



Cambridge O Level

BANGLADESH STUDIES

7094/01

Paper 1 History and Culture of Bangladesh

May/June 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	Who has been described as ‘a famous Bengali poet of the Middle Ages’? C Alaol	1
1(a)(ii)	What was Begum Rokeya’s life was centred on? B Women’s rights and education	1
1(a)(iii)	Who has an Academy and Shrine at Chheuriya, Kushtia? D Lalon Shah	1
1(a)(iv)	Who had the poem ‘Abhilash’ published in a magazine called Tattwabodhini? C Rabindranath Tagore	1
1(a)(v)	What was Kazi Nazrul Islam awarded the Ekushey Padak for in 1976? A Literary works	1
1(b)(i)	Describe how the Bengali language developed before 1800 . L1 started to use words from Arabic and Persian Marks 1–2 L2 sees increasing links between Islam and language. Major texts: Yusuf Zulekha by Shah Muhammad Sagir and Shreekrisha Kirtana by the Chandidas poets. Court support for Bengali culture and language waned under the Mughals. Marks 3–5	5
1(b)(ii)	Explain why the Bengali language is so important to the culture of Bangladesh. L1 The people of Bangladesh were denied it as a national language in 1947 1 mark L2 The War of Liberation was fought for the right to use Bangla as the national language. Credit the Awami League programme and the role of the students and Language Day, Dhaka University Convocation 1948. Also because of the work of Tamaddun Majish and Rashtrabhasha Sangram Parishad. 2–3 marks	3

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(i)	<p>Explain the importance of each of the following to our understanding of the culture of Bangladesh.</p> <p>Visiting historical sites Attending festivals Level 1 1–4 marks Level 2 5–8 marks</p> <p>Historical sites – L1 You can see beautiful buildings from the past, learn about old ways. A list of sites.</p> <p>L2 A visit to Mahasthangarh takes you to the ruins of Pundranagar where you can see ruins dating back to the 4th Century. Buddhist monasteries, Hindu Temples and mosques can be seen. Also, Paharpur Buddha Bihar, and Mainamati Ruins, as well as WW2 cemeteries, Lalbagh Fort and Sonargaon.</p> <p>Attending festivals – L1 There is singing, dancing and you can buy things that were used in the past. A list of festivals.</p> <p>L2 Festivals include dance and songs from the past, showing how life was lived. Also, crafts show toys and needlework show how people lived. Also, Baishakhi Mela (New Year's Day) and village fairs.</p>	8
1(c)(ii)	<p>Which of these two contributes more in Bangladesh to people's knowledge of their culture and heritage? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L1 e.g. historical sites, tell us about the past; festivals they tell us about how people lived</p> <p>L2 e.g. Archaeology shows the wealth of some of the people, tolerance in the 6th/7th Centuries, the growth in the number of mosques shows the increasing importance of religion, as do the decorations.</p> <p>L2 e.g. Festivals show the importance of the rural economy and how it developed, and the links to today's festivals.</p> <p>Level 1 1–2 marks Level 2 3–4 marks</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Which Mughal Emperor established rules on how to farm efficiently, including how to use irrigation? Humayun	1
2(a)(ii)	Which Mughal Emperor succeeded to the throne at the age of 13? Akbar	1
2(a)(iii)	How did Jahangir deal with his rebel son, Khurram? He had him defeated in battle and brought him home on a promise to be loyal	1
2(a)(iv)	Name Nur Jahan's Emperor husband. Jahangir	1
2(a)(v)	Which Emperor had the Taj Mahal built? Shah Jahan	1
2(b)(i)	Describe Akbar's religious policies. He was a Muslim but influenced by Sufi. He built a prayer room for Friday discussions. He listened to people of all faiths, even criticism of his own faith. He claimed supremacy over religious matters and became the arbiter in religious disputes by the 1579 Infallibility Decree. This led to rebellion. He created a new religion, Din-e-Ilahi. He funded the building of religious buildings for several religions. He allowed Hindus to keep their own laws and courts. One mark for each point made	5
2(b)(ii)	Explain how Akbar improved the administration of the Mughal Empire. L1 1–2 marks he changed the system of taxation L2 3 marks L3 4–5 marks L2/3 He established the Mansabdar system – non-land-owning people appointed by him to be responsible for civil and military administration. He moved them between posts to keep their loyalty and limit their power. When they died, their wealth went to the Emperor. He changed the taxation system to higher taxes on better yielding lands. He reduced tax in years of poor harvest. Otherwise, tax was 30% of profits. Established governance of parts of Empire under subadars.	5

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	<p>Explain how each of the following led to the decline of the Mughal Empire:</p> <p>The succession disputes following the death of Aurangzeb The rise of able military leaders who attacked the Mughal Empire</p> <p>Level 1 1–4 marks Level 2 5–8 marks</p> <p>Succession Disputes: L1 His sons fought for the right to rule the Empire</p> <p>L2 Aurangzeb ordered the division of his Empire on his death between his 3 sons, Muazzam, Muhammad Azam and Muhammad Kam Baksh. However, they ignored his wishes and fought. Azam and Muhammad died. Muazzam became Bahadur Shah (Shah Alam I) but he died 1712. This led to another war. Such wars weakened the military and also loyalty to the Emperor as people took sides in wars.</p> <p>Able military leaders: L1 The Empire lost wealth and pride by being attacked</p> <p>L2 The Persians led by Nadir Shah defeated the Mughal Empire at Karnal 1738/9. He stole huge amounts of gold and jewels. 1737 the Marathas plundered Delhi. By 1757 Ahmad Shah Durrani had captured Kabul, Peshawar, Lahore, Kashmir, and Multan. It was Durrani who finally defeated the Marathas at Panipath.</p>	8
2(c)(ii)	<p>Which of these two factors was more important in causing the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L1 They needed the wealth</p> <p>L2 Losing military strength each time there was a succession war was costly. Men had to be trained, weapons updated and replaced. This was difficult to do with depleting resources.</p> <p>Level 1 1 mark Level 2 2 marks</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	What event did the Day of Deliverance, 22nd December 1939, celebrate? The end of Congress Rule	1
3(a)(ii)	What did the Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution of 1940 demand? E and NW India to be grouped to be an autonomous state	1
3(a)(iii)	Who was Prime Minister of Bengal in March 1940? A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq	1
3(a)(iv)	Name one of the two political leaders in the Subcontinent who met in 1944 to discuss what should happen after the departure of the British. Jinnah or Gandhi	1
3(a)(v)	What was Lord Wavell's role in India between May 1944 and 1945? Viceroy of India/Governor General; or describes what his aim was.	1
3(b)(i)	Describe the Cripps Proposals of 1942. He proposed an Indian Union with Dominion Status, allowing individual provinces to opt out and seek independence. A Constituent Assembly should draw up a new Constitution. Elections for the Constituent Assembly would take place as soon as the war ended. 1 mark for each point made	5
3(b)(ii)	Explain Jinnah's views on independence for India in 1945. L1 1-2 marks he wanted an independent state for Muslims L2 3 marks L3 4-5 marks L2/3 Jinnah knew that he needed independence before the British left the subcontinent- when they had gone, Congress would not let them go. He believed that the provinces should control defence and foreign policy. He wanted the Muslim League to speak for the Muslim community. He believed in the Two Nations Theory- the policy of the Muslim League.	5

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	<p>Explain the proposals of each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 • the June 3rd Plan 1947 <p>Level 1 1–4 marks Level 2 5–8 marks</p> <p>Level 1 No Pakistan Level 2 India to be split into 3 parts – Hindu majority territories, Western Muslim provinces, Bengal and Assam. Each would be autonomous and could draw up its own constitution. A Central Union would look after defence, foreign affairs and communication. 1947 J3</p> <p>Plan: Level 1: two states, India and Pakistan Level 2: these would each have regulation from the 1935 Government of India Act. Each to have Dominion Status and have an Executive responsible to a Constituent Assembly. Muslim majority provinces could opt to join either.</p>	8
3(c)(ii)	<p>Which of these two proposals better reflected what Bengal hoped for? Explain your answer.</p> <p>This is not straightforward – Bengal ended up divided, part in India and part in Pakistan. The 1946 Plan might have been closer to what they wanted.</p> <p>Level 1 a general answer Level 2 shows understanding of what Bengal wanted</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	What role did Iskander Mirza have in the government of Pakistan 1954-55? Governor of East Pakistan	1
4(a)(ii)	In what year was Bengali first recognised as an official language of Pakistan? 1956	1
4(a)(iii)	Why was Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy made Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1956? To bring Mirza the support of East Pakistan, from whence he came, because he had come from the Awami League/ Jukto Front, because he countered the Muslim League	1
4(a)(iv)	Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1958, during the first period of military rule? Field Marshall Ayub Khan	1
4(a)(v)	Who led the Awami League into the 1970 National Assembly elections? Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	1
4(b)(i)	Describe the formation of the Awami League. In 1949 Husain Shaheed Suhrawardy, Ataur Rahman, Maulana Bashani, Shamsul Huq, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman co-founded the Awami Muslim league. It was the first party to provide the possibility of representation for the people of East Pakistan. In the late 1950s it changed its name to the Awami League, welcoming non-Muslims into its fold, thus marking a significant shift toward secularism. By 1956 the Awami League was the most popular party in East Pakistan and became the Muslim League's main party in E Pakistan. 1 mark for each point made	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	<p>Explain the importance of the United Front in the early 1950s.</p> <p>L1 1–2 marks it was for all Muslim voters L2 3 marks L3 4–5 marks</p> <p>L2/3 United Front an alliance of the opposition parties to contest seats in the elections to the East Bengal Legislative Assembly held between 8-12 March 1954. The result was a comprehensive victory for the alliance or front composed mainly of four parties of East Bengal, namely Awami league, Krishak Sramik Party, Nizam-e-Islam and Ganatantri Dal. The Front campaigned on an election manifesto that incorporated a package of twenty one point programme adopted by the Front in November 1953. In addition to full regional autonomy, the manifesto demanded that the central government should delegate to the eastern province all subjects except defence, foreign affairs and currency. It also called for recognition of Bangla as a state language, release of political prisoners, transformation of the then official residence (Burdwan House) of the chief minister of East Bengal into Bangla Academy, construction of Shaheed Minar at the site of the police firing in 1952, declaration of 21 February as a public holiday, more autonomy for Dhaka and Rajshahi universities, introduction of economic and social rights for industrial workers in keeping with the principles of ILO, nationalisation of jute, guarantee of fair prices for commodities, and public support for cooperatives and cottage industries.</p>	5
4(c)(i)	<p>Explain why the people of East Pakistan in the years 1947-71 believed they were treated unfairly in respect of each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how they were governed • their rewards from the jute industry <p>Level 1 1–4 marks Level 2 5–8 marks</p> <p>Control over how they were governed Level 1: they had no say Level 2: e.g. The Basic Principles Committee 1950 recommended equal powers between the two wings. Unfair as E Pakistan had the bigger population e.g. had to accept Urdu as the national language</p> <p>Rewards from the jute industry: Level 1: profits were spent in West Pakistan Level 2: e.g. modernisation policy was not as extensive as was said, and E Pakistan missed out. Jute was harvested in E Pakistan, but the profits of sales were spent on W Pakistan, allegedly.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(ii)	<p>Which of these two caused East Pakistan in the years 1947-71 more concern? Explain your answer.</p> <p>L1 the level of starvation was pretty severe L2 Without the political infrastructure that took E Pakistan into account, promoting economic equality between provinces was difficult.</p> <p>L1 1 mark L2 2 marks</p>	2