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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 0448/41 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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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES** **2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan **October/November 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

*8724266869*

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.


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**1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (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.

**(a)** Who was Ranjit Singh? [4]

**(b)** Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries? [7]

**(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 **all three** of the languages. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (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.

**(a)** What was the Simla Deputation? [4]

**(b)** Why were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906 opposed by the Congress Party? [7]

**(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 **all three** of the above. [14]

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**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

After the First World War the British 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 took place.

**(a)** What was the Amritsar Massacre? [4]

**(b)** Why did Muslims object to the rule of the Congress Party between 1937 and 1939? [7]

**(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. [14]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (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.

**(a)** How did Ayub Khan achieve power? [4]

**(b)** Why did Pakistan face so many problems with the provision of education between 1947 and 1999? [7]

**(c)** How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

**5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (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.

**(a)** Who was Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman? [4]

**(b)** What difficulties did Zia-ul-Haq find in ruling Pakistan during the late 1980s? [7]

**(c)** How successful was Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1988–90 and 1993–96? [14]

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