

Industrial Development 2059/02 questions  
Compiled by : Mustafa Asif

**a) Understanding common terms**

*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.*

**b) Secondary and tertiary industries**

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.

*Candidates should be able to:*

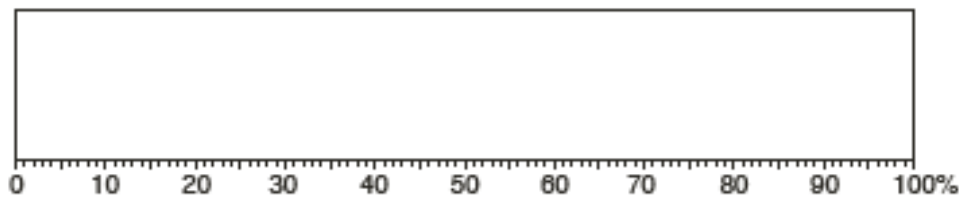
- understand the definitions used in Pakistan to distinguish between large-scale industry, small-scale industry and cottage industry
- state the main products of the listed industries and whether they are destined for the domestic market and/or for the export market
- state the main locations of the 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).

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**0/N18/P2/Q3(a)**

- (a) (i) Complete Fig. 3.1, which is a divided bar graph, using the information below to show the employment structure of Pakistan:

| Sector    | Percentage (%) |
|-----------|----------------|
| Primary   | 42             |
| Secondary | 14             |
| Tertiary  | 44             |



**Fig. 3.1**

[4]

- (ii) Complete the table by classifying the jobs from the list below into the correct categories. An example has been done for you.

| Primary | Secondary      | Tertiary |
|---------|----------------|----------|
| farmer  | factory worker | teacher  |
|         |                |          |
|         |                |          |

[3]

|       |              |           |
|-------|--------------|-----------|
| nurse | train driver | builder   |
| chef  | miner        | fisherman |

M/J18/P2/Q4

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

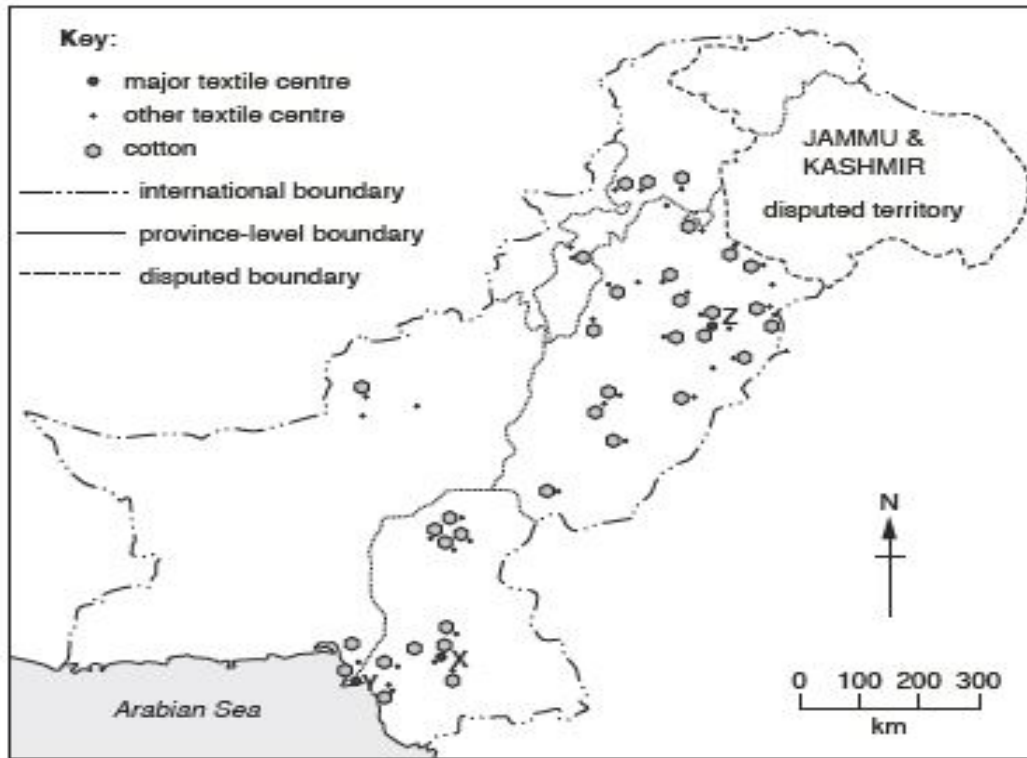


Fig. 4.1

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]

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(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]

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- (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.

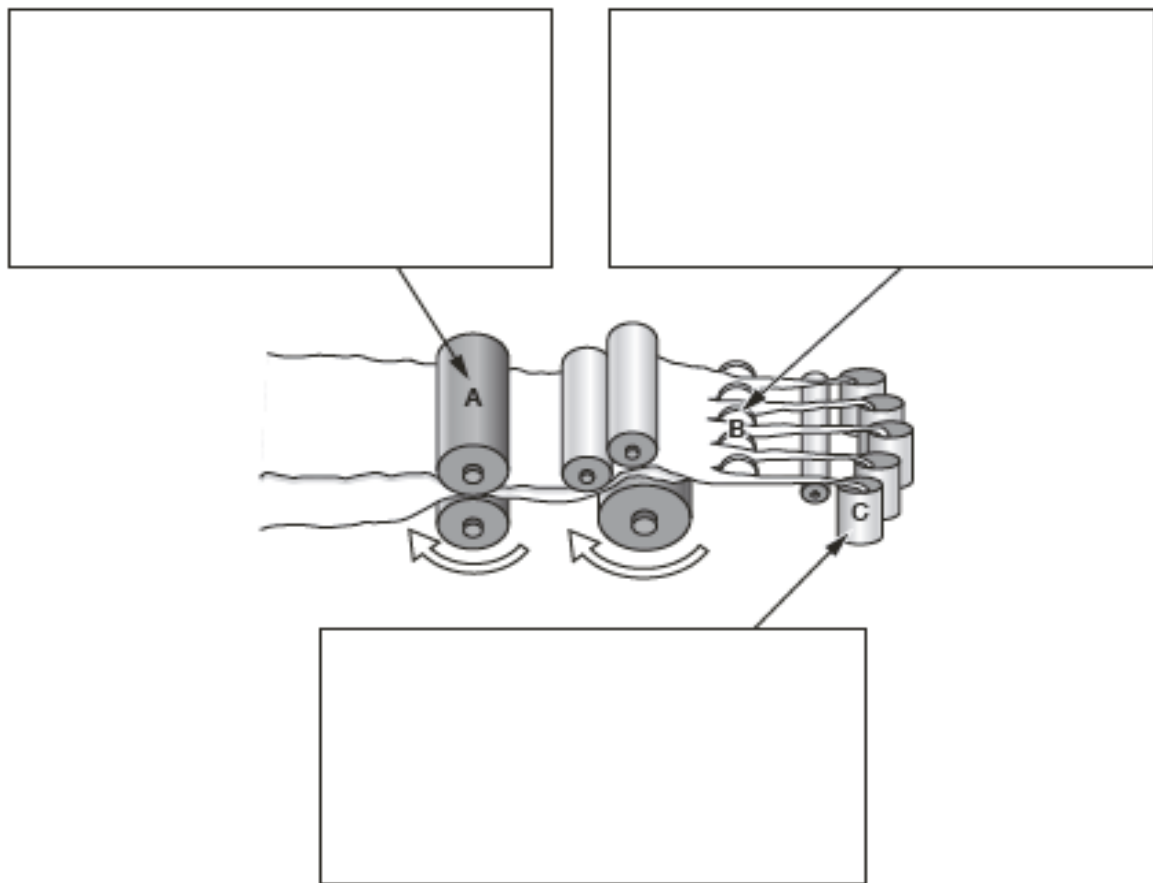


Fig. 4.2

[3]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

## Industrial Development 2059/02 questions

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- (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.

[illegible]

[6]

[TOTAL: 25]

0/N17/P2/Q2(a and d)

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

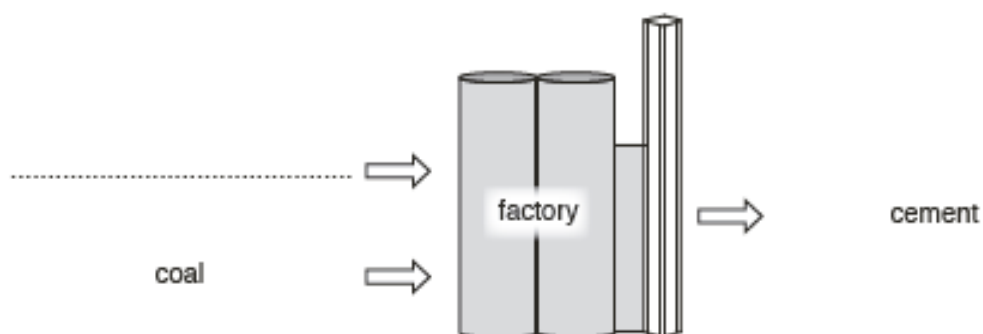


Fig. 2

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 .....

.....

Secondary .....

.....

Tertiary .....

.....[3]

- (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]



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- (d) There are many influences on industrial growth at the national level in Pakistan. Read the following two views:

A

Government projects, policies and support have the greatest influence on the growth of industries.

B

Energy shortages, the security situation and natural disasters have the greatest influence on the growth of industries.

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.

[6]

[6]

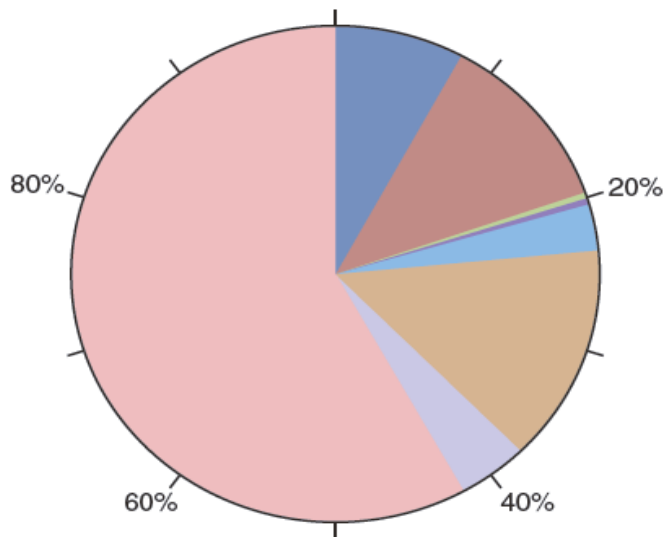
[TOTAL: 25]





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**M/J16/P2/Q2(b)**



**Key:**

| Sector    | Category       |
|-----------|----------------|
| Primary   | crops          |
|           | A              |
|           | forestry       |
|           | fishing        |
|           | mining         |
| Secondary | manufacturing  |
|           | other industry |
| Tertiary  | B              |

**(b) Study Fig. 3 (Insert) which gives information about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pakistan for 2014 by sector.**

**(i) State what might be in categories A and B in Fig. 3.**

A .....

B ..... [2]

**(ii) For one sector in Fig. 3 explain how its contribution to GDP could be increased.**

Sector .....

Explanation .....

.....

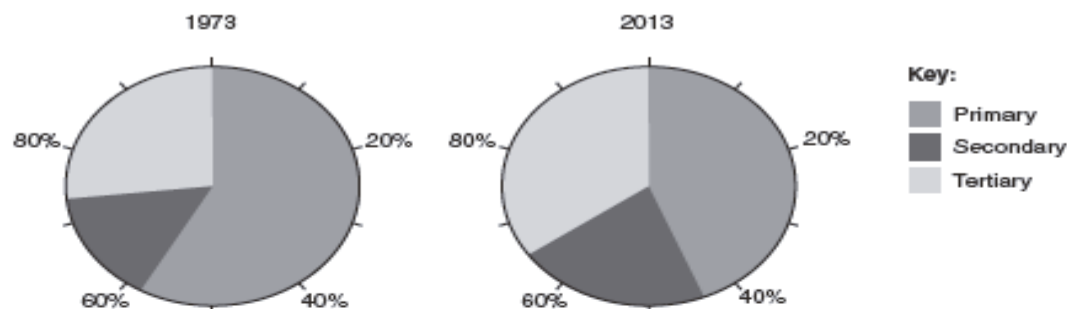
.....

..... [2]

Industrial Development 2059/02 questions  
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**M/J16/P2/Q3**

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

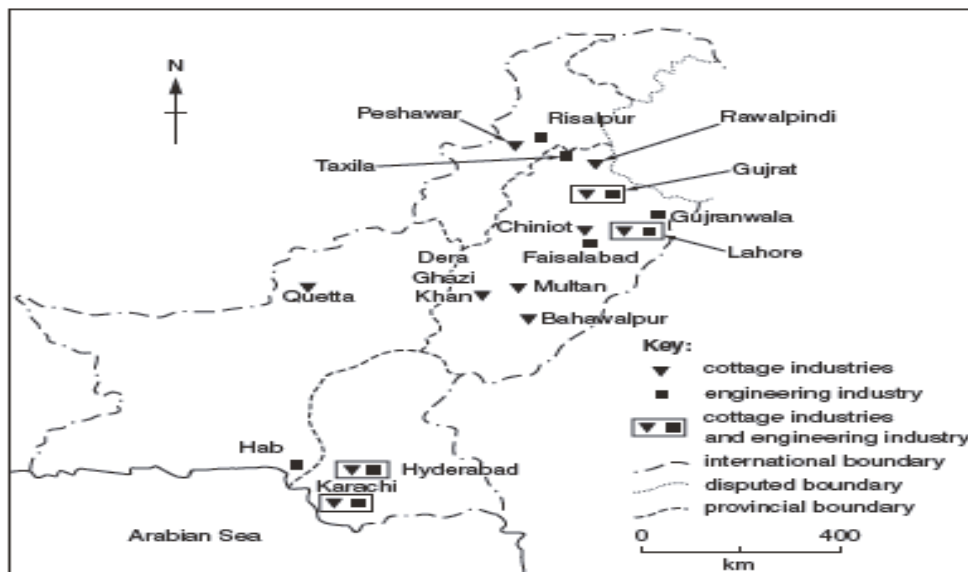


**Fig. 5**

- (I) A. State the proportion of primary sector employment in 1973.  
.....  
.....
- B. By how much has secondary employment increased between 1973 and 2013?  
.....[2]
- (II) Suggest reasons for the change in tertiary employment shown in Fig. 5.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]
- (b) (I) What are the causes of unemployment and underemployment in urban areas of Pakistan?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[3]
- (II) Suggest two reasons why unemployment is difficult to measure in countries such as Pakistan.  
1 .....  
.....  
2 .....  
.....[2]

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



**Fig. 6**

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.

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

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

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

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(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]

[TOTAL: 25]

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**0/N15/P2/Q5**

(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.

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

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

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



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(b) (i) State two characteristics of employment in the informal sector of industry.

1 .....

2 .....[2]

(ii) Give an example of a job in the informal sector.

.....[1]

**Photograph C for Question 5**



**Photograph D for Question 5**



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(iii) Study Photographs C and D (Insert).

- Describe the road transport that can be seen in Photograph C.
- Explain the problems of using road transport in the northern areas of Pakistan with reference to Photograph D and your own knowledge.

.....

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- (c) (f) Choose a province and name **two** tourist attractions within it.

Province .....

1

2 [2]

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

1

\*\*\*\*\*

2 .....

[2]

- (d) Read the following two views:

Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries. More attractions and facilities for tourists must be built to help Pakistan develop.

Tourist facilities must be restricted. The increasing number of tourists will damage our culture and cause environmental degradation.

Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer.

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[Total: 25]

Industrial Development 2059/02 questions  
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**M/J15/P2/Q4(a)**

- 4 (a) (I) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.

| Sector   | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Formal   | 26.7    | 26.7    | 26.2    |
| Informal | 73.3    | 73.3    | 73.8    |

**Fig. 9**

Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years?

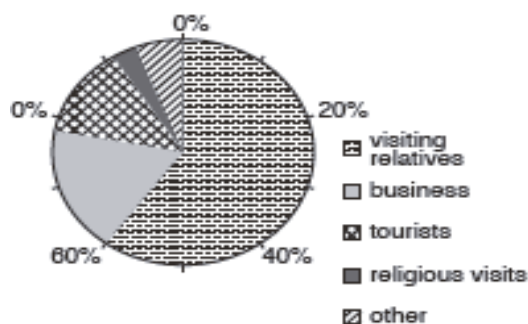
.....[1]

- (II) Tourism is a service industry. Name **two** other service industries.

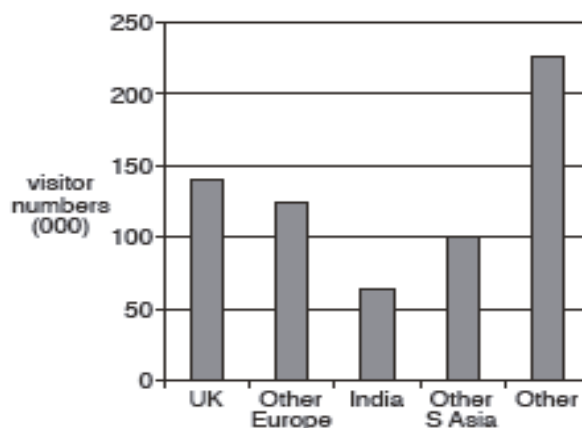
1 .....

2 .....[2]

- (III) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.



**Fig. 10**



**Fig. 11**

- A. What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?

.....

- B. What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?

.....

- C. Suggest **one** reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists.

.....

.....[3]



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**0/N14/P2/Q2**

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

A raw material .....

.....

example .....

B waste material .....

.....

example .....

C value added material .....

.....

example .....

COAL

COKE

STEEL

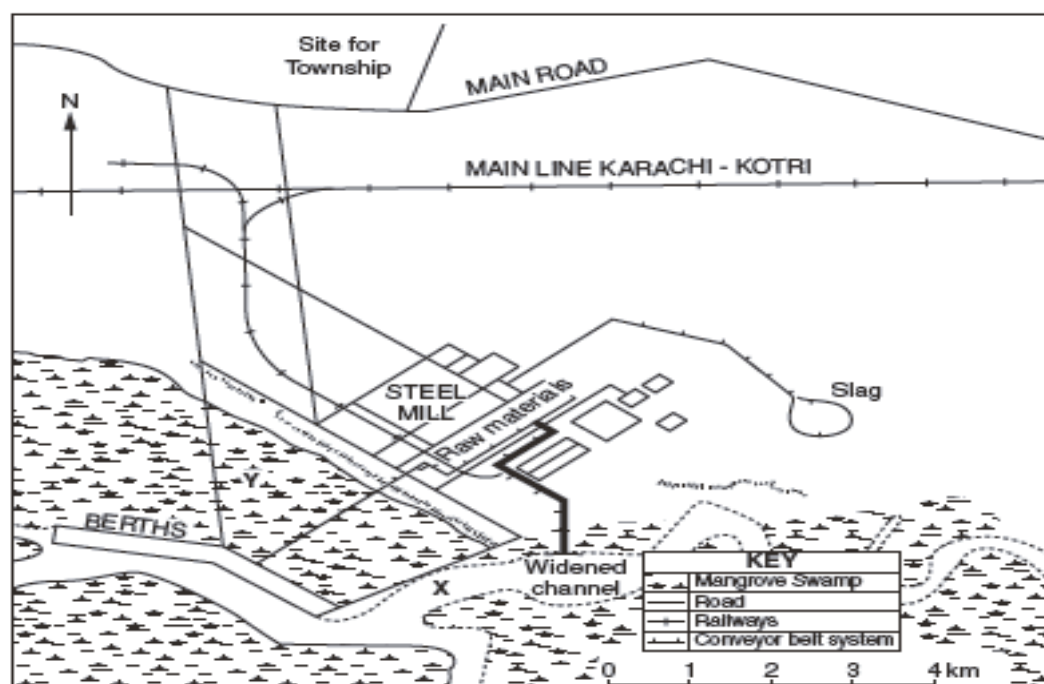
SLAG

LIMESTONE

CO<sub>2</sub>

[6]

- (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]

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- (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]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]



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- Explain your answer.**

[6]

[Total: 25]

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**0/N14/P2/Q5(c and d)**

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

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

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

Advantage 1 .....

Explanation .....  
.....

Advantage 2 .....

Explanation .....  
.....

Advantage 3 .....

Explanation .....  
.....[6]

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

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

[Total: 25]

0/N13/P2/Q2



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

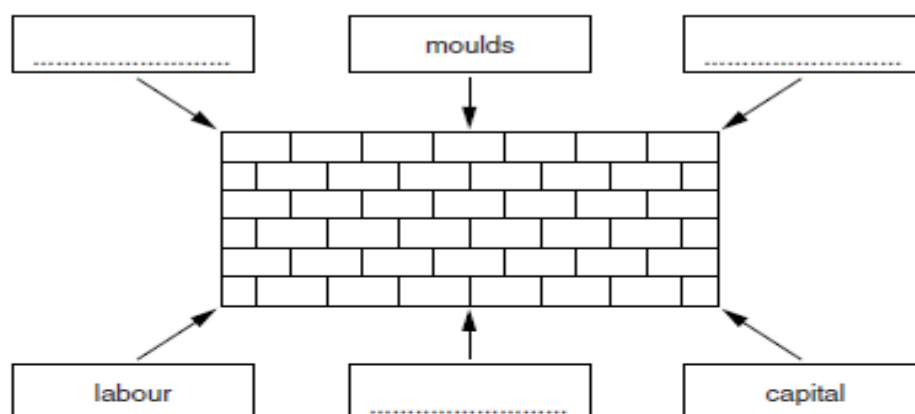


Fig. 2

- (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. [3]
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- (iii) Name **two** types of air pollution that might be produced by a brickworks. [2]
- 1 ..... 2 .....

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- [4]

- 
- The graph shows a smooth curve representing the production of wheat in the UK. The production starts at approximately 9 million tonnes in 2000 and increases steadily, reaching about 28 million tonnes by 2009. The curve is concave down, indicating that the rate of increase in production is slowing down over time.
- | Year | Production (million tonnes) |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 2000 | 9                           |
| 2001 | 9.5                         |
| 2002 | 10                          |
| 2003 | 11                          |
| 2004 | 13                          |
| 2005 | 16                          |
| 2006 | 19                          |
| 2007 | 23                          |
| 2008 | 26                          |
| 2009 | 28                          |

**FACEBOOK.COM/CAMBRIDGE O LEVEL/IGCSE(GROUP)**

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(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]

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

Advantages.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Disadvantages.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....[6]

[Total: 25]

**Industrial Development 2059/02 questions**  
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### 0/N13/P2/Q3(e)-Tourism

(e) To what extent is it possible to increase tourism in Pakistan in the 21st century?

[6]

[Total: 25]

**M/j13/42/Q3(e)**

(d) To what extent can the development of cottage and small-scale industries improve family incomes in Pakistan?

[6]



0/N12/P2/Q4

(a) Study Fig. 6 which shows the distribution of the cotton textile industry in Pakistan.

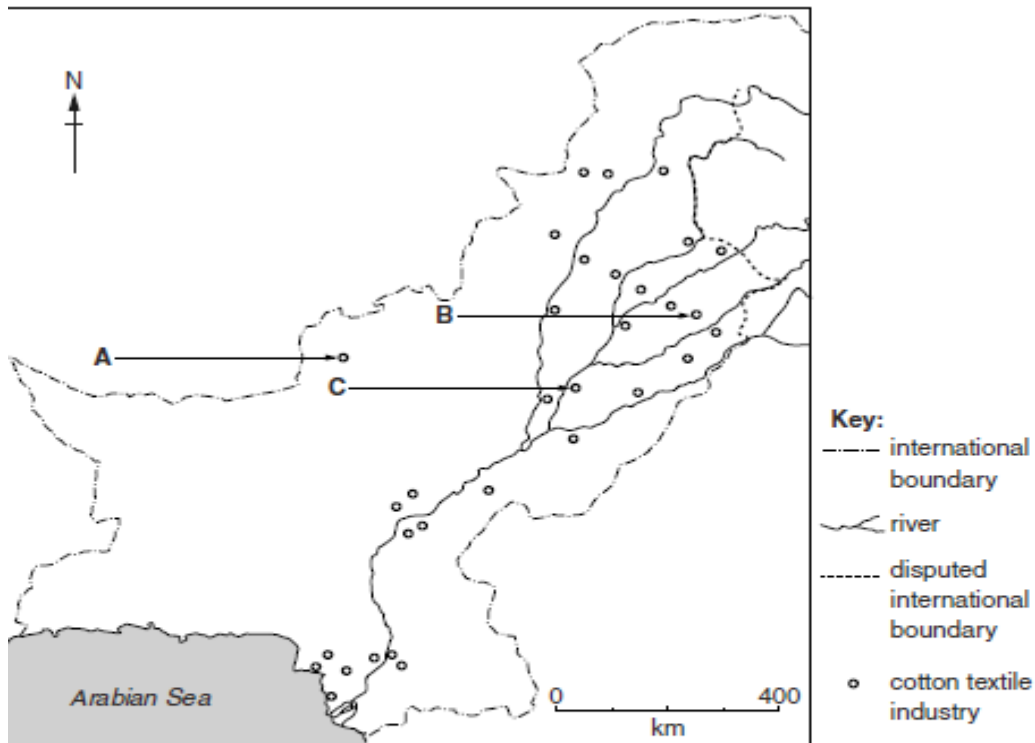


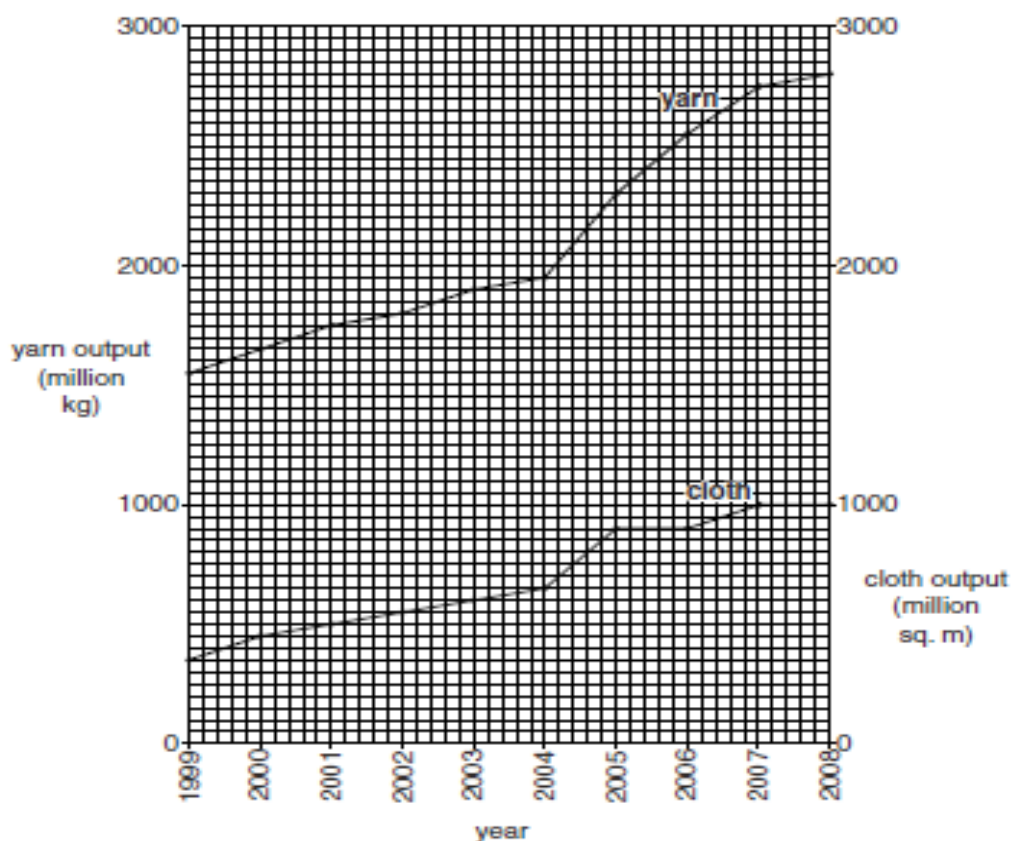
Fig. 6

(i) Name the main centres of the cotton textile industry A, B and C.

- A .....
- B .....
- C .....[3]

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(b) Study Fig. 7 which shows the output of yarn and cloth between 1999 and 2008.



**Fig. 7**

- (I) Compare the outputs of cotton yarn and cotton cloth from 1999 to 2008 shown on Fig. 7.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

- (II) Suggest **one** reason for the difference in output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, and explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

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- (c) (I) Give an example of a job in each of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the cotton industry.

Primary .....

Secondary .....

Tertiary ..... [3]

- (II) How is the proportion of workers employed in each of these sectors changing?

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

- (III) Explain why the changes you have stated in (c)(II) may lead to unemployment.

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

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[6]

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Answer Key-Mark Scheme

**0/N18/P2/Q3(a)**

3(a)(i) Accurate completion of percentage bar chart.

4@ 1 mark

**4**

3(a)(ii) ☐ Primary = farmer, miner, fisherman;

☐ Secondary = factory worker, builder, chef;

☐ Tertiary = teacher, nurse, train driver.

3 @ 1 mark

**M/J18/P2/Q4**

| Question  | Answer  | Marks |
|-----------|---|-------|
| 4(a)(i)   | <input type="checkbox"/> X = Hyderabad;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Y = Karachi;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Z = Faisalabad.<br><div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div>  | 3     |
| 4(a)(ii)  | Karachi is:<br><input type="checkbox"/> In south of Pakistan;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Next to the coast / near sea / Arabian Sea;<br><input type="checkbox"/> In the province Sindh;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Close to border with Balochistan;<br><input type="checkbox"/> At centre of three cotton areas;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Distance from named feature, e.g. within 100 km of other textile centres / cotton areas;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Direction from named feature, e.g. west / southwest of X.<br><div style="text-align: right;">2 @ 1 mark</div>  | 2     |
| 4(b)(i)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry that converts raw materials into commodities / products (for the consumer) / manufacturing industry / where raw materials are manufactured / made / processed into a product.<br><div style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</div>   | 1     |
| 4(b)(ii)  | A cottage industry is:<br><input type="checkbox"/> where the owner and family work with no hired labour / in homes / mostly women and children work / small investment / low output / informal;<br>A small-scale industry is:<br><input type="checkbox"/> where up to 10 hired labourers work / medium investment / up to R10mn invested / formal <u>or</u> informal / in workshops / (small) factories;<br>A large-scale industry is:<br><input type="checkbox"/> 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.<br><div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div> | 3     |
| 4(b)(iii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Near a port / dry ports for imports / exports;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Close to cotton belts of Pakistan / close to raw materials;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Near to large population centres for skilled / unskilled labour;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Near to markets;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Favourable / stable government policies / in tax exempt areas;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration / near to each other to share ideas / materials;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Near to / uninterrupted power supply;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Near to named infrastructure, e.g. roads / rail.<br><div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div>                                      | 3     |

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| Question | Answer  | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 4(c)(i)  | <input type="checkbox"/> A: Opening / bales of cotton laid down uniformly in layer / rollers used to flatten cotton fibres / smooth out folds / straighten fibres / spread out fibres;<br><input type="checkbox"/> 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;<br><input type="checkbox"/> 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.<br><div style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</div>   | 3     |
| 4(c)(ii) | <input type="checkbox"/> Largest sector of the economy / large-scale production;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Great export potential / demand;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Is 60–65% / most of export earnings;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Improves balance of trade;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Employs a large number of people;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled and skilled labour;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Contributes approx. 7% of GDP;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Textiles are value added products;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Earn more foreign exchange than raw cotton;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Uses local raw materials;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Reduces dependence on imports;<br><input type="checkbox"/> Large domestic demand.<br>Etc.<br><br>Note: One mark for identification of appropriate idea and a further mark for development (in parentheses).<br><br>Note: Max. 2 marks if no development.<br><div style="text-align: right;">2 @ 2 marks</div> | 4     |



Industrial Development 2059/02 questions  
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| Question | Answer   | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 4(d)     | <p><b>Levels marking</b></p> <p>No valid response 0</p> <p><b>Level 1</b> 1–2<br/>Simple point addressing any view (1)<br/>Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p><b>Level 2</b> 3–4<br/>Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)<br/>Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)<br/>No evaluation</p> <p><b>Level 3</b> 5–6<br/>Developed points explaining both views<br/>Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5)<br/>Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p><b>Content Guide</b><br/>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>Load-shedding</u><br/>Production comes to a standstill;<br/>Orders cannot be completed;<br/>Workers may be sent home / not paid;<br/>Deadlines cannot be met;<br/>Lose market share if trading partners cannot rely on Pakistan.</p> <p><u>Skilled labour shortage</u><br/>Government need to invest in education and training;<br/>Current employees are overworked;<br/>Full capacity of cotton production cannot be met;<br/>Cotton production may decline in the future if there are no skilled workers to fill the vacancies.<br/>Etc.</p> | 6     |

**0/N17/P2/Q2(a and d)**

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 2(a)(i)   | <p>In space LHS of diagram:<br/>limestone / gypsum (calcium sulphate) / clay / shale / chalk</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 @ 1 mark</p>   | 1 |
| 2(a)(ii)  | <p>Primary – job related to mining raw materials (coal, limestone, gypsum) / mine / quarrymen;<br/>Secondary – job related to manufacturing product, packing / bagging product / factory worker;<br/>Tertiary – job related to lorry driving / sales / advertising / cleaning / maintenance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</p>   | 3 |
| 2(a)(iii) | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employed / not self-employed / registered with government / legal;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Trained / skilled workforce;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Uniform / dress code;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Improved working conditions / named example – pension;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Regular working hours / fixed working hours;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Fixed / regular / higher wages;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> More likely to use machines / equipment / not labour intensive;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Purpose-built office / factory;<br/><input type="checkbox"/> Less likely to be female / child labour.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 @ 1 mark</p> | 3 |

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|      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 2(d) | <p><b>Levels marking</b></p> <p>No valid response (0 marks)</p> <p><b>Level 1</b> (1–2 marks)<br/>Simple point addressing any view (1)<br/>Simple points addressing any view (2)</p> <p><b>Level 2</b> (3–4 marks)<br/>Developed point(s) explaining one view (3)<br/>Developed point(s) explaining both views (4)<br/>No evaluation</p> <p><b>Level 3</b> (5–6 marks)<br/>Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view or appropriate example (5)<br/>Well-developed points explaining both views. Evaluation giving clear support to one view and appropriate example (6)</p> <p><b>Content Guide</b></p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to:</p> <p><u>View A</u></p> <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial policy / taxation;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Investment;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure / power projects;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Training in skills / examples of;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Services to industries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mismanagement;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistency of government policy / changes of government;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Delay in / cancellation of government projects.</li> </ul> <p><u>View B</u></p> <p><u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shortage of electricity generation and problems with supply;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Natural disasters divert national funds away from industry;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Security issues / unrest.</li> </ul> <p><u>Against</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Destruction / damage can stimulate construction industry;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cost of building earthquake-proof buildings is high;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cost of emergency shelters during floods;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cost of security.</li> </ul> <p>ETC.</p> | 6 |
|------|--|---|

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**0/N16/P2/Q1(d)-Tourism**

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

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

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)

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)

**M/J16/P2/Q2(b)**

**(b) Study Fig. 3 (Insert) which gives information about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

**of Pakistan for 2014 by sector.**

**(i) State what might be in categories A and B in Fig. 3. [2]**

A: Livestock/named livestock

B: Services /named service/named employment in service industry

**(ii) For one sector in Fig. 3 explain how its contribution to GDP could be increased. [2]**

Primary

Improve irrigation to increase area under crops

Develop further modern methods of agriculture e.g.

mechanisation/fertilisers/pesticides/HYVs

Land reforms/consolidation

Government schemes e.g. plant protection programmes / credit/loans to buy farm machinery

More agricultural training college to increase skills

[Foreign]Investment in livestock facilities/husbandry

[Foreign] investment in exploration/extraction of natural resources

Afforestation projects

Modernisation of fishing fleet

Secondary

Expand Industrial Estates/Special Industrial Zones

Government organisations to promote small scale/cottage industries / loans to small industry owners / technical service/development centres

Attract foreign/private investment for business start-ups

Promote training courses in business/technology

Introduce hi-tech/modern machinery

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Higher quality control of finished goods  
Tertiary  
Improve security to attract tourists  
Develop telecommunication network  
More publicity/marketing  
Government organisations to promote tourism/call centres  
Improved IT/business skills training  
Setting up schools / colleges / education/training centres / hospitals  
(

**M/J16/P2/Q3**

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

**(i) A State the proportion of primary sector employment in 1973.**

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

A: 58% Accept 57–59%

B: 6% Accept 5–7%

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

Improved education/training leading to higher numbers entering e.g.  
trade/finance/insurance

Larger population requiring more health services / education  
services / government / administration

More informal sector services / named informal sector employment e.g. tailors/  
cobblers/maids/ drivers/guards

New named infrastructure e.g. hotels/airports resulting in more named tertiary jobs

Is higher paid / perceived to be higher paid

Better working conditions in offices/air conditioning

More foreign investment in banking/insurance

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

Population increasing rapidly/overpopulation

Increasing numbers of rural to urban/internal migrants / refugees

Mechanisation replacing workers [in factories / IT/computer use]

Lack of education/skills

Discrimination/corruption

Loadshedding/temporary layoffs

Political instability

Slow economic growth / weak economy

Definition of underemployment: people work less than full time although would prefer to  
work longer hours/ people who accept jobs that do not utilise their skills.

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

Disguised unemployment/more people employed than are needed

Large informal sector / workers not registered

Home workers / cottage industries

Self-employment

Unpaid e.g. domestic helps

Workers are mobile / high internal movement of labour/ fluid labour market/ seasonal  
labour / part-time labour

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

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**(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.**

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

Indicative content (developed points in parentheses)

Large scale

For

Reduces need for expensive imports of finished goods (e.g. vehicles)

Export potential

Fulfills 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



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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

**0/N15/P2/Q5 (a,c and d)**

**5 (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

**(b) (i) State two characteristics of employment in the informal sector of industry. [2]**

Self employment

Labour intensive/little equipment

Irregular hours/wages/low wages Seasonal = 0

Paid daily/cash in hand

Not pensionable/no health benefits

At home/in streets

Not a registered business



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Female labour  
Child labour

**(ii) Give an example of a job in the informal sector. [1]**

Handicrafts/carpet maker  
Street trader/hawker / cobbler / fruit seller  
Labourer in construction/factories / garment worker  
Bus/truck/taxi driver  
Care work / maids  
Street sweeper  
USE LIST RULE

**(iii) Study Photographs C and D (Insert).**

**A. Describe the road transport that can be seen in Photograph C.**

**B. Explain the problems of using road transport in the northern areas of Pakistan**  
with reference to Photograph D and your own knowledge. [5]

A. Transport Reserve 2 marks  
Pick-up/4x4/4-wheel-drive vehicle/jeep  
Overloaded / heavily loaded  
Carrying large pieces of timber/wood/sawn trunks 'Wood' = 0  
Trucks/lorries  
Painted  
B. Problems Reserve 2 marks  
Mountain roads very narrow/steep/small for large trucks  
Danger of falling rocks/cliff edges  
Likely to be closed/blocked due to landslides  
Closed in winter due to snow/ice/avalanches  
Unmetalled roads/potholes  
Lack of security

**(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

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Lack of government funding/priority  
Little tourism infrastructure / few tour agencies / hotels not international standard  
Lack of maintenance/cleanliness of tourist areas

**(d) Read the following two views:**

- 1. Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries. More attractions and facilities for tourists must be built to help Pakistan develop.**
- 2. Tourist facilities must be restricted. The increasing number of tourists will damage our culture and cause environmental degradation.**

**Which view do you agree with more? Give reasons to support your answer. [6]**

Indicative content (development of points in parentheses)

1. Tourism increased

Tourist income likely to be high (and greater than from other sources, e.g. from exporting raw materials)

Creates employment

Boosts cottage craft industries (leading to financial stability/preservation of culture/heritage)

Locals can use tourist facilities (which increases their quality of life)

Increases cultural linkages with foreign countries

Source of foreign exchange/improves economy (which will enable Pakistan to clear debts)

2. Tourism restricted

Only seasonal employment (May–Oct in northern areas)

Money could be spent on other important sectors (such as minerals, power, manufacturing, mechanising agriculture, alleviation of poverty)

Displacement of local people to make way for development, e.g. hotels

Named social problems e.g. crime, alcohol/drugs

Lack of respect for local customs/beliefs

Increases prices of local goods/food

Clearing of natural habitat to make way for tourist developments (e.g. deforestation in Swat Valley)

Unsightly hotel construction

Air/noise pollution from more vehicles

Water pollution in rivers from overloaded sewerage system

Litter

[Total: 25]

**M/J15/P2/Q4(a)**

**4 (a) (i) Study Fig. 9 which shows formal and informal sector employment in Pakistan over three years.**

**Which sector of employment makes up the largest share of the labour force in Pakistan over these years? [1]**

Informal

**(ii) Tourism is a service industry. Name two other service industries. [2]**

Any two from:

public administration/government

transport

retailing/shops

banking/banks/finance

doctors/healthcare/medical

teaching/education

legal/lawyers

entertainment/media

social care/home helps/family helpers/domestics, insurance

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hospitality/hotels  
telecommunications  
etc.

**(iii) Study Figs 10 and 11 which give information about visitors into Pakistan in 1999.**

**A What percentage of visitors into Pakistan was classed as tourists?**

13% (accept 12–14%)

**B What was the total number of visitors into Pakistan?**

655 000 (accept 640 000–670 000)

**C Suggest one reason why more people visited relatives compared to visiting Pakistan as tourists. [3]**

Lower cost

Large/extended families spread out in different countries

Work abroad

Few tourist attractions

Terrorism/lack of security/political instability

Poor transport infrastructure

**0/N14/P2/Q2**

**2 (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 / CO<sub>2</sub>

C Product that increases in value / worth due to industrial activities / a material improved as it goes through a manufacturing process

Steel / coke

**(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 / Murli 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

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**(c) Explain why the Pakistan Steel Mills is an industry in the 'formal sector'. [4]**

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 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  
[Total: 25]

**0/N14/P2/Q5(c and 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)

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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)

**0/N13/P2/Q2**

**(a) Study Photograph B (Insert) and Fig. 2, a diagram showing the main inputs to a brickmaking 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

**(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**



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**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

**(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  
[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

**0/N13/P2/Q3(e)-Tourism**

**(e) To what extent is it possible to increase tourism in Pakistan in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? [6]**

Possibilities  
By providing more/improved/good/etc. – security, named infrastructure, hotels, named tourist activities (max 2)  
Advertising/promotion  
Training for staff in tourist industry/education about accepting tourists  
Maintenance/cleanliness of tourist attractions  
Attraction – mountain ranges/valleys, forests, archaeological/historic/cultural sites, mosques, modern buildings, traditional crafts/bazaars, hill stations (max 1)  
Strategies for increasing tourism, e.g. – preventing deforestation in tourist areas, removing litter/rubbish from e.g. Murree, opening a (winter) resort + details, (max 2)  
Problems  
Unstable political situation  
Corruption  
Lack of security/terrorism  
Accommodation below Western standards  
Poor named infrastructure  
High cost of developing tourist areas/facilities  
Lack of government support/attention/interest



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**M/j13/42/Q3(e)**

(d) IN FAVOUR  
employment  
for women  
local demand  
international demand  
reduces migration  
local raw materials  
can use waste materials e.g. rubber, rope  
low set-up costs / investment  
BUT  
Poor quality  
Child labour  
Lack of infrastructure  
Etc. [6]  
(Sethi p. 150)

**0/N12/P2/Q4**

**4 (a) Study Fig. 6.**

**(i) Name the main centres of textile production A, B and C. [3]**

A Quetta  
B Gujranwala  
C Multan

**(ii) Describe the distribution of cotton processing centres. [3]**

most processing centres / factories in Punjab  
along rivers (in Punjab) / River Indus (in Sindh)  
THE FOLLOWING REQUIRE A NAMED TOWN IN AN AREA  
Southern / Lower Sindh eg. Hyderabad, Karachi  
Northern / Upper Sindh eg. Sukkur, Larkana  
KPK / NWFP eg. Peshawar, Nowshera  
Northern Baluchistan eg. Quetta

**(b) Study Fig. 7.**

**(i) Compare the outputs of cotton yarn and cotton cloth from 1999 to 2008. [2]**

Yarn greater than cloth  
Both increase  
Both make sharp increase in 2004  
After 2005 cloth levels out but yarn continues to increase  
**(ii) Suggest one reason for the difference in output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, and explain your answer. [2]**  
More yarn / spinning mills than cloth / weaving mills  
Yarn is made into cloth  
Problems / less investment/ in cloth weaving factories / machinery  
(Eg. loadshedding, old machines)  
More demand for yarn (worldwide)  
Lack of skilled labour

**(c) (i) Give an example of a job in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the cotton industry. [3]**

Primary – farming, picking, bringing water  
Secondary – washing, dyeing, spinning, weaving  
Tertiary – sales, transport, management

**(ii) How are the proportions of workers employed in each of these sectors changing? [3]**

Less in primary

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More / less in secondary  
More in tertiary

**(iii) Explain why the changes you have stated in (c)(ii) may lead to unemployment. [3]**

Lack of literacy / illiteracy  
Lack of skills for machines  
More mechanisation / fewer workers needed with mechanisation  
Computers faster than writers / more IT in offices  
Can use foreign workers  
Less work in rural areas

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

Benefits (res.2)

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

Problems (res. 2)

Lack of jobs for educated people  
Loss of skilled workers eg. teachers, doctors  
Break-up of families t