

# Mark Scheme January 2007

GCE O Level  
Pakistan Studies

## GCE O Level Pakistan Studies (7535)

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# Contents

Paper	Page
01 - The History and Heritage of Pakistan	4
02 - The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan	11

Pakistan Studies Paper 1  
The History and Heritage of Pakistan

1 Describe and explain the achievements of any THREE of the following Mughal Emperors:

- Babur;
- Akbar;
- Jehangir;
- Sheh Jehan;
- Aurangzeb.

Generally 10:10 split but allow up to 13 marks for any one part done well. Usually 1 mark per point, except where indicated, but well explained points could attract a second mark.

*Babur*

- A great general leading a superior army winning many battles - **max of 4**
- Promoted the welfare of his subjects
- An accomplished scholar and writer
- Promoted the arts

*Akbar*

- A great soldier winning many battles
- Civil and military admin reforms, centrally and provinces - **max of 5**
- Reorganised the land revenue system - **max of 3**
- Social reforms - **max of 3**
- Religious reforms
- Patron of the Arts

*Jehangir*

- Military achievements - **max of 3**
- Administrative reforms
- Religious tolerance
- Patron of the Arts

*Sheh Jehan*

- Military achievements - **max of 3**
- Architecture, literature and painting - **max of 5**
- Trade and commerce flourished

*Aurangzeb*

- A brilliant general leading a number of successful campaigns - **max of 4**
- A good administrator
- Advances in education
- Religious policies

(Ali Part I pages 6-138, Bajwa pages 28-52)

- 2 Write brief accounts of any THREE of the topics below, explaining their historical importance;
- The Battle of Buxar 1764.
  - The Regulating Act 1773;
  - Warren Hastings;
  - Lord William Bentinck;
  - Robert Clive

7:7:6 split allow up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark per point except where indicated with two marks for any one well answered.

**Battle of Buxar 1764 (Ali Part II pages 32-34)**

- Mir Qasim the new Nawab of Bengal abolished transit duties - British furious
- War ensued and he was defeated by the British in 1763
- Joined together with the Nawabs and were defeated at Patna and then Buxar
- British defeated two Nawabs and one Mughal Emperor
- British tightened their grip over Bengal and ensured safety of North West Frontier
- EIC's prestige enhanced and became a sovereign power in Indo-Pakistan

**The Regulating Act 1773 (Ali Part II pages 169-172)**

- British government felt it necessary to become more involved in the EIC
- Act's provisions designed to improve the Company's administration
- Marked the beginning of a written constitution for British India
- British government could now interfere in Indian affairs and pass laws
- A number of defects which led to complications in the role of the G-G

**Warren Hastings (Ali Part II pages 43-63)**

- Reforms - administration, revenue, finance, commercial, judicial (max of 6)
- Oudh and Rohilla policies (max of 2)
- Wars - Anglo-Maratha and Anglo-Mysore (maximum of 2)
- patron of the arts

**Lord William Bentinck (Ali Part II pages 100-106 )**

- **Financial** - abolished many sinecure jobs, cut down allowances and reduced salaries of civil servants. Reduced batta (military personnel allowances) by half. Regulated opium trade adding to revenue of EIC. Introduced Regulation of 1828. Revenue settlement of NWP
- **Judicial** - abolition of provincial Courts of Appeal, increased power of magistrates. Set up a separate court Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Allahabad in 1832. Introduced jury system in Bengal in 1832. Abolished Persian as court language
- **Administration** - employment of Indians to responsible posts. Board of Revenue set up at Allahabad.
- **Education** - introduction of western education system
- **Social** - abolition of sati, suppression of thuggee, stopped human sacrifices, Hindu rule of law modified
- **Public works** - roads improved, irrigation schemes, canals built
- **Foreign affairs** - Doctrine of Non-Intervention led to problems in provinces. Charter Act of 1833 allowed EIC to retain territorial possessions but abolished monopoly of Chinese trade.

Robert Clive (Ali Part II pages 27-39)

- Plassey - qualities as a soldier and leader
- British supremacy in Bengal
- increased power of merchants
- established Oudh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas
- reforms - dual system government, civil reforms, abolition of private trade system, Society of Trade, military reforms (max of 4)

3 Describe the circumstances of each of the following explaining its importance in Hindu-Muslim relationships:

- the creation of the Muslim League 1906;
- Minto Morley Reform 1909;
- Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919;

7:7:6 split allow up to a maximum of 10 for any one part. Generally one mark per point except where indicated with two marks for any one well answered.

Muslim League 1906 (Bajwa pages 84-88, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 48-50)

- Hindu nature of INC and demands
  - emergence of extreme Hindu national groups
  - Lucknow meeting 1902
  - Simla Delegation (3 max)
- formation of Muslim League

Minto-Morley Reforms 1909 (Ali Part II p 189-191, Bajwa p 86-88)

- main features relating to councils
- right of Muslims to have separate electorate
- Hindu criticism of Reforms due to Muslim progress
- Muslims looked to further progress towards Pakistan

Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 (Ali Part II pages 193-196, Bajwa pages 90-91, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 53-54)

- main features relating to dyarchy
- separate electorate for Muslims
- Congress and Muslim League accepted provisions with reservations

- 4 (a) What were the origins and aims of the Khalifat Movement?  
(b) Trace the main events of the Movement's rise and fall.

Generally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part.  
Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded. Many candidates will not split part (a) or (b) into two sections and so the global mark to be awarded accordingly.

**(a) Origins/Aims**

- Istanbul and Caliph
- promises of British
- Treaty of Sevres

**(b) Rise and Fall**

- foundation of Movement - Ali Brothers
- role of Gandhi
- meeting with Lloyd George
- Hijrat movement
- Chauri Chaura incident
- Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and end of Movement

(Bajwa pages 92-93)

- 5 How successful were the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932?

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded. Award maximum of 13 if no attempt is made to address 'how successful'.

1st- boycotted by Congress

- approval of federal system
- minorities sub committee unable to reach a conclusion

2<sup>nd</sup> - Gandhi (Congress) present having had talks with Irwin

- Gandhi obstructive
- no conclusion

3<sup>rd</sup> - Congress abstained

- did not achieve anything
- led to the Communal Award in 1932

(Bajwa 99-101, Rabbani/Sayyid 64-69)



- 6 (a) Describe and explain the problems which faced Pakistan in 1947.  
(b) How did Pakistan deal with these problems in the immediate years following Independence?

Generally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part.  
*Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded.*

(a) Government

- lack of accommodation
- shortage of equipment
- *inexperienced officials*

Refugees

- Atrocities on all sides
- Migration
- Problems regarding accommodation, protection of property, health care and law and order

Military assets and armed forces

- 65:35 division ratio
- shortfall of troops for national security
- deficiencies in equipment received - obsolete and damaged equipment
- Indian delays at transferring equipment

Accommodation

- serious lack of accommodation - government offices set up in private buildings and army barracks
- basic equipment e.g. desks, storage, stationary etc unavailable

(b) Formation of government

- Karachi made capital
- Jinnah made Governor General
- Objective Resolutions

Refugees

- Governments of West and East Punjab given responsibilities for safety and accommodation
- Custodian of private property appointed
- Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund set up.

(Bajwa pages 122-125, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 102-108)

- 7 Write brief accounts of any THREE of the topics below, explaining their historical importance;
- the 1973 Constitution;
  - Urdu;
  - the role of women in Pakistan society;
  - higher education after 1947;
  - the Pakistan military;
  - the Islamic Ordinances introduced by General Zia.

Generally 6:7:7 split but allow up to 10 marks for any one part done well. Usually 1 mark per point, except where indicated, but well explained points could attract a second mark.

**the 1973 Constitution; (Bajwa pages 144-145)**

- main features - max of 5 marks
- return to parliamentary form of democracy
- concessions made to provinces
- agreed by a democratically elected assembly

**Urdu; (Bajwa pages 156-158, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 236-238)**

- national language of Pakistan and the language of Muslims
- Poets and writers played a significant role in progress of Urdu (with examples)
- spread throughout the sub-continent by 16<sup>th</sup> Century
- used in all institutions in Pakistan and to replace English eventually

**the role of women in Pakistan society; (little direct references in books)**

Tends to depend on the role of women and where they live - urban women have better educational, employment opportunities whereas rural women are tied more to the home, some domination by the husband, arranged marriages and a lack of education

**higher education (Bajwa page 165, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 230-234)**

- higher proportion of spending than state schools
- 5% of population attend
- only 3% of the budget spent on research or library resources, rest on salaries
- all institutions are government run. 22 universities
- training scheme for lecturers
- universities for medicine, technology and legal education

**the Pakistan military; (Bajwa pages 123-124, 132-134)**

References will probably be made regarding: concerns over national security which are reflected in high military spending, problems facing the army in 1947, Kashmir crisis (max of 3), martial law e.g. 1958, 1969, and 1977, present day crisis in Pakistan

**the Islamic Ordinances introduced by General Zia (Bajwa pages 150-151, Rabbani/Sayyid p131-9)**

- The Haddood Ordinance Liquor/wine prohibited; Theft punished Islamically; Stoning for adultery
- The Qazaf Ordinance 4 adult Muslim witnesses required for allegations to be proven
- Zakat and Ushr Tax Ordinances -Islamic tax reform in cash and kind. Implementation of tax reform by Zakat Councils (Max of 3 each)

**8 Describe and explain the changing nature of the relationship between Pakistan and India since 1947.**

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded.

- Pre 1947 allow max of 3 marks
- 1947: delayed accession, violent campaign against Muslims followed by overthrow of ruler. Indian support for deposed mararaja, Pakistan troops ordered into region. India refers case to UN
- 1948: cease fire Jan 1948, leaving largest part including capital in India's hands. Nehru declares intention to hold a plebiscite which never happened.
- 1949: official ceasefire line patrolled by UN troops
- 1950s Negotiations continue but India tries to integrate Indian occupied Kashmir into India. Pakistan appeals to UN
- 1959: UN Security Council reconfirmed Kashmir as a disputed area and that a plebiscite should be held
- 1965: War with India leads to clashes in Indian controlled Kashmir
- 1972: Simla - agree to work out solutions to Kashmir without outside help
- Nuclear issues
- Conflict in the Kargil area
- Hijacking issues
- Recent developments - continued hostilities but little progress at resolving the conflict. Credit worthy examples.

(Bajwa pages 120-122, 167-171)

**Pakistan Studies Paper 2**  
**The Land, People and Resources of Pakistan**

1. See attached outline map.

**TOTAL 12m**

2. (a) Reasons for poor health in urban areas. Answers likely to relate to poor living conditions of migrants. Also allow references to: mental health which stem from pressure of urban living; impact of urban pollution.

(5)

(b) Permit references to both physical and mental health; pace of life; less pollution; improving conditions/amenities in some rural areas.

(5)

(c) Reserve 2m for each project. Award remaining 2m marks where deserved. Answer must focus on health. Permit self help schemes.

(6)

**TOTAL 16m**

3. (a) Accept references to any other source of power generation eg thermal; HEP. Answer must focus on shortcomings of these and failure to provide sufficient supply. Credit reference to growing demand. (5)

(b) Advantages of nuclear power eg no carbon pollution; minimal raw material; tried and tested elsewhere.

(5)

(c) Marks for putting forward an argument and addressing 'to what extent'? Simple statement without reason/s 1m.

(6)

**TOTAL 16m**

4. (a) Accept references to wide road coverage and limitations of other types of transport. Credit reasons for limitations of other types. Accept references to: growing popularity of the car; freight not necessarily lend itself to other types of transport; relative cost.

(6)

(b) Not necessary to follow given guidelines but such do offer significant considerations. Award 2m for detailed knowledge of route.

(10)

**TOTAL 16m**

5.(a)4m for differences. eg C has a higher rainfall total; C has a higher maximum temperature; B has a lower range of temperature.

(4)

(b)Karachi is B; Quetta is A; Lahore is C. 1m in each case. (3)

(c)1m for one reason which has enabled a correct identification in each case (3)

(d)Reasons for differences between the two cities selected.

(6)

6(a)Answer must focus on irrigated land, not simply irrigation. Physical, economic human and political factors may be considered.

(5)

(b)Answer may address different types of irrigation eg merits of the sprinkler system and/or the management, maintenance and distribution of existing systems.

(5)

(c)Reserve 2m for knowledge/understanding of tube wells. 4m for demonstrating how such are used to treat salinated soils. A well, annotated diagram may merit full marks

(6)

**TOTAL 16m**

7.(a)1m for a quoted example of a craft or cottage industry. (There is no need for the answer to distinguish between craft and cottage industry). Credit references to the likes of little capital required; operate from home; skills widely available.

(5)

(b)Three characteristics of a multi-national company eg scale; spatial distribution. (3)

(c)Reserve 3m for each of advantages to employees eg training and 3m for disadvantages to country eg may withdraw. Award remaining 2m where deserved.

(8)

**TOTAL 16m**

8.(a)Impact of mechanisation ; less labour required; promotes migration, while output maintained or possibly increased. (6)

(b)Land reform; consequences of reduced land fragmentation. Credit reasons why reform needed; inheritance laws led to break up of farms which become uneconomic.

(5)

(c)Education offers wider opportunities especially for the young. (5)

**TOTAL 16m**

7535/02

London Examinations GCE

Pakistan Studies Ordinary Level Paper 2

Friday 26 January 2007 – Morning

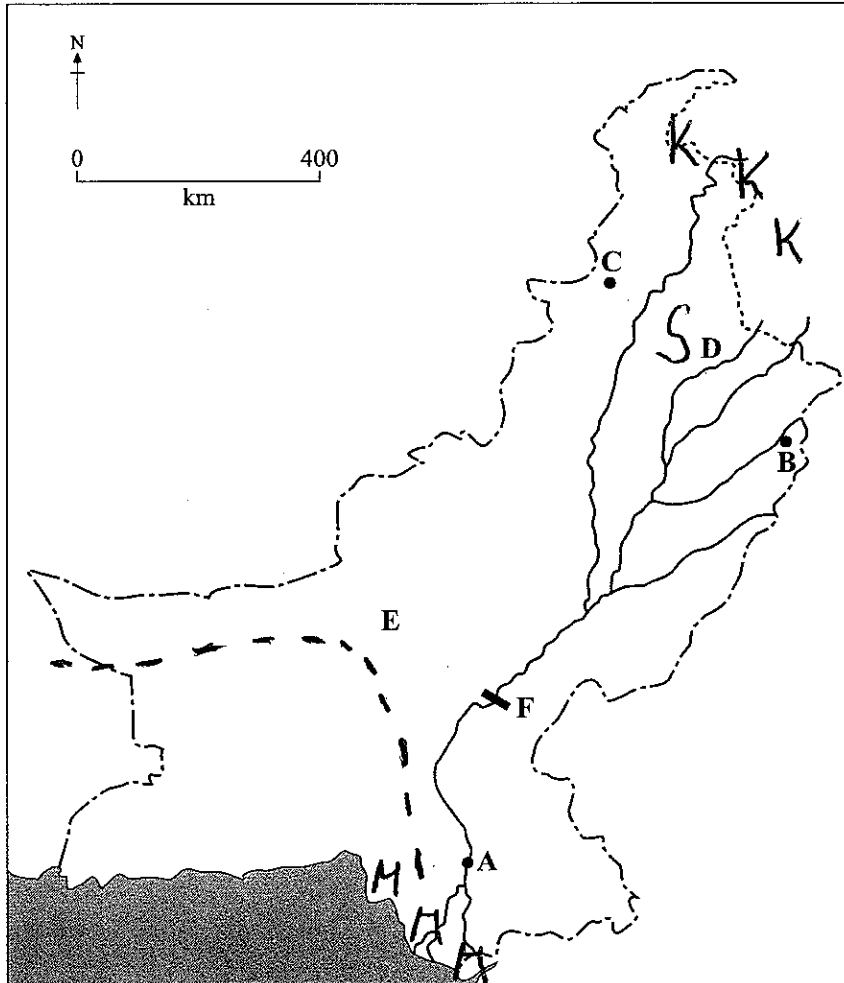
Insert for use with Question 1

Centre Number: MARKSCHEDE

Candidate Name: ATTACHMENT

Candidate Number: .....

Write all your answers to Question 1 on this sheet and attach it to your answer book.



K - KARAKORAM  
 S - SALT  
 M - MANGROVE  
 -> RAILWAY.

Figure 1 for use with Question 1

(a)(i) Distance from city A to city B (in km)

850 - 900 km

(ii) Compass direction from city A to city B

NE

(b)(i) City B LAHORE

(ii) City C PESHAWAR

(iii) River D JHELUM

(iv) Two sources of energy found at E

1. FROM: COAL; GAS;

2. OIL

(v) Barrage F SUKKUR

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