

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan),
maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2014	2059

1 (a) The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707. The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, they began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam including Haji Shariat Ullah.

Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam. [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Dar-ul-Harb – miserable condition of Muslims, had moved away from Islamic practices and so wanted them to observe them again – faraiz. He wanted to restore pride of Muslims, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son. Work carried on in East Bengal amongst Muslims who had been oppressed by Hindus and British. Supported jihad.

(b) Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

They were interested in the country

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent, which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future in the trade of spices, cotton and silk. It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese, especially since the East Indies was already out of reach with the Dutch in control of the Spice trade. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and the warm waters were especially attractive to all year trading.

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(c) Was the introduction of the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ in 1852 the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1–2]

The War was the fault of the British

LEVEL 2: Description of / identifies reasons [3–6]

The Doctrine of Lapse occurred when any local kingdom not having a direct heir was to be taken over by the British.

A new rifle cartridge, which was coated in both cow and pig fat, was introduced.

LEVEL 3: Explains Doctrine of Lapse or other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Doctrine of lapse and other reasons [9–13]

The Doctrine of Lapse, under which any local kingdom not having a direct heir was to be taken over by the British, had been introduced without any consultation or care for local feeling. It caused great unrest. Other reforms had also been introduced similarly. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus who were concerned about the loss of their culture through a change of language. A number of social reforms had been imposed without consultation or care for local feeling which also caused unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools and were forced to abandon purdah, which again was seen as a threat to their culture. The British introduced a new cartridge, which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat it caused great resentment since the Muslims forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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2 (a) The Government of India Act of 1935 was opposed on all sides in India. However, it was an important step towards independence, as it provided the basis for the negotiations which finally resulted in the British leaving India. Parliamentary systems had been set up, in which the Indian people gained increased representation. The 1937 elections, which both the Congress and Muslim League wanted to contest, followed quickly at provincial level.

What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

The elections caused great disappointment for Muslims as Congress won absolute majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others. Muslims won only 109 seats that were reserved for Muslims. However was first major election that Muslim League fought and on a united basis, learnt a number of lessons – realised it had to improve organisation and planning, knew its support lay in more areas where Muslims were in a minority and where they were a majority they didn't feel threatened by Hindus. Realised they had an image problem – wealthy aristocrats relating to desperately poor and illiterate Muslims. Led to Congress atrocities in some areas (Bande Matram, Wardha Scheme etc.)

(b) Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

The Hindus didn't like it

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

Hindus wanted to protest and banned British goods

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies, which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities.

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(c) How successful were political developments in seeking a solution to the problems of the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Problems existed between Muslims and Hindus

LEVEL 2: Description of political developments [3–6]

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus. The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act.

LEVEL 3: Explains success or failure [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both [9–13]

Success

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus, which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future.

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils, which were enlarged, was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms held out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control.

Failure

The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2014	2059

3 (a) In 1945 the second World War ended and Winston Churchill and the Conservative Party lost the general election of that year. A Labour government led by Clement Attlee came to power committed to giving India self-government. The sub-continent was now a different place from that of the 1930s. The Muslims were much more successful. This made it clear that there could be no settlement in India without the approval of the Muslim League. The British now moved forward.

What was the Cabinet Mission Plan? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

1946 Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Cripps (President of the Board of Trade), Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) sent to India to find a settlement acceptable to all. Met with Muslim League, Congress, Sikhs and HMahasabha. Found little common ground between Congress and the Muslim League. Cabinet Mission Plan proposed an interim government whilst British withdrawal organised. Would form an All-India Commission. Proposal rejected and modifications made which Congress rejected. Cabinet Mission Plan dropped.

(b) Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

More than one meeting was necessary

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons/ describes RTCs and/or why they failed [2–4]

Congress didn't attend the first one and there was stalemate in the second.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

The Indians had opposed the Simon Commission but a report was still produced. The British decided that a RTC should be held in order to discuss the Commission's recommendations on the future government of India. It was realised that without the attendance of the Congress in the first RTC little progress on the future of the sub-Continent could be achieved. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held. In this Gandhi took a hard line refusing to recognise the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third Conference would be held.

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(c) Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

It led to the failure of the Movement

LEVEL 2: Description of / identifies reasons for failure

The hijrat failed as they were turned away. Gandhi thought that events were getting too violent. [3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains the Hijrat or other reasons [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Hijrat and other reasons [9-13]

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. As a result Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. However there were other reasons for its failure. Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindus was welcomed by many Muslims. However by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. This was a massive blow to the chance of success for the Movement as a large proportion of the support for the cause fell quickly away.

Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective since the Movement's leadership was missing at a crucial time. The Movement's ultimate failure was brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement. Muslims now had to cause to support and support quickly vanished.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

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4 (a) Benazir Bhutto's government had to deal with accusations of encouraging corruption when she was in office in the late 1980s. Faced with increasing opposition to her government she was dismissed from office in 1990 by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister. He believed he could solve Pakistan's problems and move away from the corruption accusations of the previous government. However, he did encounter a number of problems, one of which was regarding the Co-operative societies.

What was the Co-operative societies scandal? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Co-operative Societies accepted money from members and could make loans for purposes that were to the benefit of the society and its members. Mismanagement of these led to a major collapse in which millions of Pakistanis lost money by 1992. In Nawaz Sharif's state of Punjab, 700 000 poor people lost all their savings when the societies went bankrupt. The societies had loaned billions of rupees to Nawaz Sharif's family business. He repaid the loans but his reputation was damaged and was one of the reasons why he lost office the following year 1993.

(b) Why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]

The United Nations was founded in 1945

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

Because of Kashmir

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements especially Muslim countries. Other issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

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(c) Were the social reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1–2]

Reforms that affected the people were very important

LEVEL 2: Describes Ayub Khan's domestic policies [3–6]

He built houses for refugees and marriages had to be registered.

LEVEL 3: Explains social reforms or other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains social reforms and other reasons [9–13]

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Women's rights benefited too from reforms affecting divorce and marriage. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. However there were other domestic policies that were important. In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a 4 tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils, which were set up, was such that martial law was lifted. However there were other factors, which were important aspects of his domestic policies. Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. In 1962 an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. As a result of these policies economic growth rose sharply. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population didn't benefit.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2014	2059

(a) During the 1980s, relations between India and Pakistan were fraught with difficulties. The situation in Kashmir was far from resolved and both sides were developing nuclear weapons. Neither side was willing to sign the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. In the 1990s tension was increasing again regarding nuclear weapons and Kashmir. Eventually an attempt was made to reduce tensions between the two countries by ending nuclear testing and then the Kargil Conflict happened.

What was the Kargil Conflict? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

1999, Muslim Kashmiri guerrillas crossed the Line of Control and captured the Indian occupied towns of Kargil and Drass. Pakistan government denied any involvement (but later admitted). India launched counter attack and 2 of its aircraft crossed into Pakistani airspace. One was shot down. Pakistani forces pushed back and was eventually persuaded by USA to withdraw behind Line of Control. A major blow to Pakistan-India relations.

(b) Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed in 1979?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]

He was corrupt

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

Bhutto had too much political power and he was accused of murder.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet. Bhutto was accused of conspiracy to murder a political opponent by sending the FSF to kill him and was found guilty. He refused to plead for clemency to the President. Zia wanted to get rid of Bhutto to demonstrate his growing power and his lack of weakness to the army in particular.

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(c) Were political concerns more important than economic ones in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

They wanted independence

LEVEL 2: Description of/identification of concerns [3–6]

The Awami League wanted a federal government East Pakistan was a long way from West Pakistan and it was poorer and had many floods

LEVEL 3: Explains political **or** economic concerns [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both. [9–13]

Political:

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave East Pakistan to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan, which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However Ayub Khan rejected the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League. Its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

Economic:

East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area, which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]