

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

### **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.

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.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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## **APPLICATION OF THE MARK SCHEME**

### **1 Using the Mark Scheme**

- The examples of responses given in the mark scheme are not intended to be definitive. They are merely given as an example of the type of response which may be given by candidates.
- Marking should be positive. Marks must not be deducted for inaccurate or irrelevant answers. Half-marks must not be used.
- Be consistent in your marking from script to script and most importantly from batch to batch.
- Indicate that you have read all the answer and each page.
- If a candidate reaches a level then s/he must be rewarded with a mark within that level. It is not necessary to work through the levels.

### **2 Marking**

- All marking must be done in red.
- The level and the mark awarded for each sub-question must be shown clearly in the margin of the script at the end of the answer e.g. L3/12
- At the end of each question the total marked achieved by the candidate for that question must be shown circled in the margin.
- The total mark for each question should be transferred to the front page of the script. The marks awarded for the three questions must be indicated and totalled.
- It is most important that examiners indicate clearly in the body of the response where the level has been achieved and where the marks are gained.

### **3 Administration**

- All examiners must send 10 scripts to their team leader within 48 hours of the meeting. It is essential that a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed to ensure a speedy return of the scripts. Your team leader will contact you to discuss the marking of your scripts.
- A further batch of scripts must be sent to your team leader as Batch 1 by a date to be notified in due course.
- As soon as you have completed your marking, please send your report to your team leader.

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- 1 (a) (i) Give the name of the Nawab of Bengal, whose troops were defeated at the battle of Plassey in 1757.  
(ii) Who became the first Governor-General of India in 1782?  
(iii) Give the name of Shah Abdul Rahim's son.  
(iv) In which year was the battle of Balakot?

(i) *Siraj-ud-Daulah* [1]

(ii) *Warren Hastings* [1]

(iii) *Shah Wali Ullah* [1]

(iv) *1831* [1]

- (b) Why did the Indian sub-continent attract European traders in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries?

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]  
*Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish their influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.*

- (c) 'The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]  
*The British invaded India.*

LEVEL 2: Description of reasons for decline [3-6]  
*The British were too strong.*

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. The British to be included for maximum marks [9-13]  
*The British expansion into the sub-continent was limited, but their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result. However there were other reasons. The 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 potential successors, which also led to instability and contributed to the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, Aurangzeb's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and invasions by the Persians and Afghans.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [9-14]

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- 2 (a) (i) In which city was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born?  
(ii) What did the United Patriotic Alliance become known as in 1893?  
(iii) Which regional language did the journal Ta'alim Alkhashaf-o-Tauheed promote during the nineteenth century?  
(iv) Which organisation declared in 1913 that its aim was 'a form of self-government suitable for India'?

(i) *Delhi* [1]

(ii) *Mohammaden Defence Association/Alliance* [1]

(iii) *Sindhi* [1]

(iv) *Muslim League* [1]

**(b) Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]  
*The Hindus didn't like it.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]  
*Hindus wanted to protest and banned British goods.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]  
*The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities. Further Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier.*

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(c) 'The establishment of English as the official language of the sub-continent in 1834 was the main reason for the War of Independence of 1857'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]  
*It was resented.*
- LEVEL 2: Description of English as the official language or other factors [3-6]  
*English replaced Persian.*
- LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor [7-10]
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. English to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]  
*The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was gradually introduced, especially under Dalhousie, and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new musket cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden to the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.*
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	2059	1

- 3 (a) (i) Name the Enquiry which was set up to investigate the Amritsar Massacre of 1919. [1]  
(ii) Which city on the sub-continent did the Prince of Wales visit in 1921? [1]  
(iii) Name the Khalifa who was exiled by Kemal Attaturk in 1924. [1]  
(iv) Which political party in the sub-continent contested its first election in 1926? [1]
- (i) *Hunter Committee* [1]  
(ii) *Bombay* [1]  
(iii) *Muhammad VI/Mehmet VI* [1]  
(iv) *Hindu Mahasabha* [1]
- (b) Why did Muslims object to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939?
- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]  
*The Hindus were cruel.*
- LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]  
*The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Widdia Mander Scheme.*
- LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]  
*Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Some were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and some organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, all students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day.*

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(c) 'The Round Table Conference of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 and 1932'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]  
*They were all very successful.*
- LEVEL 2: Description of First and/or other RTCs [3-6]  
*There were 3 Round Table Conferences held in London. Neither Gandhi nor Jinnah attended all of them.*
- LEVEL 3: Explains achievements of at least one RTC [7-10]
- LEVEL 4: Explains achievements of at least two RTCs. First RTC to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]  
*The 1<sup>st</sup> RTC was successful in that the Federal system for India was approved and a representative govt should be introduced at provincial level. However Congress boycotted it and there was deadlock on the federal system and the Minorities sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion. However the 2<sup>nd</sup> RTC was successful in that the Congress attended but Gandhi was stubborn and disagreed with most things. Sind was to be given a separate identity and a govt. The Minorities issue remained unresolved. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> RTC Congress boycotted the talks while Jinnah was in voluntary exile, and it became apparent that the gulf was too great between two sides.*
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 (a) (i) Who put forward the proposal which led to the ‘Lahore Resolution’ in 1940?  
(ii) Name the Secretary of State for India in 1946.  
(iii) Who became the third Governor General of Pakistan in 1951?  
(iv) In which year was the ‘One Unit Scheme’ introduced?

(i) *Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq* [1]

(ii) *Lord Pethick-Lawrence* [1]

(iii) *Malik Ghulam Muhammad* [1]

(iv) *1955* [1]

**(b) Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947?**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]  
*The United Nations was founded after World War II.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]  
*Because of Kashmir.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]  
*Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community’s attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements, especially Muslim countries. Other relevant issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.*



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- (c) 'The Canal Water Dispute was the most important problem facing the newly established government of Pakistan in 1947'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]  
*The Quaid-e-Azam became Governor General in 1947.*
- LEVEL 2: Description of Canal Water Dispute or other factors [3-6]  
*The Dispute was over the supply of water from India to Pakistan.*
- LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor [7-10]
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. Canal Water Dispute to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]  
*The Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan – this 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. However there were other problems. Some Muslims in India 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. 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 government departments extremely difficult. The new government was also short of money. 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. This was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Many of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order.*
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 5 (a) (i) Name the organisation which Pakistan, Iran and Turkey joined in 1964.  
(ii) In which year was Islamabad officially made the capital of Pakistan?  
(iii) Who became President of Pakistan following the declaration of Martial Law in 1969?  
(iv) Which politician made the promise of 'Food, Shelter and Clothing' to the people of Pakistan in 1970?

(i) RCD [1]

(ii) 1967 [1]

(iii) Yahya Khan [1]

(iv) Bhutto [1]

**(b) Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988?**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]  
*India was Pakistan's enemy.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]  
*Because of Simla and the nuclear testing programme.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]  
*Pakistan was unhappy with the Simla agreement signed with India following the war. In return for the release of 90,000 prisoners of war, Pakistan agreed not to pursue a solution to the Kashmir problem in international forums. This annoyed Pakistan which had sought a solution through the United Nations. Pakistan was also shocked at India's nuclear test programme in 1974. It raised real fears that its neighbour had a nuclear capability. Relations became even worse when India suspected that Pakistan was training Sikh extremists and when Indira Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh in 1984. Further, relations were strained by the on-going legacy of wars between the two countries.*

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(c) 'Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy was more successful than his domestic reforms'.  
Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]  
*Zia was strict.*
- LEVEL 2: Description of Zia's policies [3-6]  
*Zia introduced Islamic laws which included the Hudood, Zina and Qafq Ordinances.*
- LEVEL 3: Explains foreign policy [7-10]  
OR  
Explains domestic policies
- LEVEL 4: Explains both [9-13]  
**Foreign policy**  
*The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to the West working very closely with Pakistan and providing military and economic support in return for becoming a base for anti-Soviet activities. Zia's standing in the West increased and he was able with their support to sell military assistance to other Muslim countries. By 1985 there were in excess of 50,000 Pakistanis working in the Middle East as a direct result of this policy.*  
**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. 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. There was a need by 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]