



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

**October/November 2010**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



**1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Generally, Muslims were pleased that Aurangzeb ruled according to Islam, but it had provoked anger and revolt from other religious groups, especially the Hindus. After his death Muslim power and influence over India began to disintegrate. A number of Muslim groups were set up. One of these was the Faraizi Movement.

- (a) What was the Faraizi Movement? [4]
- (b) Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century? [7]
- (c) How successful were the British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1856? [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Urdu became the national language after Independence in 1947. The Quaid was keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as an important unifying force in the new country. However, he also recognised the importance of regional languages and was keen to promote them. One of these was Balochi.

- (a) How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947? [4]
- (b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb. [7]
- (c) Were the religious views of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Bengal was the largest of the provinces of India. It was a huge area to govern as one unit and the British government decided that it should be partitioned in 1905. This had the effect of causing conflict between the Muslims and Hindus, especially as the Muslims welcomed partition. The Hindus decided to form the Swadeshi Movement.

- (a) What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4]
- (b) Why was the Simla Deputation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the sub-continent? [7]
- (c) Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

In 1929 the Congress Party called for complete independence from the British and began again its non-cooperation campaign. The Muslims disapproved of this campaign since they felt that Congress not only wanted independence but Hindu dominance over Muslims. At this time Dr Allama Iqbal came to prominence.

- (a) Who was Dr Allama Iqbal? [4]
- (b) Why did Muslims object to 'Congress Rule' between 1937 and 1939? [7]
- (c) How successful were negotiations aimed at Independence during the Second World War? Explain your answer. [14]

**5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Since 1947 relations between India and Pakistan have been very poor. India resented partition and the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan feared India's intentions towards the new state. Above all the question of Kashmir has dominated the relationship. Two wars were fought between 1965 and 1971 but there was one glimmer of hope – the Simla Agreement.

- (a) What was the Simla Agreement? [4]
- (b) Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999? [14]

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