caused huge financial losses to the industry
- ✓ Even though most of sports goods production is exported due to modest local demand and high international demand

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.7

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q2/D

(d) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of expanding the sports goods industry in Pakistan.

Advantages.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disadvantages.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

Question 2

N2008/P2/Q5/A-B

(a) (i) What is the main raw material used in the production of

- A footballs?
- B cricket bats? [2]

(ii) Which city in the northern Punjab is a centre of sports goods manufacturing? [1]

(iii) Why have small-scale industries, such as sports goods, developed in this area? [4]

(b) Study Fig. 6, a graph showing the value of sports goods exports.

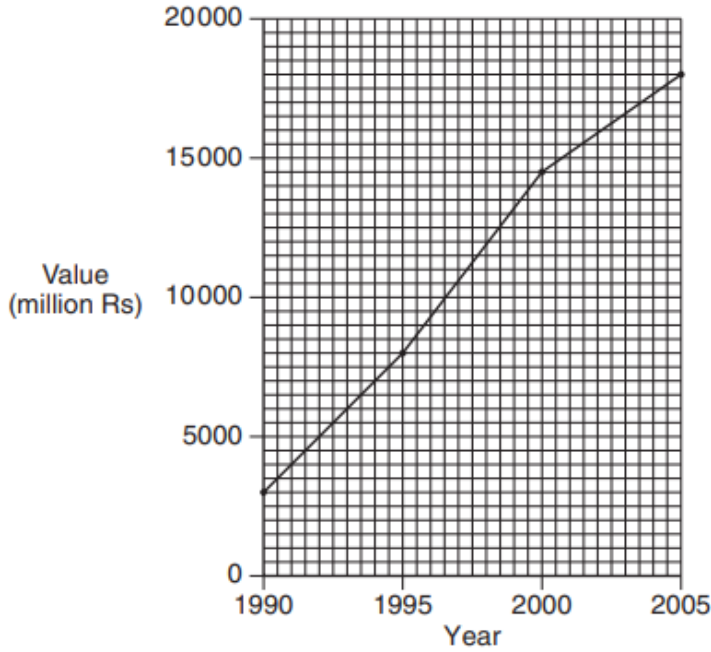


Fig. 6

- (i) What was the value of sports goods exports in 2005? [1]
- (ii) By how much did the value of sports goods exports increase from 1995 to 2005? [1]
- (iii) Why is a large proportion of the production of this industry exported? [4]
- (iv) How can Pakistan maintain and increase its exports of sports goods? [6]

Question 3

N2006/P2/Q5/D

- (d) (i) Name a city in Pakistan where sports goods are manufactured. [1]
- (ii) How may the presence of the sports goods industry in this area
 - A increase employment opportunities,
 - B improve the local infrastructure? [5]

SURGICAL INDUSTRY

- ✓ Sialkot also is famous for its surgical instruments, whose export in 2008-2009 was around \$250 million.
- ✓ These instruments are made mainly in small workshops which employ many thousands of people.
- ✓ The quality of these instruments is strictly monitored
- ✓ However, it must be noted that in western societies there has been a growing concern about the use of child labour (unethical), exploited labour (low wage) and poor worker conditions (poor sanitary conditions, hot environment) in which these instruments are made.
- ✓ This has forced some firms to stop orders from contractors in Pakistan.
- ✓ The raw materials required for making surgical instruments are titanium, iron, chromium and nickel
- ✓ Most of production is exported due to modest local demand but demand from countries like UK and Germany etc is high

OIL REFINING INDUSTRY

- ✓ Pakistan has 5 major oil refineries.
- ✓ 2 are located at Karachi (Indus Refinery and Pakistan Refinery), 1 in Hab district of Balochistan (Khalifa Coastal Refinery), one in Attock (Attock Oil Refinery) and last but not the least the Mid-Country Oil refinery at Mehmood Kot
- ✓ Pakistan imports the majority of its oil requirements. They are refined at coastal refineries and sent inland for further processing etc
- ✓ Oil is refined by heating and boiling all of its components, which are then gradually cooled, the components which have a lower boiling point settle in the top halves of the boiling tower, while the heavier and higher boiling point components settle near the bottom,
- ✓ Petroleum gas like propane is used for combustion.
- ✓ Naphtha is used to make chemicals and plastics.
- ✓ Petrol is used by automobiles.
- ✓ Kerosene is used as jet fuel.
- ✓ Diesel oil is used as fuel by cars, trucks etc.
- ✓ Lubricating oils are used to make lubricants.
- ✓ Fuel oil is used as fuel by ships and asphalt is used to make roads.
- ✓ Most of crude oil is imported, while very low quantities of refined oil is imported

TOURISM INDUSTRY

- ✓ Tourism is a phenomenon where by people move temporarily to places away from home, primarily for relaxation and tourism is a tertiary industry.

WHY PEOPLE VISITS PAK?

- ✓ The UK has remained the main source of visitors.
- ✓ Other sources were India, Germany, Japan, Russia, China, Canada, Netherland, France, Sri Lanka, Australia, Saudi Arab, UAE, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Malaysia and Turkey.
- ✓ Most of the visitors from overseas visited main cities like Karachi, Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Lahore.
- ✓ This is mainly due to the nature of these visits, which are dominated by Pakistani's returning to visit friends and relatives.

For Business

- ✓ To attend trade delegations.
- ✓ For educational activities e.g. some educational institutions have hired foreign staff e.g. Principal and teachers.
- ✓ As staff of multinational companies such as oil companies, Foreign Banks e.g. Citibank, Standard Chartered Bank.
- ✓ As UNO officials who are working in a number of projects in Pakistan e.g. WHO (World Health Organization).

Visiting Families

- ✓ Many Pakistani's work abroad mainly in K.S.A, Kuwait, U.A.E, UK and U.S.A.
- ✓ They are not tourist but when on holidays, they come to visit their families, friends in Pakistan almost every year.
- ✓ They stay with family members and not in hotels.

For Recreation

- ✓ Recreational purposes
- ✓ Historic Interests (Places)
- ✓ Museum
- ✓ Religious Faith

- ✓ Different culture to their own
- ✓ Festivals (Basant)
- ✓ Visiting Northern areas and beautiful lakes and gullies.

CULTURAL ATTRACTION IN PAKISTAN

- ✓ Pakistan is famous for its cultural heritage, which may attract a number of domestic and foreign tourists, the ones who are interested in History, culture and Archaeological research.

Archaeological Sites

- ✓ Moen-Jo-Daro
- ✓ Harappa
- ✓ Taxila.

Historic and Religious Sites

- ✓ Forts (Baltit),Lahore
- ✓ Mosques (Badshahi Lahore, Mahabat in Peshawar)
- ✓ Tombs (Chaukandi near Karachi, Makli near Thatta, Allam Iqbal and Ranjit Sings in Lahore)
- ✓ Sharines (Uch sharif)
- ✓ Khyber Pass
- ✓ Shalimar Garden

Modern Buildings

- ✓ Faisal Mosque,
- ✓ Parliament Building,
- ✓ President House
- ✓ Minar-e-Pakistan
- ✓ Jinnah Mausoleum.

Natural Attractions

- ✓ The northern areas of our country have many attractions which are the following.
- ✓ Mountains,
- ✓ Snowcapped peaks,

- ✓ Natural vegetations,
- ✓ Hiking,
- ✓ Snow falling,
- ✓ Steep slopes,
- ✓ River,
- ✓ Lakes and
- ✓ Glaciers,
- ✓ Beautiful valleys like Hunza, Skardu, Swat and Kaghan.

WHY PEOPLE VISIT FOLLOWING PLACES?

Islamabad

- ✓ Pakistan's capital, planned city and located at the base of the Margalla Hills.
- ✓ President House, Parliament and Faisal Mosque
- ✓ Rawal Lake and Dam
- ✓ Shakar Parriari
- ✓ Daman-e-Koh
- ✓ Pakistan Monument
- ✓ Lok Varsha
- ✓ Jasmine Garden
- ✓ Chattar Park

Karachi

- ✓ Provincial Capital (Sindh)
- ✓ Sea Port
- ✓ International Air Port
- ✓ Clifton Beach
- ✓ Hawkes Bay and Paradise point
- ✓ The National Museum
- ✓ The Mausoleum of the Quaid-e-Azam
- ✓ Children Park.

Lahore

- ✓ Provincial Capital (Punjab)
- ✓ Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque

- ✓ Data Darbar
- ✓ Jehangir's Tomb and Allama Iqbal Tomb
- ✓ Minar-e-Pakistan, Museum Shalimar Garden and other parks
- ✓ Governor House
- ✓ Wapda House
- ✓ Punjab University old and new campus
- ✓ Hotels (Pearl Continental, Services, Holiday Inn, Avary Hotel).

Peshawar

- ✓ Provincial Capital (KPK)
- ✓ Khyber Pass
- ✓ Bala Hissar Fort
- ✓ Mahabat Khan Mosque
- ✓ Peshawar Museum.

Quetta

- ✓ Provincial Capital (Balochistan)
- ✓ Bolan and Khojak Pass
- ✓ Hill resort of Ziarat
- ✓ Museum.

(ii) Suggest **two** problems the tourist industry in Pakistan must overcome in order for it to be more developed.

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

Question 3

N2013/P2/Q3/D

(d) (i) Study Photograph C.



Name **three** attractions to tourists shown in the photograph.

1
2
3 [3]

(ii) Explain how local people can gain income from tourism in mountain areas.

.....
.....
.....
.....

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

Question 4

J2009/P2/Q1/E

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



- (i) List some other tourist attractions in mountain areas. [2]
- (ii) Explain how tourism could help to develop some mountain areas. You may use examples in your answer. [5]

Question 5

J2005/P2/Q1/C-E

- (c) The Kaghan Valley and others in the Himalayan Mountains attract international and domestic tourists.
 - (i) Explain why tourists visit these valleys. [3]
 - (ii) Explain, with reference to **two** examples, why tourists visit cultural attractions in Pakistan. [4]
- (d) Explain the advantages of developing tourist attractions in Pakistan. [4]
- (e) Why is capital important for the development of tourism? [4]

CRAFT INDUSTRY

- ✓ Craft industry are business models based on the production of handmade items.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.9

Question 1

J2005/P2/Q5/C

- (c) (i) Give an example of a craft industry. [1]
- (ii) In what ways is this type of industry important to the local economy? [4]

FORMAL SECTOR

- ✓ The people involved in this sector are employees of the government or a firm (not self-employed).
- ✓ They have regular pays and working hours are fixed.
- ✓ Also, the business is legally registered and contributes to the GDP.
- ✓ Goods of a specific quality are produced by skilled workers who operate machines.
- ✓ Quality of the goods is monitored and maintained.
- ✓ A proper work area (a building is used).
- ✓ Services like pension scheme/ health and insurance benefits may also be available

INFORMAL SECTOR

- ✓ The people are self-employed workers.
- ✓ Their monthly income is variable.
- ✓ Working hours aren't fixed.
- ✓ The business isn't registered with the government tax departments.
- ✓ Goods are sometimes not consistent in terms of quality (sometimes good and sometimes bad).
- ✓ These workers are usually unskilled (don't used machinery) and thus can work on streets and in their homes as well (they utilize their manual skills) etc.
- ✓ There are no pension schemes/ health and insurance benefits

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.10

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/A(iii)

(iii) The cement industry is an example of a formal industry. State **three** characteristics of employment in the formal sector of industry.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

Question 2

N2014/P2/Q2/C-D

(c) Explain why the Pakistan Steel Mills is an industry in the 'formal sector'.

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

..... [4]

(d) To what extent can work in the **informal** sector improve the lives of those living in urban areas?
Explain your answer.

.....

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.....[6]

Question 3 **J2009/P2/Q4/D**

(d) Describe the characteristics of an industry in the **formal** sector of employment. [5]

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

- ✓ These are future centres of industry, which are located near major cities.
- ✓ The government actually buys the land and plans the estate.
- ✓ The government builds facilities like railways, roads, electricity, communications etc.
- ✓ A residential area for families of workers is also planned along with schools and hospitals etc.
- ✓ Access to a dry port may also be provided
- ✓ Cheap loans are also provided for people to invest.
- ✓ For this very purpose the government invites people to invest through advertisements etc.
- ✓ Investors then make 20-30% payment of plots etc (getting control of land in return).
- ✓ The government then starts construction of the industrial estate.
- ✓ This procedure can take around 2-4 years

Advantages

- ✓ The concentration of high pressure gas pipelines, sewage lines, water pipes etc; which satisfy demands of industry reduces the overall cost of laying down infrastructure
- ✓ Tax holidays and concessions are granted by the government which tremendously help industries as they have more money to re-invest in their businesses. This also means that government can provide these benefits to businesses located in a not so developed area. This will provide employment and generally raise standard of living of people there. Thus regional disparity is reduced
- ✓ Also, separate areas are assigned for industries. These don't overlap with residential areas, thus, environmental impact of pollution from these industries is reduced

List of Industrial Estates In Pakistan

- ✓ Karachi
- ✓ Lahore
- ✓ Gujranwala
- ✓ Jhelum
- ✓ Gujrat
- ✓ Hyderabad
- ✓ Peshawar

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- ✓ Daska etc

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.11

Question 1

J2012/P2/Q4/D-E

(d) WATER ELECTRICITY GAS PIPES TELEPHONE ROADS

Choose **two** types of infrastructure from the list above and for each explain its importance to businesses on an industrial estate.

1.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

(e) What are the benefits and problems of developing new industrial estates?

Benefits.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Problems.....
.....

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

- ✓ These are places where goods are produced only for exports.
- ✓ There is no tax on imports and exports.
- ✓ Thus trade barriers like quotas and tariffs are all eliminated.
- ✓ High quality standard of goods are maintained (**essential**)
- ✓ The government builds the entire infrastructure like roads, railways, electricity, gas and water etc

Advantages

- ✓ Exports increase significantly; helping to pay off debts and reduce burden of loans etc
- ✓ Technology is brought to a country as foreign investors invest in the country. This means that local workforce is trained to use latest machines and learns new skills and techniques which increase production
- ✓ Employment is generated which raises the standard of living and reduces regional disparity
- ✓ For the workers it is also better as working conditions (pay, working hours) are good. This is required by international trading partners under labour laws etc
- ✓ Furthermore, the government can help in advertisement of the products, which are shown off during international trade exhibitions

List of EPZ In Pakistan

- ✓ Karachi
- ✓ Risalpur
- ✓ Sialkot
- ✓ Gujranwala

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1.12

Question 1

J2016/P2/Q5/B

(b) (i) What are Export Processing Zones (EPZs)?

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

(ii) Describe the features of an EPZ.

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

Question 2

J2010/P2/Q4/B(ii)

(ii) Explain the importance of Export Processing Zones.

[4]

Question 3

J2009/P2/Q4/C(i)

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

[2]

RECENT PAST PAPER QUESTIONS

Question 1

J2018/P2/Q4

(a) (i) Study Fig. 4.1, a map showing the location of selected textile industries in Pakistan.

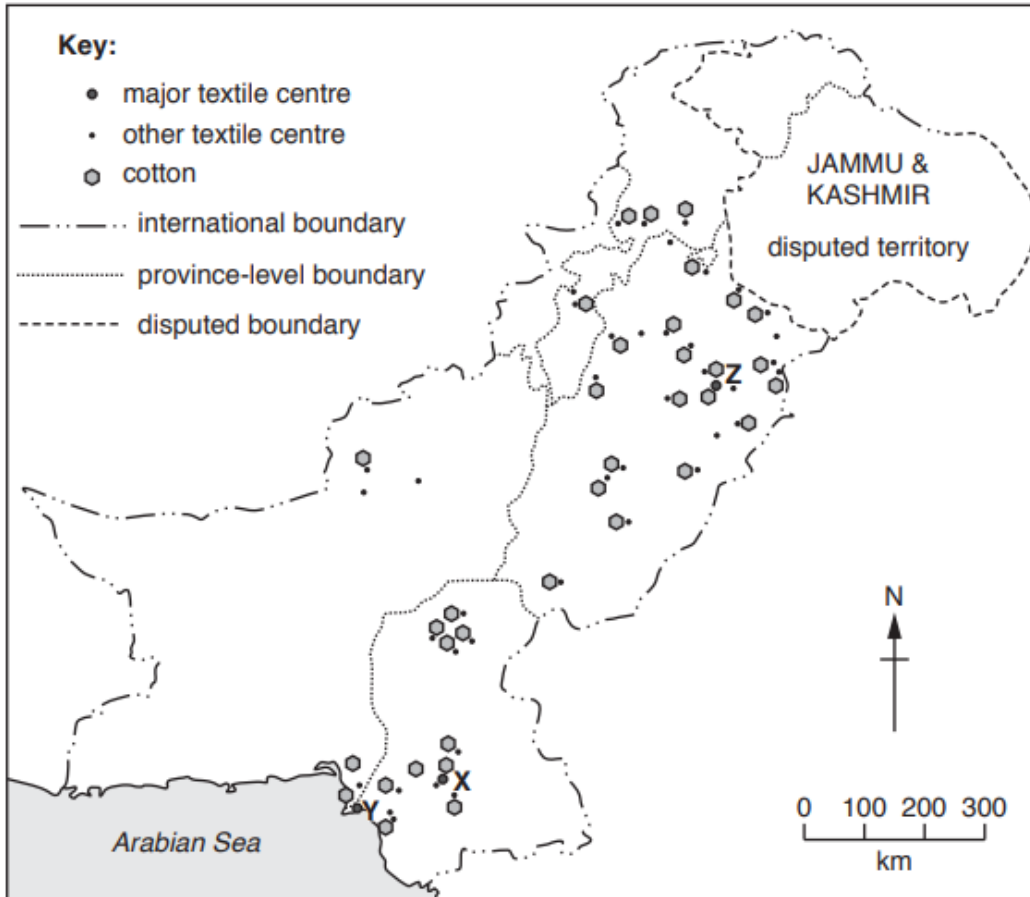


Fig. 4.1

Name the **three** major textile centres labelled X, Y and Z on Fig. 4.1.

X

Y

Z

[3]

(ii) Describe the location of the major textile centre labelled Y on Fig. 4.1.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(b) (i) Define the term 'secondary industry'.

.....
[1]

(ii) State a feature of each of the following types of industry:

cottage industries;

.....

small-scale industries;

.....

large-scale industries.

.....[3]

(iii) State **three** reasons for the location of the cotton textile industries in Pakistan.

1

.....

2

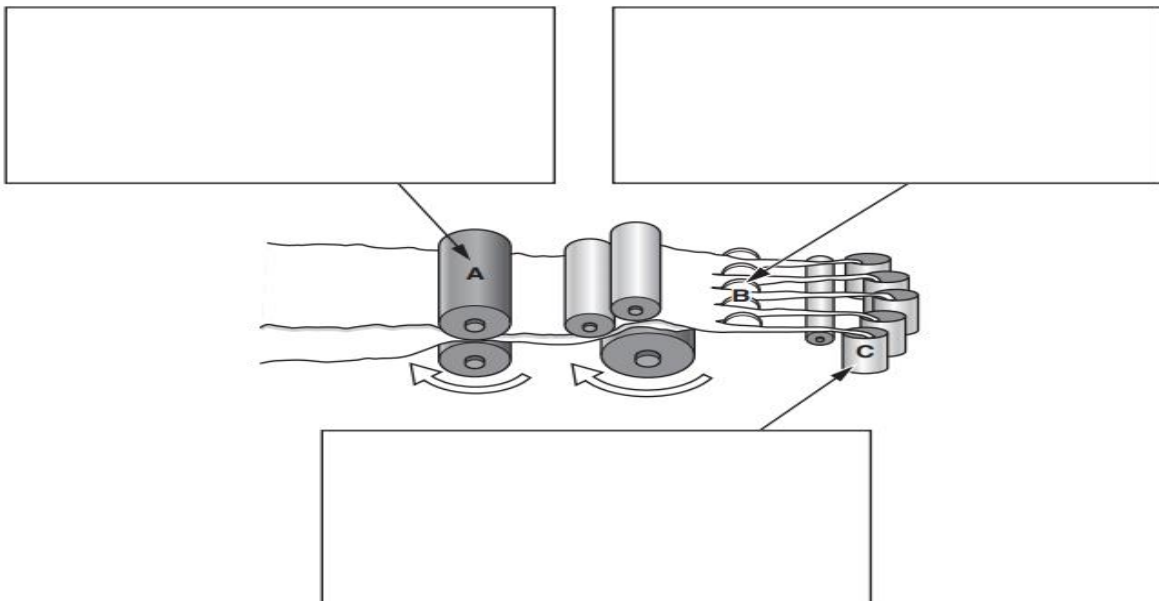
.....

3

.....[3]

(c) (i) Study Fig. 4.2, a diagram showing three of the processes involved in the spinning of cotton.

Describe processes **A**, **B** and **C** in the boxes on Fig. 4.2.



(ii) Explain why the cotton textile industry is important to Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

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

(d) Although cotton textiles is Pakistan's largest industry, it still faces challenges if it is to increase its global market share. Read the following two views about some of the challenges to the cotton textile industry in Pakistan:

A

Load shedding of electricity is a major challenge to the growth of the cotton textile industry.

B

Lack of skilled labour is a major challenge to the growth of the cotton textile industry.

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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(b) (i) Describe the difference between domestic and foreign tourism.

.....

 [2]

(ii) Study Table 4.1, which shows the source of foreign tourists to Pakistan from selected countries in 2007.

origin	number
UK	275 600
USA	129 600
Afghanistan	80 500
China	30 600

Table 4.1

A Which country is the main source of foreign tourists?

.....

B Suggest **two** reasons for this.

1

 2
 [3]

(c) (i) Explain **two** advantages of tourism to Pakistan. You should develop your answer.

.....

 [4]

(ii) Study Figs. 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 (Insert), photographs of some natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan. Use the photographs and your own knowledge to suggest how each is a tourist attraction.





Fig. 4.2

Fig. 4.3

(iii) Describe how the sports goods industry operates in Pakistan.

.....

 [3]

(b) (i) Study Fig. 3.2, which shows the percentage of sugar mills in Pakistan by province.

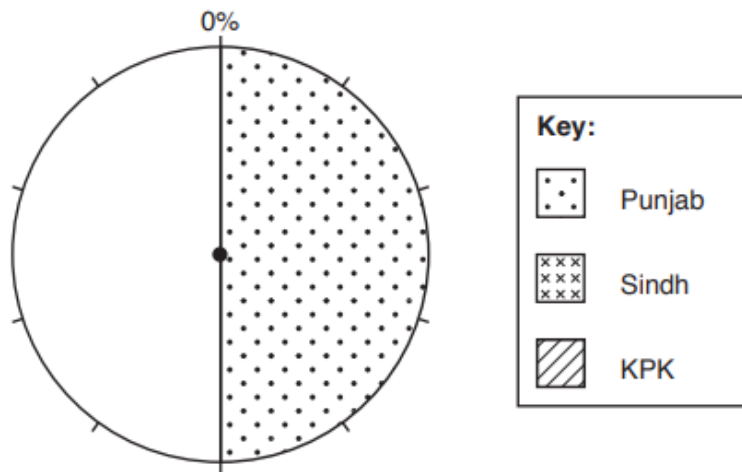


Fig. 3.2

Complete the pie chart to show the percentage of sugar mills in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), using the following information and the key provided:

province	percentage (%)
Sindh	40%
KPK	10%

[2]

(ii) State one reason why there are no sugar mills in Balochistan.

.....
 [1]

(iii) Name one by-product of the sugar industry and state what it is used for.

by-product

use

..... [2]

(c) (i) Study Fig. 3.3 which is a diagram of the factors affecting industrial location.

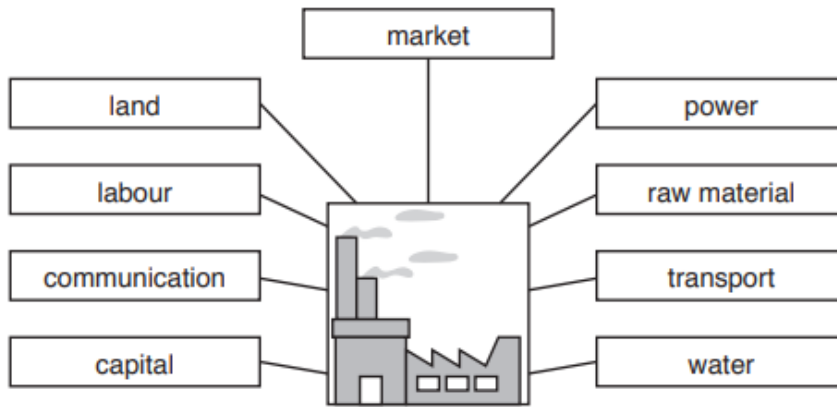


Fig. 3.3

Choose **one** physical and **one** human factor and explain how each influences the choice of location for a steel mill. You should develop your answer.

physical factor

.....

human factor

.....

 [4]

(ii) **Classify** the following products into the correct category in the table below. You need to decide if each product is mainly for the domestic market or the export market.

Domestic market	Export market

Choose from:

- cement cotton fertilisers
 sports goods steel surgical instruments

[2]

ANSWER KEY

Practice Questions 1.1

Question 1

J2016/P2/Q3/C-D

- (c) (i) Study Fig. 6 which shows the distribution in Pakistan of selected cottage industries and the engineering industry.

A: Give an example of a cottage industry. [1]

One of: furniture / pottery / woodwork / metalwork / jewellery / hand woven rugs/carpets/shawls / handicrafts / embroidery/sewing / hand-made leather goods/shoes / candles

B: Compare the distribution of cottage industries and engineering as shown in Fig 6. [3]

Similar

Both in all four provinces / spread throughout provinces

Both concentrated in Punjab

Both present in Karachi/Hyderabad/Lahore/Gujrat

Both have two locations in Sindh/one location in Balochistan/one in KPK / equal in number in S/B/KPK

Different

Cottage has more locations in Punjab/use of stats to exemplify e.g. cottage 7 locations in Punjab whereas engineering 5 locations

Cottage present only in

Quetta/Peshawar/Rawalpindi/Chiniot/Multan/DGK/Bahawalpur/S Punjab

Engineering present only in Hab/Faisalabad/Gujranwala/Taxila/Risalpur

Engineering more clustered /cottage more spread out

- (ii) For the products of either cottage industry or engineering industry, identify your chosen industry and circle a suitable method of transport. [1]

Cottage industry: accept air/road

Engineering: accept ship/road/rail

- (iii) Suggest one advantage of using this method of transport for your selected industry. [1]

Air – for export /small/light/low volume/high value goods

Ship – for export /large/heavy/bulky goods / containers

Rail – for large/heavy/bulky goods / containers /long distances

Road – extensive/dense network / door-to-door / short distances

- (iv) Explain what is meant by the term 'small-scale industry'? [3]

Assets limited /capital limited / capital <Rs 10mn

Family workers /small number hired workers /workforce <10

Worked carried out outside the home /in factory /in workshop

Example: sports goods/surgical instruments/carpets/electric fans/cutlery/toys/agricultural implements

(d) Read the following two views about possibilities for industrial development in Pakistan.

A

It is better for Pakistan to promote large-scale industries which provide more goods for domestic use and for other industries.

B

It is better for Pakistan to promote small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas.

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)

Large scale

For

- Reduces need for expensive imports of finished goods (e.g. vehicles)
- Export potential
- Fulfils domestic demand (e.g. galvanised steel in construction)
- Greater contribution to GDP
- Encourages private sector to invest (e.g. Pindi Bhattian)
- New industries would encourage large scale employment

Against

- Expensive to set up (foreign investment/loans/debt)
- May require expensive imports of raw materials (e.g. coking coal/iron ore for steel industry)
- Changes of government/political instability (large projects may be delayed/cancelled)
- Employs relatively fewer people (approx. 20% industrial workforce/very few women)
- Noise/air/ water pollution
- Causes deforestation (which destroys habitats)(loss of scenic beauty)

Small scale and cottage

For

- Important source of income in rural areas

Money is re-invested locally
High demand (both domestic and exports / 30% manufacturing exports by value)
Employment possibilities (employs approx. 80% industrial workforce)
Conducted in homes (women can work)
Reduces rural to urban migration
Recycles industrial waste (e.g. of cotton/steel industries)
Small input requirement/uses local raw materials (e.g. leather/wood)(promotes primary industries)(limited need for imports)
Low cost

Against

Only small (5%) contribution to GDP
Limited profit/wholesalers take most of the profit
Limited ability to expand
High production costs (since no economies of scale)
Lack of electricity in rural areas

Question 2

N2014/P2/Q2/A

(a) Explain what is meant by each of the following terms, and choose one example of each from the given list.

A raw material; B waste material; C value added material

[6]

- A Basic commodity from which finished goods are made / which is changed by a manufacturing process
Coal / limestone
- B Unused / unwanted by-product
Slag / CO₂
- C Product that increases in value / worth due to industrial activities / a material improved as it goes through a manufacturing process
Steel / coke

Question 3

N2014/P2/Q5/C-D

(c) (i) What is meant by the term 'cottage industry'?

[1]

Production of saleable goods / industry / valid named industry in own home

(ii) State and explain three advantages of establishing cottage industries in a rural area.

[6]

Advantages

Employment / self-employment
Employment of women / whole families
Income / export earnings
Meets demands of local market
Raw materials available locally / cheaply
Low technology

Explanation

Ability to support family
Reduces rural-urban migration of otherwise unemployed
Promotes independence / equality of women
Raises standard of living / quality of life
Boosts national economy / GDP / BOP
Puts money in local economy
Promotes self-reliance of area
Saves expensive imports / extra transport costs

Suitable for poorer people
Low set-up costs

(d) **To what extent can small scale and cottage industries be sustainable? Explain your answer.** [6]

Possibilities

Can be done in the home (so low set up costs)
Local raw materials / re-used waste materials (therefore cheap / less need to borrow money)
Simple technology (so less need for electricity / power supply)
Small scale causing less damage to environment
Traditional skills / does not demand education (people can support themselves when other work not available / possible)
Government support / schemes / loans
Use of machinery
Use of electricity (allowing work after dark)
Provision of other named infrastructure
Training / education

Problems

Small output / low earnings
Low profits (therefore difficult to escape poverty)
Need for 'middle man' which reduces profits
Poor quality products (so lack of demand / low value)
Use of child labour (restricting markets / sales)
Lack of education / telecommunications (which limits marketing skills / limit marketing ability)

Question 4

J2011/P2/Q3/B(i)

(b) **QUARRYING CRUSHING PACKING DRIVER SALESMAN OFFICE WORKER**

(i) **From the list above, state one example of:** [3]

A Primary employment

Quarrying / crushing

B Secondary employment

Packing, crushing

C Tertiary employment

Driver, salesman, office worker

Question 5

N2009/P2/Q3/C-D

(c) (i) **Give two examples of a small scale or cottage industry.** [1]

Two examples of a craft e.g. wood carving, embroidery, jewellery, ornaments etc. sports goods, surgical goods.

(2 names=1 mark – but one must be specific))

(ii) **Using your answers to (c) (i) explain what is meant by a small-scale or cottage industry.** [4]

small production/small output
traditional skills
in homes/on the street/not in factories

lack of machinery/labour intensive/low technology
women workers/family workers/no hired labour
self-employment/informal industry/less than 10 workers employed/small workforce
low profits
to meet local demand
for tourism
local raw materials
low capital input/fixed assets less than Rs. 10 million
use waste products

see extract provided (p121 Sethi)

- (d) Explain how government organisations help and promote the development of small-scale industries. [5]

organisations e.g. PSIC (Pakistan Small Industry Corporation), PSIC (Punjab SIC), SMEDA (small and medium enterprise development agency) etc.
marketing facilities/trade fairs/shops
technical service centres/expert advice
education and training
cheap loans/loans on easy instalments
tax breaks/cheaper raw materials
small industrial estates
dry ports/better road transport
power supply/electrification/gas/water
telecommunications
more value – added goods
aid mechanisation
no reserves for help or promotion

Question 6

N2007/P2/Q4/C(i)

- (c) (i) State *three* types of tertiary employment that may be taking place in this street shown in Photograph C. [3]
- shop keeper
office worker
(vehicle) driver
cleaner
etc.

Question 7

J2006/P2/Q4/E

- (e) How does the government attract local and foreign investors to develop industries in Pakistan?

Industrial estates

Example eg. Sindh Trading Estate Ltd. (SITE)

Tax exemptions on imported machinery

Less foreign exchange control

Tax holidays

Simplified procedures

Private power stations

Example Hub (?Hab) power project

Less foreign exchange control

Better roads/railways/airports

Dry ports for better security

Agencies to help investors provide infrastructure e.g. water, electricity, telephone, roads to estates

Land available for housing, commercial, social facilities near industrial zones

Consistent policies/stable government

Etc.

[6]

Practice Questions 1.2

Question 1

N2015/P2/Q5/A

(a) Study Fig. 9, which is a map giving information about cotton textile industries in Pakistan.

(i) Name one of the major centres of the cotton industry, A or B. [1]
Hyderabad / Faisalabad

(ii) Suggest reasons why the cotton textile industry is distributed as shown in Fig. 9. [3]

Specific to one centre Reserve 1 mark

e.g. Karachi – port, availability of thermal/nuclear power

Faisalabad – in cotton producing region of Punjab

Hyderabad – in cotton producing area of Sindh, close to coast/Karachi

General

Availability of labour

Large local demand/market

Good transport system/roads

Near rivers for water in manufacturing process

In/near cotton growing area 'Raw materials' = 0

(iii) Explain what can be done to improve Pakistan's cotton textile industry. [3]

Increase production of cotton crop / quality of cotton crop

Research into solutions to leaf-curl virus

Irrigation

More investment/government support/tax holidays/loans

Address child labour/environmental issues to ease international restrictions

Modernise machinery/plant/technology

Increase availability of power/electricity

Training / education of workers

Question 2

N2010/P2/Q4/C-D

(c) Study Fig. 7, which shows the location of Faisalabad.

State *three* factors shown on Fig. 7 which influence the cotton industry in Faisalabad. For *each* factor, explain its importance to the development of this industry. [6]

(Reserve 3 marks for factors)

Irrigated farmland – for raw cotton e.g. Rechna Doab

Rivers/barrages – supply water for washing cotton

Road/railway – for supply of goods, sales

Dry port – for exports, transport to Karachi

Thermal power – for electricity supply for machines etc.

Airport – for businessmen

(d) Study Fig. 8.

In recent years there has been little growth in the cotton textile industry. With reference to Fig. 8, explain the advantages and disadvantages of increasing cotton textile production in Pakistan. [6]

Candidates can choose as many factors as they like.
Reserve 2 marks for *advantages*, and 2 marks for *disadvantages / problems*

JOBS

More available, can reduce unemployment, higher income, formal employment, move from primary to secondary
BUT need for literacy and skills, may cause rural urban migration and its consequences

SKILLS

Beneficial to workforce, higher earnings,
BUT shortage of training at the present time

COMPETITION

Will improve standards
BUT cannot compete, low quality of Pakistan products, synthetics may be cheaper

TRADE

Will stimulate / increase trade, earn foreign exchange, improve balance of payments, pay off debts
BUT inadequate port facilities, poor roads / rail etc.

TECHNOLOGY

Good for development, can improve quality and / or quantity
BUT high cost, lack of skilled workforce, unemployment, shortage of electricity, more imports

INFRASTRUCTURE

Stimulates construction of better roads, railways, power supply, water supply
BUT higher costs, shortages at source, others may lose supply e.g. power, water

GENERAL

Increase GDP
BUT – may cause less investment in other industries
less land for food crops
quality must be good
leaf curl virus / other pests
climatic limitations
etc.

Question 3

N2007/P2/Q2/C

(c)	cloth	raw cotton	cotton yarn	ready-made clothes	
(i)	List the following in order of production.				[3]
	raw cotton	cotton yarn	cloth	ready made clothes	
(ii)	From your answer to (c)(i) state one product of:				[2]
	A a processing industry				
	Yarn/thread or cloth				
	B a manufacturing industry.				
	cloth or ready-made garment				

(iii) Explain why Lahore is an important centre of the textile industry. You should use your answers to (c)(i) and (c)(ii) and your own knowledge. [7]

- Cotton grown locally + ex
- Water for washing
- Machinery from HMC/Taxila
- Labour supply – large skilled and unskilled population
- Power – national electricity grid, gas pipelines, oil pipeline, power stations + ex
- Transport – good roads, railways transport north, south and west + ex
- Tele-communications, access to internet,
- Education – skilled workforce, IT skills, foreign experts
- Dry port – to promote exports
- EPZ – to improve quality, better infrastructure
- Industrial estates – for accommodation, infrastructure + ex
- Market – large population + ex
- Investors/entrepreneurs – for capital + ex
- Factories for all stages of production

Practice Questions 1.3

Question 1

N2011/P2/Q3/B-C

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows fertiliser production in Pakistan.

(i) By how much did fertiliser production increase from 2000 to 2008? [1]

1.0–1.2 / 1,000– 1,200

(ii) Compare the production from 1990 and 2000 to that from 2000 to 2008. [3]

More variable 1991–2000 than 2000–2008
 Overall rate of increase greater / gradient steeper 1990–2000
 3.0–4.6 / 1.6 million tonnes compared with 4.6–5.7 / 1.0–2 million tonnes / figures with units (max 1)

Allow for slight inaccuracy in figures

(c) What are the benefits of increasing fertiliser production for the people and the economy of Pakistan? [4]

- Higher yields
- More food production
- More agricultural exports, or improved balance of payments (max1)
- Reduced imports of fertiliser, or improved balance of payments (max1)
- Higher GNP
- Less debt
- Higher farm incomes / profits
- More jobs
- Cheaper cost of fertiliser
- More industrial goods (e.g. cotton)

Practice Questions 1.4

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q2/A-B

(a) Study Photograph B (Insert) and Fig. 2, a diagram showing the main inputs to a brick-making industry.

(i) Write the names of three other physical inputs in the empty boxes on Fig. 2 above. [3]

Clay, water, coal

(ii) Explain how bricks are made. [3]

Clay mixed with water
Placed in moulds
Dried (in sun)
Baked (in kiln)

(iii) Name two types of air pollution that might be produced by a brickworks. [2]

Carbon dioxide/carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, soot/smoke, smell, dust/ash

(b) Study Photograph B again. Describe the effects of the pollution created by this brickworks on people and the environment in the local area. [4]

People

Respiratory diseases
E.g. Asthma
Skin irritations
Eye diseases
Unsightly views
Irritability/deafness (from noise)

Environment

Quarries/holes/depressions
(Spoil) heaps
Vegetation/crops covered in dust/ash
Land degraded/bare/deformed

Question 2

J2010/P2/Q3/B

(b) Study Photograph A (Insert 1), which shows a brickworks near Kanai, Balochistan Plateau. Describe the main features of the brickworks shown in the photograph.

Furnace / Kilns
Chimney(s)
Black smoke / pollution
Air intakes below ground
Hard /flat working area
Piles of finished bricks
Pattern of small hummocks
Good / Pucca road / tarred road / highway
Electricity pylon/ Telephone poles / lines
Moulds
Underground entrance

[4]

Practice Questions 1.5

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/A(i-ii)

In space LHS of diagram:

limestone / gypsum (calcium sulphate) / clay / shale / chalk

1 @ 1 mark

Primary – job related to mining raw materials (coal, limestone, gypsum) / mine / quarrymen;

Secondary – job related to manufacturing product, packing / bagging product / factory worker;

Tertiary – job related to lorry driving / sales / advertising / cleaning / maintenance.

3 @ 1 mark

Question 2

N2013/P2/Q2/C

(c) Study Fig. 3, a graph showing cement production in Pakistan.

(i) What was the production of cement in 2009? [1]

28 million tonnes

(ii) By how much did production increase from 2000 to 2009? [1]

19 million (tonnes)

(iii) Name the two main raw materials used to make cement. [2]

Limestone, Gypsum

(iv) Give three reasons for the continuous increase in cement manufacture from 2000 to 2009. [3]

Industrial/economic development

Urbanisation/construction

Better/more housing, roads, offices, factories (max 2)

Higher living standards

Population increase

Raw materials cheap

Raw materials readily/locally available

Question 3

J2011/P2/Q3/A,C

(a) (i) Name the two main raw materials quarried in Pakistan that are used to make cement. [2]

Limestone and gypsum

(ii) Name three other inputs used by a cement factory. [3]

Labour,

Land / area

Buildings

Machinery

Money / capital / investment

Power / electricity / gas / coal / oil
Water

Limestone } if not in (i)
Gypsum }

(c) Study Photograph B (Insert), of Karachi.

(i) State three uses of concrete shown on the photograph. [3]

- Roads / pavement
- Bridges
- Multi-storey buildings
- Housing / flats
- Factories
- Offices
- Shops
- Street furniture e.g. lamp or electricity poles, bollards

(ii) Using your answer to (c)(i), explain the importance of concrete to the development of Karachi. [4]

- Developing / increasing population, industrialisation, offices, housing, ports, roads, example of infrastructure etc. (allow any 2)
- Better roads for transport
- Better bridges for access
- Stronger building materials
- Long-lasting / more durable / less chance of damage
- More modern appearance
- Improving slums / squatters / Kacha Abadi

(iii) What are the advantages and disadvantages of building large industrial developments such as cement works, close to major cities? [6]

Allow advantages and disadvantages to industries and / or city / citizens but do not double mark.

Advantages (res. 2)

To city and citizens

- Cheaper transport costs to work
- Readily available / quicker supply
- Employment

To cement company

- Supply of labour
- Good infrastructure e.g. port, roads, electricity, water (up to 2)
- Market / near demand
- Cheaper delivery costs

Disadvantages (res. 2)

- Air pollution / dust / smoke } pollution (max 2)
- Noise }
- Visual pollution / quarries }
- Water pollution }
- Dumping of waste }
- Traffic congestion
- Loss of farmland
- Loss of other land uses e.g. housing, roads, industry (max. 1)
- Population growth / rural-urban migration
- Squatters / Kacha Abadi / slums
- May be distance from raw materials

Question 4 **N2007/P2/Q3/C**

(c) Study Photograph B (Insert) showing a cement factory near Ghulamullah, in Thatta District.

(i) Describe the scene in the photograph. [4]

- Flat
- Dry/bare/barren/unpopulated
- Rough road to factory
- Vegetation in background
- Chimney
- Smoke/dust/air pollution
- Low flat-roofed building
- Stones/rocks
- Tyre tracks

(ii) State three *natural* inputs that are needed to make cement. [3]

- limestone
- gypsum/calcium sulphate
- natural gas/coal
- clay/shale
- water
- sand

(iii) Explain the importance of *three human* inputs at a cement factory and the difficulty of providing them at this site. You should refer to Photograph B and use your own knowledge. [6]

inputs

- electricity for power
- road/railway for transport
- labour for good production
- telecommunications for supply/sales etc.
- machinery for fast/efficient production
- capital for investment

difficulty

- remote from settlement
- lack of skilled/educated workforce
- unreliable labour force
- lack of named infrastructure
- hot/dry climate
- lack of local entrepreneurs

(input + difficulty 1+1)

Practice Questions 1.6

Question 1 **J2017/P2/Q2/D**

Levels marking

Level 1 (1–2 marks)

- Simple point addressing either a problem or benefit (1).
- Simple points addressing either problems or benefits or both (2).

Level 2 (3–4 marks)

- Developed point(s) explaining either problems or benefits (3).
- Developed point(s) explaining both problems and benefits (4).
- No evaluation.

Level 3 (5–6 marks)

Developed points explaining both problems and benefits. Evaluation giving clear support to problems or benefits or a named example (5).

Developed points explaining both problems and benefits. Evaluation giving clear support to problems or benefits and a named example (6).

Content Guide:

Answers are likely to refer to:

Benefits

- Employment opportunities
- Improvements to roads/other infrastructure
- New settlements
- Educational/recreational facilities
- More trade for local shops
- More work for local ancillary/related industries

Problems

- Farmland/grazing
- Air pollution/dust from chimneys, etc.
- Visual pollution/eyesore
- Roads/railways congested
- Attracts migrants
- Uses large amounts of water/power

ETC.

Note: Answers must relate to local people not the nation.

Question 2

N2014/P2/Q2/B

(b) Study Fig. 2, a map of the site of the Pakistan Steel Mills.

(i) Name the creek X and the port Y. [2]

- X Gharo
- Y Port[Bin] Qasim

(ii) Name the sea to the south where ships can travel to the steel mills. [1]

Arabian [Sea]

(iii) Using Fig. 2 and your own knowledge, state three factors that make this site suitable for the development of the Pakistan Steel Mills. Explain one advantage that each factor gives to this industry. [6]

Factors

- Flat / cheap / unused land
- Coastal site / natural / deep water harbour
- Limestone nearby / at Thatta / Murla Hills
- Fresh water nearby / at Lake Haleji
- Power stations nearby / at Pipri / Korangi
- Rail / road connection
- Township on site / near Karachi

Advantages

- Low set-up cost
- Allows transport by ship / of heavy / bulky materials
- Cheap transport of raw materials
- Reliable / continuous power supply
- Ease of transport of raw / heavy / bulky materials / products [especially to HMC at Taxila]
- Readily available supply of labour
- Market for sales / exports

Question 3

J2010/P2/Q3/C-D

(c) Study Fig. 4, which shows the location of Pipri steelworks.

(i) Name *three* raw materials used in production of steel.

- Coal/coke
- Iron ore / scrap iron
- Manganese
- Limestone,
- Oxygen / air
- Chromite

[3]

(ii) With reference to Fig. 4, explain why the steel mills were located here.

- coastal site/ Port (Bin) Qasim for imports
- berths by creek for unloading
- widened channel for effluent / shipping
- railway / road – for supply of limestone / workers
- for distribution of finished products
- township / houses for workers
- large /open site for waste disposal, storage, building etc.

[6]

(d) Read the extract below.

Imports of steel increased by 37% from 2004 to 2005 as a growing amount of machinery and industrial steel products flowed in. This is more than any government predictions.

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of increasing steel production in Pakistan.

Advantages (res. 2)

- Cheaper supplies (than imports)
- Saves foreign currency / improves balance of payments / reduce imports
- Can be used for development / industrialisation e.g. construction, machinery (max 2 examples of use)
- Larger GNP / GDP / national income
- Independence from other countries
- More work / employment

Disadvantages

- Lack of raw materials/imported
- High cost of imported iron / other raw materials
- Burden on economy / less development
- Cost / Lack of machinery / technology / set-up costs
- Cost / Lack of infrastructure / power supplies / roads etc.
- Lack of skilled labour
- More waste / named pollution (max 2.)
- May encourage rural-urban migration

Accept 'increases balance of payments' if opposite not given in advantages

[6]

Question 4**J2009/P2/Q4/A-B**

- (a) Study Photographs C, D and E (Insert) showing the stockyard at Pakistan Steel Mills, Pipri.
- (i) Name **three** raw materials used in the Pakistan Steel Mills.
Any three of:
 Iron ore, coal/coke/coking coal, limestone, manganese, chromite [3]
- (ii) Why are most of the raw materials imported?
 Lack of development of resources/small output
 Iron ore not mined in Pakistan
 Coal poor quality [2]
- (iii) Name the **two** outputs from the steel mills shown on Photographs D and E.
Any two of:
 sheets, plates, rolls, coils, slabs [2]
- (b) (i) Name **two** human inputs to the steel mills.
Any two of:
 Labour, capital, machinery, skills, technology, transport, power, water, etc. [2]
- (ii) Explain how human inputs such as those named in (b)(i) can improve production.
 Labour – work machines, carry materials, office work
 Capital – wages, machines, technology, investment
 Machinery – faster, better quality, new products
 Skills – computers, office work, machines
 Technology – quality, speed, modernisation
 Transport – faster, larger supply, bigger markets
 Power – efficiency, speed, quality
 Water – for cleaning
 (any line max 2) [4]

Question 5**J2006/P2/Q4/A-C**

- (a) Study the diagram Fig.5.
- (i) Name the two raw materials W and X.
iron ore
manganese [2]
- (ii) Name two other inputs Y and Z.
limestone/flux
water
electricity
labour
capital
transport
new technology (must be named) e.g. computerisation, telecommunication [2]
- (iii) Why is coal imported in addition to that produced in Pakistan?
Poor quality of local coal
Mixed with local coal

Not enough local coal [2]

(b) Describe how **two** human inputs contribute to production at Pakistan Steel.

Capital – for wages, new machines, transport etc.

Electricity / power- for faster work etc.

Labour- for work, trained for better work, details of jobs max 2

Transport – for inputs, outputs, from or too

government policies- tax concessions, training

new technology- for better productivity, communication etc.

(for each input res. 1+1 for name, float of 4) [6]

(c) Why is over 50% of the output of Pakistan Steel sent north from Karachi to the Punjab?

To Taxila

Heavy engineering

Machinery for industry and power generation/ construction / railways boilers etc.

Construction of buildings/ bridges / pylons

Etc. [3]

Practice Questions 1.7

Question 1

N2013/P2/Q2/D

(d) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of expanding the sports goods industry in Pakistan. [6]

Advantages

Enhances traditional skills

Uses local raw materials/saves import of raw materials

Increases employment

Work for women

Increases family incomes/GDP

More exports/trade

Disadvantages

Shortage of raw materials

Cost of importing raw materials/machinery

E.g. rubber/thread/leather

Lack of skilled labour

(Trade hindered by) child labour issues

(Trade hindered by) quality issues

Question 2

N2008/P2/Q5/A-B

(a) (i) What is the main raw material used in the production of

A footballs?

leather/plastic

B cricket bats?

wood

[2]

- (ii) **Which city in the northern Punjab is a centre of sports goods manufacturing?**
Sialkot/Lahore [1]
- (iii) **Why have small-scale industries such as sports goods developed in this area?**
easy to set up, no expensive machinery, low capital input
labour – local skills, increases employment opportunities, work for women, higher local incomes
raw materials available
airport at Sialkot/Sambrai and Lahore
roads and rail north (KKH), south to Karachi, west to Islamabad etc
power supply good in Punjab
Punjab is the most industrialised province
supply tourists
dry port at Sialkot/Lahore
(max 2 any line) [4]
- (b) **Study Fig. 6, a graph showing the value of sports goods exports.**
- (i) **What was the value of sports goods exports in 2005?**
18,000 (million rupees) [1]
- (ii) **By how much did the value of sports goods exports increase from 1995 to 2005?**
10,000/8000 – 18000 (million rupees) [1]
- (iii) **Why is a large proportion of the production of this industry exported?**
to make capital/improve trade balance/lessen debt/raises GDP
to earn foreign exchange
demand from abroad
popularity of sports in the world
competitive price/good quality
good reputation of Pakistan
less need in Pakistan/greater need abroad [4]
- (iv) **How can Pakistan maintain and increase its exports of sports goods?**
improve quality/quality control
more Export Processing Zones/EPZ
more Dry Ports
modernisation/machines to replace hand work
training/skills/talents
innovation/new products
ban child labour
regular/reliable supply
more factories/government incentives
larger factories/economies of scale
better roads/airports/telecommunications/uses of telecommunication
advertising
do deals with companies, e.g. Adidas [6]

Question 3

N2006/P2/Q5/D

- (d) (i) **Name a city in Pakistan where sports goods are manufactured.**
Sialkot or Lahore [1]
- (ii) **How may the presence of the sports industry in this area**
A increase employment opportunities?
Labour intensive
Work contracted out to small scale and cottage industries
Growth of administrative jobs

Growth of transport jobs
 Growth of tertiary industries with increased prosperity
 Dry port (related to employment)
 EPZ

B improve the local infrastructure?

Power / electricity supply
 Roads / railway
 Airport
 Better water supply
 Telecommunications (up to 2 examples explained)
 Dry port (related to infrastructure)

Example to illustrate A or B (max 1)- not reserved
 (reserve 1 mark for each of A and B, float of 3)

[5]

Practice Questions 1.8

Question 1

N2016/P2/Q1/D

(d) Read the following two views about the possibilities for tourism in Sindh province:

A

Hotels and tourist resorts need to be developed along the Sindh coast to bring foreign exchange and boost the economy.

B

The coastal area of Sindh cannot support large numbers of tourists. There could be negative effects from tourism.

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

Indicative content (development of points or examples in parentheses)

For tourism

Sindh has many tourist attractions
Beaches (Clifton Beach / Sand spit / Hawkes Bay / Paradise Point)
Historical buildings (Quaid-i-Azam Mausoleum / National Museum / Mohatta Palace)
Tourism industry undeveloped / has scope for development / investment
Creates employment (such as drivers / guides / hotel staff)

Against tourism

Sensitive environment (threats to mangrove forests / fishing grounds)
Tourists bring culturally unacceptable behaviour / dress code
Tourists can pollute the environment with noise / litter / oil from jet skis, etc. (which disturbs local residents / looks unsightly / is a danger to wildlife)
Indus delta / most of Sindh coast unsuitable for development (swamps / marshes / creeks / forests)
Karachi needs tourist industry infrastructure (e.g. no passenger ferry terminal)
Declining / lack of tourist numbers
Employment only seasonal
Loss of livelihood due to construction of resorts (e.g. fishermen)

Question 2

N2015/P2/Q5/C

(c) (i) **Choose a province and name two tourist attractions within it.** [2]

Punjab

Ancient history/archaeology – Taxila/ Harappa
Hillstations – Murree/Nathia Gali
Tombs/shrines -Allama Iqbal/Ranjit Singh/ Jahangir
Culture – Mughal architecture/ Shalimar Gardens/ Badshahi mosque/Lahore Fort/Rohtas Fort
Modern buildings – Minar–e-Pakistan/Presidential palace/Parliament building/Faisal mosque
Other – Khewra salt mines

Sindh

Ancient history/archaeology – Mohenjo-Daro/ Bhambore/ Kot Deji
Tombs/shrines – Shahbaz Qalander (sufi)/ Muhammad Ali Jinnah/Mazar-e-Quaid./
Chaukundi/ Makli
Culture – Mughal architecture/Jamia Masjid/ Ranikot Fort/ Kafir-Qila Fort
Hillstations – Gorakh
Lakes – Keenjhar, Manchar

KPK

Valleys – Kaghan/Kumrat/Swat/Kalam/Naran
Lakes – Saiful Muluk

Accept any other reasonable examples located in correct province

(ii) **Suggest two problems the tourist industry in Pakistan must overcome in order for it to be more developed.** [2]

Poor security/terrorism/political instability
Bad management/planning of tourist developments/corruption
Poor transport infrastructure/poor road network/unpredictable railways/ infrequent air access in north
Lack of government funding/priority
Little tourism infrastructure / few tour agencies / hotels not international standard
Lack of maintenance/cleanliness of tourist areas

Question 3

N2013/P2/Q3/D

(d) (i) **Study Photograph C.**

Name three attractions to tourists shown in the photograph.

[3]

- Valleys
- Rivers/rapids
- Mountains/hills
- Greenery/lush vegetation/meadows/pastures
- Forest/trees
- Terraces
- Tracks/trails

(ii) **Explain how local people can gain income from tourism in mountain areas.**

[3]

- Making/sale of crafts
- Opening shops in village
- Guides (on tracks/trails)
- Named services e.g. hotels/restaurants
- Named transport services
- Offering accommodation in own home
- Construction of tourist facilities

Question 4

J2009/P2/Q1/E

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

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

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

[2]

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

Government investment leading to:

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

[5]

Question 5

J2005/P2/Q1/C-E

(c) The Kaghan Valley and others in the Himalaya Mountains attract international and domestic tourists.

- (i) **Explain why tourists visit these valleys.**
Views of mountain peaks, snow, waterfalls, etc.
Forests/orchards
Fishing in River Kunhar
Saiful Maluk Lake
Jeep rides
Walking/hiking/climbing/mountaineering/picnics
Unique area/nothing like it anywhere else
Polo
Flora/fauna
Cooler climate than plains
Traditional crafts/customs/lifestyle/cottage industries
etc.

[3]

(ii) **Explain with reference to two examples, why tourists visit cultural attractions in Pakistan.**

Examples

Credit any two examples of **cultural** tourist attractions (res 2) and (max 2)

Archaeological sites

Moen-jo-darn, Harappa, Taxila,
Kashmir Smats (caves) in NWFP
etc.

Historic and religious sites

Forts (Baltit), Lahore
Mosques (Badshahi, Muhabat),
Tombs (Chaukandi, Makli, Allama Iqbal, Ranjit Singh),
Shrines (Uch Sharif)
Khyber Pass,
Shalimar Gardens,
Kalash Valley
Swat area
etc.

Modern buildings

Faisal mosque, Parliament building, Presidential palace,
Jinnah mausoleum, Minar-Pakistan,
NOT dams, reservoirs etc.

Named/Located example of traditional culture

Swat, Gilgit, Kalash, Kaghan valleys

Named/Located Festival

Basant panchmi – kite flying at Lahore
Mela chiragan – festival of lamps beside Shalimar gardens

Named/Located Bazaar or Market

Anaskali, Chitral, Swat, Kalash, etc.

Why they visit

Historic interest
Museum
Religious faith
Education
Different culture to their own

Candidates can gain 2 marks without examples.

[4]

Practice Questions 1.9

Question 1

J2005/P2/Q5/C

(c) (i) Name an example of a craft industry

- Carpet
- Traditional textiles
- Embroidery
- Jewellery
- Ceramics
- Woodwork
- Metalwork
- Sports goods
- Pottery
- etc.

[1]

(ii) In what ways is this type of industry important to the local economy?

- Employment (in general)
- Employment of women/the whole family
- Meet demand of local market
- Reduces rural-urban migration
- Uses local raw materials
- Uses waste materials
- Low investment in technology/cheap to set up
- Increases capital/earns money for the local community

[4]

Practice Questions 1.10

Question 1

N2017/P2/Q2/A(iii)

- Employed / not self-employed / registered with government / legal;
- Trained / skilled workforce;
- Uniform / dress code;
- Improved working conditions / named example – pension;
- Regular working hours / fixed working hours;
- Fixed / regular / higher wages;
- More likely to use machines / equipment / not labour intensive;
- Purpose-built office / factory;
- Less likely to be female / child labour.

3 @ 1 mark

Question 2

N2014/P2/Q2/C-D

(c) Explain why the Pakistan Steel Mills is an industry in the 'formal sector'.

- Capital intensive
- Employed / not self-employed
- Mechanised / fewer workers
- Regular working hours
- Regular / fixed wages
- In purpose built factory / office

Legal / registered / pays tax

(d) To what extent can work in the informal sector improve the lives of those living in urban areas? Explain your answer. [6]

Might Would otherwise be unemployed / unemployed / unemployable find work
Source of income
Can afford better diet / improved housing / education / luxuries
May be suitable for unskilled / illiterate
Can use traditional skills
Goods / services available locally

Might not Poor working conditions
Low / irregular incomes
Too many people doing the same thing / too much competition
May employ children who do not receive education
Goods are poor quality

Question 3

J2009/P2/Q4/D

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

Employment/not self-employed
Uses machinery
Investment of capital
Regular working hours
Fixed/set wages
Good quality goods/high value goods
In office or factory/in proper buildings/not at home
Legal/registered/pays tax
Skilled labour
Mainly men
Pension scheme
Incentives (e.g. health care, education)

[5]

Practice Questions 1.11

Question 1

J2012/P2/Q4/D-E

(d) WATER ELECTRICITY GAS PIPES TELEPHONE ROADS

Choose two types of infrastructure from the list above and for each explain their importance to businesses on an industrial estate.

(Res. 2 for each type)

Water – for washing, cooling, cleaning,
food processing, chemicals, dyeing / bleaching

Electricity – for power / energy / machinery, light, heat, ventilation, computers,
faster / better / more efficient work

Gas – for power, heat, light, cooking food,
raw material for fertiliser / chemical industry

Telephone – (for contact with) suppliers and buyers, quick response, may be in other
places,
for sales, orders, marketing, advertising,
line to computer

Roads – (for transport of), inputs, outputs, people,
less breakage / damage of valuable goods, quick travel, attracts investors

(e) What are the benefits and problems of developing new industrial estates? (6)

Benefits (res.2)

Employment / jobs / raise incomes
Goods for local needs
Goods for export / more trade
Increase GNP / GDP / increases national income / economic growth
Reduce imports
Attracts more investors / entrepreneurs
Development of named infrastructure e.g. roads, power, telecomm
Reduces emigration / if in rural areas reduces rural-urban migration
More competition improves quality
Stimulates growth of service industries

Problems (res.2)

Cost
Lack of skilled labour
Loss of agricultural land / trees
Depletion of named natural resources eg. water, gas
Lack of named infrastructure e.g. electricity, roads, water
Lack of government support
Named pollution (max 2) e.g. water, air, land
Need for more imports with e.g. machinery, raw materials, oil
(Increases) rural-urban migration

Question 2

J2010/P2/Q4/B(i)

(b) Study Photograph B (Insert 1), showing Landhi Export Processing Zone, Karachi.

(i) What features show that this is a modern, developed industrial estate?

Good / pucca / metalled / wide
Street lighting
Electricity supply
Trees/ greenery
Modern / good quality buildings
Planned / straight roads

[4]

Question 3

J2009/P2/Q4/C(ii)

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

Increase quality of goods
Reliable power/telecomm supply
Water supply/sanitation/cleanliness
Roads, railways to and from the estate/transport network
Attractive to investors/government incentives
Opportunities for more technology/modernisation/specialisation
Development in rural areas
Potential industrial linkages
Example of an industrial estate (max 1)
(any line max 2 for good development)

[5]

Practice Questions 1.12

Question 1

J2016/P2/Q5/B

(b) (i) What are Export Processing Zones (EPZs)? [1]

Areas which have government support/are joint ventures with foreign investors/ attract foreign capital for export-orientated manufacturing/assembling industries

(ii) Describe the features of an EPZ. [3]

Industrial estates
Named e.g. Port Qasim/ Sialkot/ Faisalabad/ Gujranwala/ Risalpur/ Saindak/ Duddar/
Gwadar/ Karachi
Exemption of duties on imported raw materials/machinery
Tax holidays/exemptions/subsidies
Export quality control
Provision of named infrastructure e.g. telephone/electricity/water/gas/roads Max 1
Provided with security
Attracts hi-tech development

Question 2

J2010/P2/Q4/B(ii)

(ii) Explain the importance of Export Processing Zones.

Good quality goods / export quality / to International standards
Can increase economy / income / exports / foreign exchange
Better infrastructure / power / water supply / road etc. (max. 2)
Good working conditions (max 2)
Modern buildings
Incentives e.g. tax breaks, cheap loans
Attracts investors / entrepreneurs
Aids growth of small-scale / cottage industries
Employment / jobs
Government helps with marketing events / trade fairs

[4]

Question 3

J2009/P2/Q4/C(i)

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

An industrial estate
Producing products for export
High quality/export quality goods/quality checked

[2]

Recent Past Paper Questions

Question 1

J2018/P2/Q4

- X = Hyderabad;
- Y = Karachi;
- Z = Faisalabad.

3 @ 1 mark

Karachi is:

- In south of Pakistan;
- Next to the coast / near sea / Arabian Sea;
- In the province Sindh;
- Close to border with Balochistan;

- At centre of three cotton areas;
 - Distance from named feature, e.g. within 100 km of other textile centres / cotton areas;
 - Direction from named feature, e.g. west / southwest of X.
- 2 @ 1 mark
-

- Industry that converts raw materials into commodities / products (for the consumer) / manufacturing industry / where raw materials are manufactured / made / processed into a product.
- 1 @ 1 mark
-

A cottage industry is:

- where the owner and family work with no hired labour / in homes / mostly women and children work / small investment / low output / informal;

A small-scale industry is:

- where up to 10 hired labourers work / medium investment / up to R10mn invested / formal or informal / in workshops / (small) factories;

A large-scale industry is:

- where there is no limit to the number of people employed / unlimited investment / high capital / standardised / skilled labour / multinational / registered / formal sector / mechanised / in (large) factories.
- 3 @ 1 mark
-

- Near a port / dry ports for imports / exports;
 - Close to cotton belts of Pakistan / close to raw materials;
 - Near to large population centres for skilled / unskilled labour;
 - Near to markets;
 - Favourable / stable government policies / in tax exempt areas;
 - Agglomeration / near to each other to share ideas / materials;
 - Near to / uninterrupted power supply;
 - Near to named infrastructure, e.g. roads / rail.
- 3 @ 1 mark
-

- A: Opening / bales of cotton laid down uniformly in layer / rollers used to flatten cotton fibres / smooth out folds / straighten fibres / spread out fibres;
 - B: Carding / sorts fibres to produce a continuous web or slivers / teasing wires produce loose bundles of fibres (web / slivers) / the fibres (web / slivers) are divided into threads;
 - C: Drawing / fibres are straightened / the combined sliver (threads) is collected in moving cylinders where fast and slow rollers further divide slivers / slivers stretched / twisted / pulled out further.
- 3 @ 1 mark
-

- Largest sector of the economy / large-scale production;
- Great export potential / demand;
- Is 60–65% / most of export earnings;
- Improves balance of trade;
- Employs a large number of people;
- Unskilled and skilled labour;
- Contributes approx. 7% of GDP;
- Textiles are value added products;

- Earn more foreign exchange than raw cotton;
 - Uses local raw materials;
 - Reduces dependence on imports;
 - Large domestic demand.
- 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:

Load-shedding

- Production comes to a standstill;
- Orders cannot be completed;
- Workers may be sent home / not paid;
- Deadlines cannot be met;
- Lose market share if trading partners cannot rely on Pakistan.

Skilled labour shortage

- Government need to invest in education and training;
 - Current employees are overworked;
 - Full capacity of cotton production cannot be met;
 - Cotton production may decline in the future if there are no skilled workers to fill the vacancies.
- Etc.

Question 2

J2019/P2/Q4

Tertiary industry is any activity concerned with providing a service.

1 @ 1 mark

35%

1 @ 1 mark

- Sales;
 - Waiter;
 - Driver;
 - Teacher (teaching) / education;
 - Doctor / bank clerk (banking);
 - Guide;
 - Hairdresser;
 - Trading;
 - Salon services;
 - Maid;
 - Tourism;
 - Healthcare;
 - Engineering;
 - Security;
 - Manager;
- Etc.

3 @ 1 mark

- Domestic tourism is when people go on holiday within their own country;
- Foreign tourism is when people from a different country visit / go on holiday abroad.

2 @ 1 mark

A: UK

1 @ 1 mark

B:

- Visiting friends and family living in Pakistan;
- On business / official meetings (classed as tourist / visitor);
- Attending a cultural event;
- Sporting event;
- Visiting a religious site / pilgrimage;
- Sightseeing / historical sites / historical ties (e.g. colonial links);
- Scenic beauty / nature loving.

2 @ 1 mark

- Income from tourism; is usually greater than exporting raw materials (or named examples) / can help to correct the balance of payments / increase foreign exchange / money spent on areas like education and healthcare (dev);
- Creates employment in local areas; examples of employment opportunities, e.g. in hotels / as tour guides (dev);
- Encourages development of cottage or craft industries; handmade souvenirs are sold as profit / earn an income (dev);

- Food production is increased; creation of local markets (dev);
- Local people can use the tourist facilities; named examples, e.g. swimming pools / public transport (dev);
- Tourist and local interaction; creates cultural awareness and understanding (dev);
- Tourism is a sustainable industry; tourist attractions will be maintained / developed (dev);
- Improves literacy; development of language skills interacting with tourists (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

- Fig 4.2: beach for relaxing holidays / sunbathing / water sports / admiring scenic view of ocean from beach / cooling breeze from sea reduces heat / beach cricket or similar activities / riding camels;
- Fig 4.3: chairlifts (in Murree) for leisure and sightseeing / explore mountains / adventurous activities / photo opportunities / scenic viewing / greenery / admiring the scenic beauty / entertainment and thrills / aerial views;
- Fig 4.4: shopping / buy souvenirs (in Murree) / honeypot site for tourists / many attractions and amenities / hotels / stay in resort / market / investigating local culture / eating traditional food;
- Fig 4.5: experience mountains (in northern regions) / adventure tourism / mountain climbing / hiking / skiing / trekking / snowboarding;
- Fig 4.6: historic buildings / view architecture / to sample history / investigate culture / study traditions / sightseeing / historical sites / spiritual visit.

5 @ 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:

Possibilities

- Many impressive attractions natural / cultural / historic that could be further developed for tourism / named area, e.g. 1500 km coastline with beaches in southern Pakistan;
- Increased marketing and promotion of attractions using social media / TV; development of clear brand for Pakistan;
- The role of the Pakistan Tourist Development Board in promoting tourism;
- Recent additions to infrastructure that help; airports / helicopter services / roads, etc.;
- Improved tourist activities / services; named hotels / packages;
- Emerging middle class with time / money to go on holiday;
- Visa on arrival available to 24 countries;
- Greater expertise in hospitality / management of tourist facilities / training for staff;
- Careful management of attractions would preserve and enhance cultural / natural tourist sites.

Difficulties

- Cost of developing a tourist infrastructure;
- Focus is on the development of other industries;
- Current infrastructure; power, sewage facilities can slow the rate of development;
- Access to sites restricted by transport network; road / rail / air;
- Attracting investment;
- Security in some tourist areas;
- Some accommodation and services below international standards;
- Some tourist sites have been mismanaged causing soil degradation, etc.;
- Risk of natural disasters in tourist regions; flash flooding / landslides / earthquakes.

Note: Example may include named infrastructure / attraction / activities.

Question 3

N2019/P2/Q3

- ∞ North / north eastern / eastern part of Pakistan;
- ∞ Distance from named city / Multan / Islamabad;
- ∞ Direction from named city / north-east of Multan / south-east of Islamabad;
- ∞ Close / near to **border** of Jammu and Kashmir / south-west of Jammu and Kashmir;
- ∞ West of India / near **border** with India / border city;
- ∞ Direction from named country or area / east of Afghanistan / north-east of Iran / south-west of China / south-west of Jammu and Kashmir;
- ∞ In the same province as Multan.

3 @ 1 mark

- ∞ Rubber
- ∞ Wood / wood pulp
- ∞ Stitching thread / cotton
- ∞ Leather
- ∞ Water
- ∞ (Linseed) oil / varnish

2 @ 1 mark

-
- ∞ In small workshops / within household / small scale industry / in cottages / primitive conditions;
 - ∞ Uses predominantly manual labour / by hand / hand tools;
 - ∞ Processes, e.g. cutting, sewing, stitching, shaping;
 - ∞ The final stages are done in factories;
 - ∞ There are aspects of both formal and informal sectors;
 - ∞ Mostly work is conducted by unskilled / child labourers;
 - ∞ Goods are manufactured to international standards / high quality / for export;
 - ∞ All stages are supervised for quality control.

3 @ 1 mark

-
- ∞ completion of pie chart
 - ∞ correct shading

2 @ 1 mark

-
- ∞ There is no sugar cane grown in Balochistan;
 - ∞ Sugar mills have to be located near the sugar cane fields and there are none in Balochistan;
 - ∞ Sugar cane starts to lose its sugar content as soon as it is harvested / it needs to be crushed immediately;
 - ∞ Too far to transport sugar cane from Balochistan to the nearest sugar mill;
 - ∞ Sugar cane is bulky and heavy so it is expensive to transport.

1 @ 1 mark

By-product

- ∞ Bagasse
- ∞ Molasses

Use

- ∞ Bagasse: as a fuel in sugar mills / to make chipboard / to make paper / to make animal feed.
- ∞ Molasses: to manufacture various acids, e.g. citric acid / in the chemical industry / to make cattle feed / to make yeast / as fuel (in sugar factories) / used in manufacture of synthetic rubber.

2 @ 1 mark

Physical factors

- ∞ Raw material; heavy and bulky to transport / so factory would be best located close to the source of the raw material in order to reduce cost of transportation (dev);
- ∞ Water; a large quantity of water is needed in steel manufacture / so the factory would be sited near to a large source of water e.g. a river or lake (dev);
- ∞ Land; flat land is required; as it is easier to build on (dev) / unused land is preferred as money does not have to be spent cleaning up the land first (dev) / large area of land so there is room for expansion and storage if needed in the future (dev); cheap land / so that it is affordable for businesses and loans do not have to be taken out (dev).

Human factors

- ∞ Power; situated near to a thermal or nuclear power station / is preferred so that energy supplies will be uninterrupted (dev);
- ∞ Labour; skilled and unskilled labour is required so located near to a large town or city / so that labour can access the factory (dev);
- ∞ Market; located to large towns and cities / railways / ports / so that the products can easily be transported for sale or export (dev);
- ∞ Communication; near to motorways / railways and / or good IT infrastructure / so that goods can be transported efficiently and deals can be made within Pakistan or beyond (dev);
- ∞ Transport; near to main road and rail network and ports for the movement of raw material in / finished products out / and for workers / large and bulky raw material needs to be near factory (dev);
- ∞ Capital; tax breaks, loans, incentives, (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

Domestic market: cement / steel / fertilisers

Export market: cotton / sports goods / surgical instruments

2 @ 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:

Content Guide

Answers are likely to refer to:

Possibilities

- ∞ Introduce training programmes;
 - ∞ Advertising to entice local markets to buy locally produced products;
 - ∞ Reducing manufacturing costs;
 - ∞ Improving productivity;
 - ∞ Buy local initiatives or examples;
 - ∞ Improving the standard / quality of locally produced goods to meet international standards;
 - ∞ Incentives for buying local, e.g. creation of more jobs;
 - ∞ Helps reduce impact on climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions; from transport costs / benefits to the environment promoted;
 - ∞ Make it more difficult to import goods / increase tariffs / duties;
- Etc.

Difficulties

- ∞ Advertising / promotion / branding of imported goods;
 - ∞ Costs / cheaper to buy imported goods;
 - ∞ Quality of local goods;
 - ∞ Skills availability for producing quality goods;
 - ∞ Funding to develop industries / manufacturing;
 - ∞ Technical knowledge / skills;
 - ∞ Energy crisis;
 - ∞ Economic constraints;
 - ∞ Availability of modern technology;
 - ∞ New competitors, e.g. Bangladesh / Vietnam / Turkey;
 - ∞ Low foreign investment in consumer goods;
 - ∞ Restricted market, e.g. international standards applied to products;
- Etc.