

Mark Scheme January 2009

GCE

GCE O Pakistan Studies (7535)

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7535 Paper 1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1.	<p>(a) What role did the Sufis and Sufism play in the spread of Islam to the sub-continent?</p> <p>(b) What role did Timur play in this?</p> <p>Notes for Questions 1(a) & (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Sufis and Sufism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term was first applied to Abu Hashim • had a mystical approach to Islam which was at variance with many of the Ulema or Muslim clergy • became well established by 1100 • role became strengthened because of the growing number of heretical movements which threatened the fundamental basis of Islam • Many names of Sufis or mystics including Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Khawaja Mueen-ud Din Chisty, Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakria, Nizam-ud-Din Olia, Umar al-Jullabi al-Hujwari etc • many of new converts from Hindu masses who were anxious to retain their pre-Islam customs <p>Timur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overran Persia, Afghanistan and large parts of Middle East before his invasion of sub-continent in 1398. • Declared a jihad promising to destroy Hindu temples and entered via NWFP and destroyed major towns en route including Multan. • Captured Delhi and destroyed it, killing entire Hindu population. • Muslims spared but their property wasn't • Lahore, Multan and Sindh placed under control of Timur's nominated governors 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2.	<p>(a) Why were the British able to conquer India?</p> <p>(b) Explain how the battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) enabled the British to take control of India.</p> <p>Notes for Questions 2(a) & (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 13 for any one part. A maximum of 8 for any part of part (b) • Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained, two marks could be awarded. <p>Taking control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weakness of India, no strong uniting force there • disunited territories, variety of different rulers with different religions and cultures • wealthy rulers allowed their states to decline through neglect • technological strength of British, superior weapons and army, means of communication • a belief that the British were not only superior but it was their destiny • opportunities for profitable trade • superior administrative systems <p>Battles</p> <p>Battle of Plassey 1757</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conspiracy against Siraj-ud-daulah and Clive's forgery • Clive's march on Murshidabad • death of Siraj-ud-daulah • Mir Jafar became Nawab of Bengal • Financial position and prestige of East India Company strengthened • Placed resources of Bengal at disposal of British then used against the French <p>Battle of Buxar 1764</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3.	<p>Describe and explain the successful career and achievements of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally award one mark per point, but up to two for a good explanation. • wrote pamphlets arguing for co-operation between British and Muslims e.g. <i>Loyal Mohammadans, Tarikhi-Sarkashi-i-Bijnour</i> (maximum of 3) • religious work - <i>Tabyin al-Kalam and Nadarath</i> (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 • Mohammadan Educational Conference of 1887 • Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental High School upgraded in 1877 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<p>4. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>Explain why Bengal was partitioned in 1905.</p> <p>Why was the partition reversed in 1911?</p> <p>Notes for Questions 4(a) & (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • densely populated province • Hindus in majority • administrative problems • division caused Muslims to be in majority in East Bengal <p>Reversal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus unhappy, campaigned for reversal • Hindu assassination attempt on Lord Minto • Swadeshi Movement riots 	<p>(20)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5.	<p>(a) What were the aims of the Khilafat Movement?</p> <p>(b) Trace the main events of the Movement between 1919 and 1924.</p> <p>(c) Did It fail? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Notes for Questions 5(a), (b) & (c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally a 7:7:6 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 (b) or (c) into two sections and so the global mark to be awarded accordingly. However we are expecting some additional comments in part (c) and where this doesn't occur then the global total to be adjusted accordingly. <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Istanbul and Caliph • promises of British • Treaty of Sevres <p>Events and Failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foundation of Movement - Ali Brothers • role of Gandhi • meeting with Lloyd George • Hijrat movement • Chauri Chaura incident • Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and end of Movement • Comments on legacy of Movement 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6.	<p>Trace the career of Muhummad Ali Jinnah up to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally award one mark per point, but up to two for a good explanation. • Maximum of 13 for purely narrative account of his career. • 1909 entered politics as member of Imperial Legislative Council • 1913 joined ML • 1916 he negotiated with CP to decide a pact that would lead to a common policy with British • 1919 resigned from Executive Council in protest against Rowlatt Act • 1929 14 Points • 1930-1931 attended RTC • 1934 made life president of ML • 1939 Day of Deliverance • 1940 Pakistan Resolution • 1944 Gandhi-Jinnah talks • 1945 Simla Conference • 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan • 1947 appointed governor-general of Pakistan 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7.	<p data-bbox="368 264 1155 331">How successful were the domestic policies of Ayub Khan during the 'Decade of Progress' (1958-1969)?</p> <p data-bbox="368 365 453 394">Notes</p> <ul data-bbox="419 405 1276 927" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="419 405 1276 501">• Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded. <li data-bbox="419 506 1276 573">• Award max of 4 per point below and a maximum of 13 if no attempt is made to address 'how successful'. <li data-bbox="419 607 1187 640">• Green Revolution - tube wells, tractors, fertilisers etc <li data-bbox="419 645 639 678">• Land Reform <li data-bbox="419 683 1142 750">• Industrial reforms - large scale investment and the development of the private sector <li data-bbox="419 754 1038 788">• Constitutional reforms - basic Democracies <li data-bbox="419 792 703 826">• 1962 Constitution <li data-bbox="419 831 644 864">• social reform <li data-bbox="419 869 820 902">• improved status of women <li data-bbox="419 907 715 927">• population control 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8.	<p>How successful has the relationship been between Pakistan and Afghanistan since 1947?</p> <p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally award one mark per point for each of the following categories. • Two marks to be awarded for each good explanation. For marks in excess of 13, candidates should consider 'how successful' in relation to successes and failures. <p>Successes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diplomatic relations established 1948 • late 1950's visits to each other's country • agreement reached regarding trade passage to Afghanistan through Pakistan • Shah Zahir Shah adopted a more friendly attitude in 1960's • Pakistan offers aid at time of an earthquake • Soviet invasion in 1979 sees friendly relationships re-established <p>Failures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hostile policy since 1947 • opposed Pakistan's entry into United Nations • Pakhtoonistan demands • Durand line • organised raids on Pakistan consulates 1954 and 1955 • diplomatic ties severed in 1959 • following a military coup in Afghanistan in 1973, relationships again became more hostile • post 9/11 	(20)

7535 Paper 2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	4 x 1 marks - 1 mark for each correct answer. Maximum 4 marks.	
(i)	• City A - Lahore	
(ii)	• Dam B - Tarbela Dam	
(iii)	• Mountain range C - Salaiman	
(iv)	• Mountain pass D - Khyber	
		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	3 x 1 marks - 1 mark for each correct answer. Maximum 3 marks.	
(i)	• Lowest density of population (F, G or H) - Area F	
(ii)	• Lowest annual range of temperature (J, K or L) - Location J	
(iii)	• Commodity transported by pipeline from Sui to Quetta - Natural gas	
		(3)

Question Number	On the map mark and name:	Mark
	Answer	
1(c)	5 x 1 marks - 1 mark for each correct answer. Maximum 5 marks.	
	• See map - all answers must mark and name.	
		(5)

(Total 12 marks)

Question Number	In your answer book stat which of the maps (A-D) show the distribution of cotton; maize; rice; sugar cane.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(i)	4 x 1/2 marks - 1/2 mark for each correct answer. Maximum 2 marks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A - A maize • B - sugar cane • C - cotton • D - rice 	(2)

Question Number	Explain why the crop distributions on three of the maps are very similar.	Mark
	Answer	
2(a)(ii)	Reserve 2 marks for references to each of relief and climate. Award additional mark where deserved. Maximum 5 marks.	(5)

Question Number	Describe three ways in which the growing conditions and cultivation of wheat differs from those of rice.	Mark
	Answer	
2(b)	Marks for differences. Maximum 3 marks. <p>Allow references to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall • Temps • Seasons • methods of cultivation 	(3)

Question Number		
2(c)(i) & (ii)	To what extent have these changes proved to be an advantage for: (i) individual farmers (ii) the national economy?	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	General observations about (i) and /or (ii).
Level 2	3-4	Identified advantages for each item.
Level 3	5-6	Judgement made 'to what extent', about each, with valid reasons.

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	The teachings of Islam on the status of women and the actual treatment of women in Pakistan are often very different. State two ways in which they differ. Answer	Mark
3(a)	2 x 1 marks - maximum 2 marks. Any two valid ways in which they differ. Accept examples of practice.	(2)

Question Number	Explain why the differences are found more frequently in rural areas rather than urban areas. Answer	Mark
3(b)	Credit valid responses which make distinction between urban and rural areas eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision and consequences of education • greater liberation • impact of employment environment 	(5)

Question Number		
3(c)(i)	Describe practical measures which the government might take to improve the lives of women in Pakistan.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	General suggestions on improving lives of women eg more/better education
Level 2	3-4	Some description of measures for improving lives of women eg more/better education will give access to career opportunities
Level 3	5-6	Fuller description of practical measures which are available to the Government

Question Number	Explain why it may prove difficult to enforce these measures. Answer	Mark
3(c)(ii)	Reward valid comments eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inertia; • social/ economic constraints 	(3)

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	State two physical hazards, other than earthquakes, which frequently affect Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
4(a)	2 x 1 marks - maximum 2 marks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floods Storms (typhoons) 	(2)

Question Number	Explain why Baluchistan is at risk from earthquakes.	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(i)	Valid references to plate tectonics. Answer need not be comprehensive for max marks	(4)

Question Number	Describe the likely effects of an earthquake on Baluchistan.	Mark
	Answer	
4(b)(ii)	Maximum 4 marks. General impact of earthquakes to 2 marks. Reserve remaining 2 marks for specific references to Baluchistan, noting, for example, that this is an area which is relatively sparsely populated	(4)

Question Number		
4(c)	Explain how the physical geography of Baluchistan and the Punjab has led to different levels of economic development.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Description of aspects of relief and/or general impact on economic development
Level 2	3-4	Some explanation on impact on development on both areas
Level 3	5-6	Includes observations on the consequential different levels of economic development

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	State which of the four stages shown on the model has a steep fall in death rate. Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stage 2	(1)

Question Number	State which stage on the model most closely represents Pakistan in 2009. Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stage 3	(1)

Question Number	Give reasons for the steep fall in birth rate in Stage 3. Answer	Mark
5(b)(i)	Maximum 5 marks. Allow references to likes of medicine; hygiene; sanitation.	(5)

Question Number	Give reasons for the levelling off of death rate in Stage 3. Answer	Mark
5(b)(ii)	Maximum 3 marks. Allow generalisation such as 'becomes increasingly difficult to sustain rate of fall'; follows similar pattern to highly developed countries. Other reasons eg can be tackled with basic and relatively inexpensive measures in early stages	(3)

Question Number		
5(c)	Discuss the impact of both immigration and emigration on the economy of Pakistan.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Understanding of terms immigration/emigration; general awareness of impact
Level 2	3-4	Some detail of impact on economy; not necessarily balanced
Level 3	5-6	Detail of impact of both on economy

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	Name one major export from Pakistan to the European Union.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(i)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export to EU eg sports goods 	(1)

Question Number	Name one major import to Pakistan from the European Union.	Mark
	Answer	
6(a)(ii)	1 mark for correct answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import from EU eg machinery 	(1)

Question Number	Identify three trends of trade between Pakistan and the world from 2001 to 2005.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(i)	3 x 1 mark for trends eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase of imports • marginal increase in exports • major decrease on balance 	(3)

Question Number	State two ways in which these trends differ from those between Pakistan and the European Union.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(ii)	Any two differences eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only recent negative balance with EU • imports lower than exports between 2001 and 2004 with EU 	(2)

Question Number	Pakistan is assembling Suzuki vehicles for export to Afghanistan. Suggest three reasons why the Suzuki company chose to locate in Pakistan.	Mark
	Answer	
6(b)(iii)	3 x 1 marks. Accept likes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to market • improved infrastructure • relatively low cost labour • government incentives • able to cope with assembly process 	(3)

Question Number		
6(c)		Tourism is becoming increasingly important to Pakistan's foreign earnings. What are the problems which limit the growth of international tourism in Pakistan?
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Some awareness of problem/s
Level 2	3-4	Illustration of some problems relating specifically to Pakistan
Level 3	5-6	Detail presented on problems relating to Pakistan eg relative political instability; limited international publicity.

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	State one advantage and one disadvantage of nuclear power.	Mark
	Answer	
7(a)	2 x 1 marks. Any valid observations eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not carbon based; very high cost of • decommissioning 	(2)

Question Number	Explain why an increasing emphasis is being placed on the use of renewable energy worldwide.	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(i)	Allow up to 3 marks for 'global warming'. Additional marks for other related observations eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical with renewables • political/public will • finite supply of carbon based resources. 	(5)

Question Number	What problems has Pakistan encountered in the further development of renewable energy?	Mark
	Answer	
7(b)(ii)	Maximum 3 marks. Essentially, those which stem from being a less developed economy.	(3)

Question Number		
7(c)	Describe the measures taken to further develop the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in Pakistan.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Outline of some measures regarding further development of mineral resources
Level 2	3-4	Detail of measures, probably giving some attention to both exploration and exploitation in Pakistan
Level 3	5-6	Consideration of both exploration and exploitation, based on specific examples of place and/or resource

(Total 16 marks)

Question Number	State two characteristics of the karez system of immigration.	Mark
	Answer	
8(a)	2 x 1 marks. Any two characteristics eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • horizontal canal • underground • with vertical shafts 	(2)

Question Number	What are the advantages and disadvantages of the sprinkler (spray) system of irrigation?	Mark
	Answer	
8(b)	Reserve 1 mark for each of advantages and disadvantages; award remaining 2 marks where deserved. Allow references to; cost; control; efficiency; even distribution.	(4)

Question Number	Describe the problems which may arise from the long term use of irrigation systems.	Mark
	Answer	
8(c)	Up to 2 marks for description of problems. Allow references to salinity; water logging; siltation of reservoirs	(4)

Question Number		
8(c)	<p>The World Bank has proposed 'privatising' water for irrigation. This would mean that water would be sold to those who could afford it. OXFAM opposes this proposal.</p> <p>Suggest why the World Bank and OXFAM have different views about charging for water.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Statement of reasons for one/both views.
Level 2	3-4	Some explanation of different views.
Level 3	5-6	Clear insight into reasons for different views from World Bank and OXFAM; awareness of their different clients.

(Total 16 marks)

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