

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2010

IGCSE

IGCSE Pakistan Studies (7535) Paper 1

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Publications Code

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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.

1

- 2 (a) Why did Britain become involved in the Indian sub-continent?
(b) Explain the benefits of Bengal to Britain.

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.

a) Why British interest?

- Commercial interests
- Discovery of sea route
- Concern and envy re. Other European interests there
- Reports of wealth in sub-continent by travellers
- Success of East India Company
- Factories set up in sub-continent
- EIC became more involved in local interests using force where necessary
- French rivalry attracted the government's attention

b) Why Bengal?

- Richest province
- Natural resources and trade possibilities
- Growing more independent and Britain saw an opportunity to fill a gap created with the decline of the Mughal Empire
- An opportunity to look to other provinces for favourable trading rights

- 3 Describe and explain the importance of any THREE of the following:
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
 - Shah Wali Ullah
 - Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi.
 - Hajji Shariat Ullah

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.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

- Promoted Islam
- Influence through Afghanistan, Central Asia and Ottoman Empire
- Called Mujaddih-i-alf-i-thani (the one who restored pure doctrine to Islamic thought)
- Pointed out difference between Islam and Hinduism
- Against prostration - should only do it before God
- Imprisoned at Gwalior Fort for 2 years by Jehangir who then realised his mistake and invited him to a special audience
- Organised Naqshbandiya Mujadidiya Order for trying to reform society and to spread the Shariah amongst the people
- Wrote books - Isbat-ul-Nabat and Risal-e-Naboowat
- Greatest work was Tauheed-i-Shuhudi

Shah Wali Ullah

- Went to Arabia in 1724 and influenced by Ibrahim
- Studied at Medina and returned to Delhi in 1732
- Realised there was a need for moral regeneration through strong leadership
- To be achieved by: an emphasis on Quranic teachings, Holy Quran translated into Persian, urges Muslims to concentrate on fundamental principles of Islam
- A prolific writer - 51 books written including Hujjatallah-ul-Balighah and Izlat-ul-Akhfa

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi

- Wished to purify Muslim society and to remove the British from India
- Armed struggle and confrontation against foreign and non-Muslim forces
- Influences from Shah Wali Ullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
- Wanted to establish a state built on Islamic principles
- The Punjab was under Sikh rule which he wished to overthrow. Therefore he declared a Jihad
- Sayed Ahmed rallied support in Punjab and Delhi and gained the support of followers such as Muslim Saint Shah Ismail Shaheed
- Syed Ahmed reached Nowshera and made it his headquarters in December 1826
- Account of war against the Sikhs - battles of Akora and Hazro (December 1826). Success leads to growth of Muslim forces with the

support of Pathan leaders Mohammad Khan and Pir Hakman Khan and their followers

- Attempt on his life
- Defeat and Martyrdom in 1830
- Jihad Movement regarded as the fore-runner to the Pakistan Movement in history

Hajji Shariat Ullah

- Influenced by Sheik Muhammad Abdul Wahab
- Sought to purify Islam from Hindu influences
- His group of followers called Faraizis

Work carried on by his son

- 4 (a) What were the causes and origins of the Khilafat Movement?
(b) What were the main reasons for its failure?

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.

(a) Causes and origins

- Istanbul and Caliph
- promises of British
- Treaty of Sevres
- foundation of Movement - Ali Brothers
- role of Hindus
- meeting with Lloyd George

(b) Failure

- role of Gandhi
- Hijrat movement
- Chauri Chaura incident
- Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and end of Movement

Write brief accounts of both of the following, explaining their historical importance to the Muslim cause:

- 5
- Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal;
 - Chandhri Rehmat Ali.

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.

Allama Iqbal

- Argued for pure Islam
- Famous poet reflecting appeal of Islam
- Elected to Punjab Legislative Council
- Wrote The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam in 1930
- Chaired the Muslim League meeting in Allahabad in 1930. In his presidential address he stated that the Muslims should now work towards an independent homeland. In it he saw the Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan.
- This was the first time that a senior Muslim politician had made such a demand and reinforced the ideals of the Two Nation Theory.
- Saw Jinnah as the politician who could lead the Muslims in achieving this vision.
- He died in 1938 but his vision gave the Muslims a direction to aim in and the demand for a separate homeland.

Chandhri Rehmat Ali

- During the 1930s he met with Muslims and tried to persuade them to concentrate on a separate homeland and give up the idea of a federation.
- In 1933 he issued his 'Now or Never' pamphlet in which he described his vision of a separate homeland.
- Came up with the idea of Pakistan - P for the Punjab etc. He was therefore the originator of the name of their future homeland.
- Again reflected the ideas of the Two Nation Theory.
- In 1933 formed the Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of a separate homeland.
- In 1940 the Muslim League adopted his ideas.

6 Describe and explain the attempts to form a constitution in the years between 1949 and 1973.

Generally one mark for any point made but in circumstances where one is very well explained two marks could be awarded, except where indicated. Max of 13 for narrative.

The Objectives Resolution 1949-1950

- Terms - max of 4
- Basic Principles Committee 1950
- Criticisms
- Death of Liqat Ali Khan

The Constitution of 1956

- Main features - max of 4 marks

The Basic Democracies 1959-1960

- Ayub Khan created a 4-tier structure of Basic Democratic bodies which would form basis of a new political order. Structure to consist of a Village Council, Sub district Council, District Council and Divisional Council. Local district magistrates and divisional commissioners would act as chairmen of local bodies.
- December 59 and January 60 elections held in East and West Pakistan to elect 80000 Basic Democrats
- February 60 95% of Basic Democrats declared their backing of Ayub Khan and sworn in as President

The Constitution of 1962

- Main features - max of 4
- Lifting of Martial Law

The Constitution of 1973

- main features - max of 4 marks
- return to parliamentary form of democracy
- concessions made to provinces agreed by a democratically elected assembly

7 Describe and explain the work of the governments of Benazir Bhutto in the years between 1988-90 and 1993-96.

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

1988-90

- First woman to head a government of a Muslim nation
- Secured transfer of already purchased US weapons
- Conflict with Nawaz Sharif and problems with relations with growth of Separatist movements
- Difference over appointment of judges amongst others between Bhutto and President Ghulam Ishaq
- No confidence motion by opposition - failed but damaging
- Inflation and unemployment
- Drug trafficking
- Use of family members in government
- Problems in Kashmir/India
- Inept visit to Kuwait on eve of Iraqi invasion. Dismissed by President

1993-96

- Entered into co-operative arrangements with United States re United Nations' peacekeeping operations. 5000 troops to Somalia
- Some reduction in Pakistan's trade deficit
- Slight rise in foreign exchange reserves
- Loan and grant assistance from World Bank and I.M.F.
- United States lifted economic and military sanctions
- Hillary Clinton visited Pakistan.
- Kashmir tension
- Family feuding. Bhutto's brother murdered in 1996
- Nawaz Sharif and opposition demonstrations
- Prosecution of opposition members
- Banking scandal
- Terrorism/bombings 1995. 2000 people murdered
- Unemployment/inflation
- Unrest in army/arrest of 40 army officers in 1995
- Chief Minister of Punjab dismissed
- IMF concerns 1996 follows devaluation of Pakistan rupee. Balance of payments worsened
- Imran Khan
- Dismissal by President.

8 Describe and explain the conflict between Pakistan and India regarding Kashmir since 1947.

Allow one mark per point except where indicated
Generally award one part per point, but up to two for a good explanation

- 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
- Since 1972 - continued hostilities but little progress at resolving the conflict. Credit worthy examples.

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