

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan),
maximum raw mark 75

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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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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

1 (a) (i) Who went to war with the East India Company in 1686?

Aurangzeb

(ii) Which Act of Parliament passed in 1833 said that Indians could be part of the Civil Service? [1]

Charter Act

(iii) Who annexed Sindh following the attack on the British Residency in 1843? [1]

Sir Charles Napier

(iv) Name the sepoy whose actions led to his execution in March 1857? [1]

Mangal Pandey

(b) Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It was needed

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

To halt the decline of Muslims and spread Islam

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

SWU believed that Muslims 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 read it. SASB wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs. HSU wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

- (c) 'Sindhi was promoted more than any other regional language between 1947 and 1974'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

[1–2]

Sindhi is a regional language.

LEVEL 2: Description of regional languages

[3–6]

Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan. Pushto is spoken in the NWFP.

LEVEL 3: Explains promotion of 1 language

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains promotion of more than 1 language (Sindhi to be included for maximum marks)

[9–13]

After Independence, steps were taken to promote Sindhi e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

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

[14]

- 2 (a) (i) Name the city where Queen Victoria was proclaimed 'Empress of India' in 1877. [1]

Delhi

- (ii) State the Act of Parliament passed in 1878 that placed strict controls on Indian newspapers. [1]

Vernacular Act

- (iii) What was the population of Western Bengal in 1905? [1]

54 million

- (iv) In which city did the Muhammadan Educational Conference meet in 1906? [1]

Dhaka

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

(b) Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

Describes reasons for War or events.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

The opposition to the British was too weak.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

(c) 'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

Sir Syed was a great scholar.

LEVEL 2: Description of beliefs/writings

[3–6]

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university.

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. Political writings to be explained for maximum marks

[9–13]

In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

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

[14]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

- 3 (a) (i) Give the name of one of the two brothers who were imprisoned by the British in 1919.

Maulana Shaukat Ali or Maulana Muhammed Ali Jauhar.

- (ii) In which city was the second Khilafat Conference held in 1919? [1]

Amritsar

- (iii) What does the expression 'dar-ul-harb' mean? [1]

Enemy territory/Land of war/area not under Muslim control.

- (iv) Who founded the political party called the Hindu Mahasabha in 1923? [1]

Pandit Mohan/Malaviya

- (b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It was a good opportunity to set out his demands.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

They wanted a separate homeland. Muslims were different.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

- (c) 'The Morley-Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

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

LEVEL 2: Description of reforms

[3–6]

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

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one set of reforms

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. M-M reforms 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 was 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 wrote the pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933?

[1]

Chaudri Rehmat Ali

- (ii) Who was Viceroy of India in 1939?

[1]

Lord Linlithgow

- (iii) Name the Act of Parliament passed on 15 July 1947.

[1]

Indian Independence Act

- (iv) Which organisation did the Quaid-e-Azam set up to deal with the refugee problem in 1947?

[1]

Central Refugee Council

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

(b) Why did educational reform become such an important issue between 1947 and 1959?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer

Education was poor.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

They have been many illiterate people. Money has been spent on the armed forces.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

Some 70% of the population have been illiterate and many children simply did not go to school at all. An illiterate society means a poor economy and a poorly educated workforce. The major problem was the lack of government investment. This is because the military expenditure was excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little room for spending on education. Education has been expensive in Pakistan. Children have been expected to buy their own books and many children dropped out of schools.

(c) 'Ayub Khan's agricultural reforms were more successful than any other of his domestic policies between 1958 and 1969'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

Agricultural reforms were important to Pakistan.

LEVEL 2: Description of reforms

[3–6]

He redistributed land and introduced Basic Democracies.

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one set of reforms

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. Agricultural reforms to be explained for maximum marks

[9–13]

Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. However there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies. In 1962 an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population didn't benefit. As a result of these policies economic growth rose sharply. In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a 4 tier structure of government allowing elections at various levels, The success of these councils which were set up was such that martial law was lifted .

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

[14]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

- 5 (a) (i) What organisation did Zia ul-Haq set up to bring the legal framework of Pakistan closer to Islam?

Council of Islamic Ideology.

- (ii) Name one of the school subjects that Zia ul-Haq made compulsory? [1]

Islamiat or Pakistan Studies.

- (iii) Which organisation was known as MRD? [1]

Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

- (iv) Why did Zia ul-Haq visit Moscow in 1984? [1]

To attend the funeral of Andropov.

- (b) Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrested and subsequently executed in 1979?

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer** [1]

He was corrupt

- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons** [2–4]

Bhutto had too much political power and his education reforms were criticised. He was accused of murder.

- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons** [5–7]

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them. Bhutto was finally accused of conspiracy to murder a political opponent and was found guilty. He refused to plead for clemency to the President.

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2007	2059

- (c) 'The geographical position of East Pakistan was the most important reason for the creation of Bangladesh in 1981'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

They wanted to rule themselves.

LEVEL 2: Description of geographical position or other factors

[3–6]

East Pakistan was a long way from WP and it was poorer and had many floods. The Awami League wanted a federal government.

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. Geography to be explained for maximum marks [9–13]

East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

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

[14]