

Important definitions

- 1) Birth rate: The number of babies born per 1000 people in the population per year
- 2) Death rate: The number of people die per 1000 people population per year.
- 3) Dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of dependants to the number of working population in the country.
- 4) Infant Mortality Rate: The number of Infants under one year old who die per 1000 live births per year.
- 5) Life expectancy: The number of years that a person expected to live at birth.
- 6) Natural increase: The difference between the number of births and number of deaths.
- 7) Net migration: The number of people coming into the country less the number of leaving it.
- 8) Population growth: The result of natural increase and net migration.
- 9) Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in the population.
- 10) Population distribution: The way in which people are spread over an area.
- 11) Population density: The number of people living in a unit area of land e.g a Square km.
- 12) Over population: A situation in which there are too few people to fully exploit the resources of a country.
- 13) Under population: A situation where there are too few people fully exploit the resources of a country.
- 14) Census: A survey of population or a selected group to find out e.g Size, ages and occupations at a given period of time.
- 15) Developing countries: The poorer countries in which many economic developments continue to take place and which are likely to be in debt to the world bank and foreign countries for loans necessary for these developments.
- 16) Economic Development: The ways in which a country creates its wealth.
- 17) Urbanization: The increase in the proportions of a country population that lives in its urban areas.
- 18) Internal migration: The movement of people within the country.
- 19) Planned migration: The movement of people that is encouraged and organized by a government.
- 20) Rural-Urban migration: The movement of people from the rural areas of a country to its urban areas.
- 21) De-population: The reduction or decline of population in a geographical area.
- 22) Transhumance: The practices of some pastoral farmers to move their flocks or herds of animals seasonally between two regions with different climatic conditions. The movement is necessary to take advantage of seasonal grazing such as the summer pastures in mountains regions.
- 23) Emigrant: A person who has left his or her country and settled in another country.
- 24) Immigrant: A person who comes to live in a foreign country.
- 25) Open unemployment: Persons above ten years of age looking for employment but currently employed.
- 26) Under employment: When a person is employed but below his or her qualifications and experience.

REASONS OF HIGH BIRTH RATE IN PAKISTAN

- 1) The practice of early marriages.
- 2) Joint family system
- 3) Polygamy (more than one marriage)
- 4) Tradition of large families is regarded a power.
- 5) Belief in God is 'Razaq' i.e the sustainer.
- 6) Drop in death rate.
- 7) Lack of education awareness.
- 8) Children work on farms bring more money.
- 9) More children needed to work on substance small scale farms.
- 10) Desire for sons.
- 11) Illegal immigration

REASONS OF DECLINE IN DEATH RATE IN PAKISTAN

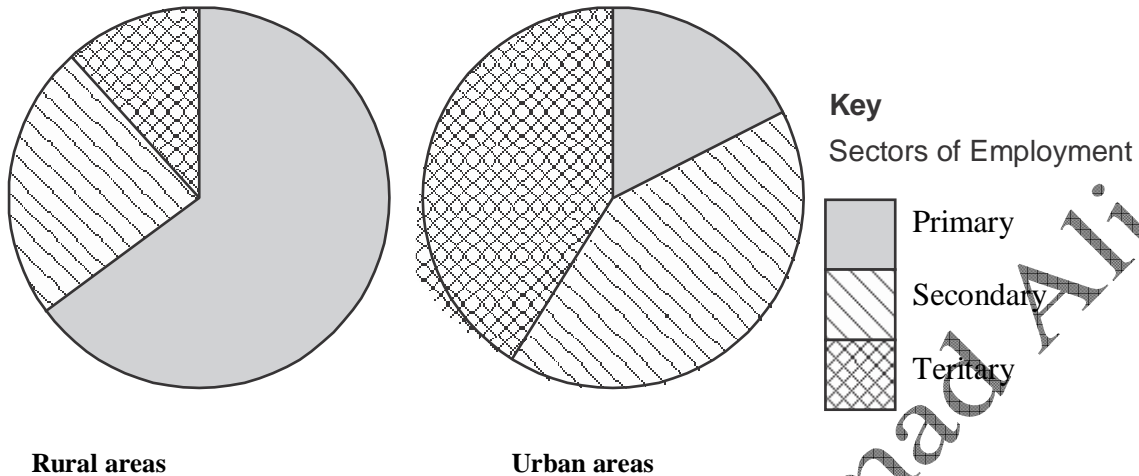
- 1) Education on health matters.
- 2) Women better educated on infant care. Welfare centers for mothers and children.
- 3) Availability of more food through Cash crop farming.
- 4) Better transport to reach to medical centres.
- 5) Mobile Clinics.
- 6) Free treatment in government hospitals.
- 7) Improved personal hygiene.
- 8) Improve facilities for the care of old people.
- 9) Awareness through media for the safety measures and health care.
- 10) Foreign aid given by international organizations for health programmes in Pakistan.
- 11) Increases in the availability of medicines and life saving drugs.

Decline in Birth Rate in recent years in Pakistan:

- 1) Family planning and welfare programs such as Women's association, Behbud association, Green star Clinics. Child welfare association etc effectively implemented.
- 2) Education is more widely available even in rural and remote areas.
- 3) Literacy rate increases.
- 4) Awareness among the people especially in rural areas where girls are now educated.
- 5) In urban areas more girls are being educated, entering in higher education, and entering in career oriented jobs that delay their marriages ages.
- 6) More youngster entering higher education and start working later.

Nov 06:

5 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows types of employment in rural and urban areas.



- (i) In which area is the proportion of those employed in the primary sector highest? [1]
 (ii) What is the main type of employment in the primary sector in rural areas? [1]
 (iii) Why is this type of employment probably underestimated? [1]

(b) Why is there unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas? [5]

Mechanisation of farming
 Lack of skills for work
 Lack of jobs
 Seasonal employment e.g. sugar cane factories
 Lack of jobs for women
 Poor health, nutrition, medical care for sick and injured
 Computerisation in offices

(c) Why is the sector of tertiary employment likely to increase more in urban areas than in rural areas?

Ideas such as:
 Rural – urban migration
 Increase in literacy / more jobs for the educated
 Growth of services / more demand in cities
 Economic prosperity / people have more money to spend
 More transport / shops / offices (named jobs to max 1 without any explanation)
 Growth of informal sector / pavement services

Nov 05:

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



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

- North East and Central Punjab
- Valleys of the 4 rivers east of the Indus
- Named city/district e.g. Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore
- Central NWFP/W-E band through the middle
- Vale of Peshawar
- Named city/district e.g. Charsadda, Mardan, Abbottabad, Islamabad, Rawalpindi
- Central Sindh
- Along Indus Valley
- Named city/district e.g. Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Shikaphur, Naysharo Firoz
- South west Sindh/Karachi area
- (reserve 3 for description)
- Explanation
- Rural urban migration and reasons (max. 2)
- High birth rates (max. 2)
- Employment/farming in area (other than rural-urban migration)

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

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

Problems (res. 1+1)

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

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

Overpopulation/shortage of resources

Lack of healthcare

Lack of education/illiteracy

Lack of housing

Overpopulation (i.e. Lack of resources)

(c) (i) On your answer paper name the area marked X on Fig. 7.

Makran coast/ Gwadar (district)

(ii) Why is there a low population density in area X up to the present day?

Arid climate/no rivers/lack of water

Mountainous interior

Lack of communications to more prosperous parts of the country/isolated/remote

Poor soil for farming/lack of agriculture

Lack of government investment

Lack of jobs

Lack of industry

Sir Hamza Mohammad Ali

(iii) On your answer paper name the port P. What developments are taking place here that are likely to increase the population in area X in the near future?

Gwadar (res. 1)

Deep water port scheme (inaugurated by Pres. Musharraf March 2002)

Phase 1 should be complete in 2004

International port

Government agreement with China to construct a deep water port

Openings for trade with Central Asia (incl. Afghanistan), China,

Japan, Singapore

Warehouses built for storage

Ancillary industries related to port

Bigger fish harbour

Industries related/fish processing

Makran coastal highway to Karachi under construction

Highway west to central Asian Republics

Residential estates/housing schemes

Mirani Dam project

Hingol Dam project

International airport

QESCO power lines

Mini port at Pasni

Nov 04:

5 (a) Balochistan:

occupies 43.5% of Pakistan

has a total population of 6.5 million

has 5% of the total population of Pakistan

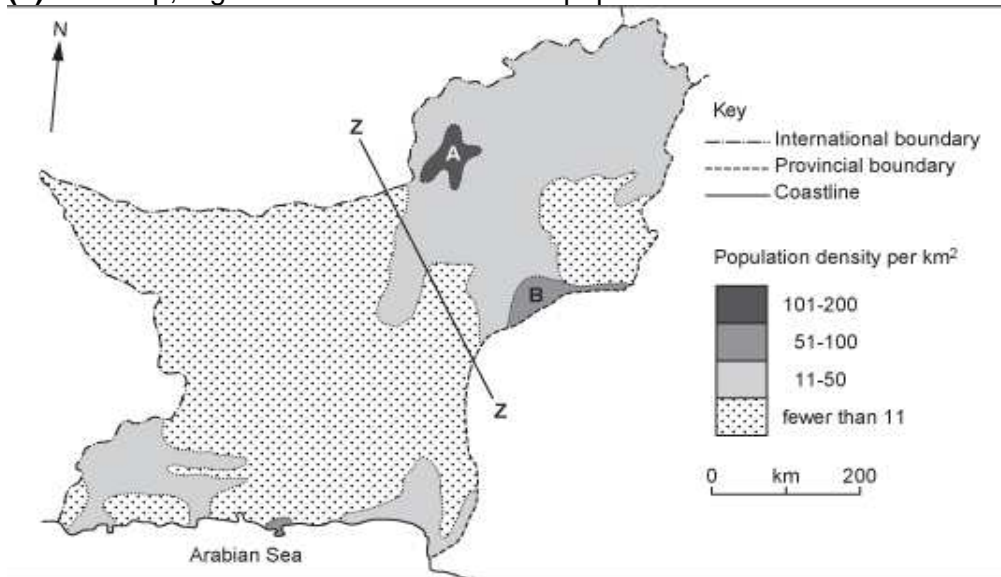
has an average population density of 19 per square kilometre

(i) Amongst the provinces of Pakistan where does Balochistan rank in terms of size? [1]

(ii) Amongst the provinces of Pakistan where does Balochistan rank in terms of its total population? [1]

(iii) Describe in *no more than two words* the average population density of Balochistan. [1]

(b) The map, Fig. 4 shows the densities of population in Balochistan.



(i) Explain why the area marked A has the highest density of population in Balochistan. [6]

(includes (by far) its largest city) Quetta
 has 575 000/over 500 000 people/largest city
 administration centre/government offices
 military base
 farming valleys/area ...
 Pishin/Mastung valley ...
 apples/apricots/grapes/almonds/tobacco
 Quetta coalfield
 woollen textiles (Harnai/Mastung)/cotton
 vegetable ghee/cooking oil (Quetta)
 road network
 railway focus
 (international) airport
 on national electricity grid/gas pipeline
 passes through highland
 markets/warehouses/trade
 dry port
 entertainment + ex.
 University/good schools
 Cool summers
 Medical/health facilities
 Rural – urban migration + reason

(ii) Explain why large areas of Balochistan have fewer than 11 people per square kilometre. [7]

mountainous

Sulaiman/Toba Kakar/Chagai/Ras Koh/Siahan/Central

Makran/Makran Coast/Brahui/Kirthar Range (names max 2)

very low rainfall/arid/desert/scarcity of water

Kharan (Sandy)/Kachhi Desert

lack of water for domestic/industrial purposes

lack of water for irrigation

very hot in summer

(very) high evapo-transpiration

very/cold winters

large areas of bare rock/barren/lack vegetation

large areas of sandy waste }

large areas of reg } infertile soils = 1

saline soils }

hamuns (lakes) often dry/salt lakes/inland drainage/seasonal rivers

Mashkel/Kap/etc Hamun/named river

limited mineral resources/not exploited

little developed by British

lack of communications over vast areas

lack of education/health/social facilities/services/electricity/etc. (max 1)

lack of jobs

very little industry

(iii) The area marked B is part of the Lower Indus Plain. Explain the density of population in this area.

51-100 per square km

near river Indus

canal from Guddu barrage/Indus ...

... (part of) area irrigated

... flat/plain land

... alluvial soils

... rice/wheat/edible oils/pulses

fishing

Sui gas field

road/rail communications network

on national electricity grid/gas pipeline

named town/city/state e.g. Jaffarabad, Nasirabad

etc.

(iv) Why is it that in the area to the south-west of line Z-Z some permanent settlements do exist? [5]

administrative centres

education/health centres

oases ...

... fed by karez

... fed by tubewells

grow dates/vegetables/fruit etc.

fishing e.g. Gwadar, Pasni, Ormara

industries connected with fishing

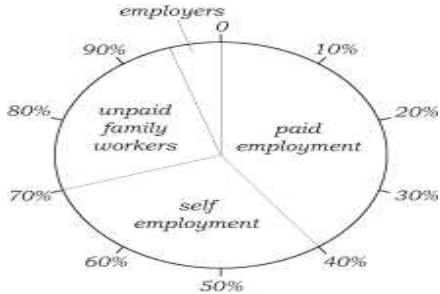
ports

military posts

border check-point

Oct 10:

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



- (i) Which is the largest sector?
- (ii) Give an example of self-employment.
- (iii) What is the percentage of 'unpaid family workers'?
- (iv) State two jobs that may be done on a farm by unpaid family workers.
- (v) Suggest why many farms rely on unpaid family workers.

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

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

Lack of: – clean water / sanitation / poor health
 – health care facilities / hospitals / clinics
 – education / illiteracy
 – electricity / bright lights etc.
 – jobs / mechanisation
 – farmland / subdivision of land
 – entertainment – example
 – food / malnutrition
 Degradation of land / salinity/soil erosion
 Power of the landlords / Zamindari etc.
 Political problems / Taliban / Al Kaida etc.
 Natural disasters / drought etc.

Oct 07:

(a) Study Fig. 4, which shows some population indicators in Pakistan in 1995 and 2002

Population indicator	Year	
	1995	2002
Birth rate per thousand	41	28
Death rate per thousand	11	8
Infant mortality rate per thousand	97	85
Life expectancy in years	59	64

(i) Which indicator shows that population growth may be slowing down? [1]

Birth rate

(ii) Which indicator shows that there could be more children in the future? [1]

Lower infant mortality rate

(iii) Why do the indicators show that there could be more people over 50 in the future?

Lower death rate [2]

Higher life expectancy

(b) (i) With reference to your answers in (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) explain how the age structure of the population is changing. [4]

Fewer babies

More young people

More old people

Larger proportion not working/dependent

Smaller proportion working/independent

Ref. to pyramid shape

(ii) What problems will this cause? [5]

more people to look after/dependent population

need for more schools

training

hospitals and clinics

houses

adaptations for old

more unemployment

more pensioners

more pressure on government/services

workers have to work harder/more stress

higher taxes

(c) (i) Explain the causes of rural-urban migration. [4]

Push factors (res. 1)

Loss of agricultural jobs

Lack of named facilities e.g. shops, entertainment

Lack of school/trained teachers

Lack of health facilities/trained staff

Loss of land

Natural disasters with example

Poverty because of

Pull factors (res. 1)

Better pay

More jobs

Better lifestyle/bright lights effect/entertainment (max 1)

Better education

Better health services (factor + explanation = 1)

(do not double mark)

(ii) What problems are caused in rural areas by migration to urban areas? [4]

Loss of workforce/only the old and young left
fewer children
loss of services e.g. education, medicine, public transport, shops
loss of infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity, telephone
loss of educated people/young people
women left behind/unbalanced sex ratio
lack of government investment/neglected/remain undeveloped

(iii) How can people be encouraged to stay in rural areas? [4]

Land reform and consolidation
Better infrastructure (named) e.g. Electricity, water, roads
Better services (named) e.g. Schools, hospitals, clinics
Development of Cottage/small-scale industries
Better communications e.g. Radio, TV
Government schemes
Irrigation schemes
(do not accept unless statement is explained)
e.g. Land reform because many farmers have small landholdings
Electricity supplies for raising living standards
More schools to increase literacy
Cottage industries for employment/income
Radios for education/entertainment
Tourism for employment

Sir Hamza Mohammad Ali