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London Examinations  
GCE Ordinary Level

**Mark Scheme with Examiners' Report**

**London Examinations Ordinary Level GCE in  
Pakistan Studies (7535)**

January 2002

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Mark Scheme and Chief Examiner's Report  
January 2002

## **PAKISTAN STUDIES 7535**

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### **Mark Scheme**

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### **Grade Boundaries**

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## PAKISTAN STUDIES 7535, MARK SCHEME

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### Section A

1. (7:7:6 split but allow up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark per point with two marks awarded for any one well answered.)
- (a) government and administration  
mainly the work of Akbar  
allowed public audiences to redress the grievances of other subjects  
emperor was a benevolent despot  
central administration based on four ministers  
judicial system had three main officials led by the Chief Qazi  
the empire divided into several Subas or provinces. At the head of each was a Governor. Each Suba subdivided into Sarka
- (b) economic conditions  
cities were prosperous  
agriculture encouraged by the State  
many industries and crafts – muslin, cotton and silk  
exploitation of weavers by middlemen  
foreign trade with countries in Asia and Europe
- (c) religion and social conditions  
Bhakti Movement led to Hindu ideas and practices spreading into Muslim society  
Mahdavi Movement saw Sayyid Muhammad of Jaupur attempt to insist upon the performance of religious duties and avoidance of what had been forbidden in Islam  
Shah Wali Ullah  
(maximum of 3)  
society was a feudal organisation  
relations between Muslims and non-Muslims was cordial  
women were honoured in society  
(Ali Part I pages 161–172)

**Total 20 marks**

2. (7:7:6 split but allow up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark per point with two marks awarded for any one well answered.)
- (a) education and social conditions  
(Ali Part II pages 103–105)

spread of English system of education  
introduction of English as the official language  
abolition of sati  
suppression of thuggee, the killing of travellers  
killing of daughters stopped

(b) government administration and the legal system

(Ali Part II pages 101–103)

dual system of government abolished  
Indians given some administrative posts  
financial reforms introduced  
abolition of Provincial Courts of Appeal  
power of magistrates increased  
introduction of the jury system

(c) economic and industrial conditions

(Ali Part II page 128)

land-holding classes deprived of their lands as they failed to provide  
documentary proof of ownership  
excessive taxation  
transport (roads and railways) development boosted trade

**Total 20 marks**

3. Generally award one part per point, but up to two for a good explanation.  
 wrote pamphlets arguing for co-operation between British and Muslims eg *Loyal Muhammadans, Tarikhi-Sarkashi-i-Bijnour*  
 (maximum of 3)  
 religious work – *Tabaeen al-Kalam* and *Nadarath*.  
 (maximum of 3)  
 argued that Muslims could eat with Christians  
 founded Aligarh Movement  
 Scientific Society started 1863  
 Aligarh Institute Gazette published in English and Urdu  
 established British Indian Association for safeguard of rights of Indians  
 Muhammadan Educational Conference of 1887  
 Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School upgraded in 1877  
 (Bajwa pages 63–68, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 29–38)

**Total 20 marks**

4. (A maximum of 13 marks if only one part attempted. and a maximum of 15 if no attempt to assess 'how successful').  
 narrative of Round Tables, personnel involved:  
1<sup>st</sup> Round Table Conference  
 Success  
 princes declared they were ready to join a future federation of India provided some protection of rights  
 British agree that responsible and representative government at provincial level should be started and that power should be shared at the Centre  
 Failure  
 Congress didn't attend  
 no agreement on question of Muslim weightage in a future constitution  
2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference  
 Gandhi-Irwin talks prior to start of it  
 Success  
 agreement reached that NWFP and Sindh to be made provinces with governors  
 Failure  
 – intransigence of Gandhi ensured little success  
3<sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference  
 Failure  
 unable to solve long standing Hindu-Muslim problems. Congress did not attend, Jinnah did not attend  
Government of India Act 1935  
 Provisions (maximum of 3)  
 Indian political leaders rejected it  
 federal system was defective  
 dyarchy introduced without any hopeful results  
 (Bajwa pages 99–103, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 64–71)

**Total 20 marks**

5. (10:10 split with maximum of 13 for any one part. Generally allow one mark per point but to two for a good explanation.)  
 (a) Congress Atrocities 1937–39  
 Hindu attempt to impose its will on the Muslim minorities

Muslims forbidden to eat beef or slaughter cows. Reprisals occurred  
Hindi enforced as official language in provinces under Congress rule  
organised attacks on Muslim mosques, pigs pushed into them  
Bande Matram adopted as National Anthem  
Wardha Mander Scheme introduced aimed at converting non-Hindus to  
Hinduism  
hoisting 3 coloured flag  
Wardha Scheme aimed at creating a high respect in children about Hindu  
heroes  
Hindu-Muslim riots  
Muslim mass contact campaign attempted to crush popularity of Muslim  
League

(b) Cripps Mission 1942

reasons for Mission – Japanese threat to India, British promises re self rule  
Mission proposals  
(maximum of 3)  
rejection of proposals by Congress and Muslim League  
(maximum of 3)

(c) Simla Conference and Elections 1945–6.

proposals, personnel involved  
(maximum of 4)  
reactions of Congress and Muslim League  
elections – background (end of war, etc.) and results  
Triumph for Muslim League and Congress – ML now represents Muslims,  
increased hostility from Congress

(d) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

personnel involved (Attlee, Lawrence, Cripps, etc.)  
background to visit (continued strife between Hindus and Muslims,  
unemployment, inflation)  
demands of Congress and Muslim League and subsequent deadlock  
Mission proposals – 3 groups of provinces  
(maximum of 3)  
reactions of Congress and Muslim League  
Interim Government eventually formed

- (e) June 3 Plans and Radcliffe Award 1947  
negotiations by Mountbatten with Indian leaders  
(maximum of 3)  
Plan details  
(maximum of 4)  
Plan included to determine partition details  
Award submissions by Hindus, Muslims and Sikh representatives  
Award details  
(maximum of 3)  
reactions especially concerning Calcutta and Punjab  
(Bajwa pages 103–118, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 74–99)

**Total 20 marks**

6. (10:10 split with maximum of 13 for any one part. Generally allow one mark per point but to two for a good explanation.)

Women

arranged marriages  
male dominated society – polygamy in some areas  
lack of education  
Pardah  
large families  
differences in urban areas – career women, etc.

- (b) Sindhi language

(Bajwa pages 159–160, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 239–240)

(Allow a maximum of 6 for either history or modern 1947 onwards).

History

language of Sind – second major regional language

same in 12<sup>th</sup> century as today

originally written in Marwari and Arz Nagari scripts, later in Arabic

poets and writers especially 12<sup>th</sup> Century

(maximum of 3)

modern:

Sindi Literacy Board set up 1948

Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Muala 1954

Sarmast Academy set up by Dr Akhbar Draz

used today in television, radio and newspapers

**Total 20 marks**

7. (Generally award one mark per point with a maximum of 3 for each of the following categories except where indicated.)

refugees

formation of government

accommodation

division of armed forces and military assets

division of financial assets

Canal Water Dispute

(maximum of 5)

accession of Princely States including Kashmir

(maximum of 5)

(Bajwa pages 119–125), Rabbani/Sayyid pages 102–117)



**Total 20 marks**

- 8.** (Allow one mark per point except where indicated)
- religious background
  - Objectives Resolution 1949  
(maximum of 3)
  - Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973  
(maximum of 5 each)
  - Islamic Laws  
(maximum of 4 each)
  - Hadood Ordinance 1977
  - Qazaf Ordinance – Zakat and Ushr Ordinance
  - Ushr Ordinance – establishment of Federal Shariat Court
  - interest free banking
  - compulsory teaching of Pakistan Studies and Islamiat
  - Ordinance for the Sanctity of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak  
(Rabbani/Sayyid pages 125–139)

**Total 20 marks**

**Section B: The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan**

- 9.**
- (a) (i) 38%  
46%  
± 2% in each case **(2)**
  - (ii) 3,600,000 or 3,200,000; 4,480,000 **(4)**
  - (b) (i) With large cohorts in 5–14 and 15–24 age groups, BR needs to be much lower by the time they reach reproductive years if population is not to soar. **(4)**
  - (ii) Family planning clinics; television campaigns, female welfare and education etc. Birth rate has dropped from peak of 50% in 1980 to 42% in 1990 – lower still now. Further progress limited by ignorance and male attitudes. **(6)**
  - (c) Improved healthcare, especially to those in cities; improved sanitation, hygiene, diet. **(4)**

**Total 20 marks**

- 10.**
- (a) Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan, Faisalabad, Lahore, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Rawalpindi. **(8)**
  - (b) (i) No major right-bank tributaries to provide irrigation. Climate therefore precludes major agricultural activity to provide industrial raw materials or support large urban food needs. No large mineral deposits requiring local processing (gas is piped east and south). **(6)**

- (ii) Momentum of early industrialisation and status as capital. Advantages of being only port, with access to imported raw materials. Lahore was never considered for capital (too close to India?), growth is lower because other Punjabi cities have grown rapidly to absorb some of the migration. (6)

**Total 20 marks**

11. (a) Cost of distribution network; distances from power sources – with consequent losses. Limited market – low incomes offset desire. (8)
- (b) Local sources would eliminate first two major problems. Solar power would require major investment but could be very efficient (in daylight at least, if no storage possible). Biogas also very effective given good installation and management. Both already in use. (6)
- (c) Power for craft industries; lighting; heating; evening study; refrigerators – improved hygiene; television – education and awareness etc. (6)

**Total 20 marks**

12. (a) Rabi are winter crops, capable of growing in the lower temperatures eg wheat, grains barley. Kharif are summer crops, needing higher temperatures and more water eg rice, cotton, maize. (6)
- (multiple but accept 2).
- (b) (i) Inheritance laws – division of land (differing quality) on death of father. Subsequent further division. Non-viable holdings; time wasted; inefficient irrigation (often not possible); increasing poverty – migration. Reserve 2 for each, awarding remaining 3 where merited. (7)
- (ii) More efficient ploughing, fertilising etc. Labour costs, sometimes higher yields. Lots of agricultural employment – increase in rural-urban migration. Small farms unable to complete – rich get richer. Intensive methods not always suitable. Soil structure may be affected by heavy tractors. Yields not always greater. (7)
- (Reserve 2 for each; award remaining 3 where merited).

**Total 20 marks**

13. (a) Imported raw materials – reduced transport costs if processed at port. Access to scrap metal from ship-breaking yards. But somewhat isolated from potential steel-using industries in Punjab, and need for imports puts up costs. (7)
- (b) Faisalabad is in the centre of cotton growing areas – lower transport costs. Karachi has advantage of earlier development and ease of access to imported machinery – especially up to date equipment for finished goods rather than just semi-manufactured. (6)
- (c) Much of the production of both traditional (carpets etc.) and recent exports (sports goods) is based in small units. Cottage industries (crafts, embroidery etc.) also contribute significantly to economy, both in exports and to GDP. (7)

**Total 20 marks**

**14.** Natural.....Earthquakes

- (i) Bhutan – but almost anywhere else!
- (ii) Plate tectonics
- (iii) (Accept any reasonable points)

Natural.....Floods

- (i) Virtually anywhere in Indus basin
- (iii) Usually caused by either excessive snowmelt or exceptionally heavy monsoons. Exacerbated by deforestation
- (iii) (Any reasonable points)

Natural .....Desertification

- (i) Increasing in S-E (Thar-Parkar) and in B'stan (drought in 2000)  
Global warming; sometimes clearance of natural scrub etc., and unsuitable agricultural practices – though these are man-made.  
Loss of agricultural land etc.

Man-made .....Soil Erosion

- (i) Mainly in foothills
- (ii) Deforestation and poor agricultural practices
- (iii) Loss of land, clogging of rivers – floods etc.

Man-made Salinity & Waterlogging

- (i) Large areas of the flatter parts of the Indus Valley
- (ii) Mismanagement of irrigation water; process of salination etc
- (iii) Loss of land – expensive to recover. Major problem. Accept figures of land loss

Man-made Air & water pollution

- (i) Largely in/around cities – but increasingly rural.
- (ii) Inadequate control of waste disposal, industrial air pollution, some overfertilisation of crops etc.
- (iii) Health hazards etc.

(Award 1 mark in (i), reserve 3 for each of (ii) & (iii), awarding remaining 3 where merited). **(20)**

**Total 20 marks**

**15.** (a) (i) Any suitable responses

**(3)**

- (ii) Steady reduction in importance of primary; strong growth of secondary and tertiary. Do not accept mere citing of changed figures; require some interpretation.

**(6)**

- Increase stress on manufacturing industry – especially the growth of new industries and trend toward finished goods. Loss of agricultural employment as result of mechanisation – migration to towns – no primary occupations. Increased industry leads to increase in infrastructure jobs – finance, transport etc. – tertiary.
- (iii) Further reduction in primary, though agricultural losses may be partly offset by increased mineral production. Secondary and tertiary possibly split the increase fairly evenly – as industry grows so does infrastructure. **(4)**
- (b) (i) (Any two valid examples) **(2)**
- (ii) Remittances from migrants of considerable value to economy – compare losses when Gulf states cut down numbers of foreign workers. **(5)**

**Total 20 marks**

- 16.** (a) X – Cold winters, hot summers, desert rainfall total, mainly winter rain.  
Y – Much warmer winters, very hot summers, desert rainfall almost all in summer. **(9)**  
Z – Mild winter, very hot summer, heavy rain mid-summer
- (b) X – Quetta – winter rainfall obvious clue  
Y – Karachi – maritime influence on winter temperature. Low rainfall – monsoon block  
Z – Lahore – major influence of monsoon in July/August **(3)**  
½ for correct name and ½ for *valid* reason
- (c) Quetta – High altitude – low winter temp – rainfall – Med depressions  
Karachi – Maritime influence – effect of ITF blocking main effect of monsoon  
Lahore – Only area to get main (last) effect of monsoon winds from Ganges valley. Interior temperatures etc. **(8)**

**Total 20 marks**

## **PAKISTAN STUDIES 7535, CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT**

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### **General comments**

The standard of work presented this year by candidates was similar to that of last year with a disappointing decline in the entry on January 2001. All the candidates answered the required two or three questions with a number of candidates not answering their Section A questions in separate answer booklets. There were very few rubric errors. However, as in previous years it would have been helpful if candidates could remember to fill in the front cover of their answer booklets, indicating the questions that had been answered.

### **Section A**

#### **Question 1**

This was a popular question and was generally well answered. Many candidates answered the question as set and in the main produced good answers. In a minority of answers there was much irrelevancy with these candidates writing about the Mughal period in general terms.

#### **Question 2**

This was not a popular question and few candidates answered it. There were few good answers.

#### **Question 3**

This was one of the best-answered and most popular questions. Answers were generally accurate and facts were well known. As a result many candidates scored highly. However there was a minority of candidates who were intent on writing in detail about the life and career of Sir Syed without focussing on his achievements.

#### **Question 4**

This was not an easy question to answer but there were a number of candidates who had obviously learnt these topics and were well prepared. As a result their scores were good. However a minority of candidates wrote in vague and generalised answers.

#### **Question 5**

This was another popular question and most candidates knew their facts. Those candidates who chose to answer the sub-questions on Congress Rule and the Cripps Mission scored very highly. However candidates must ensure that they focus on the historical importance of each of the topics rather than merely describing each.

#### **Question 6**

This was not a popular question with few candidates answering it.

#### **Question 7**

This was also a popular question with many excellent answers. Again candidates must concentrate on the question and avoid describing how the problems were overcome which was irrelevant.

#### **Question 8**

This was not a popular topic and there were few answers to the question.

## Section B

The broader coverage of the syllabus welcomed last summer was maintained in this session, with only question 16 being less popular. Answers are also becoming more relevant, albeit somewhat superficial, suggesting that candidates are reading the questions more carefully. However, they often fail to identify those key words in a question which would help them give a fuller answer. Some also need to think more carefully about what they write, eg "there are *no* roads in Baluchistan".

### Question 9

Careless interpretation of the graph often proved costly, especially when candidates failed to add the figures for 0 – 4 to those for 5 – 14 years. Answers to (b) followed a well-rehearsed path, but the key word 'rapidly' was overlooked. Candidates rarely appreciate the *implications* of population structure, here, that when the present large percentage of young people reach reproductive years, a *much* lower birth rate is the only hope of avoiding a further population explosion. Most candidates could only quote medical improvements in (c), apparently unaware that improved diet, sanitation and general living standards are in fact more significant.

### Question 10

Many who attempted this showed a good knowledge of the largest cities, though few are aware that Islamabad has yet to reach the top eight, being still overshadowed by Ramalpindi. Answers to (b) varied in the way in which the question was interpreted, but this was acceptable. Unfortunately, many gave little thought to exactly what they were writing, often using extreme terms ("there is *no* agriculture in Balochistan"), while statements such as "half the population of Pakistan lives in Karachi" are alarming.

### Question 11

This was often answered well, especially (a), but few appreciated that the residues from a biogas plant provide a safer fertiliser than the original dung, and that such plants are a safe method of disposal of human waste.

### Question 12

Apart from a number of candidates who stated that rice is a rabi crop and wheat a kharif one, showing little knowledge of the conditions required for these crops, this was usually well-answered. Few, however, appreciate the logistical problems of time etc on fragmented farms.

### Question 13

Answers to (a) suffered from a lack of understanding of what is required in steel making, tending to rely on general points about Karachi as an industrial centre. In (b) information about Faisalaba was generally lacking, while in (c) many failed to distinguish between 'small scale' and 'cottage' industries, missing the opportunity to expand their answers.

### Question 14

Answers on the man-made problems were usually better than on the natural ones. In particular, few understood the causes of earthquakes, with often just vague references to "cracks in the earth" or even, in one case, "Quetta was affected because it lies on the Equator"! Good answers on floods connected high levels of snowmelt with heavy monsoon rains coming at the same time.

### Question 15

Few answers made full use of the figures, particularly in (a)(ii). It was expected that they should comment on increased industrialisation, with government policy to encourage manufactured exports rather than primary, and the consequent need to expand infrastructures, increasing the tertiary sector.

### Question 16

Candidates continue to show little understanding of how to describe a climate given its figures. Misconceptions such as "Pakistan lies on the equator" do not help. While (b) was often answered correctly, it often seemed that candidates had memorised the figures in advance rather than interpreting the data from first principles. In particular, few appreciate the factors which influence Karachi's rainfall.

Overall, the results of this examination give rise to modest optimism. Candidates' technique *is* improving, though there is still much scope for more detail and depth.

## PAKISTAN STUDIES 7535, GRADE BOUNDARIES

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Grade	A	B	C	D	E
Lowest mark for award of grade	58	48	39	34	26

**Note:** Grade boundaries may vary from year to year and from subject to subject, depending on the demands of the question paper.

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