

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

International GCSE Pakistan Studies
(4PA0) Paper 01

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.
- 2 mark bands
Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
- 3 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.
- 4 mark bands
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

Question Number		Indicative content
1		<p>Was the failure to have a good line of succession following the death of Aurangzeb the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire?</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to the reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weak successors of Aurangzeb • absence of a definite law of succession • degradation of nobility • military inefficiency • decline of economy • vastness of the Empire • invasions of Persians, Afghans, etc. • Aurangzeb's responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - religious policy - Hindu uprisings - Deccan policy - concentration of power in his hands <p>(Ali Part I pages 172-186, Kelly pages 13-15, Smith pages 2-10)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains failure of good line of succession or other reasons
Level 4	16-20	Explains failure of good line of succession and other reasons

Question Number	Indicative content	
2	<p>Did Robert Clive contribute more to the government of the India than Warren Hastings?</p> <p>Give reasons for your answer with reference to both individuals.</p> <p><u>Robert Clive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plassey - qualities as a soldier and leader • British supremacy in Bengal • increased power of merchants • established Oudh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas • reforms - dual system government, civil reforms, abolition of private trade system, Society of Trade, military reforms <p><u>Warren Hastings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms - administration, revenue, finance, commercial, judicial • Oudh and Rohilla policies • Wars - Anglo-Maratha and Anglo-Mysore • patron of the arts <p>(Kelly pages 16-17, Smith pages 22-23, Ali pages 25-63)</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains contributions of Clive or Hastings
Level 4	16-20	Explains contributions of Clive and Hastings

Question Number	Indicative content
3	<p>Explain how each of the following helped in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi • Shah Wali Ullah • Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi <p><u>Sheik Ahmad Sirhindi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted Islam • Influence through Afghanistan, Central Asia and Ottoman Empire • Called Mujaddih-i-alf-i-thani (the one who restored pure doctrine to Islamic thought) • Pointed out difference between Islam and Hinduism • Against prostration - should only do it before God • Imprisoned at Gwalior Fort for 2 years by Jehangir who then realised his mistake and invited him to a special audience • Organised Naqshbandiya Mujadidiya Order for trying to reform society and to spread the Shariah amongst the people • Wrote books - Isbat-ul-Nabat and Risal-e-Naboowat • Greatest work was Tauheed-i-Shuhudi <p><u>Shah Wali Ullah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Went to Arabia in 1724 and influenced by Ibrahim • Studied at Medina and returned to Delhi in 1732 • Realised there was a need for moral regeneration through strong leadership • To be achieved by: an emphasis on Quranic teachings, Holy Quran translated into Persian, urges Muslims to concentrate on fundamental principles of Islam • A prolific writer - 51 books written including Hujjatallah-ul-Balighah and Izlat-ul-Akhfa <p><u>Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wished to purify Muslim society and to remove the British from India • Armed struggle and confrontation against foreign and non-Muslim forces • Influences from Shah Wali Ullah and Shah Abdul Aziz • Wanted to establish a state built on Islamic principles • The Punjab was under Sikh rule which he wished to overthrow. Therefore he declared a Jihad

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sayed Ahmed rallied support in Punjab and Delhi and gained the support of followers such as Muslim Saint Shah Ismail Shaheed • Syed Ahmed reached Nowshera and made it his headquarters in December 1826 • Account of war against the Sikhs - battles of Akora and Hazro (December 1826). Success leads to growth of Muslim forces with the support of Pathan leaders Mohammad Khan and Pir Hakman Khan and their followers • Attempt on his life • Defeat and Martyrdom in 1830 • Jihad Movement regarded as the fore-runner to the Pakistan Movement in history <p>Kelly pages 22-27, Smith pages 12-16)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains one person's contribution
Level 4	16-20	Explains 2 or more peoples' contribution. All 3 for max marks

Question Number		Indicative content
4		<p>The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 for a number of reasons.</p> <p>Explain some of these reasons, including the Chauri Chaura incident, showing how important they were to the failure of the Khilafat Movement.</p> <p><u>Failure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role of Gandhi • Hijrat movement • Chauri Chaura incident • Mustafa Kamal Ataturk and end of Movement <p>(Kelly pages 67-73, Smith pages 68-75)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains Chauri Chaura incident or other reasons
Level 4	16-20	Explains Chauri Chaura incident and other reasons

Question Number		Indicative content
5		<p>How successful were the Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932?</p> <p>Explain your answer.</p> <p>1st</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boycotted by Congress who began programme of non-cooperation • approval of federal system • British agreed representative government be introduced at provincial level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minorities sub committee unable to reach a conclusion - princes agreed that they would join a future federation of India if their rights recognised <p>2nd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi (Congress) was present, having had talks with Irwin. Non-cooperation called off • Gandhi obstructive and refused to recognise problems of minorities • agreed that NWFP and Sindh should be made provinces with their own governors • no conclusion, British threats of imposition of their own solution <p>3rd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress abstained. Non-cooperation movement re-started. • Gandhi and Nehru arrested • did not achieve anything • led to the Communal Award in 1932 <p>(Kelly pages 77-79, Smith pages 82-84)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains successes or failures.
Level 4	16-20	Explains successes and failures. All 3 Conferences for max marks

Question Number	Indicative content	
6	<p>Was the Wardha Scheme the most important reason why Muslims disliked Congress Rule of 1937 to 1939?</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to the reasons for the dislike of Congress Rule.</p> <p><u>Congress Rule 1937-39</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu attempt to impose its will on the Muslim minorities • Muslims forbidden to eat beef or slaughter cows. Reprisals occurred • Hindi enforced as official language in provinces under Congress rule • organised attacks on Muslim mosques, pigs pushed into them • Bande Matram adopted as National Anthem • Wardha Scheme introduced aimed at converting non-Hindus to Hinduism • hoisting 3 coloured flag • Wardha Scheme aimed at creating a high respect in children about Hindu heroes • Hindu-Muslim riots • Muslim mass contact campaign attempted to crush popularity of Muslim League <p>(Kelly pages 81-82, Smith pages 85-86)</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains Wardha Scheme or other reasons
Level 4	16-20	Explains Wardha Scheme and other reasons

Question Number	Indicative content
7	<p data-bbox="507 309 1394 412">‘The reasons for the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto in 1990 were more important than those when she was dismissed in 1996’.</p> <p data-bbox="507 450 1362 517">Give reasons why you might agree or disagree with this statement with reference to both dates.</p> <p data-bbox="507 555 975 589"><u>1988-90</u> (Ziring p 510-528)</p> <ul data-bbox="507 593 1394 1088" style="list-style-type: none"> • First woman to head a government of a Muslim nation • Secured transfer of already purchased US weapons • Conflict with Nawaz Sharif and problems with relations with growth of Separatist movements • Difference over appointment of judges amongst others between Bhutto and President Ghulan Ishaq • No confidence motion by opposition – failed but damaging • Inflation and unemployment • Drug trafficking • Use of family members in government • Problems in Kashmir/India • Inept visit to Kuwait on eve of Iraqi invasion. Dismissed by President <p data-bbox="507 1126 967 1160"><u>1993-96</u> (Ziring p 548-585)</p> <ul data-bbox="507 1164 1370 1906" style="list-style-type: none"> • Entered into co-operative arrangements with United States re United Nations’ peacekeeping operations. 5000 troops to Somalia • Some reduction in Pakistan’s trade deficit • Slight rise in foreign exchange reserves • Loan and grant assistance from World Bank and I.M.F. • United States lifted economic and military sanctions • Hillary Clinton visited Pakistan. • Kashmir tension • Family feuding. Bhutto’s brother murdered in 1996 • Nawaz Sharif and opposition demonstrations • Prosecution of opposition members • Banking scandal • Terrorism/bombings 1995. 2000 people murdered • Unemployment/inflation • Unrest in army/arrest of 40 army officers in 1995 • Chief Minister of Punjab dismissed • IMF concerns 1996 follows devaluation of Pakistan rupee. Balance of payments worsened • Imran Khan • Dismissal by President. <p data-bbox="518 1944 1278 1977">(Kelly pages 152-158), Smith pages 210-212)</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains the 1988-90 reasons or 1993-96 ones
Level 4	16-20	Explains the 1988-90 reasons and 1993-96 ones

Question Number	Indicative content	
8	<p>How successful has the relationship been between Pakistan and Russia since 1947?</p> <p>Explain your answer.</p> <p>Successes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961 • India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962 • £11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963 • Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding • Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966 • Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968 • Bhutto visits USSR in 1972 • USSR support for building a steel mill <p>Failures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949 • Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir • Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955 • USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India • Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956 • USA spy plane scandal 1960 – plane took off from Pakistan • Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR • Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979 • USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme <p>(Kelly pages 173-175, Smith pages 194-195)</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Explains success or failures
Level 4	16-20	Explains success and failures

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