



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

0448/01

May/June 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.



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

In 1756, the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, to attack the East India Company's base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to retake it. This led to the battle of Plassey.

- (a) Describe the battle of Plassey. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]
- (c) Was the greased cartridge incident the most important cause of the War of Independence of 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

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

During the First World War, Congress and the Muslim League had moved closer together, partly due to the failure of the British to grant more rights to the Indians before 1914. During the war, the British realised that concessions had to be made and let it be known that they were proposing a number of these. The Muslim League and Congress then met together at Lucknow.

- (a) What was the Lucknow Pact? [4]
- (b) Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]
- (c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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

Allama Iqbal was a politician who believed in the need for Muslims to struggle for the establishment of a separate country for themselves. He believed that Hindus and Muslims were two nations who should have separate states. Chaudri Rehmat Ali also rose to prominence at this time.

- (a) Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali? [4]
- (b) Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

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

By the mid 1950s, Pakistan still did not have a constitution. At the same time, the nation was facing severe economic problems and much hostility from India. In the absence of a new constitution, the power of the government was more centralised and the political parties failed to accept democratic principles. A constitutional crisis was inevitable and came about in 1954.

- (a) Describe the constitutional crisis of 1954–55. [4]
- (b) Why did many Pakistanis migrate between 1947 and 1999? [7]
- (c) 'The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

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

Benazir Bhutto described her return from exile in her book published in 1988 as an emotional one. 'Hundreds of coloured balloons soared into the sky as the airport gates opened. Rose petals, not tear gas, filled the air. Garlands of flowers flew through the air. I saw a girl whose brother had been hanged and threw a garland to her ... Benazir will come, revolution will come.'

- (a) What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan? [4]
- (b) Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]
- (c) 'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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