

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE O Level

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper**2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES****2059/01****Paper 1****maximum raw mark 75**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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APPLICATION OF MARK SCHEME

- The examples of responses given in the mark scheme are not intended to be definitive. They are merely given as an example of the type of response which may be given by candidates.
- Marking should be positive. Marks must not be deducted for inaccurate or irrelevant answers. Half-marks must not be used.
- If a candidate reaches a level then s/he must be rewarded with a mark within that level. It is not necessary to work through the levels.
- The level and the mark awarded for each sub-question must be shown clearly in the margin of the script at the end of the answer e.g. L3/L2.

1 (a) (i) In which year did Ranjit Singh die?

(ii) Who led a group of followers in the nineteenth century called Faraizis'?

(iii) Where did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan establish a Scientific Society in 1863?

(iv) Which body did the Mohammedan Defence Association replace in 1893?

(i) 1839 [1]

(ii) Haji Shariat Ullah [1]

(iii) Ghazipore [1]

(iv) Patriotic Alliance [1]

(b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1]

He was well known

Level 2 Identifies reasons [2-4]

To halt the decline of Muslims

Level 3 Explains reason [5-7]

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people to read it.

(c) Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

They were weak and lacking character.

Level 2: Description of reasons in general [3-6]

They were weak and loved a rich lifestyle

Level 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

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Level 4 Explains at least two factors (weak and greedy to be included for maximum marks) [3]

The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. However there were other reasons. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors which, also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, A's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and Invasions.

Level 5: As level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

- 2 (a) (i) Who captured Gwalior from the British in 1857?
(ii) What Association was formed in 1893?
(iii) In which town was the twentieth session of the Mohammedan Educational Conference held?
(iv) In which year was the first Khilafat Conference held?

- (i) Rani of Jhansi [1]
(ii) Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India (MAO) [1]
(iii) Dhaka [1]
(iv) 1919 [1]

- (b) Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It felt it was the best language

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis

Level 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

- (c) 'The introduction of social reforms, such as education, by the British caused the War of Independence in 1857'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Level 1: Simplistic statement

British education was resented by the Indians

Level 2: Description of reasons

[3-6]

They had to send their children to co-educational schools

Level 3: Explains one reason

[7-10]

Level 4: Explains at least two reasons (social reform including education to be explained for maximum marks)

[9-13]

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslim and Hindus. In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Level 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

- 3 (a) (i) Who chaired the committee set up by the All Parties Conference in 1928 to look at a future Indian constitution?
(ii) Who was Secretary of State for India in 1928?
(iii) Who was the Viceroy of India in 1930?
(iv) In which year was the second Round Table conference held?

(i) Motilal Nehru

[1]

(ii) Lord Birkenhead

[1]

(iii) Lord Irwin

[1]

(iv) 1931

[1]

- (b) Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911?

Level 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

The Hindus didn't like it

Level 2: Identifies reasons

[2-4]

Hindus protested and banned British goods

Level 3: Explains reasons

The Hindus objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and stated their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities.

(c) Were the Morley-Minto reforms the most important attempt by either the Muslims, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920? Explain your answer.

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

Morley was the Secretary for State for India and Minto was the Viceroy of India.

Level 2: Description of above [3-6]

The Imperial Council was enlarged to 60 members and the Provisional Councils to 50 members in the larger states and 30 in the smaller ones.

Level 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

Level 4: Explains at least two factors (M-M to be explained for maximum marks) [9-13]

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 as an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Level 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

- 4 (a) (i) Who said that 'Hindustan was for Hindus' in 1937?
(ii) What was celebrated on 22 December 1939?
(iii) What is a 'tehsil'?
(iv) What was the state capital of Kashmir in 1947?

- (i) Jinnah [1]
(ii) Day of Deliverance [1]
(iii) Sub-district of a province [1]
(iv) Srinagar [1]

- (b) Why was Chaudhri RehmatAli an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan?

Level 1 Simplistic answer [1]

Level 2 Identifies reasons [2-4]

Chaudhri Ali came up with the name of Pakistan

Level 3 Explains reasons [5-7]

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland. P was for Punjab, A for Afghan, K for Kashmir etc. He also wanted a separate federation of Muslim states with independence. He formed a Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of Pakistan. In many respects he was ahead of his time. In 1940 the All-India Muslim League adopted his demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims. However his plan for 7 Muslim states to form a Commonwealth of Pak Nations was never adopted by the Muslim League.

- (c) Were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answers.

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

Level 2: Description of events of 1940s [3-6]

Gandhi and Jinnah held talks about a Muslim homeland. The Muslim League and the Congress Party met the Viceroy of India at Simla.

Level 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

Level 4 Explains at least two factors (to be included for maximum marks) [3]

Gandhi and Jinnah held talks about a Muslim homeland but failed to reach an agreement since Jinnah wanted all six provinces included in Pakistan whereas Gandhi only agreed to three. Nevertheless it was an important meeting since Gandhi had been forced to negotiate with the Muslim League on an equal footing for the first time. However they were not the only factor which was important in leading to eventual Partition at the Simla Conference, the Viceroy realised that the two parties were unable to reach agreement on anything. Although all parties agreed to the principle of the Executive Council, the sticking point was the method of selection. Following the Conference, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government. However it was following the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan.

Level 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

- 5 (a) (i) In which city was an assassination attempt made on Ayub Khan in 1968?
(ii) What name was given to the rebel Bengali military force in 1971?
(iii) Which part of Karakoram Highway was reopened in 1978?
(iv) What value was placed on the goods and commodities exchanged between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1986?

- (i) Peshawar [1]
(ii) Mukti Bahini (Liberation Army) [1]
(iii) Silk route [1]
(iv) \$40 million [1]

(b) Why has Pakistan supported the Palestinian cause?

Level 1: Simplistic answer [1]

It was an important issue

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

They are Muslims and because of the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque

Level 3 Explain reasons

Pakistanis have identified themselves with the Palestinians as Fellow Muslims who should be supported in their Cause. The Objective of the OIC of which Pakistan is a member is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians. At the Second Conference in 1974 more specific support was forthcoming.

(c) 'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Level 1 Simplistic statement [1-2]

Zia had a strict regime.

Level 2 Description of reforms [3-6]

Zia introduced Islamic laws which included the Hudood, Zina and Qafq Ordinances.

Level 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

Level 4: Explain at least two factors (Islamic laws to be explained for maximum marks) [9-13]

Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government. With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. There was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss The Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Level 5 As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]