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**NEPAL STUDIES**

**8024/02**

Paper 2 Written Paper

**May/June 2018**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks										
1(a)(i)	<p><b>Name the regional organisation which was founded in 1985 and includes Nepal, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka among its members.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAARC</li> <li>• South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>										
1(a)(ii)	<p><b>Describe Nepal's role as a member of the United Nations.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important role in UN peacekeeping – as of 2013 had contributed 94 000 peacekeepers to at least 43 missions</li> <li>• One of the top five contributors of armed forces and police to UN peacekeeping</li> <li>• Armed police and regular police also involved alongside army</li> <li>• Taken part in missions in Middle East and Africa (such as UNEFII and UNISOM)</li> <li>• Over 100 female troops involved</li> <li>• Nepal also contributes civilian support (admin, etc.) to peacekeeping missions</li> <li>• Participate in meetings and forums organised by the UN and contribute positively towards issues of interest</li> <li>• Member of non-aligned movement</li> <li>• Been a member of the Security Council</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>										
1(b)(i)	<p><b>What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details of the source.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1137 1310 1659"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 1137 699 1189">Inference</th> <th data-bbox="699 1137 1310 1189">Development</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1189 699 1305">Nepal is small</td> <td data-bbox="699 1189 1310 1305">Nepal is shown as being much smaller than India and China and trapped between the two</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1305 699 1391">India and China are competing for Nepal</td> <td data-bbox="699 1305 1310 1391">Nepal is being pulled apart by the two powers in the cartoon</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1391 699 1574">India and China are not interested</td> <td data-bbox="699 1391 1310 1574">Nepal is in danger of falling into the abyss below but neither India nor China sees this, even though the 2015 earthquake has just happened and Nepal is in desperate need of help</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1574 699 1659">Nepal needs help</td> <td data-bbox="699 1574 1310 1659">China and India can supply trade and support which Nepal needs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Inference	Development	Nepal is small	Nepal is shown as being much smaller than India and China and trapped between the two	India and China are competing for Nepal	Nepal is being pulled apart by the two powers in the cartoon	India and China are not interested	Nepal is in danger of falling into the abyss below but neither India nor China sees this, even though the 2015 earthquake has just happened and Nepal is in desperate need of help	Nepal needs help	China and India can supply trade and support which Nepal needs	<b>4</b>
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1(b)(ii)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1278 315"><b>Explain <u>two</u> ways in which Nepal has benefitted from its relationship with China.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 349 1310 1303"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 349 700 398">Feature</th> <th data-bbox="700 349 1310 398">Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 398 700 517">Improved relations</td> <td data-bbox="700 398 1310 517">Relations strained over Tibet for many years but improved markedly in recent decades. Reduced dependency on India</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 517 700 667">Improved trade</td> <td data-bbox="700 517 1310 667">Trade agreement signed March 2016 including allowing Nepal to use Chinese ports for trade. Should help Nepal's economy as Nepal has access to the sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 667 700 887">Improved communications</td> <td data-bbox="700 667 1310 887">1960s China improving communications between Nepal and Tibet. More recently agreed to fund development of an airport at Pokhara to help improve Nepal's communications with the outside world and to reduce congestion in Kathmandu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 887 700 1005">Help during the blockade</td> <td data-bbox="700 887 1310 1005">A gift of 1.3 million litres of oil was supplied to Nepal when fuel supplies were disrupted along the Indian border</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1005 700 1155">Increased tourism</td> <td data-bbox="700 1005 1310 1155">Larger numbers of Chinese visitors are an important source of revenue for Nepal. Chinese visitors now make up over 30% of tourists to Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1155 700 1303">Reduced dependency</td> <td data-bbox="700 1155 1310 1303">A good relationship with both China and India is beneficial for Nepal. This will reduce dependency in many aspects such as trade and commerce</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Feature	Explanation	Improved relations	Relations strained over Tibet for many years but improved markedly in recent decades. Reduced dependency on India	Improved trade	Trade agreement signed March 2016 including allowing Nepal to use Chinese ports for trade. Should help Nepal's economy as Nepal has access to the sea	Improved communications	1960s China improving communications between Nepal and Tibet. More recently agreed to fund development of an airport at Pokhara to help improve Nepal's communications with the outside world and to reduce congestion in Kathmandu	Help during the blockade	A gift of 1.3 million litres of oil was supplied to Nepal when fuel supplies were disrupted along the Indian border	Increased tourism	Larger numbers of Chinese visitors are an important source of revenue for Nepal. Chinese visitors now make up over 30% of tourists to Nepal	Reduced dependency	A good relationship with both China and India is beneficial for Nepal. This will reduce dependency in many aspects such as trade and commerce	<b>4</b>
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1(c)	<p><b>'In spite of the 1950 Treaty of Friendship, Nepal's relationship with India has been characterised by disputes and ill-feeling.'</b> How far do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to examples.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 383 1305 936"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 383 472 432">Level</th> <th data-bbox="472 383 624 432">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="624 383 1305 432">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 432 472 584">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="472 432 624 584">10–12</td> <td data-bbox="624 432 1305 584">A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 584 472 736">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="472 584 624 736">6–9</td> <td data-bbox="624 584 1305 736">A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 736 472 889">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="472 736 624 889">1–5</td> <td data-bbox="624 736 1305 889">A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 889 472 936"></td> <td data-bbox="472 889 624 936">0</td> <td data-bbox="624 889 1305 936">No response or no creditable response.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>In support of the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="373 1111 1305 1921" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been tension over the control of the border. In the late 1960s, relations were tense as Nepal challenged the existing mutual security arrangement and asked that the Indian security checkpoints be withdrawn.</li> <li>• There was further tension over Sikkim which was annexed by India in 1975.</li> <li>• In 1988, Nepal refused to accommodate India's wishes for a single trade and transit treaty, stating that it violated Nepal's right to trade freely. Failure to reach an agreement led to a crisis in India–Nepal relations which resulted in an economic blockade of Nepal by India that lasted until late April 1990.</li> <li>• The water India needs comes from rivers which rise in Nepal. Agreements such as the Koshi agreement signed in 1954 have largely been in India's favour. The dam built to control the flooding in this region was not maintained and the result was a disastrous flood in 2008 which killed hundreds and displaced over 3 million people.</li> <li>• The border between Nepal and India, Kalapani and Susta are disputed territories. A joint border commission was established and completed mapping the border in 2007. However, neither side was prepared to ratify the maps.</li> <li>• Political problems – a blockade in 2015 which was thought to have been caused by India in response to the complaints of Madhesi people against the new Nepali constitution.</li> </ul>	Level	Marks	Description	Level 3	10–12	A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.	Level 2	6–9	A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.	Level 1	1–5	A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.		0	No response or no creditable response.	12
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1(c)	<p>To challenge the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nepalese Citizenship Act of 1952 allowed Indians to immigrate to Nepal and acquire Nepalese citizenship – this could also be considered a source of tension.</li> <li>• 98% of Nepal’s trade is conducted through India. In the first few months of 2011-2012, Nepal’s exports to India were worth US\$ 284 million. Although India exports much more to Nepal (worth US\$1.6 billion in the same period), Nepal relies on this trade.</li> <li>• Although there has been tension over water supplies, access to water from Nepal is vital for India, and Nepal, in return, depends on India for power supplies.</li> <li>• The special security relationship between Nepal and India was re-established after India ended its 13-month long economic blockade. During a visit to India in December 1991 by the Nepalese PM, the two countries signed new trade and transit treaties alongside other economic agreements designed to benefit Nepal.</li> <li>• India has been quick to respond to disasters in Nepal. In 2014, an Indian army mountaineering team recovered bodies and rescued survivors in the Everest avalanche. In April 2015, the Indian National Disaster Response Force was launched within hours of the earthquake and provided vital assistance.</li> </ul>	

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2(a)(i)	<p><b>What is meant by <i>internal migration</i>?</b></p> <p>Internal migration is the movement of people from one location to another within a country.</p>	<b>1</b>										
2(a)(ii)	<p><b>Describe push and pull factors which can cause rural to urban migration to Kathmandu.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="319 1406 1308 1892"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="319 1406 702 1456">Push/pull Factor</th> <th data-bbox="702 1406 1308 1456">Development/support</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="319 1456 702 1608">Better access to household amenities – water/electricity, etc.</td> <td data-bbox="702 1456 1308 1608">Improved quality of life/better health/fewer diseases/improved diet/less time consumed, e.g. collecting wood/extended daylight hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="319 1608 702 1724">Better access to technology – TV, Internet, etc.</td> <td data-bbox="702 1608 1308 1724">Improved quality of life/social time/access to information/support for education/work opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="319 1724 702 1809">Access to education/ job opportunities</td> <td data-bbox="702 1724 1308 1809">More income/better prospects/better prospects for children</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="319 1809 702 1892">Access to services – hospitals</td> <td data-bbox="702 1809 1308 1892">Access to healthcare/access to medicines</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Push/pull Factor	Development/support	Better access to household amenities – water/electricity, etc.	Improved quality of life/better health/fewer diseases/improved diet/less time consumed, e.g. collecting wood/extended daylight hours	Better access to technology – TV, Internet, etc.	Improved quality of life/social time/access to information/support for education/work opportunities	Access to education/ job opportunities	More income/better prospects/better prospects for children	Access to services – hospitals	Access to healthcare/access to medicines	<b>4</b>
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2(b)(i)	<p><b>Study Table 2.1 which shows the percentage (%) of households with selected facilities in urban and rural Nepal. Using evidence from Table 2.1 only, explain <u>two</u> contrasts between facilities in urban and rural households.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 416 1310 667"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Households using firewood as main fuel for cooking (%)</th> <th>Households with use of a flush toilet linked to public sewerage (%)</th> <th>Households with use of a television (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>26</td> <td>30</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>73</td> <td>3</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Contrasts can be drawn from any section of the table. Responses may focus on a single column, two, or all of the columns.</p>		Households using firewood as main fuel for cooking (%)	Households with use of a flush toilet linked to public sewerage (%)	Households with use of a television (%)	Urban	26	30	64	Rural	73	3	37	4
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2(b)(ii)	<p><b>Study Figs 2.1 and 2.2, photographs showing different parts of the urban area in Kathmandu. Using Figs 2.1 and 2.2, explain <u>two</u> challenges the authorities face in meeting the needs of people living in Kathmandu.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 969 1310 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Challenge</th> <th>Development/support</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unplanned housing development</td> <td>Poor quality housing built without regulations/ overcrowding/lack of open spaces/earthquake risk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lack of infrastructure planning, e.g. roads/sewers</td> <td>Housing areas built away from official roads/ informal electricity connections/lack of sewerage system/supply of drinking water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lack of waste management planning</td> <td>Overpopulation leading to build up of rubbish/ lack of organised collection systems/health hazards/infestation/land or river pollution</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Challenge	Development/support	Unplanned housing development	Poor quality housing built without regulations/ overcrowding/lack of open spaces/earthquake risk	Lack of infrastructure planning, e.g. roads/sewers	Housing areas built away from official roads/ informal electricity connections/lack of sewerage system/supply of drinking water	Lack of waste management planning	Overpopulation leading to build up of rubbish/ lack of organised collection systems/health hazards/infestation/land or river pollution	4				
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2(c)	<p><b>‘Nepal is urbanising too rapidly.’ How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 342 1305 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 342 472 394">Level</th> <th data-bbox="472 342 624 394">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="624 342 1305 394">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 394 472 544">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="472 394 624 544">10–12</td> <td data-bbox="624 394 1305 544">A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 544 472 694">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="472 544 624 694">6–9</td> <td data-bbox="624 544 1305 694">A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 694 472 844">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="472 694 624 844">1–5</td> <td data-bbox="624 694 1305 844">A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 844 472 898"></td> <td data-bbox="472 844 624 898">0</td> <td data-bbox="624 844 1305 898">No response or no creditable response.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage environmental sustainability, growth of urban areas must be better planned. Areas defined officially as ‘rural’ such as market towns are currently growing without government planning control. Development of shanty type settlements along main roads must be better controlled.</li> <li>• Areas of housing in major cities such as Kathmandu, Pokhara and in growing towns around the Indian border need to be better planned by including, for example, areas of open space.</li> <li>• For better social and environmental sustainability, public services such as refuse collection and provision of health services need to be more widespread outside central urban areas.</li> <li>• Housing areas need to be better earthquake-proofed with adherence to building regulations.</li> <li>• Economic sustainability needs to be encouraged outside of the Kathmandu Valley to enable more people to work in areas other than farming. This involves improving transport networks and electricity supplies to rural areas to encourage industry to locate there, reducing the polarisation of rural vs urban.</li> <li>• Social sustainability can be encouraged by capitalising on the rich culture and heritage of historic cities. Intangible heritage such as art, music and religious observances can be sources of income and improve quality of life.</li> <li>• Artisan handicrafts, tourism and agro processing could be more developed in smaller cities to generate wealth and job opportunities.</li> <li>• Public spending needs to be better prioritised, for example, in infrastructure projects, to achieve more economic sustainability in smaller urban centres.</li> </ul> <p>The best responses may also offer ideas on how urbanisation creates benefits and how it could be managed or controlled to be more sustainable.</p>	Level	Marks	Description	Level 3	10–12	A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.	Level 2	6–9	A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.	Level 1	1–5	A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.		0	No response or no creditable response.	12
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3(a)(i)	<p><b>What is meant by <i>marginal land</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land holdings are marginal if they are too small to even meet subsistence needs.</li> <li>• Land that is found on the edge of cultivated areas, often difficult to grow crops on.</li> <li>• Land usually has little or no potential for profit, and often has poor soil or other undesirable characteristics.</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>										
3(a)(ii)	<p><b>Describe <u>two</u> consequences of being landless in Nepal.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 622 1305 1106"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 622 699 674">Consequence</th> <th data-bbox="699 622 1305 674">Description / Detail</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 674 699 757">Unreliable food/shelter availability</td> <td data-bbox="699 674 1305 757">Hunger/seasonal variations/weather events/months of the year/regional differences</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 757 699 909">Deprived social and political rights/status</td> <td data-bbox="699 757 1305 909">Deprived of some fundamental rights including: employment/access to shelter/water/electricity/lack of security/lack of future security for children</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 909 699 1025">Exploited by employers</td> <td data-bbox="699 909 1305 1025">Poverty/compelled to accept low wages/accept unfavourable terms/forced to take loans/dependent on others</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1025 699 1106">Proof of citizenship</td> <td data-bbox="699 1025 1305 1106">Not having proof of land ownership can mean you cannot prove your citizenship</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Consequence	Description / Detail	Unreliable food/shelter availability	Hunger/seasonal variations/weather events/months of the year/regional differences	Deprived social and political rights/status	Deprived of some fundamental rights including: employment/access to shelter/water/electricity/lack of security/lack of future security for children	Exploited by employers	Poverty/compelled to accept low wages/accept unfavourable terms/forced to take loans/dependent on others	Proof of citizenship	Not having proof of land ownership can mean you cannot prove your citizenship	<b>4</b>
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3(b)	<p><b>Study Fig. 3.1, a photograph showing women working on the land in Nepal.</b></p>											
3(b)(i)	<p><b>Which cash crop is shown in Fig. 3.1?</b></p> <p>Tea</p>	<b>4</b>										
3(b)(ii)	<p><b>Explain <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage of using the farming methods shown.</b></p> <p>Advantages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More work by hand, so more employment created.</li> <li>• It may yield less but higher quality attached yield.</li> <li>• Able to farm on steep land where it would be difficult to use machinery.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity of crop yield is smaller.</li> <li>• The process is slow and so productivity costs can be higher.</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>										

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(iii)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1254 282"><b>Explain <u>one</u> reason why some regions of Nepal have a food deficit.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1299 383">Response could suggest and then develop detail about one of the following reasons:</p> <ul data-bbox="373 421 1315 797" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="373 421 954 454">• Agricultural productivity/crop yield is low</li><li data-bbox="373 456 954 490">• Large proportion of subsistence farming</li><li data-bbox="373 492 1043 526">• Many plots are fragmented or on marginal land</li><li data-bbox="373 528 1315 595">• Government programmes to introduce irrigation and fertilisers have been inadequate – delivery hindered by infrastructure and terrain</li><li data-bbox="373 598 1023 631">• Environmental degradation has reduced yield</li><li data-bbox="373 633 1294 667">• Population growth has balanced out improved yield in some areas</li><li data-bbox="373 669 948 703">• Crop production, e.g. rice, has declined</li><li data-bbox="373 705 1315 797">• Export crops from larger farms are more often sent into India for sale than into the more mountainous regions of Nepal, due to better prices and easier transport</li></ul>	<b>3</b>

Question	Answer	Marks															
3(c)	<p><b>‘Land reform has not yet benefitted all people in Nepal.’ Explain reasons why land reform remains controversial. Support your answer with examples.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 383 1305 936"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 383 472 432">Level</th> <th data-bbox="472 383 624 432">Marks</th> <th data-bbox="624 383 1305 432">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 432 472 584">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="472 432 624 584">10–12</td> <td data-bbox="624 432 1305 584">A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 584 472 736">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="472 584 624 736">6–9</td> <td data-bbox="624 584 1305 736">A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 736 472 889">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="472 736 624 889">1–5</td> <td data-bbox="624 736 1305 889">A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 889 472 936"></td> <td data-bbox="472 889 624 936">0</td> <td data-bbox="624 889 1305 936">No response or no creditable response.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Responses should include a range of political/social/cultural suggestions as to why land reform is controversial and should mention the economic consequences.</p> <ul data-bbox="373 1176 1305 1955" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nepal’s first Land Act was enacted in 1964. Its major achievement was the abolition of the feudal Zamindari system and imposition of land ceilings. But the government acquired and redistributed only a very small fraction of the land above the ceiling. There were loopholes which favoured landowners.</li> <li>• In 1994, the High-Level Land Reform Commission submitted the Badal Commission Report to implement land reform; however, no steps were taken.</li> <li>• In 2001, reform was introduced to reduce the legal size of land-holding per family. Its step of reducing land ceilings was overruled by the Supreme Court.</li> <li>• In 2002, a law was passed to liberate Kamaiyas (bonded agricultural labourers). A mere 1609 ha of land was allocated to 12 019 freed Kamaiya in one small part of the country. This land was derived from marginal public land, not the private farming sector.</li> <li>• The 2007 Interim Constitution includes broad equality protections, anti-discrimination provisions, and an impressive number of substantive human rights. The constitution provides for the right to property, and provides many provisions committing the state to engage in land reform.</li> <li>• The new Nepali government, formally established in 2008, has repeatedly committed itself to land reform.</li> </ul>	Level	Marks	Description	Level 3	10–12	A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses the whole question. Examples are relevant, detailed and applied effectively in support.	Level 2	6–9	A satisfactory response which may contain some good points, but which remains limited or partial in one or more of understanding, argument, evaluation or exemplar support.	Level 1	1–5	A few creditable points. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.		0	No response or no creditable response.	12
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	0	No response or no creditable response.															

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>Difficulties with reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation to be written and passed</li> <li>• Budget for this process</li> <li>• Enforcement of new legislation</li> </ul> <p>Social/cultural issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners vs landless CBS 2006 figures: Landless is 287 100 households; 421 770 ha estimated land needs to be redistributed Richest is 3800 households; 492 851 ha estimated available land to redistribute</li> <li>• Landlessness in Nepal is characterised by: exploitative labour conditions for tenant farmers and near bonded-labour conditions, violent evictions, lack of access to traditional resources, e.g. forests, lack of access to water and food resources, inability to access police and the judiciary, and discrimination against women, Dalits, ethnic and religious minorities, and tribal groups who make up a disproportionate proportion of landless people.</li> <li>• Daughters can now inherit land.</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Section B</b>		
<b>Generic level descriptors part (a)</b>		<b>[15]</b>
Level	Marks	Description
Level 3	8–10	A developed, well focused and organised response which addresses all the demands of the question. Good knowledge and understanding with use of relevant and detailed example(s).
Level 2	5–7	A satisfactory response which may contain some good points. Some use of example(s). Remains limited in knowledge and understanding or partial in not attempting to meet all the demands of the question.
Level 1	1–4	A few creditable points in a response of basic quality. The approach may be faulty and the focus of the response may not be the focus of the question. Little or no relevant exemplar material.
	0	No response or no creditable response.
<b>Generic level descriptors part (b)</b>		
Level	Marks	Description
Level 4	13–15	Response is structured as an argument. Well directed knowledge, detailed examples and good understanding support a convincing argument and clear evaluation.
Level 3	9–12	A solid response with some good knowledge and understanding and some use of examples. Argument is largely firm with some gaps or limitations. Evaluation offered is partial or may be brief where the response is narrative or explanatory in approach.
Level 2	5–8	A limited response with some satisfactory points. Weak and inaccurate use of examples or some generality. Argument is partial or not sustained. Evaluation may be superficial or absent.
Level 1	1–4	A few creditable points in a brief, faulty or poorly focussed response. Little or no use of relevant examples. Argument is weak and evaluation absent.
	0	No response or no creditable response.

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p><b>Describe ways in which changing patterns of work are affecting women’s lives in Nepal.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes of changing patterns of work Male migration (e.g. in western Nepal, impacts on women have been quite negative) Education/literacy/qualifications/available employment/more equality of choice</li> <li>• Changes of work pattern More women in labour market than in other South Asian countries – possibly due to poverty = necessity or due to migration of male household members More women going to further education in recent years – should lead to better work options in future 80% work in agriculture (almost all informal), 15% in services</li> <li>• Effects on women’s lives/family life/household structure, e.g. changing responsibilities/new roles/later marriage/fewer children/extended family households</li> </ul> <p>Changing patterns of work should be discussed with more than one example given. The reasons for the new patterns may be included and can be credited as development. Full responses will develop detail on the social, economic and/or cultural impacts being felt.</p>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p><b>‘The abolition of child labour means ensuring that every girl and boy has the opportunity to develop to their potential. The aim is to stop all work by children that threatens their education and development.’</b> <i>International Labour Organisation.</i></p> <p><b>To what extent is this realistic for all families in Nepal? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Some reasons why child labour has a negative impact on child development/society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of Education for All policy – compulsory and free education for 8 years for children aged 5–12 years</li> <li>• Poor education levels lead to restricted prospects</li> <li>• Restricts economic development</li> <li>• Children are mistreated/unprotected/vulnerable</li> </ul> <p>Reasons child labour is viewed as a necessity in some families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture and tradition</li> <li>• Barriers to education – no compulsory education in Nepal until recently</li> <li>• Low availability of free secondary education</li> <li>• Minimum age for employment is 14, few finish secondary school</li> <li>• Market demand for child workers, e.g. as they are cheaper. Industries – brick making, carpet making, textiles, e.g. decorative garment sewing, gemstone production.</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Illness/crisis in families</li> <li>• Poor enforcement of legislation/informal work – e.g. part-time employment is not legislated against, 16 and 17-year-olds not covered by hazardous work protection</li> </ul> <p>The best responses should attempt to evaluate the situations of families in contrasting situations in Nepal and to give reasons why their circumstances contribute to their attitude towards children working.</p>	<b>15</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1310 315"><b>Outline the ways in which modern communications technology can be used to help protect Nepal’s diverse cultural and linguistic traditions.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 349 568 383"><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul data-bbox="373 421 1310 1469" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="373 421 1310 555">• Mobile phone and Skype mean that people can talk to each other easily and cheaply, even if many miles away. This can protect diversity in language – a son working abroad can still contact his family in his own language.</li> <li data-bbox="373 555 1310 824">• Radios are cheap and popular and programmes are broadcast in different languages and can be used to preserve folk traditions such as storytelling and song. For instance, Kantipur FM was established, alongside other private radio stations, to rival state-controlled Nepal FM, and plays dueda and thadi songs in far-western regional languages. Since the 1990s, many more songs have been recorded in different languages and these are widely listened to on the radio and on social media.</li> <li data-bbox="373 824 1310 891">• Radio Nepal now broadcasts the news in 18 mother tongues. NTV broadcasts a small number of films in local languages.</li> <li data-bbox="373 891 1310 1193">• Digital developments are also significant and recording of documents and e-disseminations means that there is a wider audience for recordings in different languages and for preserving different cultural practices. For instance, the Himalaya Language Project is developing endangered language dictionaries and Digital Himalaya is developing a digital collection, storage and distribution strategies for multimedia anthropological information from the Himalayan region, covering many aspects of cultural and linguistic diversity and recording traditions and practices which are unwritten.</li> <li data-bbox="373 1193 1310 1361">• Organisations such as NFDIN (founded in 2002) also work to preserve intangible heritage with NFDIN working to promote the cultural development of indigenous nationalities in Nepal. VDCs are also responsible for protecting the religious and cultural traditions of their area.</li> <li data-bbox="373 1361 1310 1469">• The Devanagari keyboard can be adapted to represent many other minority tongues and this means that the language is not only preserved but continues to develop.</li> </ul>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<p><b>‘The most serious threat to Nepal’s tangible heritage is unchecked urban development.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to examples.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban development in Nepal is often unregulated with modern development being allowed very close to world heritage sites. Unless specific buildings are listed as heritage sites, then they are not protected and can be allowed to collapse or be replaced by modern buildings.</li> <li>• Although the 1956 Ancient Monument Preservation Act is designed to stop development on heritage sites, it has not been enforced and regulation is poor.</li> <li>• There is no system of enforcing central planning to encourage built heritage to be considered alongside modern development.</li> <li>• There is also little control on illegal development and sometimes laws about what can be built, and where, are conflicting.</li> <li>• There are also conflicting needs to be addressed. People need access to clean water and a power supply. This discourages them from living in historic buildings as those listed are not allowed to have solar panels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2015 earthquake was devastating and shows the risks to tangible heritage in earthquake zones. Over 400 monuments were destroyed in the Kathmandu Valley, 35 of these within UNSECO World Heritage Sites and over 3,000 were destroyed across Nepal. Many of these buildings had been rebuilt following the earthquake in 1934.</li> <li>• Some argue that the earthquake should not have come as a surprise and that more of Nepal’s historic buildings could have survived. Buildings which had been restored, renovated and retro-fitted with metal plates and bolts to help them withstand earthquakes were more likely to survive. Many historic buildings were not regularly repaired or restored and therefore collapsed more easily.</li> <li>• There is concern about the lack of control on the rebuilding of monuments since the earthquake. According to sources in Nepal, there is no quality control on the rebuilding. At worst this could make repaired buildings more likely to collapse and cause damage to the rest of the structure, creating greater problems in the future.</li> <li>• Some blame the government for a lack of will in this area. Conservationists have lobbied the government to change their policy of giving building contracts to the lowest bidder, regardless of their level of competence in historic building work.</li> <li>• Local craftsmen and artisans often have the skills required to rebuild but feel that they have no recognition by the government. They could make a vital contribution to protecting Nepal’s built heritage, while keeping traditional crafts alive.</li> </ul>	15

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1134 282"><b>Outline the reasons why many Nepali people work abroad.</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 315 568 349"><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p data-bbox="316 383 1278 483">According to the Nepal Institute of Development Studies, more than 3.5 million Nepalis, which is well over 10% of the population, have left to work abroad over the past 20 years.</p> <ul data-bbox="373 517 1310 1290" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remittances from workers overseas are vital for Nepal's economy and account for around 26% of GDP. Most people live on less than \$2 a day. The country's struggle to fight its way out of poverty has been difficult.</li> <li>• After democracy was restored in 1990, Nepal made it easy for everyone to obtain a passport. Up to this point, Nepali citizens were not permitted to travel freely, except to neighbouring India. Around the same time, the development of the Persian Gulf meant there was a shortage of labour there. Many Nepalis welcomed the opportunity to make a living there.</li> <li>• Unemployment is still a major issue in Nepal. Although government figures put it at 2.2%, independent estimates are far higher – up to 46% according to the CIA.</li> <li>• Underemployment is an issue for those in Nepal where employment could be seasonal. By comparison, migrant workers can send home enough money for a rural family to build a house.</li> <li>• Many migrant workers say they enjoy better lives because of working abroad. Many work limited hour days and enjoy paid holidays (although many do not). A recent study showed that Nepali construction workers in Qatar earn 10 times the average monthly earning they would achieve in Nepal. This makes the prospect of working abroad attractive to Nepalis who have little opportunity for well paid work at home.</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<p><b>‘Nepal’s political class are upper caste, male, Hindu and from the hill regions. Until this changes Nepal will not be a truly democratic society.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</b></p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>In support of the statement candidates may consider that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditionally marginalised groups (such as the Madhesi) fear that the constitution will still work against them as it has been rushed through by established parties which – including the Maoists – are dominated by high-caste, mostly male leaders. One Madhesi leader has alleged that ‘the big parties have tried to crush the minority groups’ and caused chaos. He says the constitution has been rushed through for the sake of the privileged old guard of politicians rather than the people.</li> <li>• A smaller percentage of parliament will now be elected by proportional representation – 45% compared with 58% under the previous post-war interim constitution. The PR system has helped more members of indigenous and low-caste groups to be elected.</li> <li>• Some favour strong devolution with more regional control and movement of power away from Kathmandu. They say the new provinces will have fewer powers than originally envisaged – for instance, their autonomy on provincial laws, banking and foreign aid will be limited.</li> <li>• Some of those who fought for the Maoists, supported their aims or considered them as progressive accused them of selling out on their promises. In their original charter, the Maoists vowed to end patriarchy, let ethnic minorities form their own governments, and redistribute land from large holders to the landless. Prachanda became PM in August 2016 and has pledged to work for equality and economic development.</li> </ul> <p>To challenge the statement candidates may consider that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The constitution is progressive as it provides for quotas for some – women, indigenous communities and low-caste Dalits – in serving on constitutional bodies.</li> <li>• Bidhya Devi Bhandari was elected as Nepal’s first woman president in a parliamentary vote in October 2015. She is the deputy leader of the ruling Communist Party of Nepal Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML) and a former defence minister. Although the post of president is mainly ceremonial, Bhandari is a campaigner for women’s rights and has enjoyed a long political career.</li> <li>• Onsari Gharti was elected as speaker of the parliament, a landmark in the women’s movement in the country. Both Bhandari and Gharti are first to assume the top five posts of the country addressed as Right Honourable. Prior to these, deputy speaker and deputy prime minister were the topmost posts that women had held in Nepal’s history.</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The participation of women in parliament was at an all-time high at 32.8% in Nepal during the first CA but it decreased to 29.8% in the second CA. However, the average representation of women in parliament in the world is only 22%, in Asia it is 18.4 %, so Nepal appears to be making headway.</li><li>• One social group praising the constitution is the Blue Diamond Society, which has successfully campaigned for rights of sexual minorities. Its leader, who was a member of the first Constituent Assembly, has praised articles that list 'gender and sexual minority people' as disadvantaged and that enshrine their right to participate in state mechanisms. Nepal is the first nation in Asia to enshrine such rights in the constitution.</li><li>• It will take time for the face of Nepali politics to change. The constitution is new and it cannot be expected that new faces will take control from the start. In some ways, it could be considered beneficial that the old guard are still in charge – they represent continuity and this is at least important on the international stage.</li></ul>	