

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

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

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
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1 (a) What was the Faraizi Movement?

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Founded by Haji Shariat Ullah, to restore pride of Muslims, revive Islam, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son.

(b) Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
They wanted to spend their time there. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.
To trade and extend their influence in the East. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons.
Reports of immense wealth in the sub-continent led to the Company establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish its influence in the sub-continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East. (9–13)

(c) How successful were the British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1856? [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
The British imposed their will on the sub-continent. (1–2)

LEVEL 2: Description of British conquests.
Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindh. (3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains successes
OR
Failures (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains both: (9–13)

Successes

*Strength of British Army.
Eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh.
Identifies successful conquests of British against weaker opposition.
Annexation of Oudh under the Doctrine of Lapse.*

Failures

*Power of local Nawabs.
Early successes of Tipu Sultan.
Ranjit Singh.
Afghanistan campaign.* (9–13)

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

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2 (a) How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Balochistan since 1947?

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Radio Pakistan Karachi broadcasts in Balochi, Balochi Literary Association set up, weekly and monthly magazines published, Quetta TV station, development of Balochi literature, writers and poets e.g. Atta Shad, Ishq Shamin, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din.

(b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb. [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
There weren't any good rulers after his death. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.
Aurangzeb's successors were weak. There was no law of succession. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons:
Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively, becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might. (5–7)

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(c) Were the religious views of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan his most important contribution to developing the cause of Muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
He was a great figure in Muslim history. (1–2)
- LEVEL 2: Description of beliefs/writings.
He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university. (3–6)
- LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor. (7–10)
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including religion.
He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and as a result he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. However he contributed many other things. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. 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. He also made a contribution 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 were many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave an explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. (9–13)
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

3 (a) What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

A boycott of British goods by the Hindus during the time of the Partition of Bengal (1905–11), British cloth thrown onto bonfires, wearing of locally produced clothes, series of strikes by Indian workers especially in Calcutta.

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(b) Why was the Simla Deputation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the Indian continent?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
They got on better with the British. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.
It led to a separate electorate for Muslims and the formation of the Muslim League. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons.
The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. It also paved the way for demands for a separate homeland with the granting of a separate electorate. It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All-Indian Muslim League later in the year. (5–7)

(c) Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
It led to the failure of the Movement. (1–2)

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the reasons for failure.
Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan. They had been told that the Afghan government would welcome them. (3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor. (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including Afghanistan.
Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. However there were other reasons for its failure. Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Also by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement. (9–13)

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

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4 (a) Who was Dr Allama Iqbal?

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

A philosopher, politician and poet who practised law in England. Knighted by the British in 1922 in recognition of his poetry. He believed in the need for Muslims to have a separate country and that Hindus and Muslims were 2 nations. In 1927 appointed General Secretary of Muslim League, and made his Allahabad speech in 1930. Buried outside Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.

(b) Why did Muslims object to 'Congress Rule' between 1937 and 1939? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer.
Hindus persecuted Muslims. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.
The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Wardha Scheme. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons:
Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Some were abused and killed. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day, but Muslims found some of its words offensive. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on the whole population. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day, which Muslims found offensive. (5–7)

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(c) How successful were negotiations aimed at Independence during the Second World War? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
They weren't because there was a war going on. (1–2)

LEVEL 2: Description of negotiations.
A number of negotiations took place during these years. The Cripps Mission offered Dominion Status after the War if the sub-Continent would acknowledge the threat from the Japanese and support the war effort. This was rejected and Gandhi proposed a 'Quit India' Resolution which called for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India. Gandhi and Jinnah also held talks in 1944 with regard to the future of India. (3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains successes
 OR
 Failures (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains both.

Successes

*Muslim League's own progress in Day of Deliverance/Lahore Resolution.
 Unity in rejecting Cripps Mission/demands for a separate homeland.
 Muslim political gains in J-G talks.
 Muslim stance at Simla Conference – necessity for new elections.*

Failures

*Breakdown of relations between Congress and Muslim.
 Rejection of Cripps Mission's proposals.
 Imprisonment following 'Quit India' protests.
 Failure to reach agreement from Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944.
 Failure to reach agreement from Simla Conference 1945.
 Failure to persuade Jinnah to agree to safeguards for Muslims in a united India.* (9–13)

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

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5 (a) What was the Simla Agreement?

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

An agreement signed in July 1972 between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi. India agreed to return prisoners of war to Pakistan in return for a promise from Pakistan that the Kashmir problem would be discussed with India and not with bodies such as the UN. It improved Pakistan's international reputation and increased Bhutto's popularity by bringing home POWs.

(b) Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.
She was sacked. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.
Because of corruption and violence. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons:
She was criticised by many for the alleged corruption of her husband Asif Ali Zardari and PPP leaders were suspected of being involved; this tainted her own reputation. She came into confrontation with provincial governments especially as she had to work in a coalition with the MQM which was a party that represented Muslims who had migrated from India to Pakistan and settled in Sindh. This angered many PPP members in Sindh. Violent protests throughout Pakistan led to the MQM leaving the coalition and joining with the opposition which meant that her majority was gone. Further violence and deaths led to her dismissal because she and her government were blamed for the breakdown of law and order. (5–7)

(c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999? [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic Statement
Relations between the two nations have been very good. (1–2)

LEVEL 2: Description of relationship.
Narrative account relating to trade, wars with India and attitudes of USA and USSR. (3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains the successes
OR
Failures (7–10)

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LEVEL 4: Explains both:

Successes

- Support for China joining UN in 1952.*
- Boundary issues settled in 1963 agreement.*
- Trade developed in 1960s – a \$60 million long-term interest free loan regarding import of machinery.*
- China permitted PIA to use any airport in 1963, in face of opposition from USA.*
- Increased numbers of visitors from China – journalists, engineers, scientists etc.*
- China gave Pakistan full support during 1965 war with India, including military aid*
- 1978 Karakoram Highway provided first road link and opened 2 countries up to trade and tourism.*
- 1986 nuclear power treaty signed.*

Failures

- 1950s saw a cooling off as Pakistan supported pro-USA policies.*
- Concerns during 1950s about border issues.*
- In 1959 Pakistan voted against China's admission to UN and condemned military action in Tibet.*
- During the 1971 war with India, China withdrew support for Pakistan due to opposition from USSR which supported India.*
- During 1990s China wanted to develop relations with other countries, especially India.*
- China hinted during this time that Pakistan might compromise over Kashmir.*
- China concerned that Pakistan might stir up Muslims living just over the border in China.*

(9–13)

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