

MOJZA

OL

Geography 6 Markers

9701

BY TEAM MOJZA

1. Read the following two views about providing a sufficient and reliable electricity supply for Pakistan, now and in the future:

View A: Pakistan should make use of its fossil fuel resources for as long as they are available.

View B: Pakistan should prepare for the future and further develop its renewable energy resources.

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.

Pakistan is richly endowed with a diverse range of natural resources, holding immense potential for economic growth and development.

Pakistan's significant fossil fuel resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, provide immediate energy benefits due to established infrastructure and reliability. For instance, the Thar coalfield in Sindh could meet energy demands and improve security. However, fossil fuels contribute to global warming and local health issues through carbon emissions.

Conversely, developing renewable energy resources like solar, wind, and hydropower offers a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution. Pakistan's potential for solar energy, exemplified by the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park, and wind energy projects like the Jhimpir Wind Corridor, highlight this potential. Renewable energy fosters innovation, creates jobs, and reduces long-term environmental impact, though it requires significant initial investments and technological development.

Balancing both approaches, gradually transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy, could ensure Pakistan's energy security while addressing environmental concerns.

2. Read the following two statements:

Statement A: Pakistan should prefer trade relations with the advanced economies of the EU and the US.

Statement B: It will be better for Pakistan to trade with countries like China, India and the South East Asian States.

Which statement do you agree with more? Explain by referring to examples in Pakistan.

Western advanced economies offer superior quality products and a vast array of options, yet trade with these regions is hindered by issues such as child labour and pollution, along with poor-quality products from some countries. Additionally, the long geographical distances increase transportation costs for imports and exports. As a result, trading with neighbouring and Southeast Asian countries presents more advantages for Pakistan, allowing it to import

high-quality goods and raw materials at lower prices. By engaging in trade with nations like China, Malaysia, and South Korea, Pakistan can also gain insights into achieving sustained economic growth. Enhanced trade with India could improve political relations, particularly if the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is strengthened through collective member efforts. Pakistan's strong ties with China have already led to significant development projects, such as the Gwadar Port Project and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Therefore, by fostering closer trade relationships with China and other South Asian states, Pakistan can help form a substantial trading bloc with minimal trade barriers, benefiting the region economically. Additionally, increased cooperation with these countries could lead to advancements in technology, infrastructure, and education, further bolstering Pakistan's development and growth.

3. To what extent can Pakistan ensure sustainability of its water resources? Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

Numerous small dams can be constructed on the Indus River System (IRS) at various locations. The Neelum-Jhelum dam on the Jhelum River and the Bhasha dam on the Indus River should be completed on an urgent basis. All unlined canals must be lined with bricks and cement to prevent water seepage. Projects similar to SCARP (Salinity Control and Reclamation Program) should be initiated to address waterlogging and salinity issues. Waste treatment plants should be established in major cities to process domestic and industrial waste through institutions like Solid Waste Management (SWM). NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) should be encouraged to support government efforts. A large-scale campaign should be launched to raise awareness about water conservation.

However, these initiatives require strong political will, political stability, substantial funding, and public involvement. The lack of awareness and low literacy rates are additional challenges. Pakistan needs to foster harmony among all provinces to address the critical issue of building more reservoirs. Efforts should focus on finding a political solution rather than using force against dissenting provinces. This comprehensive plan addresses Pakistan's water management issues with both immediate and long-term strategies, such as completing major dams, lining canals, and establishing waste treatment plants. It rightly emphasises the importance of NGO involvement and public awareness. However, its success depends on overcoming political instability, funding shortages, and low literacy rates. Achieving provincial harmony through political solutions is crucial for unified progress.

4. Evaluate the measures taken to improve the living conditions in shanty developments in urban areas of Pakistan. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

Numerous shanty settlements have seen improvements through government initiatives or self-help schemes like Khuda Ki Basti and the Orangi Pilot Project in Karachi. Newly elected governments frequently transform shanty towns into permanent settlements, and local governments also work to enhance their conditions. In self-help schemes, residents cultivate a sense of responsibility by maintaining cleanliness and a healthy environment. Better ventilation and safe water supplies have decreased the likelihood of contagious disease outbreaks.

Despite these efforts, success rates remain low, primarily due to rural-to-urban migration. High population growth in these areas complicates government funding efforts for improvements and leads to increased illiteracy and disease spread. Rising inflation further burdens the residents.

In conclusion, shanty towns can be significantly improved through the collaborative efforts of the government and NGOs, particularly those run by fresh graduates from affluent families. Efforts to improve shanty settlements through government and self-help schemes are commendable, resulting in better sanitation and reduced disease outbreaks. However, challenges like rapid population growth, rural-to-urban migration, and rising inflation impede progress. Sustainable improvement requires ongoing collaboration between the government and NGOs, with a focus on harnessing the resources and enthusiasm of young graduates from wealthy backgrounds.

5. "The natural gas field discovered at Sui is considered to be one of the largest in the world." To what extent is further development of the natural gas industry possible in Pakistan? Give reasons to support your judgement. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

Pakistan can significantly extend its gas pipeline network and establish more gas-fired thermal power stations, reducing dependence on oil and coal imports. In remote and mountainous areas, utilising above-ground pipelines can cut down supply costs and substantially mitigate deforestation. Exploring new gas reserves will not only create numerous job opportunities but also enhance the living standards of local communities. However, these ambitious projects require extensive funding, likely necessitating additional loans from international donors and financial institutions like the IMF (International Monetary Fund). The rugged terrain of mountainous regions and Balochistan, coupled with severe weather conditions like heavy snowfall and landslides, will pose significant challenges to exploration efforts. Moreover, the threat of sabotage by terrorists and insurgents in Balochistan and tribal areas adds another layer of complexity.

Despite these hurdles, initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and investments from both domestic and international investors could substantially advance Pakistan's gas industry. Additionally, adopting advanced technologies and securing international partnerships can further bolster these development efforts. Expanding Pakistan's gas infrastructure offers substantial economic and environmental benefits, including reduced reliance on oil and coal, job creation, and improved local living standards. However, the success of these initiatives hinges on overcoming financial, geographical, and security challenges. Strategic

investments, technological advancements, and robust international cooperation are essential for the sustainable development of Pakistan's gas sector.

6. Read the following two statements:

Statement A: It is important to develop organic farming on an extensive scale in Pakistan as it is more eco-friendly.

Statement B: Due to a rapidly growing population it is important to continue modern farming methods.

Which statement do you agree with more? Explain by referring to examples in Pakistan.

Organic farming utilises natural methods and materials, making it both environmentally friendly and beneficial for health. Nonetheless, scaling it up remains impractical due to several constraints. Indigenous seeds, for example, are highly susceptible to pests, leading to considerable crop losses. Furthermore, the application of organic fertilisers is limited and cannot be substantially increased. As a result, advancing agricultural practices through modernization is a more effective strategy to meet the demands of a growing population and supply raw materials for agro-industries. Notably, the cotton textile sector contributes about 60% of Pakistan's export revenue. Institutions like The University of Agriculture Faisalabad, The University of Arid Agriculture Rawalpindi, and The Cotton Research Institute Multan are spearheading efforts to boost agricultural yields while mitigating the harmful effects of chemical usage.

Additionally, the adoption of solar-powered irrigation systems and modern machinery can significantly cut down on air pollution. Providing farmers with timely technical support and financial aid is essential for adopting advanced farming techniques and improving overall productivity. Although organic farming promotes environmental sustainability and health, its limitations in scalability and pest resistance make it less feasible for large-scale adoption. Modern agricultural methods offer a more practical solution to support population growth and industrial needs. Strategic research, technological innovations, and comprehensive support for farmers are vital for enhancing productivity and minimising environmental impact.

7. The number of information technology (IT) users in Pakistan has increased rapidly since 2000. Evaluate the extent to which the use of IT in Pakistan has the potential to reduce unemployment. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

Information technology is a growing sector around the world which has achieved great success in countries like Japan and USA, contributing significantly to their economy. IT and modern technology have passed to Pakistan from these countries and it holds great potential to increase job opportunities in Pakistan as it allows individuals to start up their own businesses on online platforms to sell their products from their home, which also saves them from the competitiveness of the domestic market. Thus it encourages growth of new entrepreneurs and vast businesses such as Daraz. The growing spread of IT has led to the setting up of new jobs in the

telecommunication sector such as the call centres that have generated part time or full time jobs for youth who are familiar with IT and its applications.

However, in a developing country like Pakistan, the spread and advancement of IT is limited due to lack of capital to invest in training and equipment to specialise in IT. There is unreliable electricity supply which hinders IT work in most districts of Pakistan, especially in rural areas and Balochistan where grid stations are difficult to set up due to its rugged landscape. People uneducated in how to use IT equipment would still lag behind, increasing unemployment.

To conclude, IT has great potential to reduce unemployment but needs the government's efforts to extend it to the rural areas and provide the training and resources that IT requires.

8. Floods are a normal occurrence in Pakistan. However, every seven to eight years there are severe floods. Assess the extent to which the problems of severe flooding can be managed in Pakistan. Give reasons to support your judgement and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider different points of view in your answer.

Floods in Pakistan have become more frequent with time due to heavy monsoon rainfalls majorly because of the climate change which overflows River Indus and its tributaries. These floods cause large scale damages such as the floods of 2022 which affected over 33 million people.

Pakistan can work on projects to store excess rainwater such as building dams, barrages such as Chashma Barrage, reservoirs and extra channels so that rainwater can be redirected from cities and cultivated lands to avoid urban flooding. The government should also put efforts on afforestation projects such as Rachna Doab Afforestation Project to provide trees which anchor the soil, prevent surface runoff and shields from floods. Flood warning systems could also be developed which could minimise heavy damages and losses.

On the other hand, these measures are capital intensive. Dams have geographical limitations as they require steep slopes and face siltation problems quite frequently which reduces its storage capacity to hold rainwater, thus being less helpful in preventing floods. Afforestation projects require intensive time and capital investment but the country's forestation sector is given low priority by the government. To conclude, severe problems caused by floods could be managed but their measures are restricted due to limited affordability.

A Note from Mojza

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If you find any issues within these notes or have any feedback, please contact us at support@mojza.org.

Acknowledgements

Authors:

Mian Muhammad Umer
Iqraa Fatima

Proofreaders:

Miraal Omer
Aroosham Mujahid

Designers:

Fasiha Raza

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