Pearson Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Bangladesh Studies (4BN1)
Paper 2: The landscape, people and economy of Bangladesh

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

How to award marks when level descriptions are used

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Paper 2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) A – North East The answer cannot be B, C or D as it is the north east region which has the highest number of gas fields.	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a suitable natural resource identified. • Water (1) • Wood/forest products (e.g. rubber) (1) • Fish/shellfish (1) • Other minerals except gas. The main minerals found in Bangladesh are: oil, coal, limestone, white clay, mineral sand (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable characteristic. • Warm temperatures all year around (1) • Long/severe dry season (1) • Potential for drought conditions all year (1) • Tree-studded grasslands (1) • Tall coarse (savanna) grass (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for identification of a suitable characteristic with a further 2 marks for explanation and development. • Flat land that surrounds the river channel (1) which is covered in rich soil (1) caused by frequent floods (1). • Fertile soils along the river channel (1) which are replenished during floods (1) in the monsoon season (1). • An area which floods frequently (1) due to flat low-lying land (1) which may not necessarily have any flood prevention measures (1). • Frequent meanders (1) caused by river erosion and deposition processes (1) such as hydraulic action (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(3)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable response, with a further mark for development up to a maximum of 2 marks for each response. Only **two** responses should be credited. • Learn about evacuation routes in the event of a tropical cyclone (1) to ensure individuals know where to seek shelter (1). • Respond to early warning systems (1) and evacuate areas at risk if necessary (1). • Build home on raised foundations (1) to reduce impacts of flooding in future tropical cyclone events (1). • Invest in a generator for the home (1) to ensure electricity supply if power supplies are interrupted (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(4)**

Question number	Indicative content
1(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. **Indicative content** The answer will vary depending on the renewable energy sources which are explored. • Bangladesh relies heavily on non-renewable energy resources for energy production, with natural gas (around 62.9%), oil (10%) and coal (5%) dominating. Only around 3.3% of energy is produced from renewable energy sources although this is growing. Bangladeshi government targets 10% renewables by 2021. • There are around 96.2 million people in Bangladesh without access to electricity, and 52% with only partially accessibly electricity. In addition only 10-15% of rural populations with electricity access that barely meets limited use for lights, refrigeration and irrigation. Bangladesh suffers from regular power outages, up to 4-6 hours a day in some rural areas. A more reliable supply of electricity is needed. • Solar: o The most dominant form of renewable energy is solar and Bangladesh has great potential for solar energy with an average 10.5 hours of sun a day and 300 clear sunny days a year. o Although there is great potential many plans for solar panels have been delayed due to the need to find available land suitable for the solar panels. o Bangladesh has commissioned two solar plants in recent years (20 MW plant in Cox's Bazar and 3MW plant in Sarishabari). o Bangladesh's solar energy capacity has increased from 18MV in 2009 to over 650 by 2021.

	○ Small scale solar home systems have shown promise as an alternative for providing electricity for scattered communities that may not be able to access the national grid easily. Solar home systems (stand alone photovoltaic systems) account for around 80% of Bangladesh's off grid electricity generation. • Hydroelectric power: ○ Despite a dense river network there is very little production of energy from hydroelectric power produced due to lack of high river flow rate. ○ There is only one hydroelectric dam in Bangladesh, the Karnafuli Hydroelectric power station/Kaptai dam, upstream from Chattogram which has a capacity for 230Mw. ○ There are smaller micro-scale hydropower plants, in Bandarban which were designed to meet the needs of 140 households and a temple with a capacity of 10kw and a 50kw micro-hydropower plant in Rangamati. A number of surveys are being undertaken to explore the potential for more micro-hydro plants. • Wind: ○ Wind accounts for only around 0.46% of energy generation. The first ever wind farm in Bangladesh is at Muhuri Dam with 4 turbines with a capacity of 0.9Mw and another site at Kutubia Island (50 turbines, generating 1MW). In 2020 the Bangladeshi government approved the construction of a 55MW capacity power plant at Mongla, seen as a first step towards the target of 10% energy generation from wind energy. • Biomass: ○ Many Bangladeshi households, particularly in rural households (99%) but also urban areas (60%) use biomass such as wood, cow dung, jute sticks or other agricultural waste for cooking in traditional stoves.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5-6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
1(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must be credited. The command word 'Assess' requires candidates to consider a number of factors and give a reasoned explanation of the factor or factors felt to be the most important. **Indicative Content** • Bangladesh experiences frequent coastal flooding events. It is one of the most flood prone countries in the world. • Due to large river networks, a larger proportion of the country is part of a flood plain (around 80%) or delta. Bangladesh's coastal zone covers nearly 600km and is home to around 28% of the country's population. In the Padma-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta more than 165 million people live in low lying coasts. • There are a range of causes which contribute to flooding. Candidates may discuss how different areas are affected by different types of flooding i.e. river vs coastal and different causes may be more important in different areas.

	Physical factors • Tropical cyclones form over the Bay of Bengal which can lead to coastal flooding. The cyclones which tend to occur in early summer (April-May) or in the late rainy season (October-November) and create strong winds and heavy rain, as well as storm surges which can affect the coastal region. The shape of the Bay of Bengal acts as a funnel directing cyclones towards Bangladesh's coastline, intensifying them in the process. In 1991, 15 million people were affected by coastal flooding caused by cyclone Gorky, leading to 140,000 deaths and US$1.8 billion of damage. • Much of the Bangladesh coastline is low lying, making it more susceptible to flooding: 70% of the country is less than 1m above sea level. • Heavy monsoon rains during the summer monsoon season (June-October) mean that rivers, tributaries, and other water bodies around the delta become overwhelmed. • Bangladesh is at risk from the impact of human induced climate change, which is thought to lead to increased rainfall, increased extreme weather events including cyclones, flooding events, particularly in the delta region, as well as sea level rise. Higher sea levels also make coastal infrastructure more vulnerable to storm damage. • There are estimates that by 2050 with a projected 50cm rise in sea level, Bangladesh may lose around 11% of its land, affecting around 15 million people. **Human factors** • Deforestation of mangroves to convert areas for industrial shrimp farming have removed large areas of mangrove forests which would have acted as a natural barrier to storm surges that can occur on coastline. Between 2000 and 2010 around 8.3% of the mangroves were deforested by individuals and businesses.

	• Urbanisation around areas on the flood plain, increases run off, as well as reduced interception from vegetation, leading to reduced lag times and increased flooding. There are also dense populations along the coast, with high proportions living in extreme poverty. A World Bank study estimated that 8 million people vulnerable to storm surges flooding up to 3m in height, with predictions this could increase to 13.5 million by 2050. • Poorly maintained river embankments which leads to them collapsing during flood events. Polder 32 collapsed during a cyclone in 2009, and floodwaters broke through, killing 150 people and caused $270million damage. Although there are many efforts to improve coastal protection to reduce the impact of coastal flooding. For example, the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project which upgraded polders to protect from tidal and storm surge coastal flooding. The long-term goal is to upgrade 6,000km of embankments and 139 polders. By 2019 the project had protected 21,700 ha of land from tidal flooding, increasing protection for 183,900 people. Although many of these coastal flood protection measures are designed for tidal flooding rather than coastal flooding by storm surges. • Cyclone flood risk assessment and strategies to mitigate the impacts such as evacuation plans, storm shelters and coordination plans for relief mean that people are more prepared for coastal flooding events.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)

Level 3	7–8	Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) C 120 metric tons The answer cannot be A, B or D as these figures do not show the correct amount of Aman rice produced in 2018.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for correct answer. • 20+135+195 = 350 (1) • Accept answers in the range 345-355.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable way to increase agricultural production, up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Mechanisation/use of technology (1) • Using high-yielding variety seeds (1) • Improved irrigation (1) • Use of chemical fertilisers (1) • Use of pesticides (1) • Double cropping (1) • Land reforms (1) • Education (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for suitable impact and 2 further marks for expansion, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Only credit one impact. • Increased manufacturing (1) as more developed countries have sought to shift their manufacturing (1) to where labour and resources are considered cheaper (1). • Increased use of communications technology such as mobile phones (1) which mean Bangladesh is more easily connected to the global economy (1) and can increase its GDP (1). • Erosion of local cultures (1) as international brands and visitors bring western cultures (1) for example the presence of western fast food compared to to traditional food (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(3)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable factor, with a further mark for explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Only two challenges should be credited. • High population density (1) which can provide suitable demand for services (1). • Sufficient transport networks (1) that can provide necessary links for workers and for those involved in the transport industry (1). • Availability of local labour (1) to provide informal services such as rickshaw drivers (1) • River network (1) to provide route for boat transportation for goods or people (1). • Availability of electricity supply (1) which are typically more reliable in urban areas (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(4)**

Question number	Indicative content
2(e)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material suggests below must also be credited. **Indicative content** Candidates' responses may consider challenges of road, rail, air, river to sea transport. Responses may link to various issues including: uneven distribution of transport network, poor standard or frequency of transport services, the age of transportation facilities and overcrowding. These issues are likely to be linked to lack of potential investment from companies where reliable transport not in place, or problems with exporting products where infrastructure does not support it. Lack of efficient movement of goods or people does not support rapid economic growth.

	Railway: • Railways have received little investment or maintenance which means that many of the trains are old and overcrowded which limits efficient travel. • Inherited colonial network of railways do not meet the modern needs of Bangladesh today with some areas of the country with poor access. • While there have been many projects designed to improve or extend railways networks, many have experienced significant delays because of lack of skilled workers. • Increased population growth has not been matched by expansion in public transport leading to overcrowding of services and lack of development for some areas of the country. • It is recognised that to foster a growing tourist industry reliable rail networks are needed. A new rail line (funded by the Asian Development Bank) from Chattogram to Cox's Bazar is designed to increase access to this area, but requires 120km of railway track and progress has been slow. Road: • Congestion is a significant problem for many cities in Bangladesh. Large number of slow-moving vehicles such as rickshaws (around 600,000 in Dhaka alone) create significant congestion which reduce efficiency of public transport networks such as buses. • Bangladesh has a congested and unsafe road network which results in high logistics costs that constrain the country from leveraging its position as a major trade and transit hub for South East Asia. • Many rural communities experience post-harvest financial losses due to limited connectivity to markets. • In 2021 a new US$735 million national highways programme was established to upgrade 260km of existing road networks to improve regional connectivity. • While there have been many projects designed to improve or extend railways networks, many have experienced significant delays because of lack of rights to areas of land that are needed.

	River (and canals): • Water transport is an important part of the transport infrastructure but also suffers from poor maintenance. There are around 6000km of navigable waterways during the rainy season, and 3,800km during the dry season. Seasonal challenges mean that in the winter there can be longer travel times but also reduced routes and travel disruption. • The rivers play an imporant role in importing and exporting cargo through the ports of Chattogram and Mongla. • River transportation is comparatively very slow, and speed is further decreased in some wind or tidal conditions. • Many water transport routes have to take a circular route which increases distance travelled, and therefore costs. • Many smaller rivers require dredging due to build up of silt. • Susceptible to inclement weather, with frequent shipwrecking and damage to boats during strorms.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
2(f)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material suggests below must also be credited. The command word 'Assess' requires candidates to consider a number of factors and give a reasoned explanation of the factor or factors felt to be the most important. **Indicative content** Between 1976 and 2020 foreign remittances increased from 246 million Bangladeshi take (BDT) to 1,543,531 million and migrant worker numbers increased from 6,087 to 530, 578. It is estimated that from 1976 to 2020 more than 13 million professional, skilled, semi-skilled and less-skilled Bangladeshi migrant workers travelled to more than 140 countries. Statements which may suggest remittances have a strong role in supporting economic stability: • The Bangladesh economy benefits from remittances sent home by migrant workers. In Bangladesh, remittances are the second largest source of foreign currency income after exports, including both goods and services. • According to the World Bank, Bangladesh is the eight largest remittance recipient state in the work, contributing around 29% of all foreign currency that entered the country (1980-2020). In 2021 around 10.6% of GDP was from remittances – more than half of all foreign earnings. • Movement within Bangladesh helps redistribute the wealth within the country. For example, rural workers who move to urban areas often earn more and send money back to rural households. • Remittances account for several times more than international aid. Therefore remittances have the potential to reduce dependency on aid donors.

	• Remittances returned to households contribute to a range of areas which can improve quality of life: purchasing land or property, technology to increase agricultural production, education and healthcare. • Remittances have the potential to reduce poverty. It is estimated that remittances contributed to poverty reduction by about 1.7% between 2000-2005. • Remittances can provide capital which can improve productivity in Bangladesh. If remittances are invested in financial systems for example loans, then this can support economic growth. The remittances increase foreign exchange reserves which can help to reduce the deficit in the balance of trade. Statements which may suggest there are other elements to ensure economic stability: • While many migrants are professional and skilled may move as permanent migrants with a steady source of income which can be sent back as remittances. It is estimated that 73.7% of Bangladesh's migrants are temporary migrant workers. This means little security of employment and therefore lack of a guarantee the value of remittances which can be sent back. They are susceptible to reductions in demand for labour (competition from other countries, conflict etc). • If large numbers of skilled workers leave Bangladesh, this can leave a shortage in some sectors within the country which can hinder economic growth (e.g. skilled transport workers is limiting the pace of expansion of transport networks). • Reliance on remittances can create a dependency for recipient households which are vulnerable to fluctuations and do not then have the autonomy to control their own economic stability. • Workers leaving rural areas to work in urban areas and send back remittances can leave a shortage of labour in rural areas which can lead to rural decline. • Remittances are not distributed evenly, and remittances do not necessarily improve the lives of the poorest households as many migrants experience high costs for migration in the first place.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	AO3 (1 mark) D Per capita income (1) Cannot be A, B or C as these are not indicators used to contribute to the Human Development Index.	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	AO3 (1 mark) Award 1 mark for a suitable definition. • The length of time a person is expected to live (1). • The average number of years a person is expected to live (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	AO1 (2 marks) Award 2 marks for suitable factors provided. • Improved healthcare (1) • Increased access to contraception (1) • Education about contraception (1) • Decision to have fewer children (1) • Women pursuing careers which can delay having children (1).	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	AO1 (1 mark)/AO2 (2 marks). Award 1 mark for identification of a suitable challenge and 2 further marks for explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Only credit **one** challenge. • Lack of housing (1) which can lead to development of informal settlements (1) which may not have regular supplies of services such as water (1). • Unemployment (1) which can lead to growth in work informal services (1) and lack of employment protection (1). • Poverty (1) due to lack of employment opportunities (1) which means residents may not be able to afford quality housing (1).	**(3)**

	• Pressure on services such as water /electricity (1) which means supplies may be interrupted (1) or become more expensive (1). • Congestion (1) as increased residents leads to increased transportation, particularly cars (1) which can increase air pollution. Accept any other appropriate response.	

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each suitable impact identified, with a further mark for explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Only **one** opportunity and one challenge should be credited. • Sea level rise will cause flooding (1) which could destroy crops and reduce exports (1). • Changing rainfall patterns may affect the growing seasons of crops such as rice (1) reducing agricultural production (1). • Floods from rivers may destroy people's livelihoods (1) and require significant investment to rebuild homes (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	**(4)**

Question number	Indicative content
3(d)	AO1 (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material suggests below must also be credited.

	Indicative content There are a range of reasons which make providing education in rural areas a challenge: • Poverty: some rural communities face extreme poverty. Some areas where efforts are made to improve access to education, enrolment rates are encouraging but drop out rates are high as families require children to support the household income. For example during the harvest season requiring children to support this. Some children are malnourished and suffer from ill health so cannot fully participate in formal education. • Gender inequality: many women do not complete formal education in rural communities and some local communities do not always wish to change this. • Remoteness: there are many rural communities which are not easily accessed. • Cultural diversity: there are diverse cultures across Bangladesh. • Language barriers: while Bangladesh is largely monolingual, there are some minority groups living in remote areas such as the Chittagong Hil tract, Sylhet and Mymensingh districts who have different languages and cultures. Language barriers can prove difficult for increasing access to education in some areas. • Flood events can disrupt education. Some areas may restrict availability of transport to and from school. When areas become submerged, some canals and rivers cannot be crossed, which can lead to reduced attendance of students and teachers. Some schools close completely during the rainy season. • Impacts of climate change for example increased frequency of monsoonal flooding, landslides) which can interrupt education, or destroy education facilities or require residents to leave the area. • Lack of facilities/services to support education: lack of reliable electricity can be a challenge. If rural households do not have sufficient electricity supply, then there are only hours of daylight where education can take place.

	• In 2010 Bangladesh government launched the National Education Policy designed to ensure inclusive education including those in rural areas. The Ministry of Education working alongside many international organisations and NGOs to try and support educational initiatives that benefit rural areas. For example BRAC provides a boat school for children of hard to reach rural areas with access to water. But there is a lack of coordination between organisations to ensure even development of access to rural education.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, some of which may be inaccurate or irrelevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are developed. (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
3(e)	AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks) The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must be credited. The command word 'Evaluate' requires the candidate to come to a conclusion/judgement which needs to be supported with an evidence-balanced argument.

	Indicative Content • The population density of Bangaldesh is around 1,265 people per sq metre. However this varies significantly across the country from 83 people per square kilometre in Rangamati district in to 23,234 people per square kilometre in Dhaka. • Population densities are highest in the regions around Dhaka in the centre of the country and Chattogram towards the south east. These districts include some of the largest cities in which their districts get their name. • South west coastal areas typically have densities from 250-750 people per square km, while northern and western districts tend to have densities with between 750-1249 people per sq km. South eastern coastal areas are extremely high around Chittagong but away from the coast the south east has some of hte lowest population densities often below 250 people per sq km. • There are a range of physical and human factors that affect the population distribution in Bangladesh. **Human factors:** • Cities such as Dhaka are commercial and administrative centres with more advanced infrastructure and service provision than rural areas. This has led to rural-urban migration in many districts leading to even fewer people living in rural areas. • Rapid urbanisation has led to the expansion of cities such as Dhaka and the growth of nearby cities as a result. This concentrates more of the population in this district and those nearby (e.g. Gazipur, Narayangani). • Transport connections: Remote areas of the country such as Bandarban district have poor transport links and communication facilities. **Physical factors:** • Relief: While much of Bangladesh is a low-lying country, there are the Chittagong hills in the south-east and low hills of Sylhet in the northeast and highlands in the north. These areas of high elevation are less suitable for settlement growth. Low lying lands in large proportions of the country, along floodplains has made these areas accessible. • Fertility: Around 75% of Bangladesh is classified as flood plain which means there is a lot of fertile land for agriculture which leads to higher population densities.

	• Climate: north-western areas of Bangladesh have been experiencing drought for several decades which has discouraged population growth, due to difficulties in producing crops.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are not supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • An imbalanced argument that provides some consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are partially supported by evidence. (AO3)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 3	7–8	• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2) • A balanced, well-developed argument that provides thorough consideration of factors, leading to judgements and a final conclusion that are well supported by evidence. (AO3)

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