

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01 Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan),
maximum raw mark 75

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	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2009	2059

- 1 (a) (i) **Who granted permission to the East India Company in 1612 to begin trade with the Governor of Gujarat Khurram (future Shah Jehan)**
- (ii) **Who did the French encourage to attack the East India Company base at Calcutta in 1756?** [1]
Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud-Daulah)
- (iii) **Which language did English replace in 1834 as the official language of India?** [1]
Persian
- (iv) **What position did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan hold when the War of Independence broke out in 1857?** [1]
Chief Judge of Bijnaur

(b) Explain the reasons for the failure of the War of Independence 1857–58. [7]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
Describes reasons for War or events. (1)
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
The opposition to the British was too weak. (2–4)
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was 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. (5–7)

(c) 'The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
He was an important ruler. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of reasons in general
He taxed non-Muslims and destroyed a number of Hindu temples. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains one factor (7–10)
- LEVEL 4: Explains more than one factor including Aurangzeb's policies
Aurangzeb had an intolerant attitude to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices. Taxation was high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and he spent highly on luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler. After his death Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and 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. 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. (9–13)
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

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- 2 (a) (i) **Who called for freedom for the Indian people and was imprisoned in writing a provocative newspaper article?**
Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona
- (ii) **Who was Viceroy of India in 1903?** [1]
Lord Curzon
- (iii) **Which law introduced in 1908 gave the British government greater control over newspapers?** [1]
Press Act/Indian Newspaper Act
- (iv) **Where was the reversal of the Partition of Bengal announced in 1911?** [1]
Delhi (Durbar of 1911)

(b) Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [7]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
They are spoken in Pakistan. (1)
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
To keep the languages alive. (2–4)
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted. (5–7)

(c) Did Shah Wali Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
He was very important to the spread of Islam. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of Shah Wali Ullah's work or that of others
SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor (7–10)

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LEVEL 4: Explains importance of work of a number of people including SWU
SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. HSU 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. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'. (9–13)

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation (14)

3 (a) (i) **Who criticised Muslims in 1918 by saying that they had 'cooperated with the Satans of Europe'?** [1]
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(ii) **Name one of the two nationalist leaders who were deported from the Punjab without trial in 1919.** [1]
Dr Satyapal or Dr Kitchlew

(iii) **In which district of India was Chauri-Chaura located?** [1]
Gorakhpur

(iv) **Who said 'In laying down my life for the Khilafat, I ensure the safety of the cow'?** [1]
Gandhi

(b) **Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful?** [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
They didn't agree with one another. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
Gandhi was difficult to negotiate with. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
The Conference was unsuccessful because Gandhi refused to recognise the rights of the Muslims. He also refused to accept that the 14 Points of the Quaid-e-Azam should be included in future discussions. Gandhi was unreasonable about the rights of minorities and refused to accept their demands. (5–7)

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- (c) Do you agree that the celebration of the 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 was justified?
Give reasons for your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
It was justified. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of event or other factors
Because Congress rule was hated. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains justification OR reasons against (7–10)
- LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH

Justified

The Day of Deliverance was celebrated because Congress Rule had been hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were made against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. Some Muslims were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

Not justified

The unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany. Therefore the ML were able to celebrate because Britain was probably more concerned with the war than the future of India. (9–13)

- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

- 4 (a) (i) **Where did Gandhi and Jinnah meet in September 1944?** [1]
Jinnah's house (in Bombay – Mumbai)
- (ii) **Name one of the politicians who went to India as part of the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946?** [1]
Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Cripps and Alexander
- (iii) **Who did General Ayub Khan replace as Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan army in 1951?** [1]
Sir Douglas Gracey
- (iv) **What title did the Pakistani government give Liaqat Ali Khan after he was assassinated in 1951?** [1]
Shaheed-e-Millat (martyr for the cause of the nation)

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(b) Why was Martial Law declared in 1958?

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer
The government was corrupt.
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
There were too many Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958. The army wanted to take control. (2–4)
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension. (5–7)

(c) 'The formation of a government was the most important problem facing the newly established country of Pakistan in 1947.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
The Quaid-e-Azam became Governor General in 1947. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of the formation of a government or other factors
In the new government there was a shortage of workers. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor (7–10)
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including the formation of a government
It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel which made the task of running a government department extremely difficult. Pakistan had been awarded 750 million rupees under the final settlement but only received 200 million at first. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. It was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Much of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order. However there were other difficulties such as the problem of coping with the Muslim refugees from India. These refugees had been submitted to terrible atrocities and so thousands fled to Pakistan. They needed food and shelter and placed great strain on the new government. The Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan which brought tensions to a head between the two countries as Pakistan had to depend on India for its water supply. The problem dragged on until 1959. The accession of the Princely States and especially Kashmir was a problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was Hindu and wanted to join India. The border was uncertain between India and Pakistan with respect to Kashmir and this inevitably caused problems. (9–13)
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

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- 5 (a) (i) Which country hosted the peace conference between Pakistan and India in 1947?
Soviet Union (Russia) [1]
- (ii) What did a rebel Bengali army, which was trained by the Indians, call itself in 1971 during the troubles in East Pakistan? [1]
Mukti Bahini
- (iii) Give the name of the party formed by nine opposition parties during the 1977 election campaign. [1]
Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)
- (iv) In which year did Zia-ul-Haq lift Martial Law? [1]
1985

(b) Why did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto come to power in 1971? [7]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer
He won the election. (1)
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
Pakistan lost the war against India. (2–4)
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
The army had been defeated by India and was at a low ebb. Yayha Khan had been disgraced and Bhutto took the opportunity to seek power. Pakistan also lost East Pakistan which became Bangladesh and again Yayha Khan and the army were blamed – and Bhutto took advantage. His programme of reform was attractive and appealed to the electorate. As a result Bhutto's party won an overall majority in the National Assembly. He was also able to establish power by taking control of the army and appointing his own leaders. The FSF (secret police) further established his power base. (5–7)

(c) How successful have governments been in the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
The Islamic Laws were more important. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of attempts
Narrative of events. Zia introduced Islamic laws that punished gambling, drinking, theft and adultery. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains successes
- OR
- Explains failures (7–10)

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LEVEL 4: Explains both

Successes:

Will make comments on the laws passed by Zia e.g. According to Zia Pakistan needed a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. Thus he introduced the laws.

Will make comments on the Islamic provisions of the 1956 and 1973 Constitutions

Failures:

May refer to the 1962 Constitution which failed to establish an Islamic system and follow up the two previous ones. Martial Law was imposed in 1969. Zia's ultimate failure.

(9–13)

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

(14)