

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

7094 BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/01

Paper 1 (History and Culture of Bangladesh),
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) One mark is awarded for each correct answer

The correct answers are

- (i) B
- (ii) B
- (iii) C
- (iv) A
- (v) D

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding

(i) Describe the life and work of Lalon Shah. [5]

An eighteenth-century *baul* who composed devotional and folk songs. Born in Harishpur around 1772, possibly into a Hindu family. Abandoned when he caught smallpox, he was nursed by a Muslim fakir and became a Muslim. He established an ashram in Cheuriya where he composed and performed songs. He founded the institute known as Lalon Akhdah in Cheuriya. He died in 1890.

He wrote about 2000 religious songs which were of a general rather than a communal spiritual nature, as he had knowledge of both Hindu and Muslim traditions and beliefs. His work was not written down but transmitted orally by his disciples. It became popular not only in rural areas but in urban centres and influenced later creative artists.

Level One: Answers which give a generalised account about the life and work
1–2 marks
Reserve one mark for very simplistic statements. (e.g. He was a famous songwriter)

Level Two: Answers which offer accurate factual statements about his life and describe the nature of his work. (Just life or just work max. 4)
3–5 marks

Mark within the level should be based upon the amount of supporting detail provided.

(ii) Explain why he is so important in the culture of Bangladesh. [3]

- Transcended community and composed and sang about universal spiritual values
- Founded an important institute
- Influenced later cultural figures
- Important part of baul guru culture and tradition and helped spread it.

Level 1: Generalised comment on importance only 1 mark

Level 2: Supported explanation (see points above) 2–3 marks
There will be no marks for description even if there is factual material not in (b)(i)

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This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(c) (i) Explain the importance of each of the following in the cultural life of Bangladesh

- The development of literature
- Folk Culture

[8]

Ancient period 650-1200 AD best known for spiritual hymns composed by Buddhist monks. Mediaeval period 1200-1800: rural sayings and rhymes; Vaishnava poetic narratives; Bengali lyrics and translations from Sanskrit; narrative and romantic poetry adapted from Arabic or Persian. Modern period. Christian and Sanskrit influences and first novel in Bengali; influence of European thought and literature. Novels and plays. Emergence of major figures like Tagore; political influences.

Traditional arts, crafts, festivals and games: needlework and tapestry often encompassing aspects of rural life; hand-made ornaments, utensils, clothes incorporating traditional designs and ornamentation. Use of various materials – bamboo, cane, shells, fibres, grass, leather etc. Pottery important.

Level One: Answers which do no more than **describe** the two elements given in the question without considering their importance. 1–6 marks
(maximum 4 if just one element is considered)

Level Two: Answers which explain the importance 7–8 marks
(maximum 7 if just one element is explained)

(ii) Which of these do you think has made the more important contribution to the cultural life of Bangladesh? Explain why. [4]

There are 2 marks for explaining the choice made. There is no credit for merely saying 'The most important is.....' without explanation. If a sound reason is given, award 2 marks. (e.g. Crafts are more important – 0; Folk Culture is more important as Bangladesh was a largely rural country and the great creative craftsmanship was more important for the mass of the people than literature which was often very influenced not by elements in Bengal but by foreign culture - 2)

Level 1 Undeveloped explanations 1–2 marks

Level 2 Developed explanations 3–4 marks

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2 (a) This question tests your knowledge

(i) Who was Humayan’s father? (line 1) [1]

Babur

(ii) When did Sher Shah capture Gaur? (line 2) [1]

1538

(iii) What was the name of the Sultan overthrown by Sher Shah? (line 3) [1]

Mahmud Shah

(iv) Where was Humayan defeated? (line4) [1]

Chausa, near Boxer

(v) Where did Humayan flee to? (line 5) [1]

Persia

(b) This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(i) Describe how Akbar restored the authority of the Mogul Emperor 1556–1605. [5]

One mark is awarded for each explained fact e.g. Fought a number of battles to consolidate power in north and south of India; personally marched against Daud Khan in 1574; left an army of 20,000 to continue confronting the Afghans; defeated and killed Daud Khan at Rajmahal 1576; sent Raja Mansingh to be governor of Bengal against resistance. Defeated Kedar Rai.

(ii) Explain how Sher Shah was able to defeat the Emperor Humayan. [5]

The following levels are used:

Level One: Answers which offer very simple generalizations. (e.g. He was a good leader)
1–2 marks

Level Two: Answers which **explain** ONE element

(e.g He did not confront the Emperor in 1538 because of the huge army that Humayan had, but withdrew into Bihar

This allowed him to occupy the territory between Bihar and Delhi, cutting the Emperor’s communication.

He took advantage of the Emperor’s mistake in celebrating in Gaur and delaying too long in Bengal

Sher Khan blocked the emperor’s march on Agra at Chausa)

3 marks

Level Three: Answers which **explain** TWO OR MORE elements

4–5 marks

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(c) This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(i) Explain the importance of the following elements of Sher Shah's rule 1540–45

- His measures to improve trade, communications and finance
- His religious and charitable work

[8]

Trade: reformed the currency; abolished some taxes on trade; roads to help internal trade; shelters for traders (reform of government and law and order could be relevant if linked to trade)

Communications: network of roads connecting Agra with outlying parts of empire (3000 mile road from Sonargon to Multan) Relays of riders to communicate official orders and messages; Roadside stations for relays of horses and shelters

Finance: Fixed tax system of a quarter of the gross produce of land with proper measurement of land; reform of currency

Religion: founded mosques and madrasas; villages authorities enforced moral behaviour' mosques and temples at regular intervals along new roads.

Charity: free public kitchens; gardens. hospitals

Level One: Answers which do no more than describe
(Up to 2 marks for each policy described)

1–4 marks

Level Two: Answers which explain the importance of the elements given.
Up to two marks for each element assessed. Therefore:

5–8 marks

One explained = 5–6 marks.

Two explained = 7–8 marks

(ii) Which of these measures were the most important for his people? Explain your answer.

[2]

No marks merely for merely saying which is the more important. No marks for additional description. 2 marks for explaining the decision. (e.g. Communications are more important =0; communications are most important because the roads made government better and helped trade and prosperity, allowing other reforms like building to take place)

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3 (a) 1 mark for each correct answer

(i) Which British viceroy partitioned Bengal. (line 1) [1]

Lord Curzon

(ii) Name the Pact between Muslims and Hindus in 1916? [1]

Lucknow

(iii) What were the reforms of 1919 known as? (line5) [1]

Montagu-Chelmsford

(iv) Name the leader of the Muslim League. (line 6) [1]

Jinnah

(v) In what year was an independent Muslim state created. (line 7) [1]

1947

This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

One mark is awarded for each fact

(b) (i) What were the demands of the Nehru Report? [5]

- Immediate dominion status
- This meant self-government within the Empire
- India to be a federation
- with a two-chamber parliament
- Minorities to be protected
- by reserving seats in the Chamber,
- but not by separate electorates
- Vote for all adult men and women

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(ii) Explain the importance of the Partition of Bengal in 1905 for Muslims in Bengal. [5]

The British put administrative efficiency before the feelings and concerns of their subjects in Bengal

There was a considerable agitation among the Hindu middle classes which spread to boycotts and demands for 'democracy' and 'freedom'

The move divided Hindus and Muslims and the organised protests influenced the political developments like the Simla Deputation and the Muslim League.

The following levels are used:

Level One: Answers which offer very simple generalizations. (e.g. It caused unrest among Hindus) 1–2 marks

Level Two: Answers which **explain** ONE element 3 marks

Level Three: Answers which **explain** TWO OR MORE elements 4–5 marks

This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(c) (i) Explain the political importance of the following after 1937.

- **AK Fazlul Huk and the KPP**
- **The Muslim League after 1937**

[8]

The Krishak Praja Party founded in 1936 appealed to the rural masses and its policies included ending the Permanent Settlement; reducing rents; helping peasants with debts; providing interest-free loans; promoting irrigation and free primary education. Their appeal was to both Hindus and Muslims. The party won 36/250 seats in the elections but declined after joining a coalition with the Muslim League. Its significance was as a party which was based on the peasants of East Bengal whose leader became Chief Minister, but who could not sustain its influence in the face of the rising support for the Muslim League.

The Muslim League after November 1937 reorganised itself and gained support of the masses, often suffering economically, by an appeal to religion. By campaigning more specifically for Muslim interests it dominated its rival KPP and moved towards establishing a nation within a nation, especially in the face of Congress Policies which were seen as discriminatory.

Level One: Answers which do no more than describe (Up to 2 marks for each policy described) 1–4 marks

Level Two: Answers which explain the importance of the elements given. Up to two marks for each element assessed. Therefore:
One explained = 5–6 marks.
Two explained = 7–8 marks

(ii) Which of these affected the people of Bengal more? Explain your answer. [2]

No marks merely for merely saying which affected the people of Bengal more. No marks for additional description. 2 marks for explaining the decision. (e.g. The Muslim League affected the people of Bengal more = 0; The Muslim League had a larger long-term influence as the KPP declined and by developing the 'two nation theory' moved towards the establishment of an independent Muslim state, while the KPP concentrated more narrowly on peasant grievances.=2)

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4 (a) This question tests your knowledge.

(i) Who was the Chief Minister of Bengal? (line1) [1]

H S Suhrawardy

(ii) Approximately what distance separated East Bengal and West Pakistan?
(lines 2 and 3) [1]

1000 miles

(iii) Which territory caused the most important dispute with India? (line 7) [1]

Kashmir

(iv) What was the name of the Governor General who announced the single language in 1948? (line 9) [1]

Jinnah

(v) Name the common language. (Line 10) [1]

Urdu

This question tests your knowledge and understanding.

(b) (i) Describe the migration of refugees into Pakistan after independence. [5]

One mark is awarded for each fact

- Millions of people found themselves living in the 'wrong' country after partition and moved.
- The scale was very large - 8.6 m Hindus and 7.2 million Muslims.
- Many fled quickly and took very few possessions.
- There was a great deal of communal violence and a million deaths resulted.
- Refugees posed a big problem for the new countries, particularly in Pakistan which was poorer.

In the end India and Pakistan cooperated to control the violence.

(ii) Why was the language issue so important for East Bengal between 1948 and 1952? [5]

There was the belief that the new nation was favouring Urdu at the expense of Bangla. There were calls for Bangla to put on an equal basis. These developed into an organised movement in autumn 1947 (Tammudin Majlish) December 1947 an Educational Conference in Karachi led to Urdu being the official language. There were protests in February 1948 and an all-party organisation the Rashtrabhasha Sangram Parishad was formed and met with strong opposition. Demands were especially strong among students, but Jinnah was adamant. There were protests on 21 February 1953 (State Language Day)

- Fundamental issue about the nature of the new state and how it was to treat different elements shown by language
- Seemed to be part of monopolisation of influence by West Pakistan

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- Language organisations the forerunner of organisations for independence
- Repression of language demonstrations a major cause of ill-will between east and west.

The following levels are used:

Level One: Answers which offer very simple generalizations. (e.g. People got upset about language as they wanted to speak their own) 1–2 marks

Level Two: Answers which **explain** ONE element 3 marks

Level Three: Answers which **explain** TWO OR MORE elements 4–5 marks

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This question tests your understanding and judgement.

(c) (i) Explain the importance of the following to the new state of Pakistan

- Economic problems
- The division of financial and military assets between India and Pakistan [8]

Economic problems

- Mostly underdeveloped states with little industry
- 90% lived in countryside; limited urban centres and markets
- Limited export crops – only Jute
- Jute mills were in India so Pakistan could not process its major cash crop
- Most resources were in India with only 10% of factories; 6.5% of industrial workers, 5% of electricity and 10% of mineral deposits being in Pakistan

Financial and Military assets

- Pakistan did not receive agreed shares in Reserve Bank because of the fighting in Kashmir
- Ratio agreed was 17:5
- In armed forces, lack of trained officers
- Most very senior officers were not Muslims
- All ordnance factories were in India
- India provided outdated/damaged equipment and armed forces were under-resourced.

Level One: Answers which do no more than describe 1–4 marks
(Up to 2 marks for each element described)

Level Two: Answers which explain the importance of the elements given. 5–8 marks
Up to two marks for each element assessed. Therefore:
One explained = 5–6 marks.
Two explained = 7–8 marks

(ii) Which of these do you think had the greater importance for the people of Pakistan? Explain your answer? [2]

No marks merely for merely saying which had the greater importance. No marks for additional description. 2 marks for explaining the decision. (e.g. economic problems were more important=0; economic problems were more important as without greater prosperity it would be hard to deal with influx of refugees or pay for defences and public developments=2)