

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

2059 PAKISTAN STUDIES

2059/01

Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan),
maximum raw mark 75

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SECTION A

1 (a) Source A The All India Muslim League meeting in Lahore 1940

In March 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore.

Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah outlined the events of the past few months and presented his own solution to the Muslim problem. He said that the problem of India was not of an internal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between Hindus and the Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and the Muslims belonged to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate and distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

From The Story of Pakistan

According to Source A, what were the problems facing India in 1940? [3]

Reward each correct statement identified from source with 1 mark, up to a maximum of 3.

Problem of India an international one and should be treated as such

Differences between Hindus and Muslims so great and sharp (1) that union under one central government was risky

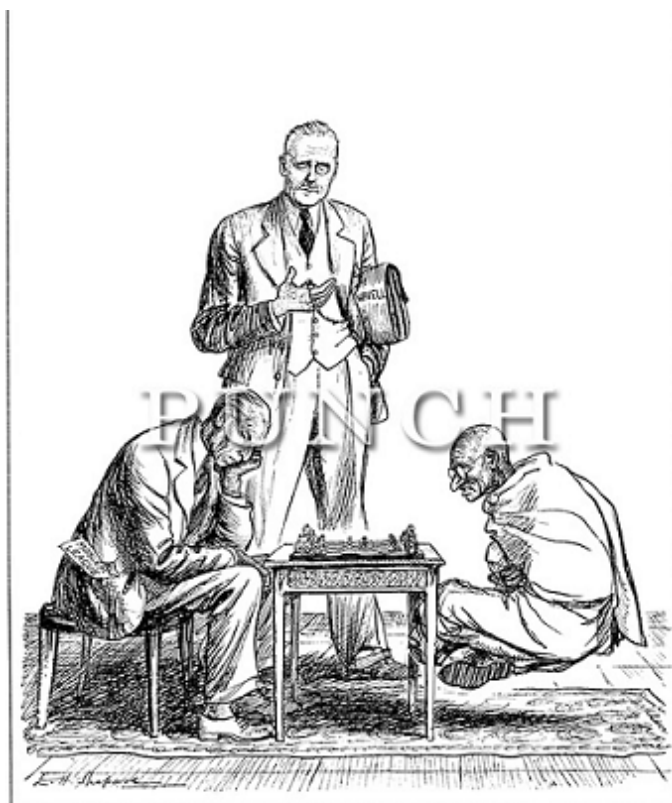
People belonged to 2 separate and distinct nations(1) only chance to allow them to have separate states

They belonged to 2 different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature

Concepts on and of life different

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(b) Source B From Punch magazine 1945 <http://punch.photoshelter.com/gallery-image/Imperialism-and-Colonialism-Cartoons/G0000vKN2v8ZjQ.g/I0000dfowl2gJnmM>



TIME FOR A MOVE

What does source B suggest about the attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent in 1945?

LEVEL 1: Identify surface features from the source [1]

Two people are playing chess

LEVEL 2: Unsupported inferences [2–3]

Negotiations aren't going well. It was a slow process. They look confused

LEVEL 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge [4–5]

This source is representing the negotiations at Simla in 1945. The negotiators don't appear to be cooperating with each other. One (Jinnah) is looking bored and the other (Gandhi) appears to be floating above the ground suggesting that he is in another place rather than sat round the table. The observer (Lord Wavell the Viceroy from Britain) is watching. His face suggests that he is impatient and he is looking at his watch. They are perhaps thoughtful. Their faces show they are thinking about their next move/waiting to see what move the other makes. Using a game of chess in the source suggests the negotiations were complex and took time which clearly the British didn't want to waste.

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(c) Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer **[1]**

The Cripps Mission had no success/Describes the Mission.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons **[2–4]**

The Muslim League wanted a separate state and Congress wanted immediate power.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons **[5–7]**

The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. The ML insisted on a firm promise of an independent state of Pakistan. Anything else would lead to an Hindu majority which they thought would deny Muslim rights.

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(d) Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the subcontinent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

They converted people

LEVEL 2: Description /identification of reasons [3–4]

Labour were in favour of partition

LEVEL 3: Explains the success of the Labour Party victory OR other reasons [5–7]

LEVEL 4: Explains the success of the Labour Party victory AND other reasons [6–9]

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

However there were other reasons partition took place in 1947. Following the Simla Conference in 1945, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government. However in March 1946, members of the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India to work out a plan for achieving independence for India as a federation. The Mission met with some 470 Indian leaders but Jinnah stuck firm to his stance that partition was the only way forward as far as the Muslims were concerned. Once the plans for grouping the provinces together were known, the ML accepted the plan as long as the groupings were to be compulsory. Congress however refused to accept the groupings and that they would not be bound by any British plan. The British government decided to form an Interim Government headed by Nehru of Congress. Eventually members of the ML joined it too.

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition. In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan. of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [10]

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SECTION B

2 (a) Who was Robert Clive? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Became a general in EIC armed forces in India, defeated the French, Plassey 1757 showed qualities as a soldier and leader by defeating Nawab of Bengal. Made Governor of Bengal and enabled British supremacy there, increased power of merchants and established Oudh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas. Introduced a number of reforms – dual system government, civil reforms, abolition of private trade system, Society of Trade, military reforms etc. Made Lord Clive, accused 'plundering India' but found not guilty. Became addicted to opium and in 1773 committed suicide

(b) Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

He was well known

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

He wanted to stop the Muslim decline

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

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(c) Were the invasions by the Persians and Afghans the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1–2]

They were too strong

LEVEL 2: Description /identification of reasons [3–6]

Aurangzeb’s successors had a decadent lifestyle and the invaders were able to defeat the Mughal soldiers

LEVEL 3: Explains the invasions of the Persians and Afghans OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the invasions of the Persians and Afghans AND other reasons [9–13]

There were a number of reasons for the Empire’s decline. As the Empire started to decline; it found itself at risk from invasion. The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time. The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century. The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire’s wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi.

However there were other reasons for the decline. Aurangzeb had an intolerant attitude to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices. Taxation was high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and he spent highly on luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler.

After his death Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors which, also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire. The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. The British expansion into the sub-continent was rapid and their forces and equipment was no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

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3 (a) What was the Simon Report? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Sir John Simon had chaired a commission in 1927 to consider further political reforms in India. There was no Indian representation on the commission and this was opposed especially as its membership had been carefully selected to oppose self-government. Congress and ML boycotted it. SC reported in 1930, main points were federal system with more powers to provinces, diarchy ended with provincial government in hands of ministers responsible to elected legislatures, Governors to choose all ministers from parties that had majority support, Provincial Prime Ministers would be free from control by the governor or central government, NWFP to be given a legislative council but no government, no change in central executive and Council of Greater India to be set up representing India and the individual provinces to discuss matters of all-India concern. Unacceptable to both Congress and ML.

(b) Why were the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement/describes reforms [1]

They didn't like them

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

The reforms were limited and kept power in British hands

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

The reforms kept power in British hands in respect of law and order, finance, justice and administration and the civil service. The Indians only received minimal powers and even then the Viceroy (appointed by the British government) could veto any decision made and introduce any law that was deemed necessary. Congress in particular were bitterly against the proposals since they felt they had supported Britain during the war had lost 000s of men but was being short changed in receiving anything resembling real power in their government. Although separate electorates had been given to Muslims, other minorities such as Sikhs were not and thus these began to demand access to power

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(c) How successful was the Partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Bengal wanted freedom.

LEVEL 2: Describes Partition/Reversal or identifies successes/failures [3–6]

It was too large and Hindus were in the majority and they didn't want it

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes

Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming 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.

The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority.

Failures

The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal

The Hindus objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

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4 (a) What was Operation Searchlight? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

A planned military operation carried out by the Pakistan Army to put down the Bengali nationalist movement in East Pakistan in March 1971. Ordered by the central government in West Pakistan, this was seen as the sequel to "Operation Blitz" which had been launched in November 1970. The original plan envisioned taking control of the major cities on March 26, and then eliminating all opposition, political or military within one month. Bengali resistance was not expected by the Pakistani army and led to many atrocities taking place that caused some 10 million refugees to flee to India. These atrocities enraged the Bengalis, who declared independence from Pakistan, and led to the creation of Bangladesh

(b) Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It felt that it was important to Pakistan

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

They are Muslims and because of the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Pakistanis identify themselves with the Palestinians as fellow Muslims who should be supported in their Cause. The objective of the OIC of which Pakistan is a member is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians. At the Second Conference in 1974 more specific support was forthcoming.

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(c) How successful was Pakistan in establishing a new constitution between 1947 and 1973? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

It was very successful

LEVEL 2: Describes the constitutions/identifies successes or failures [3–6]

There were 3 constitutions implemented in 1956, 1962 and 1973

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both. [9–13]

Successes:

The first attempt to set up a constitution came in 1949 with the Objectives Resolution which tried to pave the way towards a new constitution. It attempted to set out a plan to enshrine Islamic principles in an eventual constitution.

In 1952 a revised Basic Principles Committee presented a report which made firm steps towards an Islamic constitution by stating that the Head of State should be Muslim and that he would appoint a committee of Islamic specialists to ensure that all legislation conformed to Islamic law

In 1956 the long awaited constitution emerged with the important declaration that Pakistan was to be an Islamic Republic and that Urdu and Bengali would be the official languages, which was an attempt to placate the people of East Pakistan.

In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced by Ayub Khan which was a 4 tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils which were set up was such that martial law was lifted in 1962 after a new constitution was introduced.

The 1973 Constitution revived the power of the National Assembly and as a result political parties became more important.

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Failures:

The Objectives Resolution of 1949 was criticised especially by East Pakistan who resented the fact that Urdu, not Bengali was to be the official language despite the much larger population. It also resented the idea of equal representation in the National Assembly, again due to the size of its population. The death of Liaquat Ali Khan meant that constitutional change had to wait until a new leader could be found and had time to settle in

The Basic Principles Committee's report was criticised because the official language issue was still not settled and East Pakistan was determined to oppose the selection of Urdu. Political uncertainties and change meant that further discussions towards establishing a new constitution were put on hold for a few years until 1956.

The 1956 constitution was heavily criticised since it didn't solve the political problems of Pakistan. The constitution promised a parliamentary system of government but whilst the President held the power to intervene or even suspend the Assembly. East Pakistan was very unhappy at not having a majority in the Assembly that it believed its vast population deserved. The 1962 constitution increased the powers of the ruling elite which happened because the major landlords dominated the elections to the Basic Democracies and often used force or bribery to influence the results. The constitution also upset the people of East Pakistan as they felt they were going to have little part in the governing of Pakistan and that the power was held by the military and civil officials of West Pakistan

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

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5 (a) What is the Karakoram Highway? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

1966 joint China-Pakistan project to construct an 800 mile highway, opened in 1978. Known as the Friendship Highway in China. Financed with Chinese money and built by its engineers. Very difficult and dangerous road to build and claimed many lives. Follows the Silk Road route from China.

(b) Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]

She was unpopular

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

There were allegations of corruption

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Opposition from Nawaz Sharif tried to undermine her government with some success, organising strikes, marches and critical speeches. Opposition increased when these leaders were arrested. Family feuds over control of the PPP also highlighted the problems she faced especially as these were well publicised. The killing of her brother Mir Murtaza in a police ambush raised suspicions of government involvement especially when none of the police involved were arrested and some were promoted. Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused of receiving money from government deals and being involved in political murders and although the allegations were never proved, the inference was that the government was tarred with corruption.

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(c) How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

They haven't been successful

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the issues/success/failure [3–6]

The Kashmir issue became a problem on partition because it had a Hindu ruler of a population which was mainly Muslim.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both [9–13]

Successes:

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948 leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949 an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops. Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957 the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by a UN supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. In 1987 elections were rigged by India in an attempt to show popular support for its occupation. 1999 Kargil crisis brings threat of nuclear war between the 2 sides. Continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]