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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
In Pakistan Studies (4PA1) Paper 01

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Summer 2019

Publications Code 4PA1\_01\_1906\_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	Answer	Mark
<b>1(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hyderabad (1)</li> <li>• Junagadh (1)</li> <li>• Jammu and Kashmir (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>1(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would increase efficiency and development. By unifying all of the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit it was make government more centralised and cost effective.</li> <li>• It would be a step towards a united country. People tended to see themselves as from their local province, rather than 'Pakistan'. This move would bring about greater unification.</li> <li>• It would maintain the supremacy of West Pakistan. The country was dominated by politicians and administrators from West Pakistan, particularly the Punjab. Unification would strengthen the position of the west.</li> <li>• It would prevent East Pakistan gaining a majority in the Assembly. The One Unit Scheme divided Pakistan into two official halves East Pakistan and West Pakistan, thus prevented the more populous East gaining a majority.</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content
<p><b>1(d)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ayub ordered that no farm should be less than 12.5 acres or more than 500. This made farming more efficient.</li> <li>• His policies generally resulted in larger farms which allowed for more mechanization, thus bringing about record crops yields.</li> <li>• Larger farms often meant the need to use tenant farmers. These were often more committed to change and ran their farms more efficiently, thus bringing about better food output</li> <li>• Ayub’s reforms solved the water problem by loaning money to farmers to build wells and building three major dams. This reduced the need for canal irrigation.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the agricultural reforms were successful, it wasn’t all down to Ayub. Much of the improved output was the result of mechanisation which would have happened anyway</li> <li>• Ayub’s introduction of the 1962 Constitution was much more important. It led to the end of martial law and the recognition of Bengali as a national language. This was a step nearer a democratic state.</li> <li>• Ayub’s industrial reforms were very important Using loans from the USA, Germany and the UK Ayub introduced measures (e.g. the Export Bonus Scheme) which led to a 7% growth of the economy.</li> <li>• Ayub introduced educational reform including an extensive literacy programme and building new schools. He also tried to help shelterless people and improve medical facilities. These were very important in improving the lives of individual Pakistanis.</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgment/conclusion</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>2(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stopped forced sati (1)</li> <li>• Stopped taxing Hindus on pilgrimages (1)</li> <li>• Stopped jizya for non-Muslims</li> <li>• Allowed a catholic church to be built (1)</li> <li>• Created own religion – <i>Tawid-i-Ilahi</i> (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>2(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aurangzeb's wars had weakened the empire and it needed a strong ruler to hold it together. But there was a succession crisis after Aurangzeb's death.</li> <li>• Under Aurangzeb, the local rulers had become more powerful and power had become decentralised. It would be more difficult for a new emperor to re-establish authority.</li> <li>• There was no clear successor to Aurangzeb and fighting broke out amongst his three sons immediately after his death. Muazzam established himself as emperor but survived only a few years before his four sons fought over the throne. These disputes weakened the already declining Mughal Empire</li> <li>• The death of Aurangzeb exposed the weaknesses of the empire and encouraged foreign invaders, such as the Marathas and helped the EIC to make inroads into the commerce of the Mughals.</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content
2(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Battle of Plassey was important because it meant that the British were now in a position to take over Bengal, which was a significant increase in land ownership.</li> <li>• Victory in the battle also damaged the hopes of one of the main rivals, France, who had encouraged the Nawab of Bengal to attack the EIC base at Calcutta. The French no longer had 'their man' as Nawab.</li> <li>• The victory gave the EIC access to extensive wealth in Bengal through establishing a monopoly on trade and taking very high profits.</li> <li>• The victory was important because it caused the leaders of Bengal to join with the Mughal emperor to try to drive out the EIC. Their defeat at Buxar ended any ideas of the Mughals increasing their authority.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plassey was not that important because it was just the first stage in the conquest of Bengal. It wasn't until the victory at Buxar that the EIC was firmly in control in Bengal.</li> <li>• Equally important was removing the threat to British interests from the Marathas. Warren Hastings signed a treaty with the Marathas in 1782 which ended their threat to the British.</li> <li>• The organisation and expertise of the British was a very important factor. It enabled them to make effective use of their resources to win military victories.</li> <li>• The weakness of the Mughal Empire and the divisive nature of the rulers of the sub-continent meant that the British were able to use their diplomatic skills to their advantage e.g the treachery of Mir Jafar at Plassey.</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgment/conclusion</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>3(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translated Quran into Persian (1)</li> <li>• Wrote 51 books in Persian or Arabic (1)</li> <li>• Organised opposition to Marathas (1)</li> <li>• Persuaded Ahmed Shah Abdali to fight Marathas (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>3(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political reasons- resentment of treatment of local leaders, e.g. Doctrine of Lapse, lack of opportunities for native Indians in civil service all meant locals wanted rid of the British.</li> <li>• Religious and social. Arrogant British behaviour meant Indians and Indian culture was treated with disrespect and fears of compulsory conversion to Christianity all meant locals wanted rid of the British.</li> <li>• Economic – the British were bleeding Bengal dry, putting restrictions on local trade and imposing high taxes. This all meant locals wanted rid of the British.</li> <li>• Military- the officer class was almost entirely British, sepoys were often mistreated, using troops in Afghanistan and the use of greased cartridges all meant locals wanted rid of the British.</li> </ul>



Question Number	Indicative content
<p><b>3(d)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Syed wrote the Loyal Mohammadens of India in which he defended the Muslims of accusations of disloyalty. This was important because the Muslims could not progress with opposition from the British</li> <li>• Sir Syed also wrote Essay on the Causes of the causes of the Indian Revolt in which he pointed the real reasons for the revolt (British policy). It was widely read and won much sympathy from British MPs, thus creating a better relationship between the British and the Muslims. This created better opportunities for Muslims.</li> <li>• Sir Syed cleared up the use of the term ‘Nadarath’ and so encouraged the British to look on Muslims in a new light and thus help them gain positions</li> <li>• Sir Syed also improved relations with the British through supporting western education, thus winning support from the British for the Muslim community.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Syed’s support for western education went some way to removing the advantages the Hindus had by accepting western education and therefore enabled Muslims to gain government post.</li> <li>• Sir Syed actually provided western education by founding MOAS and thus providing opportunities for Muslim advancement.</li> <li>• Sir Syed increased the political awareness of the Muslim community and established the Two Nation theory which eventually led to partition.</li> <li>• Sir Syed also protested about Hindu attempts to replace Urdu with Hindi. He therefore played a major role in protecting what later became the official language of Pakistan</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgment/conclusion</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>4(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer Muslim-Hindu co-operation (1)</li> <li>• Growing belief in India in Home Rule (1)</li> <li>• Led to acceptance by Hindus of separate electorates (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any valid response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>4(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indians dissatisfied because although British claimed they were extending voting rights to local people, only 2% of population could vote.</li> <li>• Congress and the League had called for self-rule, but the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms came nowhere near to granting this. So both Hindus and Muslims were dissatisfied.</li> <li>• Many Indians resentful because they had fought for the British in the First World War and expected much greater concessions</li> <li>• Resentment also caused by the fact that the Viceroy retained substantial power and could control the way in which India was governed.</li> </ul>

Question number	Indicative content
4(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p><b>Marking Instructions</b></p> <p>Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the Generic Level Descriptors, provided after the indicative content.</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chauri could be seen as a reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement because it convinced Gandhi that opposition to the British was leading to violence. So he called off his support for the movement.</li> <li>• Chauri also led to Gandhi calling off his policy of widespread civil disobedience. This weakened the Khilafat Movement because it meant the British had fewer problems to deal with and could concentrate more on defeating the Movement.</li> <li>• The decision to call off the civil disobedience campaign seriously harmed the relations between the Muslims and Hindus, which had been better as a result of Lucknow. Now the Muslims stood alone and the Movement was weaker.</li> <li>• The British exploited the fact that Gandhi gave up his campaign. They arrested and imprisoned him and also took measures against Muslim leaders. So the Movement found it harder to succeed</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points which counter the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kemal Attaturk was certainly a reason why the Khilafat Movement failed because it was about saving the Khalifa. But the Turks themselves abolished the Kaliphat, so there was nothing left to campaign for.</li> <li>• The Hijrat was another reason for the failure of the Movement. The Muslims who had gone to Afghanistan were so dispirited that they lost interest in supporting the cause.</li> <li>• Poor leadership was also a reason for the failure. The British arrested leaders and it was difficult to have a consistent and determined leadership of the Movement.</li> <li>• The Movement generated a significant amount of anti-British feeling and this led to demonstrations and violence which frightened some of the moderate Muslims and made their support less strong.</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgement/conclusion</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>5(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established a partnership between government and the private sector (1)</li> <li>• Large scale projects such as Barotha Hydro Power Project (1)</li> <li>• Motorway Project (1)</li> <li>• Imported taxis (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>5(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nawaz Sharif argued with Ishak Khan and is accused of corruption by Qureshi. Thus he lost credibility and a new election had to be called. This gave Mrs Bhutto the chance to win.</li> <li>• The Alliance which had allowed Sharif to be elected had broken up and he stood just as head of the Pakistan Muslim League, making it easier for Mrs Bhutto to win.</li> <li>• The PPP entered into a coalition with other parties, thus it was able to form a new government. Mrs Bhutto was head of the PPP,</li> <li>• The PPP campaigned on a programme of reform (Agenda for Change) and this appealed to many voters, allowing Mrs Bhutto to be elected.</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content
5(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a new constitution was the most important measure because it contained a number of Human Rights, such as freedom of speech and the right to criticise. These were important rights and confirming them was important.</li> <li>• The 1973 constitution confirmed the return of Pakistan to parliamentary democracy. Until 1972 the country had been under martial law, but the new constitution returned it to democracy.</li> <li>• The new constitution confirmed that Pakistan was an Islamic Republic and that the Prime Minister and President had to be Muslims. It was important to confirm that Islam was at the heart of the country.</li> <li>• The new constitution guaranteed provincial rights. Each province had its own Assembly, elected by adults over 21 years of age. This demonstrated the federal nature of the country.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new constitution was not that important because it could amended. For example, in 1974 a constitutional amendment limited press freedom and gave the government to right to ban political parties it considered a threat to the integrity of the country.</li> <li>• Bhutto's industrial reforms were much more important. He brought inflation down and took many industries under government control. As a result economic growth was increased.</li> <li>• Bhutto made a series of agricultural reforms which gave more land to smaller peasant farmers and ensured security of tenure for tenant farmers.</li> <li>• Bhutto also made important educational reforms in an attempt to raise literacy and help develop a 'Pakistani' culture and national pride amongst Pakistan's young people. Although his measures were only partly successful, they laid the foundations for future government policy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgment/conclusion</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>6(b)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1a (2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Announced that the Pressler Amendment had been an error (1)</li> <li>• Agreed to sell F-16 fighters (1)</li> <li>• Sent Defense Secretary 1995 (1)</li> <li>• Sent Hilary Clinton 1996 (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>6(c)</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Conflict caused problems for Sharif because Pakistan had supported the Kashmiri guerrillas which captured Kargil and Drass. So his government took the blame when it went wrong.</li> <li>• The Conflict was a problem because there were substantial casualties. India claimed to have killed between 4000-6000 Pakistani troops. This made Sharif's government unpopular.</li> <li>• The Kargil Conflict made Pakistan unpopular with the international community. India and Pakistan had only just signed the Lahore Declaration, which Sharif seemed to have ignored and attacked India.</li> <li>• The Kargil Conflict worsened relations between India and Pakistan, caused the USA to intervene to persuade Sharif to withdraw forces and led to further criticisms of Sharif in Pakistan- resulting in his overthrow in October 1999.</li> </ul>

Question Number	Indicative content
6(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.</p> <p><b>Indicative content</b></p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relations were poor in the early period because Liaquat Ali Khan turned down an invitation to Moscow and accepted one to the USA. As the USA and the Soviet Union were fighting the Cold War at the time, the Soviets were angered.</li> <li>• The relations also worsened when Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO, because the Soviet Union saw this as a firm declaration by Pakistan that it favoured the USA. SEATO was an anti-communist alliance which made Pakistan's position even clearer.</li> <li>• In 1960 relations deteriorated further when the Soviets shot down a US spy plane over the Soviet Union. The Soviets were angered by US spying, but also by the fact that the plane had taken off from Peshawar. The Soviet government did not believe the Pakistan government's statement that it knew nothing about the spying.</li> <li>• The time when relations were at their most unsuccessful was 1979 when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. Pakistan provided support for the mujahideen and the Soviets bombed Pakistani border towns.</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relations were successful in 1947. The Soviet Union recognised the new country and invited Liaquat Ali Khan to visit Moscow. This was a clear example of friendly relations from the birth of the new nation.</li> <li>• Relations were also good in mid-1950s when the Soviet Union made it clear that it wanted to be on friendly terms with Pakistan and offered to build a steel mill.</li> <li>• During the 1960s relations were increasingly successful. The Soviet Union loaned Pakistan £11 million and switched its position on Kashmir from pro-India to neutral. In 1965 Ayub Khan visited Moscow.</li> <li>• Relations had deteriorated again during the early 1970s, but were repaired when Bhutto visited Moscow and the Soviet Union agreed to build a steel mill in Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Look for a judgment/conclusion</b></p>

