

# Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

International GCSE

Pakistan Studies 4PA0 01  
History & Heritage

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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	Indicative content
<p><b>1(a)</b></p>	<p>Why did Islam spread in India between 700 and 1100?</p> <p><b><u>Spread of Islam</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arab traders</li> <li>• The first Arab conqueror was Muhammad Bin Qasim</li> <li>• The Arabs made military conquests and spread the word of Islam</li> <li>• They brought Islam to the Sub-Continent for the first time</li> <li>• Religious toleration of Hindus and Buddhists. The Arabs allowed government by their own laws - the relevance of the Dharmni principle</li> <li>• The flowering of art and architecture</li> <li>• The flowering of literature and scholarship, e.g. The <i>Tarikh al-Hind Wa al-Sind</i></li> <li>• The institution of justice. MBQ impressed non-Muslims with piety, and personal example</li> <li>• Improved social conditions for lower castes</li> <li>• Modernisation and trade with Arab lands - hospitals, roads, postal services and agricultural reform</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>1(b)</b>	<p>What role did the Sufis and Timur play in the spread of Islam?</p> <p><b><u>Role of Sufis</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term was first applied to Abu Hashim</li> <li>• had a mystical approach to Islam which was at variance with many of the Ulema or Muslim clergy</li> <li>• became well established by 1100</li> <li>• role became strengthened because of the growing number of heretical movements which threatened the fundamental basis of Islam</li> <li>• Many names of Sufis or mystics including Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Khawaja Mueen-ud Din Chisty, Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakria, Nizam-ud-Din Olia, Umar al-Jullabi al-Hujwari etc</li> <li>• many of new converts from Hindu masses who were anxious to retain their pre-Islam customs</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Timur</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overran Persia, Afghanistan and large parts of Middle East before his invasion of sub-continent in 1398.</li> <li>• Declared a jihad promising to destroy Hindu temples and entered via NWFP and destroyed major towns en route including Multan.</li> <li>• Captured Delhi and destroyed it, killing entire Hindu population.</li> <li>• Muslims spared but their property wasn't</li> <li>• Lahore, Multan and Sindh placed under control of Timur's nominated governors</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
<b>Level 1</b>	1-6	Brief detail relevant to the subject, without explanation: 1-3 marks for simple statements 4-6 marks for descriptions of one factor/ one side of a question
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<b>Level 3</b>	15-20	Detailed response, with explanation reaching a justified conclusion: 15-19 marks for explanations of multiple factors/ sides of the question (all aspects of a three part question to be explained for 19 marks) 19-20 marks for a justified conclusion to the question

Question Number	Indicative content
2	<p>Write short accounts of any <b>three</b> of the topics below, explaining their historical importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Plassey, 1757</li> <li>• Battle of Buxar, 1764</li> <li>• the Regulating Act, 1773</li> <li>• Pitt's India Act, 1784</li> <li>• the Permanent Settlement, 1793.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Battle of Plassey 1757</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conspiracy against Siraj-ud-daulah and Clive's forgery</li> <li>• Clive's march on Murshidabad</li> <li>• death of Siraj-ud-daulah</li> <li>• Mir Jafar became Nawab of Bengal</li> <li>• Financial position and prestige of East India Company strengthened</li> <li>• Placed resources of Bengal at disposal of British then used against the French</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Battle of Buxar 1764</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mir Qasim the new Nawab of Bengal abolished transit duties - British furious</li> <li>• War ensued and he was defeated by the British in 1763</li> <li>• Joined together with the Nawabs and were defeated at Patna and then Buxar</li> <li>• British defeated two Nawabs and one Mughal Emperor</li> <li>• British tightened their grip over Bengal and ensured safety of North West Frontier</li> <li>• EIC's prestige enhanced and became a sovereign power in Indo-Pakistan</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The Regulating Act 1773</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British government felt it necessary to become more involved in the EIC</li> <li>• Act's provisions designed to improve the Company's administration</li> <li>• Marked the beginning of a written constitution for British India</li> <li>• British government could now interfere in Indian affairs and pass laws</li> <li>• A number of defects which led to complications in the role of the G-G</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Pitt's India Act 1784</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felt necessary to increase the British government's control over EIC in India</li> <li>• Act's provisions</li> <li>• A number of changes to the constitution gave greater control to G-G and the Crown</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>The Permanent Settlement 1793</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduced to overcome the defects of the land revenue system</li> <li>• Cornwallis's preparatory work</li> <li>• main features relating to Zamindars</li> <li>• gave stability to the British government</li> <li>• helped to make Bengal the wealthiest province</li> <li>• gave the government a fixed income</li> <li>• position of Zamindars improved who invested their wealth in the country</li> <li>• Zamindars became loyal to British in troubled times</li> <li>• some drawbacks mainly affecting the interests of peasants which were ignored</li> <li>• Muslims hard hit with land taken away</li> </ul>
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Question Number	Indicative content
<b>3(a)</b>	<p>Explain why the Indian population objected to British rule in the sub-continent in the years up to 1857.</p> <p><b><u>Objections</u></b></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 greased cartridge</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>3(b)</b>	<p>Why did the Indians fail to gain independence in 1857?</p> <p><b><u>Failure</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absence of unity of action among rebels</li> <li>• military leaders gave little support. Mutual jealousies and intrigue prevailed</li> <li>• revolt confined to a limited area, many Indians remained faithful to British</li> <li>• superiority of British troops and military leaders</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>

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4	<p>Describe the circumstances surrounding each of the following, explaining its importance in the development of Hindu-Muslim relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Lucknow Pact, 1916</li> <li>• the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919</li> <li>• the Simon Commission, 1927.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Lucknow Pact 1916</u></b></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><b><u>Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919</u></b></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> <p><b><u>Simon Commission 1927</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 man committee</li> <li>• British members</li> <li>• Congress opposition</li> </ul>	
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<b>5</b>		<p>Describe and explain the achievements of Muhammad Ali Jinnah up to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1909 entered politics as member of Imperial Legislative Council</li> <li>• 1913 joined ML</li> <li>• 1916 he negotiated with CP to decide a pact that would lead to a common policy with British</li> <li>• 1919 resigned from Executive Council in protest against Rowlatt Act</li> <li>• 1929 14 Points</li> <li>• 1930-1931 attended RTC</li> <li>• 1934 made life president of ML</li> <li>• 1939 Day of Deliverance</li> <li>• 1940 Pakistan Resolution</li> <li>• 1944 Gandhi-Jinnah talks</li> <li>• 1945 Simla Conference</li> <li>• 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan</li> <li>• 1947 appointed governor-general of Pakistan</li> </ul>
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6	<p>Write short accounts of any <b>three</b> of the topics below, explaining their historical importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the 1973 Constitution</li> <li>• the arrest, trial and execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 1979</li> <li>• the role of women</li> <li>• adult and higher education</li> <li>• the development of a nuclear weapons programme</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The 1973 Constitution;</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• main features</li> <li>• return to parliamentary form of democracy</li> <li>• concessions made to provinces</li> <li>• agreed by a democratically elected assembly</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The arrest, trial and execution of Bhutto</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Ministry of Production</li> <li>• Land reforms</li> <li>• background of his arrest and imprisonment</li> <li>• rumours of Bhutto pressing for treason trials</li> <li>• release and re-arrest on charge of conspiracy to murder 1977</li> <li>• murder trial</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The role of women in Pakistan society;</u></b></p> <p>Tends to depend on the role of women and where they live – urban women have better educational, employment opportunities whereas rural women are tied more to the home, some domination by the husband, arranged marriages and a lack of education.</p> <p><b><u>Adult and higher education</u></b></p> <p>Will refer to: adult literacy 30%, a scheme for adult learners has now been introduced for adults who had few opportunities, Nai Roshni schools, links with Allama Iqbal’s Open University in Islamabad.</p> <p>Higher proportion of spending than state schools, 5% of population attend, only 3% of the budget spent on research or library resources, rest on salaries, all institutions are government run. 22 universities, training scheme for lecturers, universities for medicine, technology and legal education.</p> <p><b><u>The development of a nuclear weapons programme.</u></b></p> <p>India tests in 1974, Pakistan reaction and nuclear programme, present day tensions.</p>

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<b>7(a)</b>	<p>Explain General Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.</p> <p><b><u>Domestic policies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealing with after effects of Bhutto – Martial Law</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>

Question Number		Indicative content
<b>7(b)</b>		<p>Why was he assassinated in 1988?</p> <p><b><u>Why assassinated?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems in holding onto power – problems in Sindh and NWFP</li> <li>• Army weapons dump at Ojhri Camp blew up in 1988</li> <li>• PM Junejo dismissed and National Assembly dissolved in 1988</li> <li>• Unclear whether elections would be held following dissolved National Assembly</li> <li>• Zia’s plane blows up August 1988</li> </ul>
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<b>8</b>	<p>How successful has the relationship been between Pakistan and China since 1947?</p> <p><b><u>Successes</u></b></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><b><u>Failures</u></b></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>	
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Welsh Assembly Government

