



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**0448/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

**May/June 2014**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer any **three** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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

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

- (a) Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam. [4]
- (b) Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century. [7]
- (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. [14]

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

- (a) What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937? [4]
- (b) Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]
- (c) How successful were political developments in finding a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

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

- (a) What was the Cabinet Mission Plan? [4]
- (b) Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]
- (c) Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

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

- (a) What was the Co-operative societies scandal? [4]
- (b) Why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947? [7]
- (c) Were the social reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. [14]

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

- (a) What was the Kargil Conflict? [4]
- (b) Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed in 1979? [7]
- (c) Were political concerns more important than economic ones in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14]

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