



Cambridge International Examinations  
Cambridge Ordinary Level

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**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

**October/November 2014**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

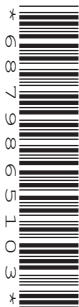
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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer any **three** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

**1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

At first the East India Company had a neutral point of view towards religion in India. However, with the work of missionaries in the sub-continent, the Christian faith of British people living in India was strengthened. As a result people became more intolerant of Indian traditions and behaviour and the British began to impose changes on the way Indians lived, which caused resentment and anxiety.

- (a) What was suttee? [4]
- (b) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British? [7]
- (c) "The strength of the British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Bengal was the largest province of India with a population of 85 million people. Lord Curzon, the newly appointed Viceroy believed that Bengal was too large to be governed efficiently as a single province and in 1903 proposed that it should be split into two, West Bengal and East Bengal.

- (a) Describe the Swadeshi Movement. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906. [7]
- (c) Were the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms the main reason for the outbreak of violence across India in 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1927 the British government set up a commission chaired by Sir John Simon as provided for under the terms of the 1919 Government of India Act. The commission was to look into the situation in India but none of its members was an Indian. This was considered an insult by the Congress party which decided to boycott the commission.

- (a) What was the Nehru Report? [4]
- (b) Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]
- (c) Were concerns about British policies towards Muslims the most important reason for the foundation of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1962, Ayub Khan introduced a new constitution that was largely made up of his own proposals. The new constitution was aimed at making Ayub Khan's position more secure and guaranteed far-reaching powers for the President. It was disliked by many people, especially those in East Pakistan who felt that they would have little part in governing Pakistan. As a result within a decade there was a need to introduce a new constitution.

- (a) Describe the terms of the 1973 Constitution. [4]
- (b) Why were there so many governments between 1951 and 1958? [7]
- (c) Was the promotion of Islamic values the most important achievement of General Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

**5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Benazir Bhutto described her time as Prime Minister as problematic:

'I found that people opposed me simply on the grounds that I was a woman. The clerics took to the mosque saying that Pakistan had thrown itself outside the Muslim world by voting for a woman, that a woman had taken a man's place in an Islamic society. My opponents reduced themselves to verbal abuse rather than discuss issues simply because I was a woman.'

- (a) Describe the problems caused by family feuds that faced the Benazir Bhutto governments. [4]
- (b) Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

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