

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

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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- 1 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was determined to improve the status of Muslims. He had a desire to re-establish good relations with the British which, he hoped would lead to greater opportunities for Muslims. He also believed that Muslims should have good relations with Hindus. However, he was concerned about the ‘Hindu-Urdu Controversy.’

(a) Describe the ‘Hindu-Urdu Controversy.’ [4]

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

1867, Hindus demanded Hindi be the official language instead of Urdu, Sir Syed and Muslims shocked at attack on Urdu as it had a special meaning to them. Even Hindu members of his Scientific Society wanted their journal published in Hindi. Growing belief that Hindus working against the interests of Muslims and led to his Two Nation Theory.

(b) Why did the Indian sub-continent attract the British in the early seventeenth century?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
They were interested in the country.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Reports of immense wealth in the sub-continent led to the British establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future, especially in cotton, silk and sugar. They wanted to establish its influence in the sub-continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. They also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East. They also found difficulty in breaking into the spice trade in the East Indies due to Dutch dominance and so India was a good alternative.

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(c) How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer.

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

LEVEL 2: Description of annexation [3–6]
Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindhi.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes:

*power of local Nawabs
early successes of Tipu Sultan
Ranjit Singh*

Failures:

*strength of British army
eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh
conquests of British against weaker opposition*

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

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2 Language is extremely important in the development of any nation. A common language helps to build a shared understanding of what a nation believes in. Urdu became the national language of Pakistan but, due to the diversity of languages and culture across the country, many regional languages have been promoted by the government. One of these is Punjabi.

(a) How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Punjabi? [4]

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

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- contributed 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 that are using it. Radio, TV and film promoting classical and folk literature as a result. Punjabi theatre popular.

(b) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
It was too large and Hindus were in the majority.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Hindus saw it as a policy of 'Divide and Rule', an attempt by the British to work against the Hindus. The Muslims felt that it was a British attempt to recognise the Muslims after years of mistrust and domination by the Hindus.

(c) 'The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by either the Muslims, Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1–2]
They were the most important

LEVEL 2: Description of reforms [3–6]
The LP was an agreement between Muslims and Hindus

LEVEL 3: Explains the Lucknow Pact OR other attempts [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Lucknow Pact AND other attempts [9–13]
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. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during

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these years. 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. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War. The MC 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. Following the MC reforms the Rowlatt Act of 1919 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

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- 3 The Khilafat Movement started because of the treatment of Turkey by the British after the First World War. Turkey was a Muslim country, and its ruler, the Sultan, was considered to be the Khalifa, the head of the worldwide Islamic community. When the British threatened to take territory away from the Khalifa, the Muslims of India were outraged and formed the Khilafat Movement to protect the Sultan and their religion. One of the events that took place during this Movement was the Chauri-Chaura incident.

- (a) Describe the Chauri-Chaura incident. [4]

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

Pitched battles between locals and British soldiers in Nilambur 1921, at Tirur police station set on fire which was a precursor to C-C in Feb 1922 – 21 policemen killed after they fired on a political procession. Gandhi concerned about increasing level of violence and called off his civil disobedience campaign, which upset many Congress leaders and Muslims especially. It weakened H-M unity and also weakened support for the KM.

- (b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
It governed India.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
The British kept most of the power.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Although it seemed that the Indians were given more control over their affairs, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British which were drawbacks. The GG remained head of the Federation and had special powers in external relations and defence. Although it appeared to give Indians a say in running their country the property qualification for voting meant that only 25% of the population could vote. All sides in India opposed it, the princes resented the loss of power, the Hindus likened it to slavery with so many safeguards and the Muslims thought it was totally unacceptable especially due to the retention of special powers by the British.

- (c) 'The declaration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
He was Pakistan's greatest leader.

LEVEL 2: Description of his work [3–6]
He formulated the Pakistan Resolution and had talks with Gandhi in 1944. He also presented the 14 Points as a result of the Nehru Report.

LEVEL 3: Explains the declaration of the Day of Deliverance OR other achievements [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the declaration of the Day of Deliverance AND other achievements [9–13]
Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939. He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible. He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced. However he had many other achievements. One of these was his

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14 Points of 1929 which 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.

After the 1937 elections he set out to reform the ML at grass root level and as a result membership grew significantly by mid 1938. Without this growth the League would have struggled to be recognised and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he ensured the British realised the need to protect minority interests. Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Gandhi was left in no doubt that the ML was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of Muslims. Due to continued pressure from the ML and Jinnah the 3 June Plan of 1947 announced that 2 states would be set up – India and Pakistan. This wouldn't have come about without the hard work of Jinnah.

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

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4 On 14 August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor-General of Pakistan. He declared that ‘Pakistan has come to exist for ever’, but the new nation faced many problems before it could feel secure. The leaders of India had accepted the partition of the sub-continent in the expectation that Pakistan would not be able to survive. This was a challenge for the Quaid. He had to establish the country and hold it together, despite the many problems it faced. One of these was the refugee problem.

(a) Describe the refugee problem [4]

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

Summer 1947 saw rioting and many deaths because of violence between Muslim and non-Muslim communities across India. After the Boundary Award, things got worse with millions of people in the ‘wrong’ country. The largest migration then took place with Muslims moving into Pakistan and non-Muslims moving into India. 10 m people were involved in this migration accompanied by violence and mass slaughter in some places. 1 m may have been killed and 20 m people made homeless. Karachi received 2 m refugees alone.

(b) Why was Martial Law declared by Ayub Khan in 1958?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]
The government was corrupt.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
There were too many Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958. The army wanted to take control.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
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. Iskander Mirza had lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Suharwardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Therefore he turned to AK and the military for help.

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(c) How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
Relations between the two nations have been very poor.

LEVEL 2: Description of attempts [3–6]
Outlines the relationship – describing some of the points below with no explanation of either success or failure

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR explains failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes:

*Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961
 India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962
 £11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963
 Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding
 Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966
 Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968
 Bhutto visits USSR in 1972
 USSR support for building a steel mill*

Failures:

*Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949
 Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir
 Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955
 USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India
 Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956
 USA spy plane scandal 1960 – plane took off from Pakistan
 Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR
 Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979
 Growth of economic and cultural ties slow due to Afghanistan effect
 USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme*

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

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5 In December 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became President and Chief Martial Law Administrator. His party had an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly and he was determined to introduce radical measures to bring about changes in Pakistan. He established a constitution and introduced a range of domestic measures relating to industry, agriculture, education and administrative, health and social reforms. However, he was unable to stay in power and fell from office before the end of the decade.

(a) Describe Bhutto's downfall from power. [4]

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

1977, rumours of armed government thugs disrupting PNA election rallies in 1977. PPP won election but protests over vote rigging from PNA who demanded fresh election. Bhutto refused and rioting followed. His FSF couldn't stop it and Bhutto had to negotiate with PNP offering concessions and some elections in disputed constituencies. Declared a state of emergency and Pakistan placed under Martial law at same time, PNP leadership arrested and 000s of supporters. Army saw weaknesses in Bhutto and carried out a coup called 'Operation Fairplay'. Bhutto arrested and Pakistan under army control with Zia in charge.

(b) Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]
She was sacked.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
Because of allegations of corruption and violence.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
She was opposed by all sides, her own party the PPP and especially from her mother and brother who was eventually killed by police in Karachi. This was the last straw for the president as rumours blamed opposition and government involvement in the killing. Nawaz Sharif mounted a personal attack on Bhutto focussing on her business interests and political methods and also held rallies and demonstrations in several cities. There was much violence and killing as a result which reflected badly on her government. Her husband Zardari was rumoured to be involved in shady business dealings that undermined her position. Pakistan's economic problems led to a request for a loan from the IMF which led to strict financial controls that were blamed on the government. Finally the government refused to carry out the Supreme Court's decision to dismiss 20 judges appointed by the government which caused a political crisis. The dismissal of the Chief Minister in the Punjab after he had upset the PPP also attracted much criticism of Bhutto's handling of the matter.

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(c) 'Economic 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

Zia had a strict regime.

[1–2]

LEVEL 2: Description of his reforms

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

[3–6]

LEVEL 3: Explains economic reforms OR other domestic policies

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains economic reforms AND other domestic policies

[9–13]

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. However there were other important domestic policies. 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.

There was also a need for 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]