

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
in Pakistan Studies (4PA0/01)

Paper 01: The History & Heritage of  
Pakistan

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Publications Code 4PA0\_01\_1606\_MS

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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.

Question Number		
1	<p>Were the reforms of Aurangzeb the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurangzeb's responsibilities - religious policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Hindu uprisings</li> <li>-Deccan policy</li> <li>-concentration of power in his hands</li> </ul> </li> <li>• weak successors of Aurangzeb</li> <li>• absence of a definite law of succession</li> <li>• degradation of nobility</li> <li>• military inefficiency</li> <li>• decline of economy</li> <li>• vastness of the Empire</li> <li>• invasion of Persians, Afghans, etc.</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more reasons
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain Aurangzeb's reforms or at least one other reason
Level 4	16-20	Explains Aurangzeb's reforms and other reasons. Evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Question Number		
2	<p>Was the strength of the British army the most important reason why the War of Independence of 1857 failed? Explain your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• superiority of British troops and military leaders</li> <li>• absence of unity of action among rebels</li> <li>• regional/ local military leaders within the independence movement gave little support. Mutual jealousies and intrigue prevailed</li> <li>• revolt confined to a limited area, many Indians remained faithful to British</li> <li>• British assisted by Gurkhas and Sikhs</li> <li>• Reckless vandalism by rebels lost the sympathy of civil population</li> <li>• many rebel leaders were indecisive and short-sighted</li> <li>• conciliatory policy of Lord Canning</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain the strength of the British army or at least one other reason
Level 4	16-20	Explains the strength of the British army and other reasons. Expect comparison/evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Question Number		
3	<p>Were educational developments the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in his attempt to improve relations between the Muslims and the British? Explain your answer.</p> <p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reasons for educating Muslims</li> <li>• opened schools at Muradabad and Ghazipur</li> <li>• Aligarh Institute Gazette published in English and Urdu</li> <li>• established Mohammedan Educational Conference</li> <li>• established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College</li> </ul> <p><b>Two Nation Theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• change of mind</li> <li>• Congress dominated by Hindus</li> <li>• Hindus more advanced in education and political development</li> <li>• Congress demands for local representative government and open competitive examinations</li> </ul> <p><b>Hindi-Urdu Controversy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindu demands to replace Urdu with Hindi (1867)</li> <li>• aggressive agitation to do so</li> <li>• Hindi replaced Urdu as official language in 1868</li> <li>• Convinced Sir Syed that India was made up of 2 nations</li> </ul> <p><b>Religion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims</li> <li>• He pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity in his book 'Tabaeen al Kalam'.</li> </ul> <p><b>Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocated separate seats for Muslims</li> <li>• Formation of Indian National Congress</li> <li>• United Patriotic Alliance</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain or at least one other reason
Level 4	16-20	Explains Hindus' political party and other reasons Expect reference to partition and the Liberal government, evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Question Number		
4	<p>How successful was the partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Successes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54 million people in Bengal, 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds</li> <li>• Bengal becoming very large with significant administrative problems. British felt that the province would be easier to administer</li> <li>• new British government in power</li> <li>• Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression</li> <li>• believed they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority.</li> </ul> <p>Failures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindus believed that the partition due to British 'divide and rule' policy</li> <li>• believed it would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal</li> <li>• Hindus opposition so great it caused the British to reconsider it</li> <li>• opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government</li> <li>• Hindus attempted to assassinate Lord Minto</li> <li>• boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'</li> <li>• outbreak of terrorist activities.</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain the reason for success or not Explains one factor
Level 4	16-20	Explains 2 or more factors- assessment of "how successful"- recognition of successes/failures or winners/losers. All 3 for max marks. Some attempt to compare the different successes

Question Number		
5	<p>'During the years of the Second World War (1939-46), negotiations aimed at Indian independence achieved very little.' Give reasons why you might agree or disagree with this statement.</p> <p>Lahore Resolution 1940</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lahore Conference</li> <li>• Concept of Pakistan culmination of Two Nations Theory</li> <li>• Resolution aimed at safeguarding Muslim character and identity</li> <li>• Effect of Congress atrocities on passing of Resolution</li> </ul> <p>Cripps Mission 1942</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for Mission</li> <li>• Purpose of Missions and proposals</li> <li>• Rejection by Congress and Muslim League and reasons why</li> </ul> <p>Quit India Movement 1942</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• August 1942, the Congress Party called for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.</li> <li>• It was to be followed by civil disobedience.</li> <li>• Gandhi was arrested, along with Nehru and other senior Congress leaders</li> <li>• The Congress Party was banned</li> </ul> <p>Gandhi-Jinnah talks 1944</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gandhi and Jinnah had talks in September 1942 regarding the question of a Muslim homeland.</li> <li>• Jinnah maintained that all 6 provinces of Sindh, Baluchistan, NWFP, Punjab, Bengal and Assam should form Pakistan, whereas Gandhi wanted the last three to be divided along communal lines since they were only partly Muslim and the others to decide whether their residents wanted to remain in an Indian union or not.</li> <li>• Gandhi also wanted the Muslim League to immediately co-operate with Congress in the independence struggle against the British</li> </ul> <p>Simla Conference and elections 1945-46</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement reached on principle of an Executive Council</li> <li>• Lack of agreement on who was to be on the council</li> <li>• Wavell wanted equal numbers of Muslims and Hindus which Jinnah felt would lead to Muslim minority as Sikhs and Scheduled Castes would vote with Hindus</li> <li>• Conference closed with no agreement</li> <li>• Elections showed Muslims supported League and rest Congress</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more factors
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain either achievements or at least one failure
Level 4	16-20	Explains achievements and failures. Evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks



Question Number		
6	<p>How successful has Pakistan been in its attempts to establish an Islamic State since 1947? Explain your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious background</li> <li>• Objectives Resolution 1949</li> <li>• Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973</li> <li>• Islamic Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hadood Ordinance 1977</li> <li>- Qazaf Ordinance - Zakat and Ushr Ordinance</li> <li>- Ushr Ordinance - establishment of Federal Shariat Court</li> <li>- interest free banking</li> <li>- compulsory teaching of Pakistan Studies and Islamiat</li> <li>- Ordinance for the Sanctity of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak</li> </ul> </li> <li>• role of Zia</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies or describes one or more attempts
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain successes or at least one failure of attempts
Level 4	16-20	Explains successes and failures of attempts. Evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Question Number		
7	<p>How successful has the relationship been between Pakistan and China from 1947 to the present day? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Successes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for China joining UN in 1952</li> <li>• Boundary issues settled in 1963 agreement</li> <li>• Trade developed in 1960s – a \$60 million long term interest free loan regarding import of machinery</li> <li>• China permitted PIA to use any airport in 1963, in face of opposition from USA</li> <li>• Increased numbers of visitors from China – journalists, engineers, scientists etc.</li> <li>• China gave Pakistan full support during 1965 war with India, including military aid</li> <li>• 1978 Karakoram Highway provided first road link and opened 2 countries up to trade and tourism</li> <li>• 1986 nuclear power treaty signed</li> </ul> <p>Failures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1950s saw a cooling off as Pakistan supported pro-USA policies</li> <li>• Concerns during 1950s of border issues</li> <li>• In 19589 China voted against China's admission to UN and condemned military action in Tibet</li> <li>• During 1971 war with India, China withdrew support for Pakistan due to opposition from USSR who supported India</li> <li>• During 1990s China wanted to develop relations with other countries especially India</li> <li>• China hinted during this time that Pakistan might compromise over Kashmir</li> <li>• China concerned that Pakistan might stir up Muslims living over the border</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies successes/failures or describes relationship
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain successes or at least one failure
Level 4	16-20	Explains successes and failures. Evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Question Number		
8	<p>Was the 'Kalashnikov culture' the most important reason why Nawaz Sharif fell from office in 1993? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Kalashnikov culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy availability of guns</li> <li>• Crime, terrorism, kidnappings and murder</li> <li>• Problems associated with refugees from Soviet-Afghan war</li> <li>• Drug addiction</li> </ul> <p>Economic measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NS increased investment to provide jobs but few loans repaid</li> <li>• Loss of US aid at end of Soviet-Afghan war</li> </ul> <p>BCCI scandal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collapse of BCCI bank in 1991 due to alleged fraud and corruption</li> <li>• Investors lost huge sums of money</li> </ul> <p>Cooperative Societies scandal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mismanagement led to loss of savings by millions of people</li> <li>• Many of societies had granted huge loans to NS family business</li> </ul> <p>Shariat Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was opposition to the increased role of Islam in government</li> </ul> <p>Relations with President</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disagreements relating to appointment of army Chief of Staff and Eighth Amendment</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	Simplistic statement(s)
Level 2	5-9	Identifies successes/failures or describes relationship
Level 3	10-15	Attempts to explain Kalashnikov culture or at least one other reason
Level 4	16-20	Explains Kalashnikov culture and other reasons. Evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

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