Paper 2: Section C: A case study of a developing country - Pakistan

Location and context

- Pakistan is located in Asia, borders India, China, Afghanistan an Iran. Arabian Sea coast.
- Development is uneven. There are core (Punjab) and periphery regions (Balochistan). This is due to differences in health, education and investment.
- Climate dryer in the south, cooler in the north.
- Colonised by the UK so culture left e.g. cricket
- Pakistani people very proud of food

What is population like in Pakistan?

- Life expectancy has increased by 5 years in 40 years
- Life expectancy is 67 years (UK is 82)
- Population is 220 million (UK is 67 million)
- Birth rate and death rate are high
- Literacy rate is 62% (UK is 99%)
- Improved number of girls in education but still unequal
- Growing middle class but still unequal

Economy

- GDP per capita $1,193 Trade with China, foreign direct investment from China. Positive change is increase in GDP. Negative is the inequality.
- Trade with Middle Eastern countries
- Tertiary largest portion of GDP and has 38% of the workforce. Positive development.
- 36% people work in agriculture
- Agriculture employs most people. Negative as unreliable
- Exports; salt, rice, textiles (largest), cotton

Technology

- Access to technology varies
- Where access is higher, there are higher levels of development
- Internet access is higher in urban areas. Lower in Balochistan
- Pakistan is a nuclear power

Impacts of rapid development

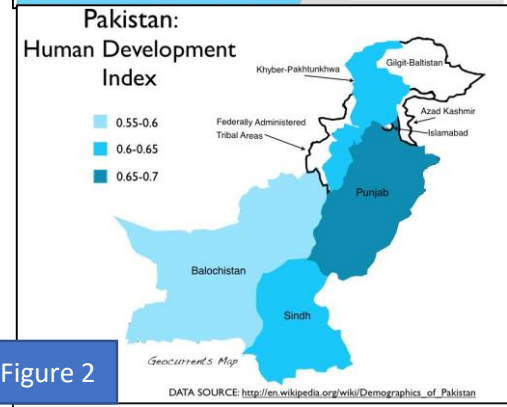
- Reduction of poverty for some (GDP increase by $2000 in 40 years)
- Increase in life expectancy (by 5 years in 40 years)
- Increase in air pollution (Karachi one of world's most polluted city)
- Increases in inequality (HDI 0.65-0.7 in Punjab but 0.55-0.6 in Balochistan)

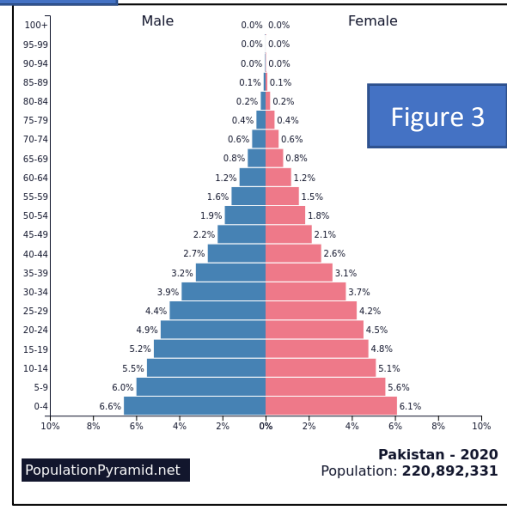
Geopolitics

- Disputed Kashmir territory with India
- Economic corridor with China
- Colonised by UK as part of India
- Member of the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (Military pact)

Solutions to managing the impacts of rapid development

- Air quality – Tree Tsunami Project, aims to plant 10 billion trees by 2023
- Gender inequality – Leave No Girl Behind Project
- Poverty - Largest government welfare scheme begun by government
- Poverty – boost economy with **China Pakistan Economic Corridor**





Skills needed;

1 Using development measures e.g. HDI, 2 using choropleth maps e.g. (figure 2), 3 – using numerical economic data e.g. GDP, 4 using proportional flow line maps, 5 interpreting population pyramids (figure 3) 6 using socio-economic data e.g. life expectancy and GDP to calculate mean for core and periphery region

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Figure 1

Figure 2

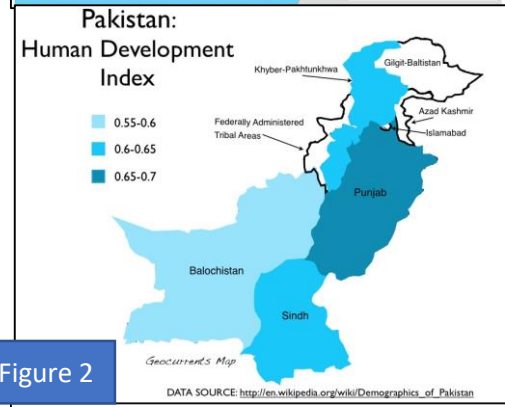

Figure 3