



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

October/November 2012

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).

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]
- (b) Why did the Indian sub-continent attract the British in the early seventeenth century? [7]
- (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. [14]

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

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]
- (b) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]
- (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. [14]

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

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]
- (b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]
- (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. [14]

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

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]
- (b) Why was Martial Law declared by Ayub Khan in 1958? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

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

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]
- (b) Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996? [7]
- (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. [14]

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