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PAKISTAN STUDIES

ENVIRONMENT OF PAKISTAN
(Syllabus 2059)
(Paper 2)

⏰ period **2013 to 2022**

🍴 contents **June & November, Paper 2 (P2), Worked Solutions**

📷 form **Topic By Topic**

☞ compiled for **O Levels**

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TOPIC 1

The Land and Location of Pakistan

Learning Objectives

(a) Location of Pakistan

Candidates should be able to identify the following on a map:

- the Tropic of Cancer, latitudes 30°N, 36°N, longitudes 64°E, 70°E and 76°E

- the Arabian Sea

- the countries sharing a border with Pakistan, and Pakistan's position in relation to others in South and Central Asia.

(b) Location of administrative areas and cities

Candidates should be able to identify the following on a map:

- the administrative areas of Pakistan

- named cities: Islamabad, Muree, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Peshawar, Chitral, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta and Gwadar.

(c) The natural topography, including drainage

Candidates should be able to identify the following on a map:

- named landforms: Balochistan Plateau, Sulaiman Range, Safed Koh, Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, Hindu Kush, Karakoram and Himalaya mountain ranges

- named rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Kabul, Hab and Dasht

- named deserts: Thar, Thal and Kharan.

Candidates should be able to:

- use the appropriate vocabulary when describing the distinguishing features of mountains, plateaux, floodplains and deserts (knowledge of the formation of the natural topography of Pakistan is not required)

- identify and name the above features on a photograph or drawing

- understand the influence of the natural topography on human activities:

  - steep slopes and flat land on the way that the land is used

  - mountains and deserts on the road and rail networks.

1. *[Nov 2013/P02/Q3 c]*

Study Fig. 5, a map of Pakistan.
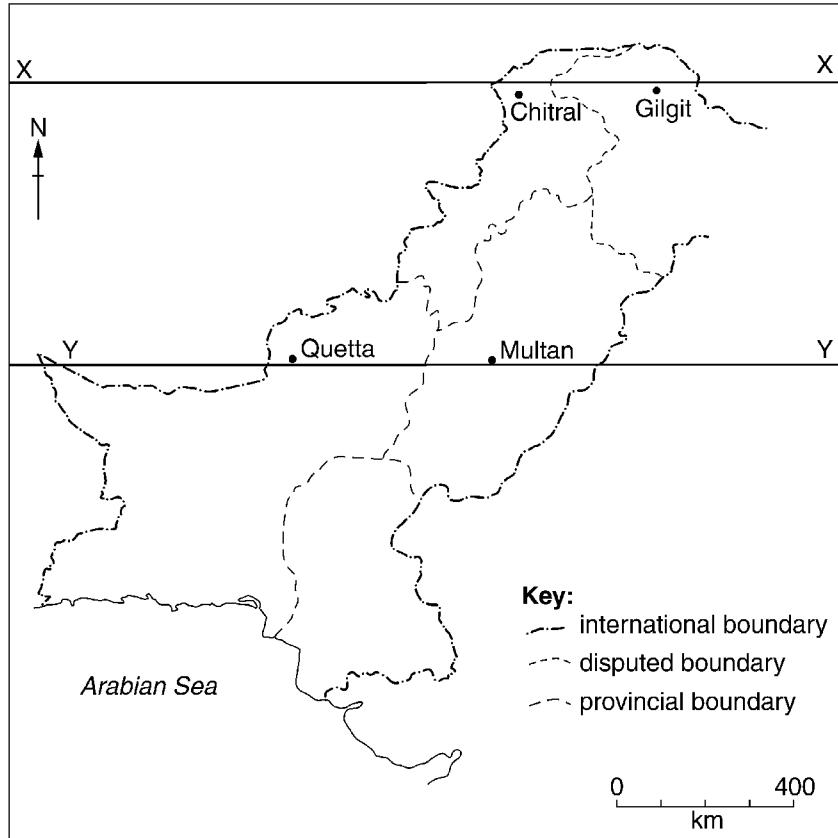
Fig. 5

(i) Give the latitude of the lines X – X and Y – Y.

X .... *Y* .... [2]

(ii) Explain the effect of latitude on

Temperature ....

....

....

....

Day length ....

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[4]

2.   *[June 2014/P02/Q3 a(i,ii)]*

Study the map Fig. 5.
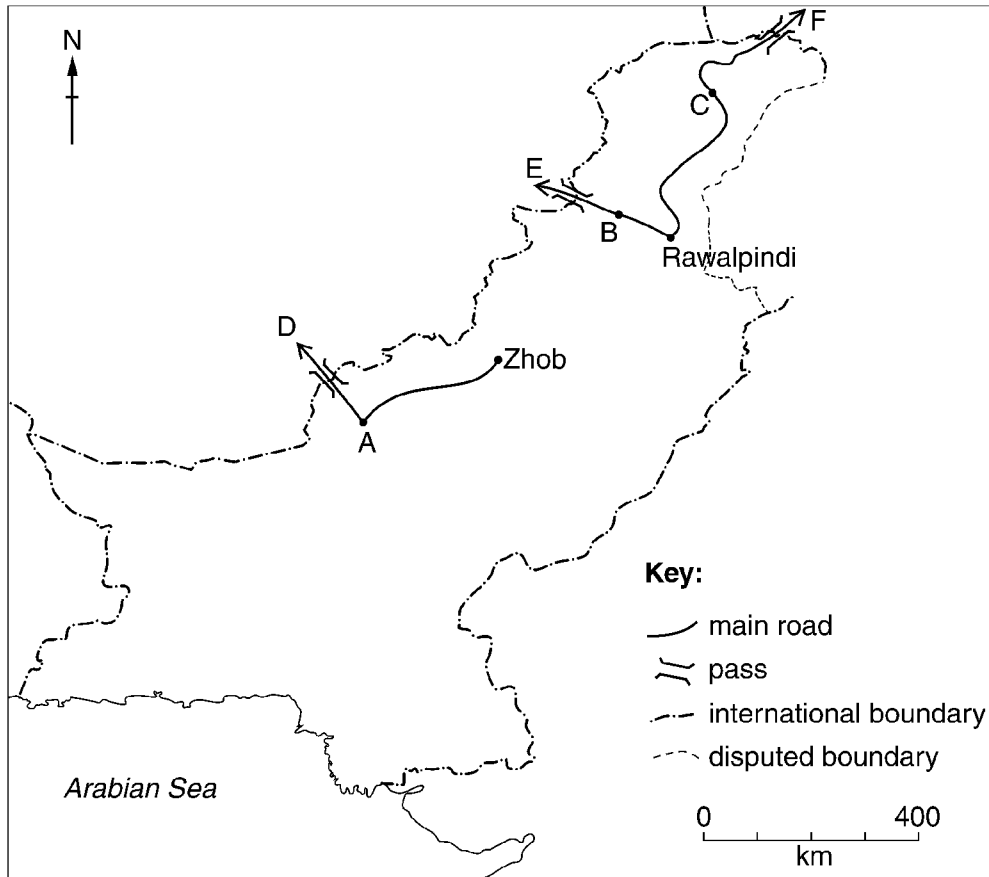
Fig. 5

(i) Name the towns A, B and C.

A .... B ....

C ....

[3]

(ii) Name **one** of the passes D, E and F shown on Fig. 5, and name the country that it links to Pakistan.

Letter .... Name .... Country ....

[2]

3.   *[Nov 2014/P02/Q1 a]*

Study Fig. 1 which shows a map of Pakistan.
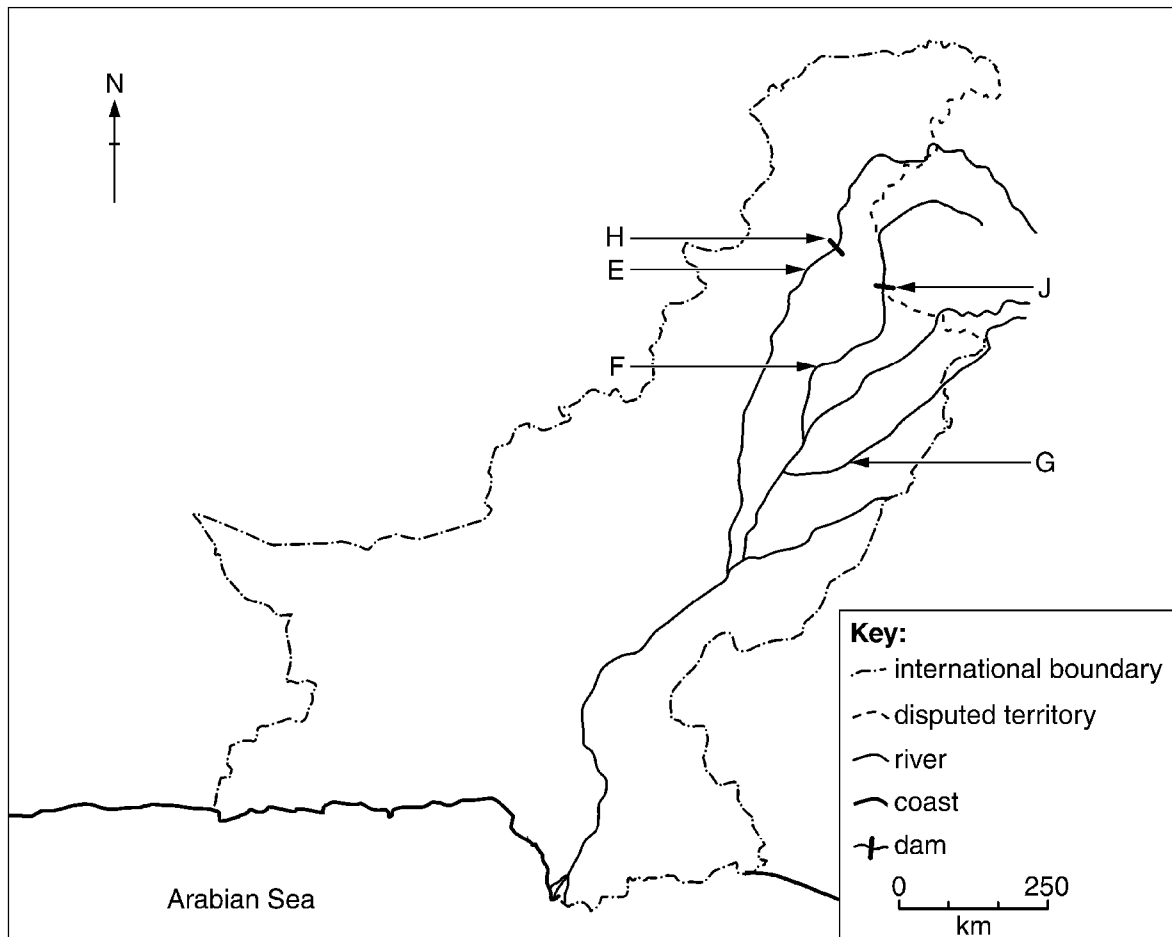
Fig. 1

Name:

(i) The rivers

E ....

F ....

G ....

[3]

(ii) One of the dams

H ....

or

J ....

[1]

4.   *[June 2016/P02/Q1 a]*

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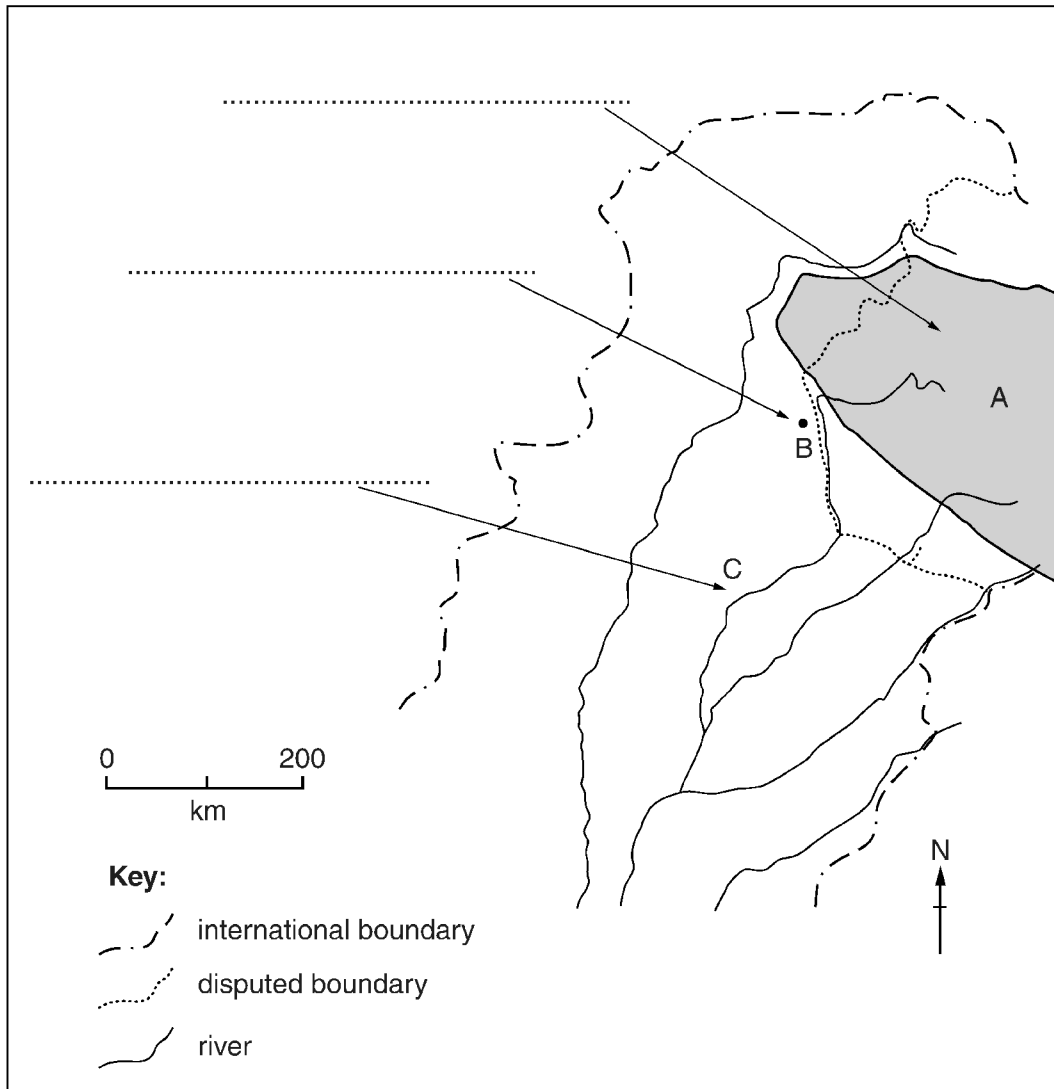
Fig. 1

(i) On the map name the following:

- Mountain range A
- City B
- River C

[3]

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

....

....

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.... [4]

5.   *[June 2016/P02/Q5 a(i)]*

Study Fig. 9 which is a map of southern Pakistan.
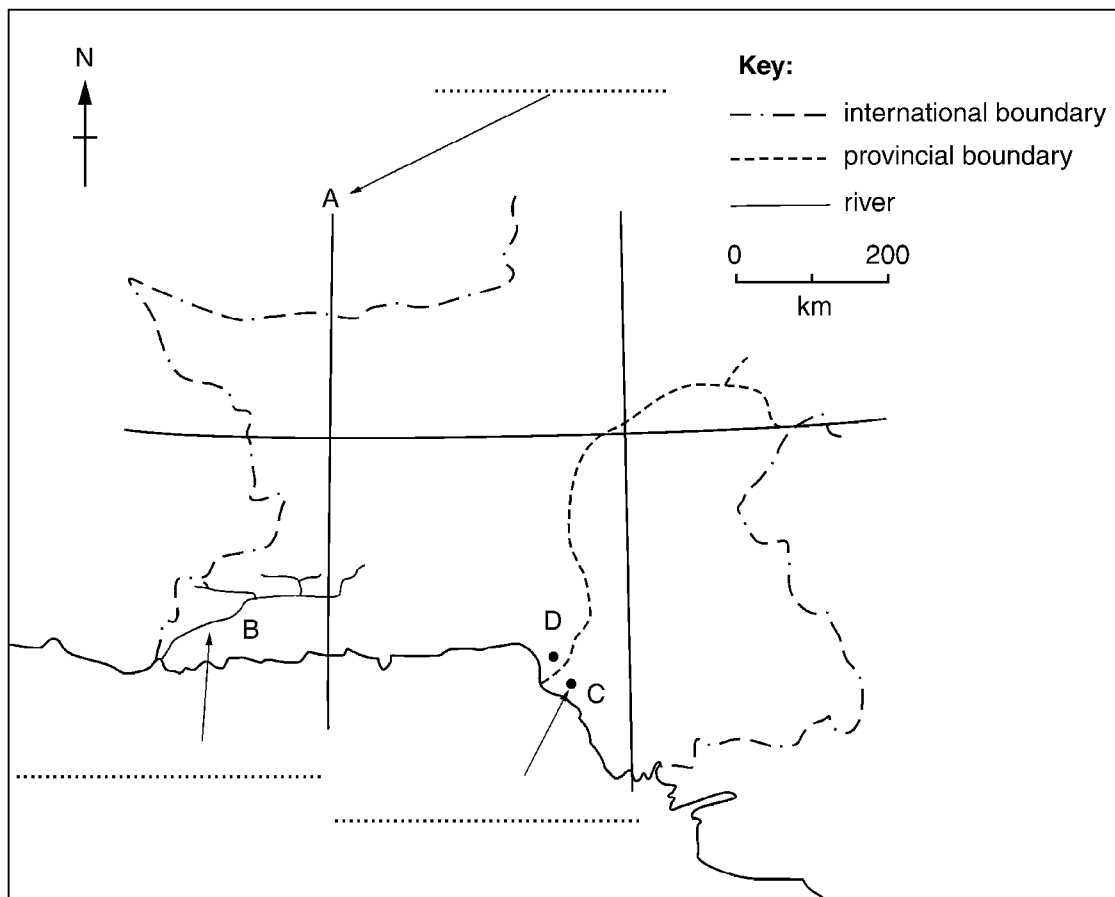
Fig. 9

On the map name the following:

*   Line of longitude A
*   River B
*   City C

[3]

6.   *[Nov 2017/P02/Q4 a]*

Study Fig. 5, which is a map of southern Pakistan.
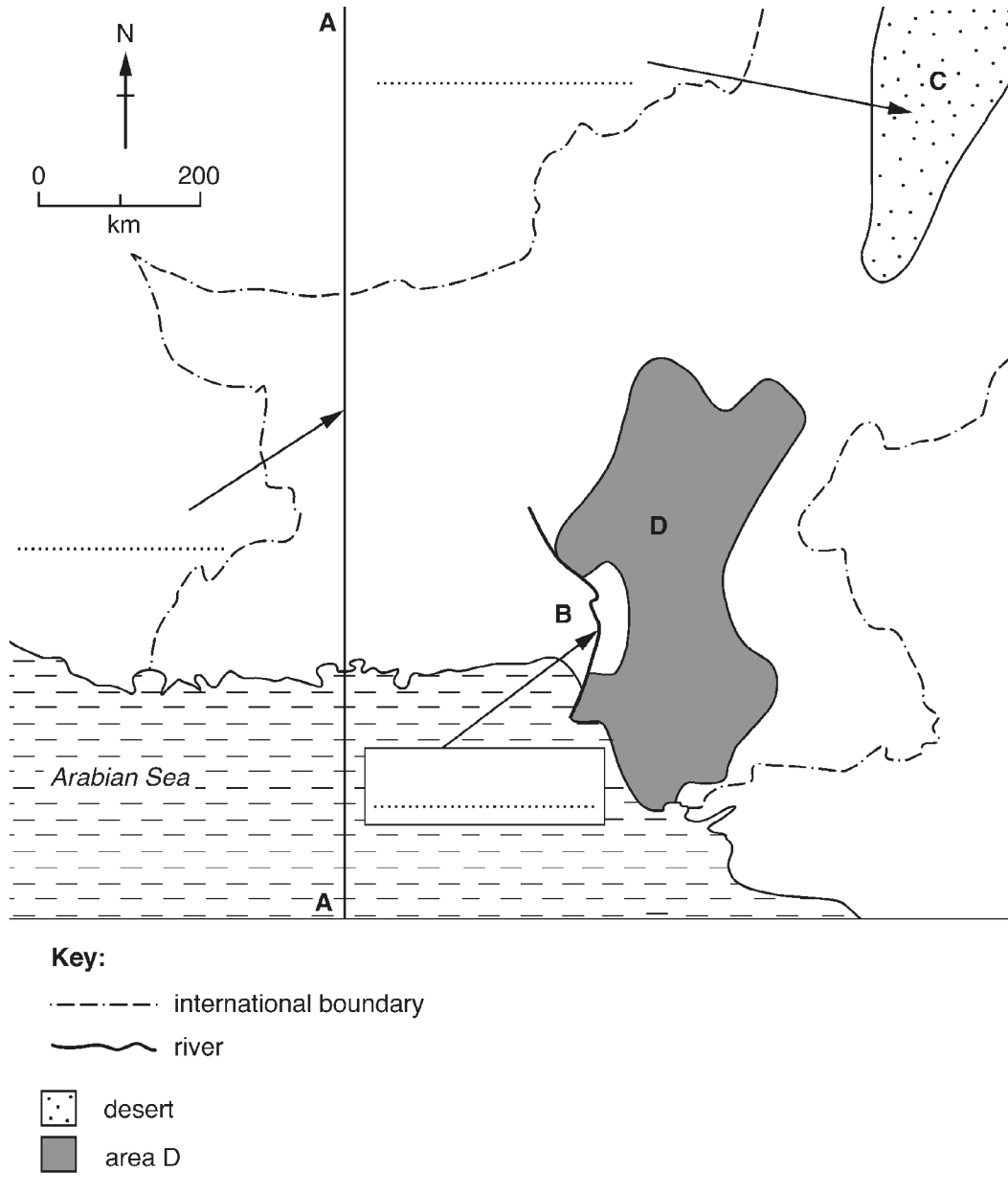
Fig. 5

(i) **On the map** name the following: Line of longitude A–A; River B; Desert C.   [3]

(ii) Describe the natural topography (relief) of Area D on the map.

....

....

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....

....

.... [3]

(iii) Give reasons why the Indus River floods.

....

....

....

.... [2]

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7.   *[June 2018/P02/Q1 a,d]*

(a) Study Fig. 1.1, a map of Pakistan.

Key:
— ·· — ·· international boundary
·················· province-level boundary
- - - - - - - disputed boundary

JAMMU &
KASHMIR

disputed territory

N

0   100 200 300
km

Arabian
Sea
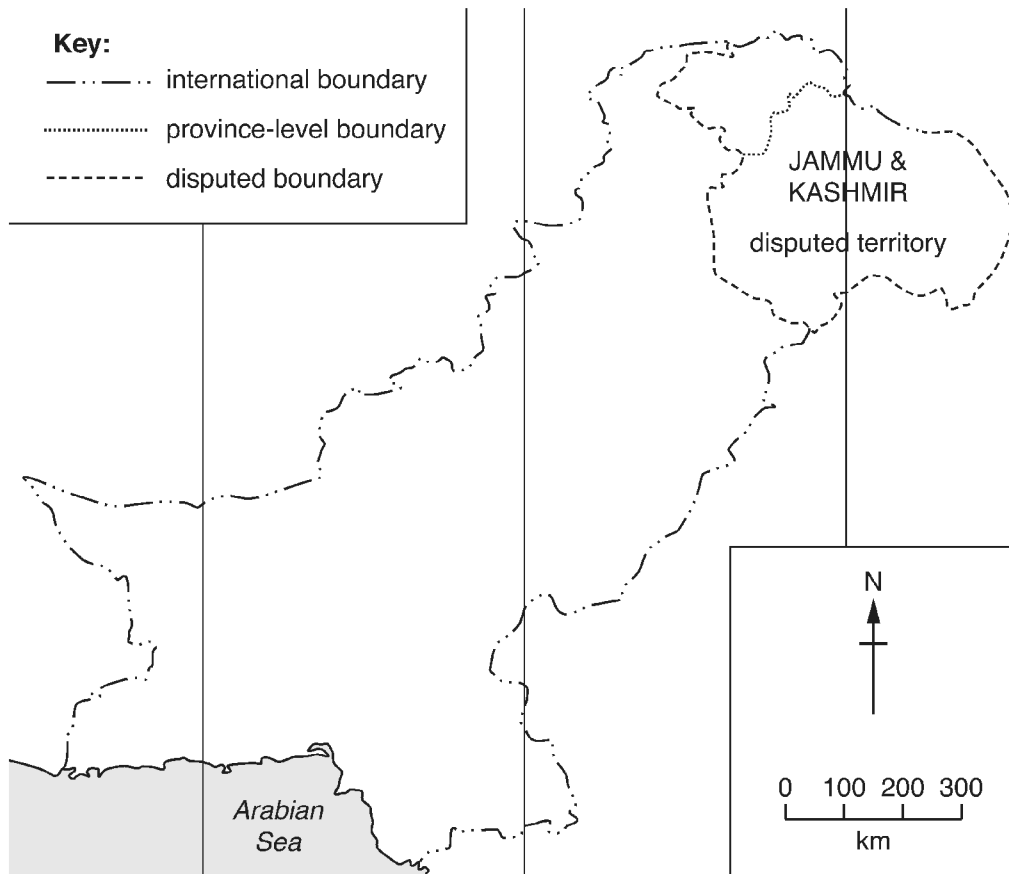
Fig. 1.1

(i) On Fig. 1.1, **label** the following: Afghanistan; India; Line of longitude 70°E
You should write the name in the correct location on the map.   [3]

(ii) On Fig. 1.1, **draw** and **label** the Tropic of Cancer.   [2]

(iii) Describe Pakistan's location in relation to other countries in South and Central Asia.

....

....

....

....

....

.... [3]

(b) Evaluate the extent to which the natural topography of Pakistan limits human activity and economic development in the north of the country. Give reasons to support your **judgement** and refer to examples you have studied. You should consider **different** points of view in your answer.

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.... [6]

8.   *[June 2019/P02/Q1 a,b]*

(a) Study Fig. 1.1, an outline map of Pakistan.
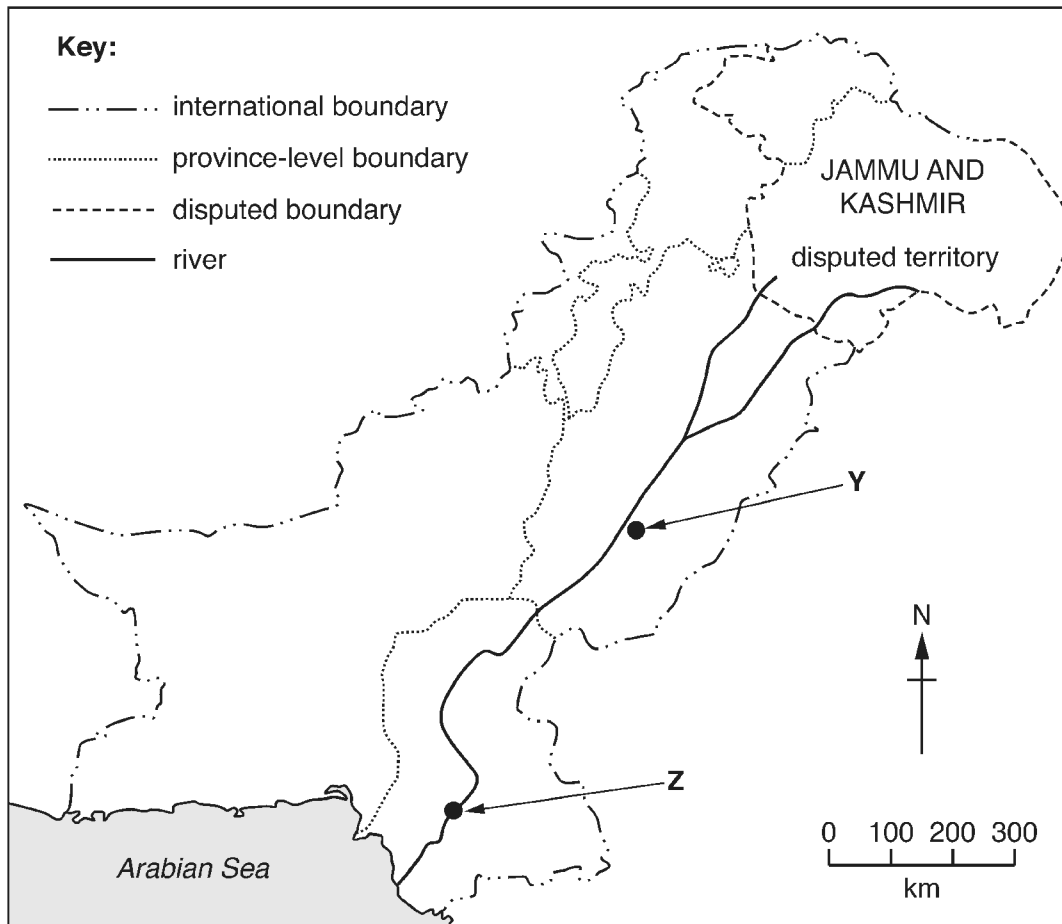
Fig. 1.1

(i) Label on Fig. 1.1 the province-level areas in the correct locations using the letters from the list below.

letter	province-level area
A	Balochistan
B	FATA
C	Northern Areas/Gilgit-Baltistan
D	Kyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)
E	Punjab
F	Sindh

[3]

(ii) Name the cities **Y** and **Z**.

Y ....

Z ....

[2]

(b) (i) Describe the characteristics of a floodplain.

....

....

....

....

....

.... [3]

(ii) State **two** ways that land on a floodplain is used.

1 ....

2 .... [2]

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9.   *[Nov 2019/P02/Q1 a,b]*

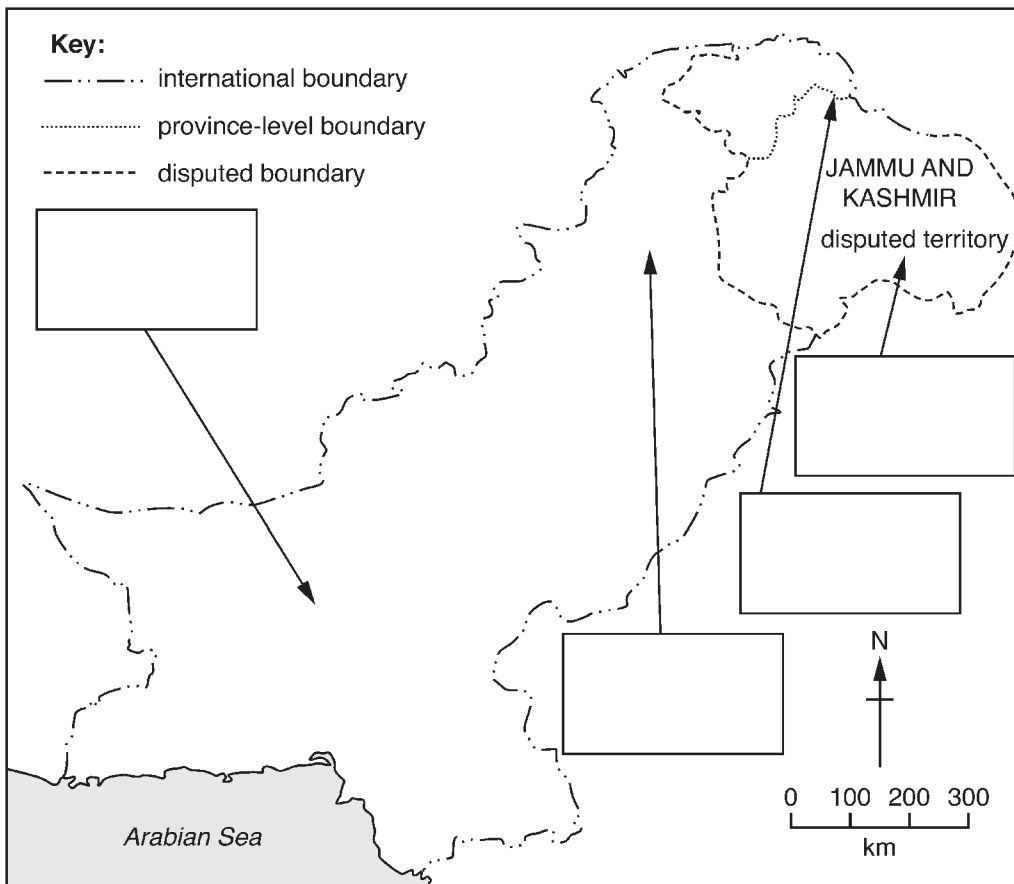**(a)** Study Fig. 1.1, an outline map of Pakistan

Fig. 1.1

(i) **On the map** name the following landforms **in the boxes** provided: Balochistan Plateau; Himalayan Ranges; Karakoram Range; Salt Range.   [4]

(ii) Study Fig. 1.2. Identify the mountain feature labelled **A** in the photograph.

Fig. 1.2

A ....   [1]

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

....

.... [1]

(ii) Describe the natural topography of the northern regions.

....

....

....

....

....

.... [3]

10.   *[June 2020/P02/Q1 a(i,ii)]*

(i)   Study Fig. 1.1, a map of Pakistan.
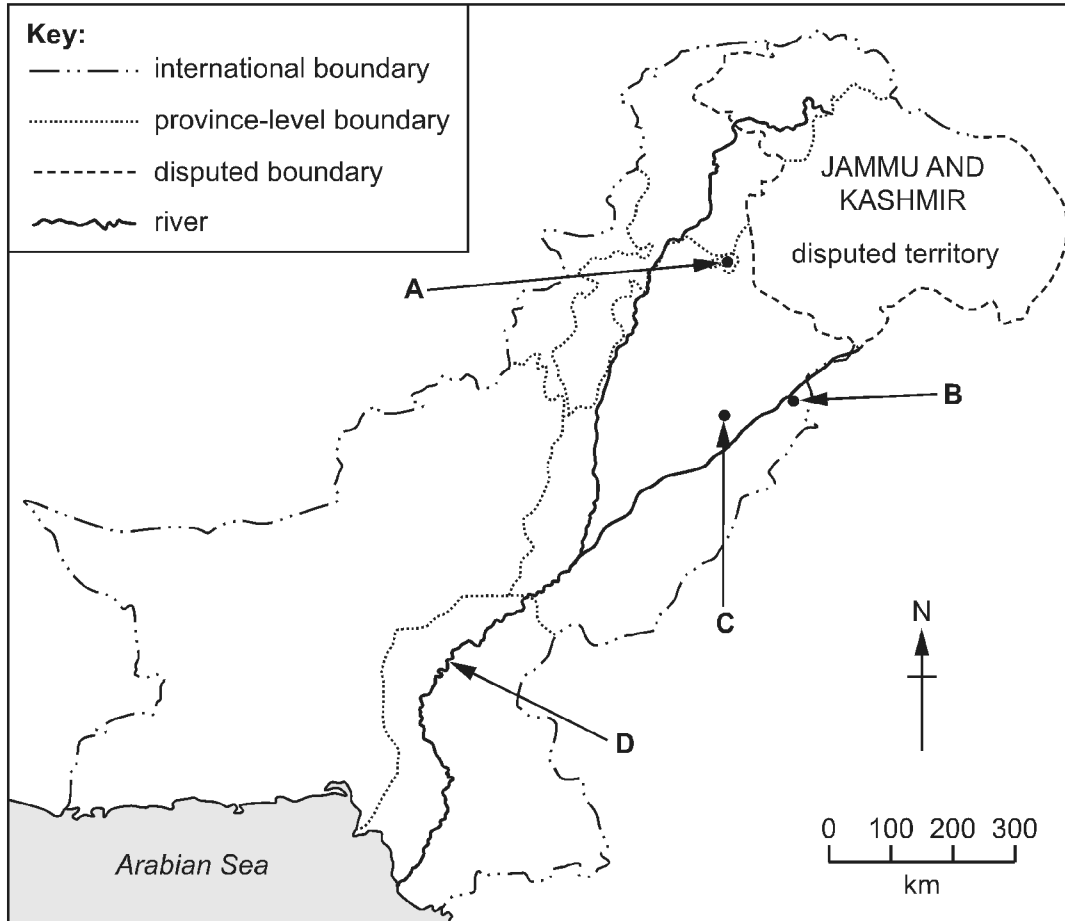
Fig. 1.1

Name the **three** cities labelled **A, B** and **C** on Fig. 1.1.

A ....

B ....

C ....

[3]

(ii) Name the river labelled **D** on Fig. 1.1.

D ....   [1]

11.   *[June 2020/P02/Q2 a(i)]*

Study Fig. 2.1, a map of Pakistan.
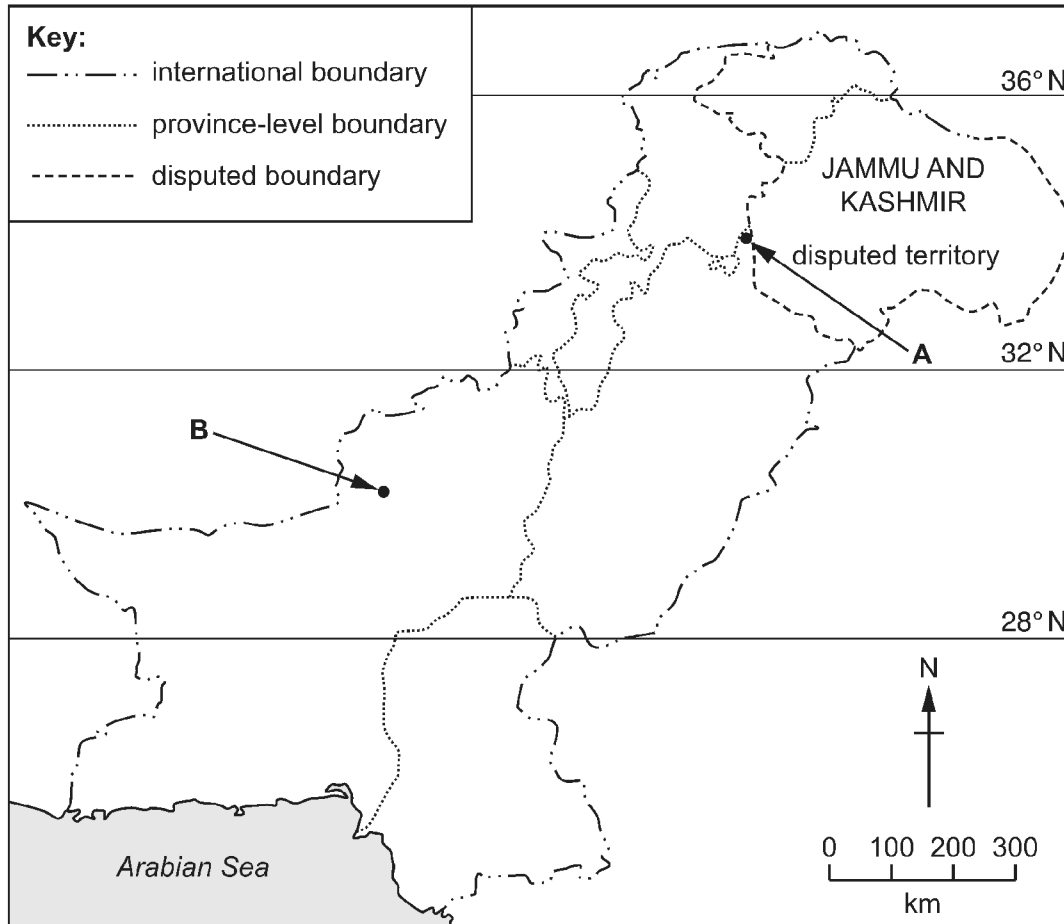
Fig. 2.1

Name the **two** cities labelled **A** and **B** on Fig. 2.1.

A ....

B ....

[2]

12.   *[Nov 2021/P02/Q1 a,b(i)]*

Study Fig. 1.1, a map showing the natural topography of southern and western Pakistan.

Fig. 1.1

(a) For the landforms labelled **V**, **W** and **X** on Fig. 1.1,   (circle) the correct answer below:

    (i) V

        Balochistan Plateau   Potwar Plateau   Salt Range   **[1]**

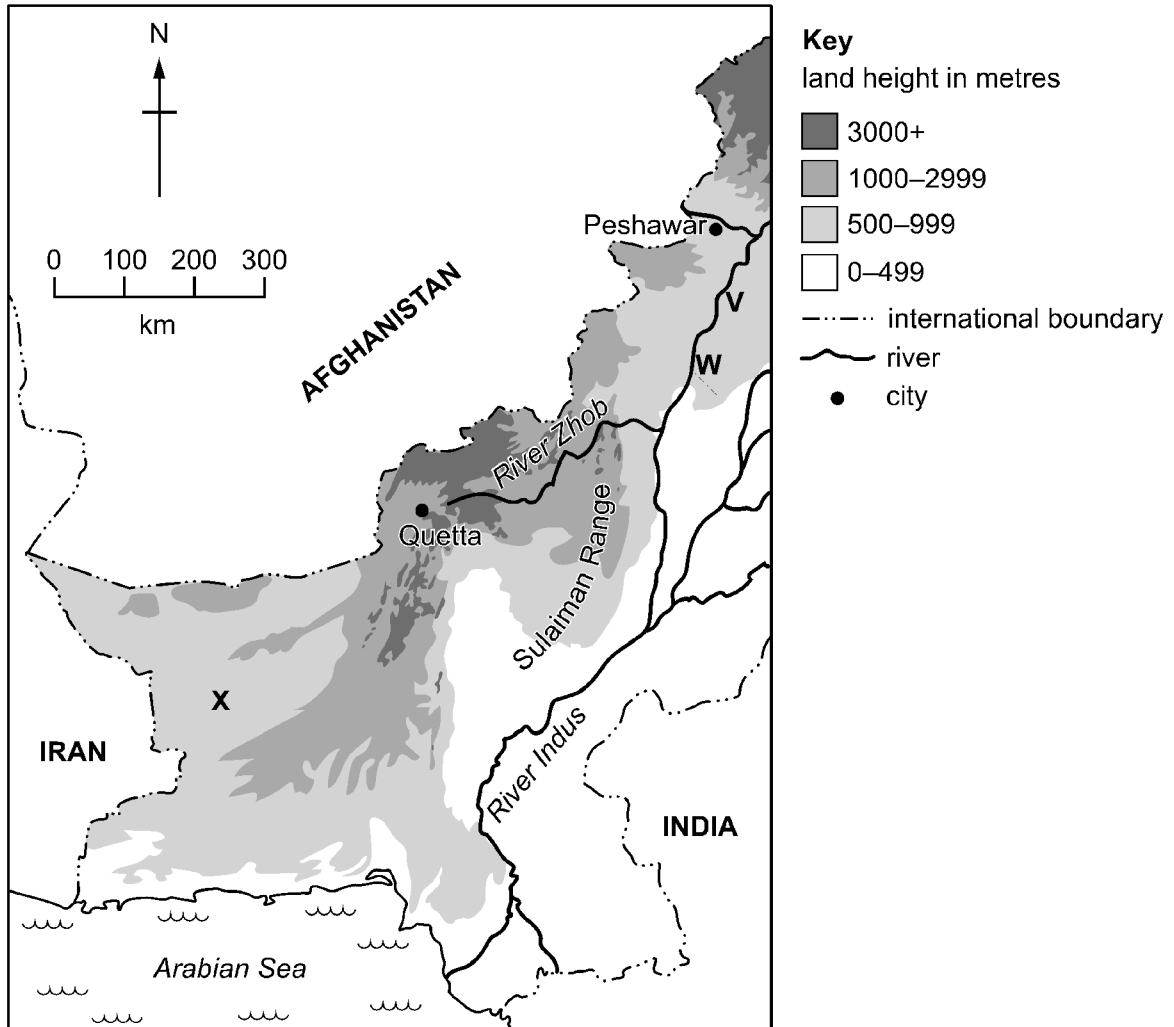   **(ii) W**

        Balochistan Plateau   Potwar Plateau   Salt Range   **[1]**

    (iii) X

        Balochistan Plateau   Potwar Plateau   Salt Range   **[1]**

(iv) Using Fig. 1.1 **only**, describe the location of the Sulaiman Range.

....

....

....

....

....

.... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 1.2, a photograph of the Salt Range. Using Fig. 1.2 **only**, describe **two** features of the Salt Range.

Fig. 1.2

....

....

....

.... [2]

# Topic 1: The Land and Location of Pakistan

1. **(i)** X : 36° N   Y : 30° N

   (ii) Temperature: There is greater heating as it is near the equator. As we go higher the cooling effects can be observed. At the lower latitudes there are direct rays of the sun. At higher latitudes there is less insulation.

   Day length: In high latitudes the days are shorter in winter but longer in summer as earth is tilted on its axis. Northern hemisphere points toward sun in summer and away from sun in winter.

2. **(i) A**   Quetta   **B**   Peshawar   **C**   Gilgit

   (ii) Letter F   **Name** Khunjerab   **Country** China

3. **(i) E** : Indus   **F** : Jhelum   **G** : Ravi

   (ii) H : Tarbela   **J** : Mangla

4. **(i)**
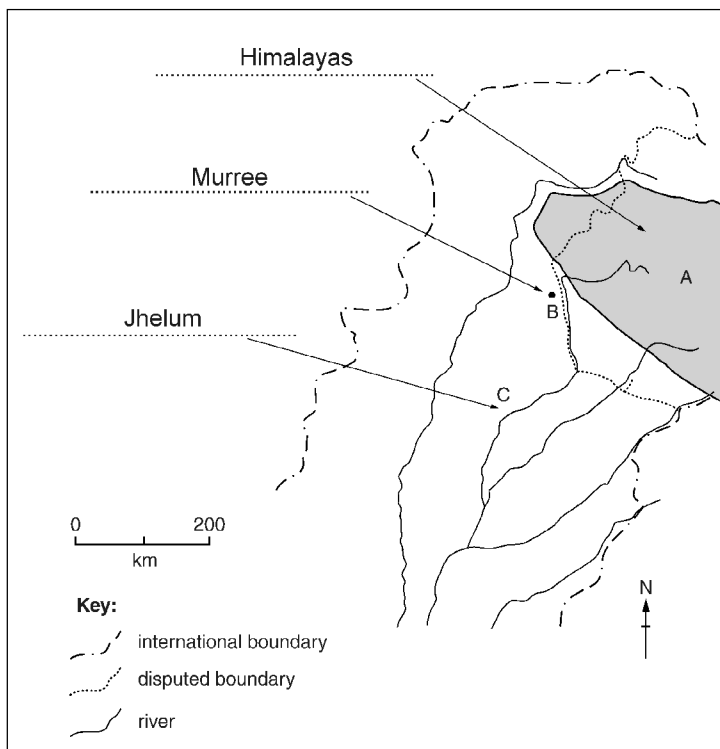
   (ii) Murree receives rainfall in all the seasons throughout the year. In summers, rainfall is due to the Monsoons from the Bay of Bengal via India during June to September. In winter, rain is due to Western Depressions from the Mediterranean Sea, which enter though Iran and Afghanistan. Relief rainfall is observed when air rises over the mountains, condensation therefore leads to rain. Thunderstorms also bring rain in summers.

5.
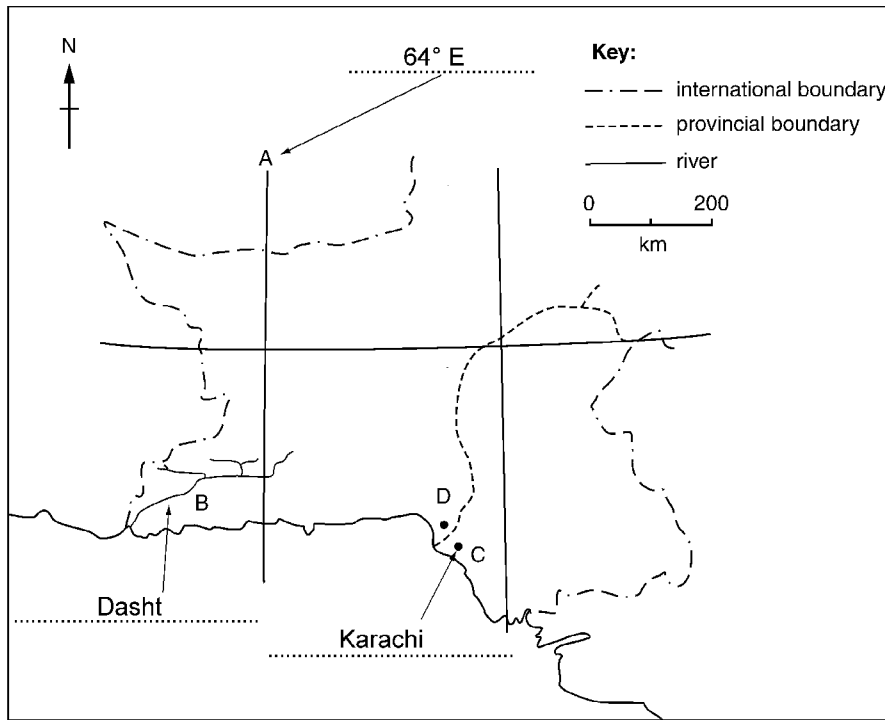
6. **(i)** Longitude A–A: 64 °E.   River B: Hub.   Desert C: Thal

   (ii) It is a flat, gentle, sloping land. It is a flood plain and Delta region as river Indus is flowing to the South. Piedmont plains with alluvial fans are present. There are limestone ridges at Hyderabad. Cuesta are found in Ganjo Takkar. It is a part of the Lower Indus plain.

   (iii) Monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall in summer season. The rapid melting of snow in Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush brings excessive water to the river resulting in floods.

7. **(a) (i) & (ii)**
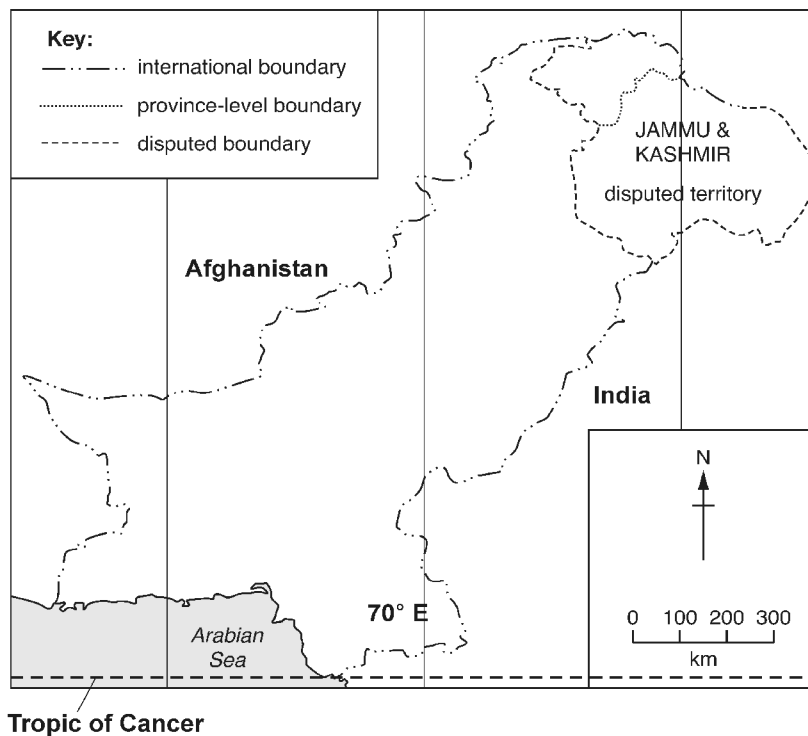
(iii) Pakistan shares a border with India in East, China to the North, Iran in the West and Afghanistan in the North West.

Pakistan is situated in South Asia. It has a link with Central Asia as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In South it links to Maldives and Bangladesh.

(b) The human activity and economic activity is limited where the land is flat. People living there do not practice Transhumance. The harsh climate which is extreme cold also does not allow them to move because they do not come out to work during snowfall. The winter climate also does not allow them to grow the crops or work in industries. The blockage of roads and land slides create problems for them to travel. Also the northern areas lack the infrastructure as roads, telecommunication and electricity with internet connections. The natural topography of north encourages the human activity and development when the people living in uneven terrain move to lower lands with their herds, to provide their products to the people living there, and return back to north when the temperature becomes bearable. People live in homes during extreme climate and work in cottage industries to produce goods which could be exported to earn foreign exchange. The hydel dams can be made in north providing job opportunity to the locals improving their economy.

In my view the limited human activity can help to develop economy by tourism also when local and foreign tourists visit the areas, this way more earnings can be collected for the development of the area.

8. **(a)** **(i)** **B** : FATA (merged with KPK in 2019)
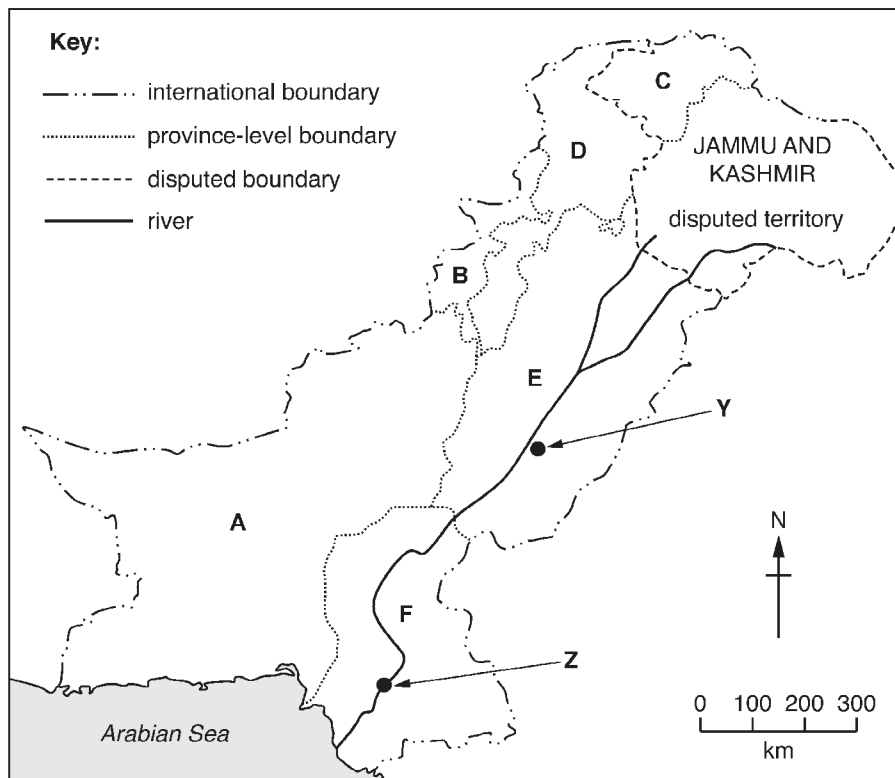
(ii) **Y** Multan **Z** Hyderabad

(b) **(i)** A floodplain comprises of gently sloping flat land. In the Upper Indus Plain there are 4 Doabs, land between two rivers, marked by levee/riverbank, active floodplains, old floodplains and alluvial terraces. Rich alluvium brought by the IRS (Indus River System) with silt and gravel is spread on the plains. There are Oxbow lakes, meanders and braided channels on the land of a Doab. In the Indus Deltaic plain the land tends to be marshy with water meadows.

(ii) Usually such land is used for arable farming / crop cultivation alongwith livestock farming to rear buffaloes and cattle as there are plenty of grazing grounds. Land near an agricultural farm is also used for setting up fish farms due to easy availability of water from irrigation canals. Flat land topography also facilitates setting up factory industry and transport links like roads and railways.

9. (a) (i)

Key:
— ·· — ·· international boundary
············· province-level boundary
- - - - - - disputed boundary

Balochistan Plateau

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
disputed territory

Himalayan Ranges

Karakoram Range

Salt Range

N

0   100 200 300
km

Arabian Sea
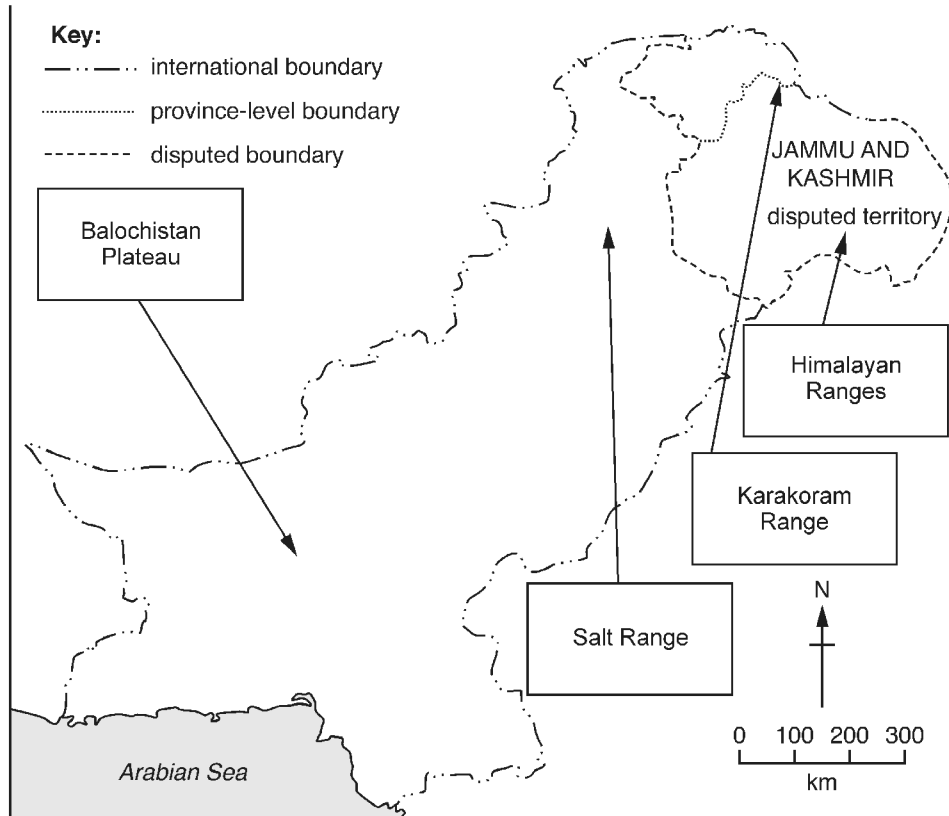
(ii) A   Mountain peak or summit

(b) (i)   It means study of landforms or natural and artificial characteristics of a part of land.

(ii)   Northern mountains have a highly rugged terrain with high altitude of more than 6000 m. They have snow-capped peaks, V or U shaped valleys that seem hanging. There are Steep slopes and high and narrow passes and snowfields. There are many rapids, rivers and streams.

10. (i) A   Islamabad   **B**   Lahore   **C**   Faisalabad

(ii) D   River Indus.

11. A   Murree   **B**   Quetta.

12. (a) (i) V ⟨Potwar Plateau⟩   **(ii) W** ⟨Salt Range⟩   **(iii) X** ⟨Balochistan Plateau⟩

(iv)   It is located in the central part of Pakistan quite away from the Pak-Afghan border and the Arabian Sea. It is in the east of Quetta at a distance of 220-260 km, on the western side of river Indus. River Zhob flows in its south-east.

(b)   The Salt Range is marked by badland topography, badly dissected at many places. There are ridges, ravines and gullies that represent depressions and elevations on its landscape. There is sparse vegetation on the bare rocks.

TOPIC 12

Population and Employment

Learning Objectives

(a) Structure and growth

Candidates should be able to:

*   understand the changing population structures (both age and sex) as shown by population pyramids for Pakistan

*   explain and evaluate the effects of the present and projected population structures on the economy and development of Pakistan

*   interpret graphs and statistics illustrating birth rates, death rates and the rates of natural increase in Pakistan as a whole as well as areas within Pakistan, and identify trends in population growth

*   explain the social, educational, economic and political factors which contribute to population growth over time

*   explain the problems for development caused by population growth over time, consider its sustainability and evaluate possible solutions to these problems

(b) Movements of population

Candidates should be able to:

*   describe and explain, with reference to both 'push' and 'pull' factors, the main causes of population movements, including rural-urban migration, seasonal migration, emigration and immigration (including refugees)

*   describe and explain the effects of these population movements, including shanty developments in cities, tent cities and the de-population of rural areas

*   understand the effects of population movements and evaluate the measures which may be taken to help solve the problems created, such as self-help schemes, provision of clean water and other services (including adverse out-comes such as poor housing)

(c) Distribution and density of population

Candidates should be able to:

*   distinguish between distribution of population and density of population

*   recognise the variations in both distribution of population and density of population between the Provinces (including the Northern Area) and within the Provinces (including within the Northern Area)

*   explain the physical, economic, social and political factors which contribute to these variations

(d)   Employment

Candidates should be able to:

- define the terms primary, secondary and tertiary in relation to occupations

- describe and explain the proportions of the workforce engaged in each of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and any changes in these proportions that may have taken place or may be taking place

- understand and explain the causes of rural and urban unemployment and under-employment (that is, people who are not fully employed), and understand the problems for development created by underemployment and unemployment

- describe and explain the availability of skilled labour (people qualified for the professions, for management and as technicians, etc.) and manual labour

- understand that unemployment and underemployment can be factors that influence GNP and GDP

- understand and evaluate the importance for Pakistan's development of literacy, education and training for both males and females, in rural as well as urban areas

1.   *[June 2013/P02/Q5]*

(a) Study Fig. 9, which shows the main towns and cities in the Punjab province.

N

China

Jammu
and
Kashmir
(disputed
territory)

Afghanistan

B
A

C

Iran

India

Arabian Sea

Key

density of population
persons per square kilometre

	800 and over
	400–799
	200–399
	50–199
	10–49
	under 10
	no data

principal towns
number of people

■ 6 000 000 and over
■ 4 000 000–5 999 999
■ 2 000 000–3 999 999
▪ 1 000 000–1 999 999
● 500 000–999 999
▪ 100 000–499 999
· 50 000–99 999

0   100   200   300
km
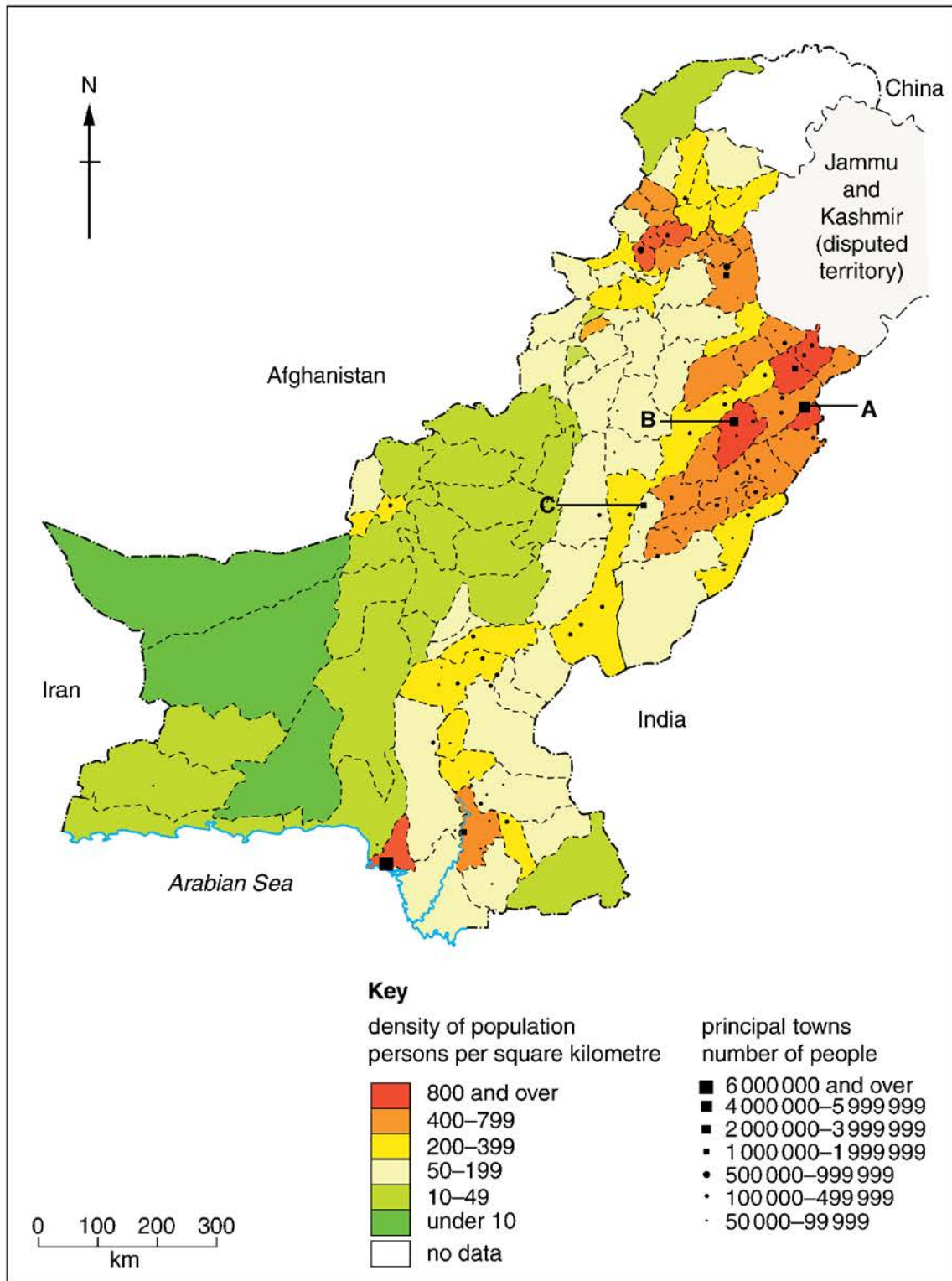
Fig.9

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

A   name .... population ....

B   name .... population ....

C   name .... population ....

[6]

(ii) Describe the distribution of towns and cities with a population of over 50 000.

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.... [3]

(b) Study Fig. 9 again.

(i) Name an area with a population density below 50 persons per square kilometre.

.... [1]

(ii) With reference to **physical factors only**, explain why the area that you have named in **(b)(i)** has a low population density.

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.... [4]

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

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

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

(ii) Explain **each** of the factors you have named in **(c)(i)**.   [4]

1 ....

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....

....

2 ....

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....

....

(iii) Explain **two** problems experienced by migrants from rural areas when they reach urban areas.   [6]

problem 1 ....

....

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problem 2 ....

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2.   *[Nov 2013/P02/Q5]*

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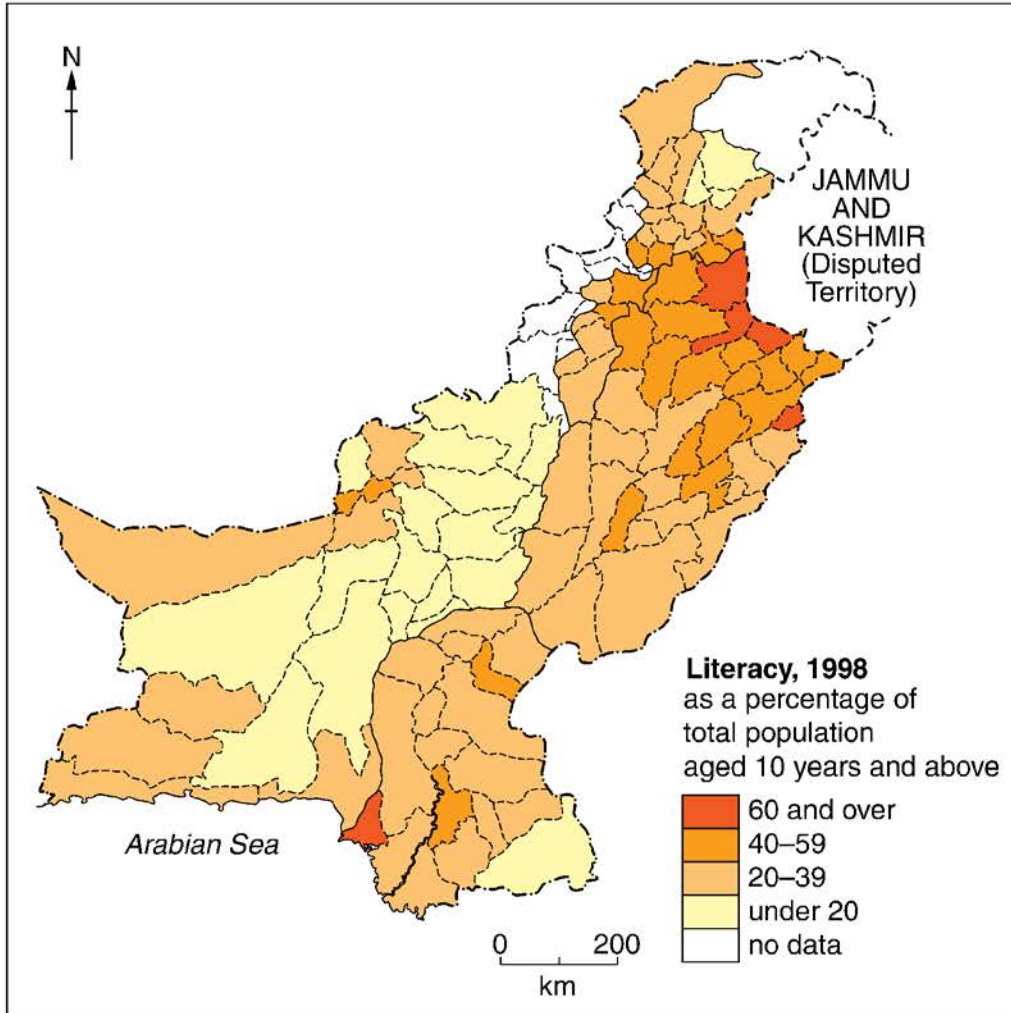
Fig. 7

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

....

....

....

[3]

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

Area ....

Reason ....

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.... [6]

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

Fig. 8

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

.... [1]

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

.... [1]

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

.... [1]

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

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.... [6]

(d) Study Fig. 8 again.

(i) What is the percentage of literate females in **rural** areas?

.... [1]

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

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.... [6]

3.   *[June 2014/P02/Q5]*

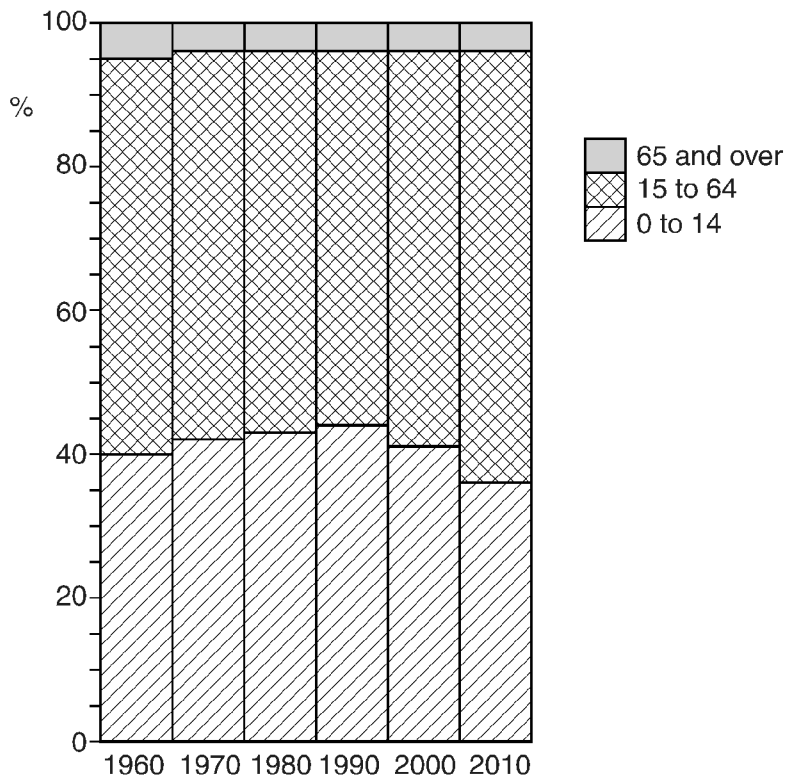(a) Study Fig. 8 showing the United Nations figures for the different age groups in Pakistan.

Fig. 8

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

....   [1]

(ii) Which age group of the population decreased in percentage from 1990 to 2010?

....   [1]

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

.... [1]

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

....

....

....

.... [2]

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

Example ....

Description ....

....

....

....

....

....

....

.... [4]

(c) Study Photographs A and B.

Photograph A

Photograph B

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

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

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

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.... [6]

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

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.... [6]

4.   *[Nov 2014/P02/Q2 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]

Suggested Answers
Topic 12: Population and Employment

1. (a) (i) **name** Lahore **population** 4-6 million
   name Faisalabad **population** 2-4 million
   name Multan **population** 1-2 million

   (ii) The towns and cities with a population of over 50,000 is found in the southern part near Sindh, North west area near KPK except Islamabad & Rawalpindi. In the eastern and central area of Punjab where the tributaries of Chenab, Sutlej, Ravi and Jhelum are found.

(b) (i) Nokkundi (Balochistan)

   (ii) The area of Balochistan is an arid and hot area, there is scarcity of rainfall which leads to no agriculture. There is also shortage of water. The terrain of the area is a desert with sand dunes, rocks & hills. The land has stony areas, sandstorms are common, land is a barrier leading to less vegetation. Therefore the population density in the area is low.

(c) (i) 1. Unemployment 2. Poor services as health, education.

   (ii) 1. Unemployment is common in rural areas as there is no proper infrastructure as roads, electricity, there is lack of industries which leads to less jobs.

   2. The rural areas lack the better civic facilities as hospitals, schools etc. there is lack of doctors, nurses and teachers so they are forced to move to urban areas to get the services of teachers, doctors etc.

   (iii) problem 1: The migrants from rural to urban areas faced problem of housing as the cities are already over populated. There is shortage of houses, they are expensive and of poor standard, so they are forced to live in slums or with 10 persons in a single room.

   problem 2: They also face unemployment, they could not get good jobs, if they have no good contacts in the urban areas. Most of them do not fulfill the merit needed for the jobs some are unskilled workers. In many areas, the candidates are more in number, but the jobs available are few.

2. (a) (i) Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad.

   (ii) Area: Chaghi (Balochistan)
   Reason: The province of Balochistan is the largest one according to the area but smallest in size of population. It is a remote area lacking the infrastructure as roads, electricity, schools. The people face tribal influences which do not allow them to receive education. The population is low, many people are poor and cannot afford education. Many children work as child labour. Women are not allowed to study due to conservative traditions of the tribes. The terrorism also destructs the education in increasing the literacy rate.

(b) (i) 37 - 39% **(ii)** 12 - 14%

(c) (i) Sweeper / driver / maid

   (ii) Literacy is important to increase because the skilled people as engineers, teachers, architects etc help to improve the economy. New investments can be made to increase employment, people get higher wages. The learned people can manage the administration and business to get profits. The literate ones can get opportunities abroad and earn a lot of remittances for Pakistan adding up in the foreign exchange earnings. Literate ones can help in making better policies and administrating.

(d) (i) 10%

(ii) The female literacy can help them know about the family planning programmes to reduce the population growth. If they receive education, there will be late marriages leading to less span of reproductivity. Women who receive education have become career oriented and want to have less children because people have become materialistic. A learned mother knows how to manage the family. They know the needs and results of small families. If better healthcare is provided, there will be less deaths, the family planning clinics are present, and they should be encouraged by the religious leaders to have families according to their resources.

3. (a) (i) 37%

(ii) 0 to 14

(iii) Increased, then decreased to 1990, and then increased.

(b) (i) Migrating from one place to another is influenced by weather, availability of water, grazing lands for animals and employment in a season.

(ii) Example: Transhumance

Description: Especially in northern areas due to extreme cold winter and snow, the life is harsh. Animals do not find grass and water. They can die, there is no employment opportunity available, the livestock farmers move to lower lands with bearable climatic conditions, they return back to their lands in spring when temperature conditions are bearable and they can get grass and water.

(c) (i) 1. Closely built congested area.
2. Dirty water, no sewerage system.
3. Poor scrap material spread over.
4. Rusty, stony roofs, single storey shanty homes.

(ii) The people are forced to live in such slum and shanty areas as they are poor and rural. Urban migrants who did not have proper place to live or bear high expenses of better residential areas. They are mostly unemployed or low paid. These houses could be a temporary settlement. Many refugees settle in such areas. They are cheap affordable houses and feel they could get work nearby to fulfill their needs.

(d) The living condition in areas can be improved by the help of self help schemes. NGO's can work, the local government can make schemes for them. They can build low cost houses. Infrastructure as roads, water supply, sanitation facilities, electricity can be provided. Schools and health clinics can be made. Rubbish collection system can be developed. They can be given permanent houses made on low cost. Governement can provide loans for this cause but for this government support mostly lacks. There is a problem due to political instability. There is sometimes local resistance to the improvement projects. Corruption can also increase as the funds can be used in a wrong manner.

4. The people become self employed and earn income for themselves. They do not remain unemployed. The earnings can help improve their standard of living. They usually get the work which does not need education. They can also use their traditional skills. The services they provide can be available locally. During work they have to work in poor conditions, they have low income in irregular hours. They also have to face the competition. Child labour is also common. Also the goods are of low quality.

5. (a) (i) Smallest: KPK   Largest: Balochistan

(ii) 216 people per sq.km

(iii) Punjab