

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2008

GCE O Level

Pakistan Studies (7535/01)

Unit 7535 Paper 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>Normally a 7:7:6 split but award up to a maximum of 10 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.</p> <p>(a) the administration of government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Sarkas <p>(b) economic and social conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • society was a feudal organisation • relations between Muslims and non-Muslims was cordial women were honoured in society <p>(c) architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperors great patrons of architecture and commissioned many buildings some of which stand today (mosques and mausoleums) • Akbar built in the Hindu/Muslin style with red stones • Janangir continued Akbar's work, completing his tomb at Sikandra • Shah Jahan used marble and built some of the finest buildings including the Taj Mahal • Several gardens were constructed at Lahore and Delhi <p>(Ali Part I pages 161-186, Kelly pages 4-12, Bajwa 33-55)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>Normally a 8:12 split but award up to a maximum of 8 for part (a) and 15 for part (b). Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded.</p> <p>(a) East India Company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of trade a valuable an asset • Fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia • Expansion towards Afghanistan • Further expansion after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul. • Fear of French and other Europeans gaining foothold • Raw materials <p>(b) (i) Tipu Sultan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proved himself in 1st Anglo-Mysore War. • King in 1782 - Treaty of Mangalore (1784) recognised as ruler of all territories that belonged to his father • Conflict with British led to defeat in 3rd A-M War, died in 4th War. • Domestic - treated Hindus well, stopped polyandry, drinking and selling of wine, landlords abolished, generally prosperity. <p>(ii) Ranjit Singh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early conquests • Sikh Punjab ruler • Treaty with British in 1838 • Refuses to assist Britain with Afghanistan <p>(Kelly pages 16-17, 22, 19,32, Bajwa pages 88-91)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	<p>Normally a 7:7:6 split but award up to a maximum of 10 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.</p> <p>(a)causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion of British • Doctrine of Lapse • exclusion of Indians from important posts • landowners deprived of their lands and excessive taxation on them and peasants • abolition of sati • conversion to Christianity and teaching of it in schools • differences in salaries of sepoys and British soldiers • military reforms outraged religious feelings of sepoys • greased cartridge <p>(b) failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absence of unity of action among rebels • military leaders gave little support. Mutual jealousies and intrigue prevailed • revolt confined to a limited area, many Indians remained faithful to British • superiority of British troops and military leaders • British assisted by Gurkhas and Sikhs • Reckless vandalism by rebels lost the sympathy of civil population • many rebel leaders were indecisive and short-sighted • conciliatory policy of Lord Canning <p>(c) effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • end of East India Company. Crown took over control • Abolition of Doctrine of Lapse • organisation of the army • decentralisation of government • change of attitude by British and introduction of social/educational reforms • hardening of British attitude to Muslims who were blamed for the War <p>(Kelly pages 24-28, Bajwa pages 91-94)</p>	(20)

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4	<p>Normally 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.</p> <p>(a) Why formed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu nature of INC and demands • emergence of extreme Hindu national groups • Lucknow meeting 1902 • Simla Delegation • formation of Muslim League in 1906 <p>(b) Events 1906-1914 Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 (terms max of 3) Acceptance of separate electorate for Muslims Significance of Bengal Partition reversed 1911 British support of Balkan states against Turkey in 1913 further weakened relations ML grow closer together by 1914 due to British failure to grant more rights to Indians</p> <p>(Kelly pages 48-57, Bajwa pages 98-103)</p>	(20)

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5	<p>Normally a 7:7:6 split but award up to a maximum of 10 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.</p> <p>(a) Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main features relating to dyarchy • separate electorate for Muslims • Congress and Muslim League accepted provisions with reservations <p>(b) Nehru Report 1928</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Parties Conference produced the Report • demand for dominion status • Anti Muslim sentiments in provisions <p>(c) Communal Award 1932</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • background leading up to 3rd RTC • In absence of agreement between CP and ML British to impose terms of CA for future elections • Muslims to be given weightage in Hindu-dominated provinces, but Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal reduced • Sindh made another Muslim province • Unpopular with ML (agreed to it) and CP(rejected it) <p>(Kelly pages 59, 72-73, 76, Bajwa pages 103-105, 109-110,</p>	(20)

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6	<p>Normally a 7:7:6 split but award up to a maximum of 10 for any one language. Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded.</p> <p>Sindhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sindhi Literacy Board set up in 1948 • 1954 sees Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Muala • Dr Akhbar Drazzi establishes the Sarmast Academy • Today used in TV and radio and newspapers in the media <p>Punjabi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjabi literature taught to M.A. level • Government support for its development <p>Pushto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushto received a great boost after 1947 • Influence of Sahibzada Abdul Qayum • Foundation of Islamia College, Peshawar and Peshawar University • Pushto academy set up in 1954 which later prepared the Pushto dictionary <p>Baluchi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Pakistan in Karachi began broadcasts in Baluchi language • Baluchi Literary Association set up and has published magazines and articles in Baluchi, e.g. Nan Kessan and Olassis • Bible published in Baluchi • Quetta TV station promoted Baluchi language <p>(Kelly pages 39-43, Bajwa 189-193)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	<p>Normally 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. Maximum of 13 for any candidate who only provides a narrative of both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disadvantages faced by East Pakistan in terms of lack of industry, poor climate and feelings of isolation • advantage of jute which was the largest export and no border disputes with India • resentful of under-representation in the Pakistan Army, Civil Service and judiciary • no say in internal provincial matters until 1970 • very politically conscious and took great pride in their local language and culture • Six Points of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman (max of 3) • National Assembly meeting postponed in 1971 • Led to strikes, public demonstrations • threat of civil war and breakdown of talks <p>(Kelly pages 118-122, Bajwa pages 168-171)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>Normally 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. Maximum of 10 for any candidate who only provides a narrative of part (a).</p> <p>(a) Domestic policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with after effects of Bhutto - Martial Law • Islamisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hadood 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 <p>Law and government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution (Amendment) Act 1979 established military courts to try offenders according to martial law • Provisional Constitutional Order 1980 took away right of courts to challenge any political executive decision • Civil Service brought under military control. Many posts filled with military officers • Elections to be held in 1985 but to continue as President. Amendments to Constitution passed to enable his control to continue • Martial Law lifted in 1985 <p>(b) Why assassinated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems in holding onto power - problems in Sindh and NWFP • Army weapons dump at Ojhri Camp blew up in 1988 • PM Junejo dismissed and National Assembly dissolved in 1988 • Unclear whether elections would be held following dissolved National Assembly • Zia's plane blows up August 1988 <p>(Kelly pages 129-135, Bajwa pages 182-189)</p>	(20)