

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0448/01	0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan), maximum raw mark 75
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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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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

- 1 (a) (i) **Name the tax on non-Muslims introduced by Aurangzeb that made him an unpopular ruler.**
Jizya. [1]
- (ii) **Who did Shah Wali Ullah study under when he went to Saudi Arabia in 1724?**
Sheikh Abu Tahir bin Ibrahim. [1]
- (iii) **Name the Afghan general that attacked Kabul, Peshawar and Lahore in 1747.**
Ahmad Shah Durrani/Abdali. [1]
- (iv) **Where was Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi born in 1786?**
Rae Bareli, near Lucknow. [1]

(b) **Explain why the East India Company got 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. It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there.

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement.

(1–2)

Urdu is spoken by most people.

LEVEL 2:

Description of Urdu and/or regional languages.

(3–6)

Urdu is the national language. Pushto is spoken in the NWFP. Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan.

LEVEL 3:

Explains promotion of Urdu OR regional language(s).

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains promotion of more than one language, including Urdu.

(9–13)

Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using at all levels in society.

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. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

- 2 (a) (i) **Which Indian general assisted the Rani of Jhansi during the War of Independence?**
Tatya Topee. [1]
- (ii) **Which position was added to that of Governor-General after the War of Independence?**
Viceroy. [1]
- (iii) **Name the Act of Parliament passed in 1878 that placed strict controls on some Indian newspapers.**
Vernacular Act. [1]
- (iv) **Which organisation suggested the formation of a political body to represent the views of Indians in 1883?**
Indian Association. [1]

(b) **Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the sub-continent in the years 1750 to 1850?**

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement. (1)
They were good fighters.

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons. (2–4)
They had more resources and better-quality weapons.

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons. (5–7)
The Battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate its control. The British also introduced governors-general into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The East India Company army, using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills, was increasingly taking control of more land. The Indian states were disunited politically and militarily – a situation of which the British took full advantage.

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

(c) Was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement. (1–2)
Sir Syed was a great scholar.

LEVEL 2:
Description of beliefs/writings. (3–6)
He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university.

LEVEL 3:
Explains ONE factor. (7–10)

LEVEL 4:
Explains at least TWO factors, including education. (9–13)
He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He also made a contribution in politics. He believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the majority of the population was Hindu. He therefore advocated separate seats Muslim and a separate Muslim electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate Muslim homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He explained 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove British misunderstanding of Muslims.

LEVEL 5:
As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

- 3 (a) (i) Who said in 1909 that 'I for one would have nothing to do with it' with regard to the setting up of a parliament in India?
John Morley. [1]
- (ii) What did Lala Hardayal set up in 1913?
A Mutiny Party. [1]
- (iii) Which British woman was elected Congress President in 1917?
Annie Besant. [1]
- (iv) What organisation was described as a 'talking shop' in 1919?
Council of Princes. [1]

(b) Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement. (1)
They wanted their own party.

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons. (2–4)
Muslims were not united. Congress was seen by some as a party for Hindus, not all Indians.

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons. (5–7)
The belief among some that Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. They saw it as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group, they saw that they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying to some Muslims was the growth of tiny extreme Hindu nationalist groups demanding that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Equally, they saw a way to increase their influence with the British and gain better terms for Muslims (because many British saw India as organised and divided on religious lines). Therefore, a number of prominent Muslims founded the League.

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

(c) 'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement.

(1–2)

It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2:

Description of partition and/or reversals.

(3–6)

Bengal was too large and needed partitioning. Hindus were in the majority and wanted reunification.

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons for partition OR reversal.

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains BOTH.

(9–13)

Partition

Supporters of Partition among the British thought it would be sensible to divide up the province for administrative convenience. Bengal was very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this, the British felt that the province would be easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power.

Many Muslims supported Partition because they believed that it would give them dominance in the new province. Of the 54 million people in pre-Partition Bengal, 42 million were Hindus, but a new separate East Bengal would have a Muslim majority.

Reversal

Congress argued that Partition was part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken India and Indian unity. Major protest (meetings and mass rallies) organised by Congress, supported by many Hindus, was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Many Hindus started a mass boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. A few extreme Hindus adopted terrorist behaviour and, among other attacks, attempted to assassinate Lord Minto.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0448	01

- 4 (a) (i) **Where did Chaudhri Rehmat Ali study law in 1930?**
Cambridge University. [1]
- (ii) **Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?**
Hari Singh. [1]
- (iii) **Who became Governor General of Pakistan in September 1948?**
Khawaja Nazimuddin. [1]
- (iv) **Who became Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1969?**
Yahya Khan. [1]

(b) Explain the reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement.

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic answer. (1)
It wasn't very good.

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons. (2–4)
Gandhi withdrew his support because of the Chaura Chari incident.

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons (5–7)
Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and withdrew his support. In 1920, the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan happened. The Muslim League opposed this, wanting Muslims to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants, who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally, the new Turkish government (Kemal Ataturk) abolished the Caliphate, so ending the Movement.

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) 'The 14 Points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement.

(1–2)

He was Pakistan's greatest leader.

LEVEL 2:

Description of his work.

(3–6)

He presented the 14 Points as a result of the Nehru Report. He also formulated the Pakistan Resolution and had talks with Gandhi in 1944.

LEVEL 3:

Explains at least ONE achievement.

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains at least TWO achievements, including the 14 Points.

(9–13)

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view. However, he also achieved much more. After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level and, as a result, membership had grown significantly by mid-1938. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did. Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition. This was called the Pakistan Resolution. He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he helped ensure the British realised the need to protect Muslim interests. Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of many sub-Continent Muslims. Due to continued pressure from the League and Jinnah, the 3 June Plan of 1947 announced that separate states would be set up – India and Pakistan.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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- 5 (a) (i) **What was set up in 1972 to 'assist the police force'?**
Federal Security Force (FSF). [1]
- (ii) **Which country did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visit in June 1974?**
Bangladesh. [1]
- (iii) **What law established military courts in 1979 to try offenders according to martial law?**
The Constitution (Amendment) Act. [1]
- (iv) **What did the abbreviation 'RCD' stand for?**
Regional Cooperation for Development. [1]

(b) Why was the Cripps Mission of 1942 unsuccessful?

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic answer. (1)
Describes the Mission.

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons. (2–4)
Both Congress and the Muslim League opposed it.

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons. (5–7)
The Muslim League rejected the Mission's proposals because the British did not agree to Partition. Congress rejected the Plan because it did not go far enough, demanding instead immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which Congress exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately ('Quit India' movement).

Page 11	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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(c) Were economic factors more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement.

(1–2)

They wanted to rule themselves.

LEVEL 2:

Description of reasons for creation of Bangladesh. .

(3–6)

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

LEVEL 3:

Explains at least ONE factor.

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains at least TWO factors, including economic ones.

(9–13)

East Pakistan was a long way from West Pakistan 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 the East and this caused further discontent. Also, the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again, most benefits went to the West.

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 in control of 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, the Awami League wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two halves of the country. Some politicians in both East and West Pakistan argued more and more for regionalism.

The demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were, however, rejected by Ayub Khan, and the Awami leader Mujib-ur-Rahman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look more possible. The behaviour of the Pakistan army towards the population of East Pakistan from March 1971 turned most against rule from Islamabad. The intervention of Indian troops in East Pakistan in December resulted in a swift conclusion to the fight and Bangladesh became independent.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)