



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

**October/November 2013**

**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).**

After Independence, Urdu became the national language as it was a unifying force in the new country. It was seen as the link language for all the provinces to provide for the cultural and educational needs of the people. However, it was also recognised that regional languages had an important role to play in the newly formed country. One of these was Sindhi.

- (a) How has Pakistan promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947? [4]
- (b) How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? [7]
- (c) Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

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

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan decided to change Muslim attitudes towards receiving British education. He travelled to England to study the university system there. He believed in setting up a university for Muslims in the sub-continent and was impressed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. However, on his return home he found that his plans were met with suspicion from some people. Nevertheless he wanted to pursue the idea of providing better education for Muslims.

- (a) What was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School? [4]
- (b) Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aims in 1857? [7]
- (c) Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League was established in 1906? Explain your answer. [14]

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

During the Second World War, Britain was keen to ensure that the sub-continent supported the war effort and made various promises to both the Congress Party and the Muslim League about the future of India. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, Japan entered the war and advanced through South-East Asia as far as Burma. The British became even more anxious about the sub-continent and sent the Cripps Mission to India but it failed to resolve the situation.

- (a) What was the Quit India Resolution? [4]
- (b) Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924? [7]
- (c) Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer. [14]

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

The recommendations of the Basic Principles Committee presented to the Assembly in 1950 regarding a future constitution were so unpopular that they were withdrawn for further consideration. Attempts to improve these in 1952 were also unpopular and were heavily criticised. As a result further changes were not forthcoming largely due to the political uncertainty at the time. However, a new constitution was unveiled in 1956.

- (a) Describe the 1956 Constitution. [4]
- (b) Why did Ayub Khan come to power in 1958? [7]
- (c) How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]

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

Zia-ul-Haq wanted to run Pakistan with a strong government based on Islamic values countering the socialist reforms that Bhutto introduced. This would help win the support of the religious elements within Pakistan's political parties. He also felt that by portraying a strong Islamic country facing up to the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia, he would win support from the West. As a result he embarked on an Islamisation programme.

- (a) What were the Hudood Ordinances? [4]
- (b) Why did Nawaz Sharif fall from office in 1993? [7]
- (c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

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