

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2014

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
in Pakistan Studies (4PA0)

Paper 1: The History and Heritage of  
Pakistan

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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>Did Muhammad Bin Qasim contribute more to the social, cultural and religious life of the subcontinent than Mahmud of Ghazni? Give reasons for your answer with reference to both individuals.</p> <p><u>Muhammad Bin Qasim</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced Islam as a faith - Islamised Government, built up Islamic institutions, established office of Sadru-i-Iman al Ajali to interpret Islamic laws</li> <li>• Religious tolerance of Hindus and Buddhists - Dhimmi Principle (protected class)</li> <li>• Impressed non-Muslims with piety, justice and simplicity</li> <li>• Flower of art, literature, architecture as well as encouragement of Islamic scholars and mystics</li> <li>• Improved social conditions for lower castes - Tauheed Principle</li> <li>• Modernisation, diplomatic and trade links built up, secured and exploited with Arabia</li> <li>• The construction of hospitals, roads, inns, postal services and agricultural reforms</li> </ul> <p><u>Mahmud of Ghazni</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defeated the Hindus and gathered great wealth - gold, jewellery and slaves. Then targeted Sindh and Multan</li> <li>• Nawasa Shah appointed by Mahmud as governor of Multan</li> <li>• Mahmud had to re-take Multan due to Nawasa's revolt against him</li> <li>• In 1025 in raiding Hindu temples at Somnath his army captured 6½ tons of gold and destroyed a major centre of Hindu power and wealth</li> <li>• He annexed the Punjab and built a fort named Mahmudpur near Lahore. Mahmud transformed Ghazni into a spectacular city and encouraged many artisans and intellectuals to settle there.</li> </ul>	
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 either MBQ or MoG's contributions
Level 4	16-20	Explains MBQ and MoG's contributions

Question Number	Indicative content	
2	<p>Was the 'greased cartridge' incident the most important reason why the War of Independence took place in 1857? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p><u>Causes of War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expansion of British</li> <li>• Doctrine of Lapse</li> <li>• exclusion of Indians from important posts</li> <li>• landowners deprived of their lands and excessive taxation on them and peasants</li> <li>• abolition of sati</li> <li>• conversion to Christianity and teaching of it in schools</li> <li>• differences in salaries of sepoys and British soldiers</li> <li>• military reforms outraged religious feelings of sepoys</li> <li>• greased cartridge</li> </ul>	
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 greased cartridge incident or other reasons
Level 4	16-20	Explains greased cartridge incident and other reasons

Question Number	Indicative content	
3	<p>How important were the attempts of each of the following in seeking a solution to the problems of the subcontinent between 1909 and 1919?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Morley-Minto Reforms 1909</li> <li>• the Lucknow Pact 1916</li> <li>• the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919</li> </ul> <p>Give reasons for your answer, referring to each of the above.</p> <p><u>Morley-Minto Reforms 1909</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• main features relating to councils</li> <li>• right of Muslims to have separate electorate</li> <li>• Hindu criticism of Reforms due to Muslim progress</li> <li>• Muslims looked to further progress towards Pakistan</li> </ul> <p><u>Lucknow Pact 1916</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 1915 Muslim League included demand for self rule in their programme</li> <li>• British Government recognised need for further reforms</li> <li>• 1916 Muslim League and Congress Party reached a consensus that proposals relating to Legislative Councils should be endorsed by them</li> <li>• Dec 1916 ML and CP met in Lucknow</li> <li>• Terms of agreement (max of 4)</li> <li>• Results – first time that a set of political demands had been made by 2 parties to British; ML realised that they had to work with all parties to safeguard their political rights; some Hindus became convinced that partition was inevitable</li> </ul> <p><u>Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• main features relating to dyarchy</li> <li>• separate electorate for Muslims</li> <li>• Congress and Muslim League accepted provisions with reservations</li> </ul>	
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 factor
Level 4	16-20	Explains 2 or more factors. All 3 for max marks

Question Number	Indicative content	
4	<p>Was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal more important to the Muslim cause than Chandhri Rehmat Ali? Give reasons for your answer with reference to both individuals.</p> <p><u>Allama Iqbal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argued for pure Islam</li> <li>• Famous poet reflecting appeal of Islam</li> <li>• Elected to Punjab Legislative Council</li> <li>• Wrote The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam in 1930</li> <li>• Chaired the Muslim League meeting in Allahabad in 1930. In his presidential address he stated that the Muslims should now work towards an independent homeland. In it he saw the Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan.</li> <li>• This was the first time that a senior Muslim politician had made such a demand and reinforced the ideals of the Two Nation Theory.</li> <li>• Saw Jinnah as the politician who could lead the Muslims in achieving this vision.</li> <li>• He died in 1938 but his vision gave the Muslims a direction to aim in and the demand for a separate homeland.</li> </ul> <p><u>Chandhri Rehmat Ali</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the 1930s he met with Muslims and tried to persuade them to concentrate on a separate homeland and give up the idea of a federation.</li> <li>• In 1933 he issued his 'Now or Never' pamphlet in which he described his vision of a separate homeland.</li> <li>• Came up with the idea of Pakistan – P for the Punjab etc. He was therefore the originator of the name of their future homeland.</li> <li>• Again reflected the ideas of the Two Nation Theory.</li> <li>• In 1933 formed the Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of a separate homeland.</li> <li>• In 1940 the Muslim League adopted his ideas.</li> </ul> <p>)</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 importance of AMI or CRA
Level 4	16-20	Explains importance of AMI and CRA

Question Number	Indicative content	
5	<p>How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer.</p> <p><u>Successes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund created to help refugees. He appealed to the people to help the refugees.</li> <li>• He toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people. Declared himself 'Protector-General' of religious minorities.</li> <li>• Governments of West and East Punjab given responsibilities for safety and accommodation of refugees</li> <li>• Custodian of private property appointed</li> <li>• State Bank of Pakistan set up.</li> <li>• Karachi made capital of Pakistan.</li> <li>• Civil Services re-organised.</li> <li>• Joined United Nations and attempted to draw their attention to Kashmir problem.</li> <li>• Ordinance factory set up at Wah</li> <li>• British military officers remained after partition</li> <li>• Build up of Pakistan army</li> <li>• Liaquat Ali Khan becomes Prime Minister</li> <li>• Constituent Assembly set up to begin framing a new constitution</li> <li>• People with government experience who chose to move from India to Pakistan brought to Karachi on special trains</li> <li>• Civil Services recognised and new rules were drafted but had to manage with problems of equipment for years. Quaid instilled a national spirit into them to cope with these continuing problems</li> </ul> <p><u>Failures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kashmir and other Princely States issues not resolved.</li> <li>• Canal Water Dispute not resolved until 1959.</li> <li>• Millions made homeless or died as a result of partition.</li> <li>• Jinnah died in 1948</li> <li>• Problems regarding accommodation, protection of property, health care and law and order of refugees remained</li> <li>• lack of experienced politicians and civil servants remained</li> <li>• serious lack of accommodation – government offices set up in private buildings and army barracks</li> <li>• deficiencies in equipment received – obsolete and damaged equipment</li> </ul>	
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 failure of solving the problems
Level 4	16-20	Explains success and failure of solving the problems



Question Number	Indicative content	
6	<p>Were political factors more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disadvantages faced by East Pakistan in terms of lack of industry, poor climate and feelings of isolation</li> <li>• advantage of jute which was the largest export and no border disputes with India</li> <li>• resentful of under-representation in the Pakistan Army, Civil Service and judiciary</li> <li>• no say in internal provincial matters until 1970</li> <li>• very politically conscious and took great pride in their local language and culture</li> <li>• Six Points of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman</li> <li>• National Assembly meeting postponed in 1971</li> <li>• Strikes, public demonstrations</li> <li>• threat of civil war and breakdown of talks</li> </ul>	
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 political factors or other reasons
Level 4	16-20	Explains political factors and other reasons

Question Number	Indicative content	
7	<p>'Economic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988?' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.</p> <p>Domestic policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealing with after effects of Bhutto – Martial Law</li> <li>• Economic growth due to numbers working overseas and sending money to families</li> <li>• Nationalised firms returned to private ownership</li> <li>• Islamisation</li> <li>• The Haddood Ordinance Liquor/wine prohibited; Theft punished Islamically; Stoning for adultery</li> <li>• The Qazaf Ordinance 4 adult Muslim witnesses required for allegations to be proven</li> <li>• Zakat and Ushr Tax Ordinances -Islamic tax reform in cash and kind. Implementation of tax reform by Zakat Councils</li> <li>• Law and government</li> <li>• Constitution (Amendment) Act 1979 established military courts to try offenders according to martial law</li> <li>• Provisional Constitutional Order 1980 took away right of courts to challenge any political executive decision</li> <li>• Civil Service brought under military control. Many posts filled with military officers</li> <li>• Elections to be held in 1985 but to continue as President. Amendments to Constitution passed to enable his control to continue</li> <li>• Martial Law lifted in 1985</li> </ul>	
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 economic reforms or other domestic policies
Level 4	16-20	Explains economic reforms and other domestic policies

Question Number	Indicative content	
8	<p>How successful has the relationship been between Pakistan and the USA since 1947?</p> <p><u>Successes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1950 Liaquat Ali Khan visits United States.</li> <li>• Willing to join US in anti-communism pack in return for military aid.</li> <li>• Joins SEATO and CENTO.</li> <li>• Soviet War against Afghanistan in 1979 sees substantial military and economic aid for Pakistan which sees Pakistan as third highest recipient of US aid.</li> </ul> <p><u>Failures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US provides military aid to India during its war with China in 1962 - places strain on relations.</li> <li>• Pakistan turns to China for friendship in 1962.</li> <li>• US places arms embargo on India and Pakistan during 1965 war which badly affected Pakistan.</li> <li>• Bhutto leaves SEATO.</li> <li>• American aid suspended in 1977 and again in 1979.</li> </ul> <p>(Kelly pages 169-173, Smith pages 196-201)</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies successes/failures or describes relationship
Level 3	10-15	Explains successes or failures
Level 4	16-20	Explains successes and failures

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