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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES

0448/41 **Paper 41**

Due to a security breach we required all candidates in Pakistan who sat the paper for 0448/01 to attend a re-sit examination in June 2013. Candidates outside of Pakistan sat only the original paper and were not involved in a re-sit.

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International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES

0448/41 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.

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1 (a) At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the British were continuing to take greater control of lands in the sub-continent. However, they were becoming increasingly concerned about Russian expansion. Britain entered into negotiations with Ranjit Singh.

Who was Ranjit Singh? [4]

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

Ranjit Singh annexed Punjab, Kashmir and most of Afghanistan. In Sindh he signed a treaty with Great Britain in 1809. Great Britain worried about Russian expansion into Afghanistan, agreed with Ranjit Singh, ruler of Punjab, that A should be independent. Wanted a pro Great Britain ruler there. Ranjit Singh didn't support Great Britain and they went ahead anyway but in 1841 Great Britain troops were killed in Afghanistan. Great Britain decided to annex Sindh and later Punjab.

(b) Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
It was needed

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
To halt the decline of Muslims and spread Islam

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Shah Wali Ullah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs. Haji Shariat Ullah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

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(c) How successful has the promotion of the following regional languages been in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?:

(i) Punjabi

(ii) Pushto

(iii) Sindhi

Explain your answer with reference to <u>all three</u> of the languages.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
They all have been successful

LEVEL 2: Description of one or more languages [3–6]
Pushto is spoken in the NWFP. Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan.

LEVEL 3: Explains impact of at least one language [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains impact of at least two languages. All three to be explained for maximum marks [9–13]

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. Many Arabic words can be found in the modern language. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language, e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

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

2 (a) At the beginning of the twentieth century, the British decided to take advantage of their improving relationship with the Muslims to try and win their support for British rule in India. The new Liberal government in Britain wanted to increase Indian participation in the government of India, and Muslims feared the dominance of Hindus in this. The Simla Deputation followed.

What was the Simla Deputation? [4]

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

1906, led by Aga Khan, visited Minto the Viceroy to make some requests – Muslims to have own representatives elected by Muslim voters, in councils Muslims to have higher percentage of seats than their percentage of population. Minto agreed to these proposals. Showed Great Britain prepared to work with Muslims, persuaded Muslims that they were a separate community to Hindus and the idea grew of a separate political party.

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(b) Why were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906 opposed by the Congress Party?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
They were against them

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
Because of separate electorates and lack of self rule

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but the Hindus wanted more responsibility which the government was not prepared to give. This annoyed the Hindus who were looking towards self-rule. The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates which also annoyed the Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. Again self-rule was the goal for the whole country with the Hindus as the dominant force. The Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.

(c) Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement?:

(i) the Simon Commission 1927

(ii) Jinnah's 14 Points 1929

(iii) the Government of India Act 1935

Explain your answer with reference to <u>all three</u> of the above.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
Jinnah's 14 Points was the most important

LEVEL 2: Describes Simon Commission and/or others [3–6]
The Simon Commission was made up of British and no Indians, 14 points was in response to the Nehru Report and the Government of India Act was still in place at Partition

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors including all 3 for maximum marks [9–13]
The Simon Commission was set up by the government 2 years sooner than expected as it feared it might lose power to the Labour Party which it suspected might make too many concessions to the Indians. The Simon Commission was to consider the situation in India. Because it contained no Indians, the Simon Commission faced protests and opposition. In 1930 it proposed a federal system, dyarchy to be ended and no real change to the situation. It was unacceptable to the Congress Party and the Muslim League and it led to Jinnah concluding that it could never work with the Hindus. It led to the setting up of the Round Table Conferences as it had been rejected by all parties. The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations which were to be further developed by Allama Iqbal in 1930. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced a federal system of government which was disappointing to the Muslim League who had expected more concessions from the British.

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

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3 (a) After the First World War the British had offered concessions in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms which they hoped would increase the support of the Indians. However, any opposition to British rule would be faced with strong action and to this end the Rowlatt Act was passed. Then the Amritsar Massacre happened.

What was the Amritsar Massacre? [4]

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

1919, General Dyer, Jallianwala Bagh, crowd of 20 000, fired on crowd, 400 killed, 1200+ wounded, Hunter Committee set up afterwards, Dyer removed from active service, Indians insulted by this action.

(b) Why did Muslims object to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]
The Hindus were cruel

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Widdia Mander Scheme

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day.

(c) 'During the Second World War (1939–1945), negotiations aimed at Indian Independence achieved little.' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
They didn't because there was a War going on.

LEVEL 2: Description of negotiations [3–6]
A number of negotiations took place during these years. The Cripps Mission offered Dominion Status after the War if the sub-Continent would acknowledge the threat from the Japanese and support the war effort. This was rejected and Gandhi proposed a Quit India Resolution which called for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India. Gandhi and Jinnah also held talks in 1944 with regard to the future of India.

LEVEL 3: Agrees – explains reasons why [7–10]

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OR

Disagrees – explains reasons why

LEVEL 4: Agrees and disagrees – explains reasons why [9–13]

Failures
Breakdown of relations between Congress and Muslim League
Rejection of Cripps Mission's proposals
Imprisonment following Quit India protests
Failure to reach agreement from Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944
Failure to reach agreement from Simla Conference 1945

Successes
Muslim League's own progress in Day of Deliverance/Lahore Resolution
Unity in rejecting Cripps Mission/demands for a separate homeland
Muslim political gains in Jinnah-Gandhi talks
Muslim stance at Simla Conference – necessity for new elections

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

4 (a) In the 1950s, Iskander Mirza's government was very unpopular and the political situation was in chaos. There had been five different Prime Ministers in three years who had unsuccessfully tried to establish a stable government. Pakistanis, meanwhile, were badly affected by food shortages and severe floods, and the seemingly corrupt government added to the feeling of hardship. At this time Ayub Khan came to power.

How did Ayub Khan achieve power? [4]

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

1958, martial law imposed by Iskander Mirza, Laws Order passed and constitution was repealed. Ayub Khan already a powerful figure as Commander in Chief of army, took role of Chief Martial Law Administrator and then removed Iskander Mirza from office. Power now totally with Ayub Khan and took role of President. Event known as 'Glorious Revolution'.

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(b) Why did Pakistan face so many problems with the provision of education between 1947 and 1999?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]
Education is poor

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
They have many illiterate people. Money is spent on the armed forces

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Some 70% of the population are illiterate and many children simply do not go to school at all. An illiterate society means a poor economy and a poorly educated workforce. The major problem is the lack of government investment. This is because the military expenditure is excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little room for spending on education. Education is expensive in Pakistan. Children are expected to buy their own books and many children drop out of schools.

(c) How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1–2]
Pakistan has been successful with Muslim countries.

LEVEL 2: Description of world organisations/Pakistan's membership [3–6]
Pakistan joined the United Nations in 1947. It joined SEATO in 1954 and CENTO in 1955.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes [7–10]

OR

Explains failures

LEVEL 4: Explains both. [9–13]

Successes
As a member of the UN Pakistan has raised the question of Kashmir on several occasions and also became the spokesperson for many Asian states who had not gained independence during the 1950s. It has supported the Palestinian cause and has also contributed to a number of UN peacekeeping forces throughout the world. Its membership of CENTO was treated enthusiastically because many of its fellow members were Muslim countries. Membership of OIC has reinforced the image of Pakistan as one of the world's leading Muslim nations and has provided it with much needed interest free loans and grants. This has also been the case through its membership of RCD. Has received financial and technical support from the World Bank through the Indus Water Treaty in 1959 as well as finance to help establish hydro-electric and soil reclamation programmes which has been vital for the stimulation of Pakistan's economy and industries.

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Failures

The downside of Pakistan's membership of the UN is its failure to gain a solution to the Kashmir problem. Membership of SEATO failed to secure any protection for its problems with India or during the Bangladesh crisis and was mainly designed to prevent communist aggression in South East Asia. Pakistan also failed to secure aid through the organisation as well as a permanent military force to protect its members. As a result Pakistan left in 1972. Membership of CENTO lapsed in 1979 mainly as a result of the failure of the USA to join the organisation.

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

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5 (a) East Pakistan was much smaller than West Pakistan but it had a larger population. Many economic, social and language issues divided the two. The two provinces were separated by 1000 miles across India and there was widespread feeling in East Pakistan that the country was run with the best interests of West Pakistan in mind. By 1970, relations between West and East Pakistan had almost broken down. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman was the hope of East Pakistan.

Who was Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman? [4]

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

Believed in self government of East Pakistan, helped to found Awami League in 1949 and led it in 1960s, drafted Six Point Plan in 1966 which demanded separation in effect. 1970 elections meant that Awami League was largest party in Pakistan but not allowed to take power and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman become PM. Military crackdown against Awami League supporters, Civil War, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman first PM of Bangladesh. Murdered in 1975 in a military takeover.

(b) What difficulties did Zia-ul-Haq find in ruling Pakistan during the late 1980s?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]
Life became harder

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]
There was an increase in violence and drug smuggling

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]
Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Pakistan became a more violent country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society. The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and wanted to break away from Pakistan. It was beginning to be ungovernable. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to PM Junejo setting up an inquiry which seemed to blame top army commanders, which Zia found untenable and so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia and further difficulties.

(c) How successful was Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1988–90 and 1993–96?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
She was the first woman PM

LEVEL 2: Describes her reforms [3–6]
Benazir Bhutto came to power after the death of Zia-ul-Haq but had lots of problems including unemployment. She employed members of her family.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes [7–10]

OR

Explains failures

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LEVEL 4: Explains both. [9–13]

Successes

1988–90

- *First woman to head a government of a Muslim nation*
- *Secured transfer of already purchased US weapons*
- *Ended a ban on trade unions and released political prisoners, restored students' unions*
- *Pakistan re-joined the Commonwealth and hosted the 4th SAARC which ended with Pakistan and India signing 3 peace agreements*
- *Visited USA.*

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 IMF*
- *United States lifted economic and military sanctions*
- *Hillary Clinton visited Pakistan.*

Failures

1988–90

- *Conflict with Nawaz Sharif and problems with relations with growth of Separatist movements*
- *Difference over appointment of judges amongst others between Bhutto and President Ghulan 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.*

1993–96

- *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.*

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

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