

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2010

GCE

GCE O Pakistan Studies (7535/01)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear

ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1.	<p>(a) Why did Mahmud of Ghazni invade Sindh in 1001?</p> <p>(b) Explain the contribution made by him to the social, cultural and religious life of the sub-continent.</p> <p>Notes for Questions 1(a) & (b) Generally a 10:10 split but award up to a maximum of 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><u>(a) MoG</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background/character detail • In 1001 led a Jihad (Holy War) against the non believers of northern Pakistan - the first of 17 expeditions <p><u>(b) Contributions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defeated the Hindus and gathered great wealth - gold, jewellery and slaves. Then targeted Sindh and Multan • Nawasa Shah appointed by Mahmud as governor of Multan • Mahmud had to re-take Multan due to Nawasa's revolt against him • In 1025 in raiding Hindu temples at Somnath his army captured 6½ tons of gold and destroyed a major centre of Hindu power and wealth • He annexed the Punjab and built a fort named Mahmudpur near Lahore. Mahmud transformed Ghazni into a spectacular city and encouraged many artisans and intellectuals to settle there. <p>(Bajwa pages 17-19)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2.	<p>Describe and explain the changes brought about by the British up to 1850 which affected the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education and social conditions • government administration and the legal system • economic and industrial conditions <p>Notes for Question 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.</p> <p>a) <u>education and social conditions</u> (Ali Part II pages 103-105)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>b) <u>government administration and the legal system</u> (Ali Part II pages 101-103)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>c) <u>economic and industrial conditions</u> (Ali Part II page 128)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • cotton industry <p>(Kelly pages 19-24, Bajwa 90-91)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3.	<p>Describe the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to the development of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • the Two Nation theory • the Hindi-Urdu controversy <p>Notes for Question 3 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 good explanation.</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons for educating Muslims • opened schools at Muradabad and Ghazipur • Aligarh Institute Gazette published in English and Urdu • established Mohammedan Educational Conference • established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College <p><u>Two Nation Theory</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change of mind • Congress dominated by Hindus • Hindus more advanced in education and political development • Congress demands for local representative government and open competitive examinations <p><u>Hindi-Urdu Controversy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu demands to replace Urdu with Hindi (1867) • aggressive agitation to do so • Hindi replaced Urdu as official language in 1868 • Convinced Sir Syed that India was made up of 2 nations <p>(Bajwa pages 72-77, Kelly pages 35-39)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4.	<p>Describe each of the following explaining their importance to Hindu-Muslim relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 • the Lucknow Pact 1916 • the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 <p>Notes for Question 4 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><u>Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 (Ali Part II p 189-191, Bajwa p 100-101)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p><u>Lucknow Pact 1916 (Bajwa pages 101-103)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1915 Muslim League included demand for self rule in their programme • British Government recognised need for further reforms • 1916 Muslim League and Congress Party reached a consensus that proposals relating to Legislative Councils should be endorsed by them • Dec 1916 ML and CP met in Lucknow • Terms of agreement (max of 4) • Results - first time that a set of political demands had been made by 2 parties to British; ML realised that they had to work with all parties to safeguard their political rights; some Hindus became convinced that partition was inevitable <p><u>Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 (Bajwa pages 90-91, Kelly page 59)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main features relating to diarchy • Separate electorate for Muslims • Congress and Muslim League accepted provisions with reservations 	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5.	<p>How successful were the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932?</p> <p>Notes for Question 5 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' .</p> <p>1st- -boycotted by Congress who began programme of non-cooperation -approval of federal system -British agreed representative government be introduced at provincial level -minorities sub committee unable to reach a conclusion -princes agreed that they would join a future federation of India if their rights recognised</p> <p>2nd- -Gandhi (Congress) was present, having had talks with Irwin. Non-cooperation called off -Gandhi obstructive and refused to recognise problems of minorities -agreed that NWFP and Singh should be made provinces with their own governors -no conclusion, British threats of imposition of their own solution</p> <p>3rd- -Congress abstained. Non-cooperation movement re-started. -Gandhi and Nehru arrested -did not achieve anything -led to the Communal Award in 1932</p> <p>(Bajwa 115-118, Kelly pages 74-76)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6.	<p>Explain how economic, political and social factors helped Bangladesh to achieve independence from Pakistan in 1971.</p> <p>Notes for Question 6 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. Maximum of 13 for any candidate who only provides a narrative of both.</p> <p>Economic</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 <p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led to strikes, public demonstrations • threat of civil war and breakdown of talks • language issues • repression <p>(Kelly pages 118-122, Bajwa pages 168-171)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7.	<p>How has Pakistan attempted to establish an Islamic State since 1947?</p> <p>Notes for Question 7 Allow one mark per point except where indicated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious background • Objectives Resolution 1949 (maximum of 3) • Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973 (maximum of 3 each) • Islamic Laws (maximum of 4 each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>(Bajwa pages 151-164, 182-183, Rabbani/Sayyid pages 125-139, Kelly page 131-132)</p>	(20)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8.	<p>Describe and explain the changing nature of the relationship between Pakistan and the USSR (Russia) since 1947.</p> <p>Notes for Question 8 Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded. Max of 13 for narrative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961 • India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962 • £11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963 • Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 - improves understanding • Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966 • Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968 • Bhutto visits USSR in 1972 • USSR support for building a steel mill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949 • Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir • Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955 • USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India • Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956 • USA spy plane scandal 1960 - plane took off from Pakistan • Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR • Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979 • USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme <p>(Kelly pages 146-147, Bajwa pages 210-212)</p>	(20)

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January 2010

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