

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 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.

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 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	2059	01

1 With the slow crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the only question left in the early eighteenth century was who would pick up the pieces. Few observers could have guessed that the East India Company would have played such a major role.

(a) What was the East India Company? [4]

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

A trading company, Charter granted in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I, landed at Surat in 1608, permission to trade in 1612, headquarters moved to Bombay in 1664. Grew in power during 18th Century.

(b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1)
He was a well known figure.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons (2–4)
He stopped the Muslim decline.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons (5–7)
Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

(c) Was a lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence 1857–1858? Explain your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. (1–2)
The British were better OR describes the war and/or causes.

LEVEL 2: Description/identification of reasons (3–6)
The opposition to the British was too weak.

LEVEL 3: Explains one reason (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains more than one reason including a lack of unity (9–13)
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.

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

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	2059	01

2 The election results of 1937 created more problems than they solved. Congress was able to form a government in most of the provinces and began to exert control over the minorities. They introduced the Wardha Scheme amongst many other reforms.

(a) What was the Wardha Scheme? [4]

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

A basic education scheme, introduced by Gandhi, made Hindi the sole language, removed religious education, made cotton spinning by hand a part of curriculum. Students expected to bow before picture of Gandhi.

(b) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1)
Because of the First World War OR events or failure of Movement.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons (2–4)
The Muslims thought Turkey would be split up.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons (5–7)
Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

(c) 'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1–2)
Muslims wanted their own party.

LEVEL 2: Description/identification of reasons (3–6)
The Hindus had the Congress party which represented Hindu views only.

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including the Hindu party (9–13)
The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. They didn't feel that had the same influence as Congress with the British. Also the Hindus were beginning to protest against the partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.

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

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	2059	01

3 During the summer of 1946 the Muslim League became increasingly worried that the British might simply withdraw from India and leave it to the Indians to sort out the problems that they had left behind. What followed was called the Direct Action Day.

(a) What was the Direct Action Day? [4]

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

Muslim League called for this to take place on 16th August 1946. An attempt to stop the British giving in to the Congress. Concerned they would be asked to form a government. Quaid asked for peaceful protest, but serious rioting, thousands of deaths.

(b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1)

It was a good opportunity to set out his demands/lists 14 Points.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons (2–4)

They wanted a separate homeland. Muslims were different.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons (5–7)

The 14 Points 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.

(c) 'The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1–2)

They were all very successful.

LEVEL 2: Description of RTC (3–6)

There were three Round Table Conferences held in London. Both Gandhi and Jinnah attended them.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures of RTCs (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH (9–13)

Successes 1st *Federal system for India approved*
Sind to be given a separate identity and a government

2nd *Congress attended*
Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands

Failures 1st *Congress boycotted it*
Deadlock on federal system
Minorities sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion

2nd *Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise the problems of the minorities. Muslims took a hard line against Congress to protect their position. The new British National government were less keen to reach a compromise in India*

3rd *Congress absent again*
Gulf too great between the two

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

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	2059	01

4 In 1947 the new nation of Pakistan faced huge difficulties which threatened its survival as an independent nation. Two serious disputes with India made life difficult for the new government of Pakistan. One of these was the Canal Water Dispute.

(a) What was the Canal Water Dispute? [4]

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

Threatened agriculture in the Punjab, irrigation system depended on 6 rivers and 30 canals, some of which were in India. April 1948 India shut off waters flowing into Pakistan from Firozpur headworks, threatening millions of acres of agricultural land in Pakistan. Some waters reinstated in May 1948 but not permanently until 1959 and Indus Water Treaty.

(b) Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer (1)
The United Nations was founded after World War II.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons (2–4)
Because of the Canal Water Dispute.

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 issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

(c) 'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1–2)
Zia had a strict regime.

LEVEL 2: Description of reforms (3–6)
Zia introduced Islamic laws which included the Hudood, Zina and Qafq Ordinances.

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including Islamic laws (9–13)
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)

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2010	2059	01

5 Towards the end of the 1980s Benazir Bhutto was forced to work in a coalition with the MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement), Muslims who had migrated from India to Pakistan. At this time violent protests increased all over Pakistan; one of these led to the Pucca Qila massacre.

(a) What was the Pucca Qila massacre? [4]

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

May 1990, in Hyderabad, 40 supporters of MQM killed by police. Women and children included. Such violence led to the President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) dismissing her government in August 1990.

(b) Why were the years 1958 to 1969 called the 'Decade of Progress'? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer (1)
They were good times.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons (2–4)
Social and economic reforms were introduced which did good things for the people.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons (5–7)
Medical facilities were improved and attempts were made to control the population through a family planning programme. Economic growth was enabled through industrial developments funded by loans from the West. Agricultural reform meant an increase in agricultural production. Ayub Khan also tried to deflect increased criticism of his government by highlighting the reforms which in the main only benefited the wealthy.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement (1–2)
Not very successful.

LEVEL 2: Description of relations (3–6)
Diplomatic relations started in 1948. Visits by the leaders of the two countries have been undertaken since then.

LEVEL 3: Explains success OR failure (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains both (9–13)
Successes

Leaders of the two countries visited each other which helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures

Afghanistan violated a trade agreement on several occasions. Diplomatic relations were severed due to hostility between the two countries but later renewed. During the Afghan – Russian War, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas. Problems relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs in the border region. Increase in terrorist problems.

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