



Feedback for Centres

Summer 2024

International GCSE

Pakistan Studies (4PA1) Paper 1

Introduction

The examination comprises 6 questions from which candidates must select 3.

Each question has sub-parts (a), (b), (c) and (d). Sub-part (a) is a multiple choice question. Sub-parts (b), (c) and (d) use the same question stem and test the same assessment objectives in all 6 questions.

This feedback considers the range of approaches on question sub-parts (b), (c) and (d) including common errors and successful approaches to answering the question. It then provides examples from across all 6 questions, with a brief commentary on the quality of the response.

Feedback

Sub-part (b)

Candidates who were most successful on this question provided brief, but precise responses. It is not necessary to write in full sentences and one-word responses are acceptable, if appropriate.

The most common errors were offering explanation in a response or providing three alternatives in a response. If one of those alternatives was incorrect, then only one mark could be given.

Question 1(b)

(b) State **two** ways in which the Objectives Resolution of March 1949 set out the principles on which a new Pakistan constitution should be based.

(2)

- 1 They firstly set-up governments.
- 2 They made had their people to check all the situation of Pakistan.

Commentary

The response has two points, neither of which are related to the Objectives Resolution. No marks were awarded.

(b) State **two** ways in which the Objectives Resolution of March 1949 set out the principles on which a new Pakistan constitution should be based.

(2)

- 1 Some rules were set like Urdu could be the language
- 2 and Islam was main religion and Muslims were freely able to worship

Commentary

The reference to Islamic principles was awarded one mark. The suggestion that the Objectives Resolution said Urdu must be the national language is incorrect. One mark was awarded.

(b) State **two** ways in which the Objectives Resolution of March 1949 set out the principles on which a new Pakistan constitution should be based.

(2)

- 1 Constitution should be based on Islamic jurisprudence
- 2 Legal system to be independent of government

Commentary

Both of the points made are correct and two marks were awarded. Note that the candidate has saved time by responding in incomplete sentences.

Question 2(b)

(b) State **two** areas conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim.

(2)

1 West India

2 Bombay

Commentary

One of the two places mentioned is too imprecise (West India). The other is incorrect (Bombay) No marks were awarded.

Question 3(b)

(b) State **two** aims of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement.

(2)

1 Improving British-Muslim relations

2 Encouraging Muslims to adopt western education.

Commentary

Both of the points made are correct and two marks were awarded. Note that the candidate has saved time by responding in incomplete sentences.

(b) State **two** aims of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement.

(2)

1 Convincing British .

2 Convincing Muslims.

Commentary

This response was too imprecise. If the candidate had given an indication of about what the British and Muslims were being convinced two marks would have been awarded. After some consideration, the response was awarded one mark. However, candidates must realise that precise detail is required.

Question 4(b)

(b) State **two** consequences of the Khilafat Movement.

(2)

- 1 The Muslims that came back from the Hijrat Movement entered into economic misery.
- 2 Muslims realised tension between Muslims and Hindus increased

Commentary

This response correctly identifies two consequences, economic difficulties as a result of the Hijrat, and worsening relations between Hindus and Muslims after Gandhi withdrew his support. Two marks were awarded.

(b) State **two** consequences of the Khilafat Movement.

(2)

- 1 Chauri Chaura incident
- 2 Outbreak of violence at Nilambur

Commentary

This response identifies two events during the campaign, rather than consequences. However, as increased violence might be a possible consequence, one mark was awarded.

Question 5(b)

(b) State **two** changes brought about by the Eighth Amendment (2010).

1. It helped the people of Pakistan ⁽²⁾
2. It was made to improve the condition of the country

Commentary

The question calls for two precise pieces of information. The candidate's response suggests that there is no real understanding of what the Eighth Amendment did. As a result, no marks were awarded.

Question 6(b)

(b) State **two** events that damaged relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the years 1947–55.

1. Part 5: World War 2 ⁽²⁾
2. Soviet attack

Commentary

The two events identified do not fall within the chronological perimeters of the question. Consequently no marks were awarded.

(b) State **two** events that damaged relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the years 1947–55.

(2)

1 Afghanistan disagreed with Pakistan's inclusion in UNO

2 Border disputes regarding parts of N.W.F.P.

Commentary

The candidate has correctly identified two events which damaged relations and, therefore, two marks were awarded.

(b) State **two** events that damaged relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the years 1947–55.

(2)

1 In 1947, Afghanistan was the only country which opposed Pakistan's inclusion in UNO

2 In 1971 ^{Pak-India war} Afghanistan did not support Pakistan in the war and sided with India.

Commentary

The candidate has correctly identified two events which damaged relations but the second event does not fall within the chronological parameters of the question. Consequently one mark was awarded.

Sub-part (c)

Candidates who were most successful on this question understood that they were asked to consider causation. It was not necessary to provide extensive detail about the person, event or issue identified. Instead, it was important to provide sufficient contextual knowledge to demonstrate how the given outcome came about.

The most common errors were providing detail of the outcome, but not explaining how it came about, or the inverse, explaining how the outcome occurred without supporting the response with precise historical knowledge.

Question 1(c)

(c) Explain why, by 1968, there was opposition to the government of Ayub Khan.

(6)

Because Ayub Khan did not make good relations
and he did not do good in his role
and resigned from the Indo-Pak war.

Commentary

This is a very generalised response with little specific knowledge demonstrated. One mark was awarded for reference to discontent caused by the war.

(c) Explain why, by 1968, there was opposition to the government of Ayub Khan.

(6)

Ayub Khan's term is known as the "decade of development," it brought Pakistan several successes such as the G.D.P rose 7.1. but everything has a downfall, so Ayub Khan's government had opposition. It was due to the extreme price hike, One unit scheme, in which the east Pakistan's people wanted to represent their own land, but the true intention was to unite the provinces & tell people to be loyal to their country & not their province.

Ayub Khan also opposed Fatima Jinnah in election & won 56%, but the people knew that it was a major rigging, Fatima Jinnah was tortured & killed, the people were very furious.

Also due to the extreme & 1 unit scheme people started rioting in west Pakistan & rallies were held in West Pakistan, Ayub Khan could not handle so he resigned & put on martial law, transferred the government to Yahya Khan.

Commentary

The response demonstrates some knowledge of the reasons for opposition to Ayub Khan, but does not develop the reasons for the factors leading to opposition. The response also lacks precision in the contextual knowledge provided.

Four marks were awarded.

(c) Explain why, by 1968, there was opposition to the government of Ayub Khan.

(6)

- After the 1960's elections between Fatima Ali Jinnah and Ayub Khan the opposing parties were quite divided, however the alleged rigging of the elections from Ayub Khan's side fueled their anger. It was by 1968 that the opposition started and eight opposing parties teamed against Ayub Khan demanding that he lift state of emergency powers ^{and} give provinces ^{their} power.
- ~~and~~ The way Ayub Khan ruled only favoured the rich as the rich-poor gap had significantly increased during his time. There had been 22 families who controlled 66% of the industrial industry and 80% of the banking and insurance. His laws that were in favour for the less rich for example factory workers never promised the quality of their amenities that were promised overall not benefitting the poor.
- To add to this East Pakistan had noticed ~~the~~ how West Pakistan was getting richer as it was declining even though they were producing the most export products. In a political autobiography that Ayub Khan wrote 'Friends, not Masters' he even talked about how the West had seen themselves as the superior ~~part~~ class. The discrimination against the East Pakistanis also fueled ~~the~~ the opposition ultimately leading him to loose favour even by his precious Basic Democrats who started resigning in big numbers after his opposing parties united. His unfairness is what ~~led~~ led to his government proving unpopular.

Commentary

This is an excellent response. It explains why the given factors brought about opposition to Ayub Khan and supports the explanation with very precise contextual knowledge.

6 marks were awarded.

Question 2(c)

(c) Explain why Mahmud of Ghazni was an important figure in the history of the region.

(6)

Mahmud of Ghazni was most victorious person and a commander in the Army. He conquered South subcontinent (India) 17 times and was all victorious.

Commentary

This response lacks precision. Two marks were awarded for reference to successful military campaigns and territorial conquests.

Question 3(c)

(c) Explain why the British introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.

(6)

The British were slowly taking over India and with the Pitts India Act of 1784, Annexation of Sindh, Punjab and NWFP was already a great step towards taking over Indian land. They

The British needed a more legal way to take over more of Indian land so the Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse so that the land of those rulers who die without a natural heir can be taken over by the British.

The British needed to strengthen themselves and slowly gain control of Indian Land and Indian People. They knew how crucial and valuable the subcontinent is and so they launched Doctrine of Lapse to take over as much land as they can while not offending the locals.

The locals (Indians) believed that the British only launched doctrine of Lapse as they are land grabbers and want to take over Indian Land with an excuse as Thana's land was seized legally as it had no legal heir but Oudh's land was taken with force as there was a natural heir but British still took over. The British wanted to show that they have power and can exert their power due to which they launched doctrine of Lapse.

Commentary

This is an excellent response. The candidate has shown a clear understanding of the importance for the British of gaining land through the Doctrine of Lapse. There is also a good understanding of how the acquisition of the princes' land increased British control.

6 marks were awarded.

(c) Explain why the British introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.

(6)

When the British first came to India & started this rule Lord Dalhousie introduced this scheme known as doctrine of lapse & it was to annex the land of those who did not have biological heirs.

The Indians because of this thought of the British as simply land grabbers & this was to further weaken Indian Raj, so the British could be more superior, & they were superior as they (Indians) accepted the land grabbing.

Several Marathi people came into the circle of this known policy such as the Rani of Jhansi who did not have a heir & her land was annexed by the British despite of her big resistance.

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Turn over ▶

Commentary

This response explains what the Doctrine of Lapse was and gives an example of it in operation. However, the explanation as to why the policy was introduced is not strong.

Three marks were awarded.

Question 4(c)

(c) Explain why Gandhi called off his campaign of non-cooperation with the British in 1922.

(6)

To begin with, Gandhi ended his campaign because of the Chauri-Chaura incident in which 22 police men were killed. This violence made ~~him~~ Gandhi realise that India was not ready for such a movement leading him to call it off as it had lost its main purpose of non-violent protest.

Moreover, the violence also ~~frustrated~~ frightened Gandhi as he saw that his non-violent campaign had begun to lose its purpose. He was a supporter of non-violence and did not advocate violence against people especially killing. This, the killing made Gandhi realise that people had forgotten its true purpose and ~~it~~ ^{so} was against his ideals ~~so~~ ^{so} he called off.

Lastly, the British began to take harsh measures against protesters by arresting them and even leaders like Mahatmas were arrested. Thus, Gandhi thought that movement ~~was~~ was about to fail as British were not ~~or~~ ^{or} willing to compromise instead take harsh action which forced him to call off the movement as it had created widespread disturbances. ~~Gandhi also realised that the campaign had~~

Gandhi also ended his campaign because many Indians had been directly affected by it as they had lost their jobs or were in jail ~~to~~ ^{to} prevent further loss of the people in economic and other terms, he ended the movement because of the damage it had caused.

Commentary

This is an excellent response. The candidate identifies a number of reasons for Gandhi calling off his campaign of non-cooperation with the British and explains why the factors led to him doing so.

Six marks were awarded.

(c) Explain why Gandhi called off his campaign of non-cooperation with the British in 1922.

(6)

-> Gandhi had seen the violence it brought when people who wanted to get rid of the British started getting physical instead of fostering Islam so Gandhi had to call it off due to his pacifist ideology.
=> The new Sultan of the Khalifa
-> The killing of the locals greatly upset Gandhi as he did not want to lose any more lives and sacrifices.

Commentary

This response shows an understanding of Gandhi's dislike of violence, but the only link to the outcome is 'due to his pacifist ideology'. There are no specific examples of violence given

Three marks were awarded.

Question 5(c)

(c) Explain why Nawaz Sharif faced opposition from President Ishaq Khan in 1993.

(6)

- There are several factors which contribute to the downfall of Nawaz Sharif's premiership in 1993.
- Nawaz Sharif's reputation was already badly affected in result of Kalashnikov culture, as it increases criminal or terrorism activities in the country. This contributes to the political crisis.
- Nawaz Sharif's dispute with President Ishaq Khan also leads his premiership to end. Nawaz Sharif was not able to improve the economy of Pakistan, due to multiple factors like BCCI scandals, co-operative housing societies and yellow cab schemes, which brought the political and constitutional crisis in the country, which leads to the dismissal of his government by President Ishaq Khan, as he was having the authority to remove the Prime Minister.
- Also, the Nawaz Sharif dispute over Ishaq Khan on the Eight Amendments, as the changes he was making to the

Commentary

This is a very good answer with several reasons given. Those reasons, however, are generally linked more to a 'political crisis' than to opposition from President Ishaq Khan.

Consequently, a mark of five was awarded, instead of six.

Question 6(c)

(c) Explain why the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) had an impact on relations between Pakistan and Britain.

(6)

Firstly, Britain was part of anti-communist organisations such as Geato and Canto, which showed it was against communism. So when Pakistan fought against communism as the front line state it improved relations between them due to having a common ~~goal~~ objective.

Commentary

The response explains that Britain was anti-communist and therefore supported Pakistan in the war. The two organisations are mentioned but, otherwise, the detail is very light.

Three marks were awarded.

(c) Explain why the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) had an impact on relations between Pakistan and Britain.

(6)

The Soviet Union had been a growing communist power and Britain and the USA were not ready to let them become the new power of the world. So as Pakistan shares borders with Afghanistan when it was heard that USSR was planning an invasion, USA took the chance to stop USSR from growing and the invasion by setting a base in Pakistan. As Pakistan was also apart of their anti-communist regimes, it was clear that Pakistan became one of the most useful countries in all anti-communist ones eyes.

Their help to stop the USSR proved to be admirable to the British along with their humane treatment towards the Afghan refugees. So ~~the~~ ^{Britain} chose to better relations with Pakistan as a way of support against the USSR. They sent intotal £46 million to save the refugees and trade had skyrocketed. Their president Margaret Thatcher even visited.

The phenomenal relations were all from a result of the USA favouring Pakistan as well which ~~proved~~ ^{deemed} them to ~~be~~ be trust worthy in the eyes of the British. Relations became great and Pakistan thrived through this time due to their anti-communist support that they supplied.

Commentary

This is an excellent response with a number of reasons given and an explanation of how those factors impacted on relations between Pakistan and Britain.

6 marks were awarded.

(c) Explain why the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) had an impact on relations between Pakistan and Britain.

(6)

The USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979 ~~and~~ and Pakistan supported the 'mujahideens' fighting against Russian forces, and by using ~~all~~ of Britain arms against India who supported USSR, jumped in the war. The Britain - Pakistan ^{relation} suffered as Pakistan used arms against India during the war, but Pakistan stated it was necessary. This upset the Britain. The USA provided a great amount of aid to defeat ~~USSR~~ the USSR.

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Turn over ►

Commentary

This response is factually incorrect. Whilst India may have supported the Soviet invasion, it was not attacked by Pakistan and the British were not upset.

No marks were awarded.

Sub-part (d)

Candidates who were most successful on this question showed an understanding that there were two key elements to providing a high level answer. Firstly, the response should be balanced; the statement made in the question had to be supported and argued against. Secondly, the factors considered by the candidate had to be explained in relation to the question, not just related. Candidates who did this scored well and an attempt to prioritise factors put candidates into the very highest level.

The most common errors were to consider just the factor given in the question or to providing a narrative-based response, which provided information, but not explanation.

Question 1(d)

(d) 'In the years 1927-35, the most important event in Pakistan's domestic history was Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the work of Allama Iqbal
- the Government of India Act (1935).

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

In the years 1927-35 Allama ^{Iqbal's} Allahabad Address had a very big impact on the subcontinent. Allama Iqbal was asked to chair a Muslim League meeting in 1930 in Allahabad. In that he addressed the need for a separate Muslim homeland. This would have a very big impact in the future.

Allama Iqbal was a very well educated scholar and had a lot of interest in politics and was a famous poet and writer too. His address for a separate homeland was not accepted at first by the Muslim League but set the roots for the Pakistan resolution of 1940.

Allama Iqbal claimed that Islam had given Muslims a creed and goal to work towards and that goal was to achieve an independent homeland.

Allama Iqbal's sayings were very influential for

Muslims as it had given them a goal to work towards and was a source of hope for Muslims too.

Though Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address ~~was~~ ^{was} a very important event through the years 1927-35 there were other important events too. For example, Jinnah's 14 points ^{which} ~~it~~ were law he wanted added for Muslims and it was accepted.

It gave Muslims a say ⁱⁿ running the subcontinent by giving them 1/3 of the seats in assembly and cabinet.

Another important event was the Nehru report (1929) announcement. Muslims were horrified by its proposals and it felt like the Hindus were turning their back on the agreements of Lucknow Pact.

This made Muslims realise that Hindus ~~&~~ were not keen on cooperating with them and needed to find their own solution.

Commentary

This response provides a rather superficial coverage of a variety of events in the period. The comments on Allama Iqbal contain an element of explanation, but the coverage of the other factors is more descriptive than analytical.

8 marks were awarded.

(d) 'In the years 1927-35, the most important event in Pakistan's domestic history was Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the work of Allama Iqbal ✓ 3
- the Government of India Act (1935);

You **must** also use information of your own.

comment - 1 ✓
28 points - 1 ✓
1st RIC - demand ✓
2nd RIC - separation of banking - 1 ✓
3rd RIC - SAAK ✓ (16)

Firstly, Allama Iqbal was the first muslim leader to ever suggest for a separate homeland. ^{through the Allahabad address.} This was truly something new for the muslims, he told them about how tough it would be to practice their religion under the british rule. Therefore, he instilled a sense of solidarity amongst them. Secondly, it was through his poetry that he was able to encourage the people to strive for a separate homeland. His poetic motivational texts instilled a sense of nationalism within them which made them realise about the need of a separate homeland which would allow them to practice their religion freely. Therefore, he was successful in motivating and encouraging the people. In the Allahabad address, he advocated for muslim rights and their need for separate electorates. He made muslims realise the oppression they would face on political and social grounds and just how important it is to fight for a separate homeland. Therefore, he was quite successful in giving ideas and also making Jinnah realise about the grave need of a separate homeland. However, not only this but Jinnah's 14 points also played an important role in the history of Pakistan. It was in opposition to the Nehru report which demanded separate electorates and 1/3rd seats in legislative council. Thus, his 14 points were also important as they paved through the demands of the muslims such that they were ignored in the future constitution. Moreover, the first



Round table conference ~~was~~ provided ~~partial~~ autonomy to all. The primes accepted to accede to the federal reserve if their rights were considered. This paved the way towards a separation of India as they were grandly going to ~~partial~~ ^{smaller} states and minorities this an important event. Furthermore, in the 2nd conference, Jinnah was separated from Bombay. This was important as this allowed for British Muslim relations to ~~have~~ improve, then it helped to carve the future map for Pakistan as this area played a vital role in the independence movement and it also led to a Muslim majority area where their rights were respected. This ~~was~~ ^{the most} important event in the history. In the 2nd conference, Gandhi took a firmer hardline against minorities and didn't want to give them their due rights. The Muslims were irked and this formed a deadlock. It was in this conference that deadlock between including the Nehru report and Jinnah's demands also happened. This proving that Muslims and Hindus could never live together which strengthened the Nation theory which shows its importance. The communal award of 1932 helped to provide Muslims with designated seats and also protected their caste identity. This was another important event. Lastly, in the Act of 1935, Jinnah saw the Congress reject the offer of dominion status and also the ^{smaller} ~~part~~ ^{part} provinces were allowed to opt out of the future union of India. Many even thought this had no direct mention of Pakistan, Jinnah gained more motivation to keep going and he sped up his efforts as he realised that the British were lining to make their leave and he didn't want them to leave without partitioning. Therefore, the Act of 1935 allowed for Jinnah to speed up his efforts. ~~Final~~ ~~have~~ ~~points~~ (Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

significance. In my opinion, indeed, Athene **TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**

Tydale was the most important as he was the first leader to say so and so Muslims got the basic concept from him, this was the historical address was most important event in Pakistan's domestic history.

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Turn over ▶

Commentary

This response explains why a number of events in the period can be considered to be of significance and provides excellent contextual support. The conclusion discusses which of the events might have been most important, but as there is no comparison between two or more of the events,, a mark of 15 was awarded.

Question 2(d)

(d) 'The main reason for the decline of the Mughal empire was that it was too large to govern efficiently.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- communications
- the strength of the Marathas.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

~~They~~ They imposed jizya tax. Banned suttee hindu tradition. Enforced islamic laws. Destroyed ~~temples~~ hindu temples. Aurangzeb love for luxury buildings, he made a peral mosque for his own prayer which made ^{him} unfamous. He fought against the ~~Marathas~~ Rajputs. fought against (NWIS) pathans. low communication. lower power strength. pathans did not tolerate. ~~At the end~~ Weaker force.



Commentary

This is a purely descriptive response. Factors which weakened the empire are listed but not explained. 4 marks were awarded.

(d) 'The main reason for the decline of the Mughal empire was that it was too large to govern efficiently.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- communications
- the strength of the Marathas.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

The marathas were very strong and there were no good communications in the mughal empire. Mughal empire conquered marathas. India was too large and Marathas destroyed the mughals' communication service. So mughal lost. Mughal empire's leader died as well so the declined of Mughal Empire.

Commentary

This response demonstrates very little knowledge of the reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Three marks were awarded for some valid comments about Maratha strength

Question 3(d)

(d) 'The most important consequence of the War of Independence (1857) was worsening conditions for the Muslim community.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- education
- the abolition of the East India Company.

You **must** also use information of your own.

~~Do~~ Blame

- Army
- Hated from Muslims
- Muslim school jobs
- ~~National~~ EIC abolished
- ICS
- Nationalist ideas

(16)

• After the war of Independence the blame was put on the Muslims. The unity that they had demonstrated made the other groups fear the Mughal Empire would rise again so naturally they blamed the Muslims creating a greater drift between both the British and Muslims. The British already favoured the Hindus so this did not do well for them.

• Army jobs were given to 'trustworthy' people who were mostly Sikhs, Hindus etc. but not Muslims. Not only that but Muslims also hated the British as their Christian missionaries and western education threatened their religious beliefs. It was due to the blame that the British stopped funding Muslim schools causing them to shut down and make the Muslims illiterate (which was their intention). This led to them taking up clergy jobs and making it harder for them to take the ICS exam.

• which leads to the point that the East India Company was abolished and now the British directly ruled the Indians. A viceroy would be sent to manage things in India along with 1000 ICS administrators and unfortunately only one Indian was apart of this. This was because the ICS exam was taken in English and in England. ~~As Hindus were more inclined to accepting western~~ ^{which was difficult for a lot of Indians due to the} fact not many knew English or could go to England. ~~culture they could do it but the Muslims stayed illiterate.~~

• The Queen of Britain was now the Queen of India as well and the British had no



enforce their influence into the Indian society. They made it difficult for Indians to sell their own cotton by making theirs cheaper in the market.

They implemented an Arms Act which banned anyone from owning weaponry. This didn't benefit the Muslim community at all as all it did was make it harder to strive in labourful jobs like the cotton industry and textile industry. (Muslims were often took more labourful jobs) But overall it was good.

• The Muslim community themselves also rejected the British whereas the Hindus and other groups were gaining recognition and even building a political body for themselves known as the Indian National Congress.

They were outnumbered by Hindus in numbers and remained a minority for a while.

• The British didn't respect the Indians at all though, it wasn't only the Muslim community but also every other minority. The British had become their official rulers and carried out harsh punishments and unjust arrests.

They would ban cultural and religious processions and traditions and

exploit the Indians. It was due to the minimum power that the British gave and the strict laws that they implemented that only set India in a difficult position. Nawabs and Princes were dethroned with no power meaning that the British were there for a long time.

In conclusion it was not only the Muslim community that faced a lot of consequences but also the entirety of India that became officially colonised at the end of it making it hard to exist in their own country.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Turn over ▶

Commentary

The candidate displays a good knowledge of the impact of the consequences of the War of Independence, particularly how it impacted upon the status of Muslims. The explanation of how the war impacted in other ways on the people of India is less impressive, with some inaccuracy.

A mark of 13 was awarded

(d) 'The most important consequence of the War of Independence (1857) was worsening conditions for the Muslim community.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- education
- the abolition of the East India Company.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

The war of Independence which was in sight of freedom from British rule failed miserably because of no unification, military resources, social etc. & Muslims were targeted by the British as the reason for the war.

After the war, the British had to tend the scars on the people of the sub-continent, the Indians. It was mainly the Indians who Muslims were seen as causing the damage, such as when the Muslims objected with western education as they said that there should be religious teaching & that co-education was against the Muslims "Parda System". As a reaction to this the British lifted up all funding from Muslim schools leaving them illiterate & regarded them as, that they could get no job other than a ink filler or a porter in government offices.

The Hindus had soon realized that the British would never allow them to remain the consequence as well if they had not accepted but they have done with



The British after accepting the British rule.

However, after the war the British government had to intervene in the situation of India. The first step that was taken from the British was to abolish the East India Company, & from now on the rules & government would be of the British. Queen Elizabeth was much the Anarch of India as well with a grand performance in India, this marked the end of British Raj.

Now all the Indians had to do was accept & be loyal with the British as now their train would go on for decades. The Indians were held down upon by the British & were told that "our shift in leaders library was more important than all of the sub-continent's people."

Sir Syed had wanted to revive the Muslim, British state relations as he convinced the Muslims & Christian British that their subjects were similar & convinced the Muslims that they had to adapt with the rule & they had no other choice.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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13

Turn over ►

Commentary

A very descriptive response. Some of the consequences of the war are given, with a little explanation. There are, however, some factual errors and no attempt to reach a conclusion.

A mark of 7 was awarded.

Question 4(d)

(d) 'In the years 1905-17 the most important event in increasing tension between the British and the people of the subcontinent was the introduction of the Morley-Minto reforms.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- British attempts to win support
- the partition of Bengal (1905).

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

There were many things that caused tension between British and ~~now~~ the people of subcontinent in the years 1905-1917. They introduced the Morley Minto reforms which gave separate electorates and 1/3rd seats. This was opposed by the Congress because they wanted joint electorates so this rose tension between the Congress and the British. Then British did the partition of Bengal they did this because ~~reasons~~ the British were scared of the growing power of Hindus and they could overthrow British. The Bengal province was also difficult to administer because it was way too big to be administered by ~~as~~ as a one province. People of Bengal had their differences. Hindus were furious at this because they ~~was~~ were majority in Bengal. The Hindus



started to riot. They did violent protests and started the swadeshi movement. In the swadeshi movement they boycotted all British products and India started to produce their own khaddar. So British were in huge loss so they were persuaded to reverse the partition of Bengal. This made Muslims relations with British worse so Muslims signed the Lucknow Pact in response to the reversal of partition of Bengal. Muslims and Hindus united against the British to sign this pact and they both agreed on each other's terms. British didn't like this pact. British tried to win support of the people but failed. British also wanted to keep good relations with Muslims because of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. So in my opinion Morley Minto reforms did not create the most tension between the ~~the~~ ~~country~~ British and people of subcontinent. It was actually the ~~star~~ ~~of~~ partition of Bengal and British lost a lot.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

HA059403690



P 7 4 2 9 4 A 0 1 7 2 8

17

Turn over ►

Commentary

This is a very narrative-based response. The candidate shows an understanding of a number of important events in the period, but the response lacks developed explanation of their significance. There is an attempt to prioritise the importance of events, but it lacks justification.

A mark of 9 was awarded.

(d) 'In the years 1905-17 the most important event in increasing tension between the British and the people of the subcontinent was the introduction of the Morley-Minto reforms.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- British attempts to win support
- the partition of Bengal (1905).

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

The year 1905-17 is marked by various attempts that escalated tensions between British and other's existing communities. To begin with, the introduction of Morley Minto reforms in 1909 was a British attempt to placate Indians by providing them a greater representation in the councils. The central executive council was expanded by adding 60 new members while the imperial council now consisted of 60 members, including non-official members. But soon different groups realised that the roles of councils was nothing but advisory as Morley himself stipulated that it wasn't a moment towards setting up a parliament in India. Therefore, the various groups united in the hatred & feeling sense of hatred towards British which played an instrumental role in souring relations.

Furthermore, ^{another} ~~aimed~~ consequence of the Morley-Minto reforms was the acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims. This instigated the Indians to collectively oppose the it's "colonial make" as they thought of separate electorates as undemocratic. Thus they were to pass annual resolutions against this ~~resolutions~~ ^{electorates} for the upcoming 25 years, hence denoting that relations of British with others was at low-ebb.

However, Partition of Bengal that took place in 1905 was the pivotal attempt in which communal divide was much more emphasized. The day



of 16-Oct^r 1905 was claimed as a day of mourning for Muslims and the relations were such intensely compromised that even an assassination attempt on the viceroy "minto" was made. Thus, emphasising Partition of Bengal as a cause of compromised relations with the British.

Furthermore, "Swadeshi movement" was proclaimed in 1906 by Indians where an attempt to eliminate British authority by wearing hand woven clothes & locally manufactured products was made. British cloths were burnt in bonfires while in areas workers, like that of Calcutta, organised a series of strikes to showcase oppression. Severe precautions like illegal imprisonment were assimilated, due to which India relations with British reached rock bottom.

Furthermore, in 1912-1913 British assisting the Balkan states in their war against Turkey, which denied how Muslims can't trust the British for looking & safeguarding their political interests. Recently Muslims were heating from the reversal of partition in 1911, that British yet once again showed demonstrated their ignorance & negligence towards Muslims rights. It is partly the reason that in 1913, Muslim League proclaimed its support for self government & Radicals nationalist groups such as Muslim League started to emerge. Hence, at this point relations with British were quite crucial.

Additionally in 1916 Congress and League adopted a policy of cohesion which denied furthermore that British has lost power from numerous groups & this helped was the reason that various previously disparate groups started towards collaboration to oppose British.

Conclusively, Minto-Maley reforms does significantly worsened the relation in 1909 but other events like Bengal Partition in 1905 & 1912 Balkan war had a much instrumental role.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

HA059403995



P 7 4 2 9 4 A 0 1 7 2 8

17

Turn over ▶

Commentary

The response shows a good understanding of the importance of a number of events in the period, and provides a convincing explanation of their significance. However, the judgement is an assertion and there is no attempt to consider the relative importance of the events.

A mark of 13 was awarded.

(d) 'The most important reason for the downfall of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the failure of his economic policies.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- nationalisation
- the 1977 election.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

- This statement sums up an narrow perspective, as his economic policies can not be only considered as the sole reason for the downfall of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- Bhutto economic policies includes the policy of nationalisation, as he took the control of privatized companies under the government. ~~He took agricultural sector and~~ He nationalised agricultural sector and insurance sector, which also proved to be a significant growth of economy, as he was able to bring down ^{in a} the inflation from 25% to 6%. So, in my opinion his economic policies did not contribute much in his downfall as it proves to be impactful for Pakistan's economy.
- Apart from this, there are ^{also} some other factors which contributed to the downfall of Bhutto. The constitution introduced by Bhutto in 1973, was ~~some~~ a notable performance by Bhutto as this constitution proved to be better than last two constitutions, but Bhutto was mocked ~~for his~~ by Islamic Scholars or Demas on his socialist policies or reforms. He allowed gambling, drinking alcohol and women wearing western dresses in Pakistan, which sparked the anger ~~for~~ in the Islamic society, as Pakistan was founded on



the principles of Islam. This step by Bhutto led him to face many difficulties and it ~~could~~ can be considered as an important step towards the downfall of Bhutto's government.

- Due to the ~~traced~~ insufficient growth of economy in 1976, Pakistan's faced high inflation rates, as many people were poor and were not even able to buy basic commodities. This further damaged the reputation of Bhutto, and then the nine opposition parties formed an alliance against Bhutto known as Pakistan National Alliance (PNA). This alliance gave a tough time to Bhutto and the alliance was even able to gain the support of public just before elections.

- However, Bhutto's party PPP won the 1977 elections but was accused of rigging the elections and so the Army Chief of that time arrested Bhutto and dismissed his government. Although Bhutto was released after some time, he was ~~caught~~ arrested again in the accusation of murdering a political opponent. Later on, on 4th April 1979, Bh Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged to death in result of the accusation of murdering opponent political figure.

- In conclusion, economic policies are not the most important reason for his downfall, instead his socialist reforms and dispute with military and other political parties led to his dismissal and eventually led to his death.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

HA059403643



P 7 4 2 9 4 A 0 2 1 2 8

21

Turn over ►

Commentary

This is an excellent response, with convincing explanation of why a number of factors were important in bringing about the downfall of Bhutto. There is an attempt to justify the relative importance of the factors in the main body of the response, though a little more evidence in the conclusion would have brought an even higher mark.

A mark of 15 was awarded.

(d) 'The most important reason for the downfall of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the failure of his economic policies.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- nationalisation
- the 1977 election.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)
The most important reason for the downfall of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the failure of his economic policies because in his time period the economy of Pakistan was affected badly due to high prices and some strict policies. There nationalisation also took place and they wanted to make a city of Pakistan as a national city. But many issues started to appear slowly. Then 1977 elections also came and people didn't want Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to come again and they all wanted to get rid of him.



Commentary

This is a very poor response. The candidate appears to lack knowledge of this topic and has used the wording of the question and the stimulus points to construct a very generalised response

One mark was awarded for reference to 'high prices', though inflation did fall under Bhutto.

Question 6(d)

(d) 'The most important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1947-71 was the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the division of assets
- Kashmir.

You **must** also use information of your own.

one of the most (16)

It is agreed that ~~the most~~ ^{one of the most} important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1947-71 was the signing of the Indus water Treaty in 1960. The Indus water treaty of 1960 was signed as an agreement when ~~the~~ India cutoff the flow of water in the rivers and canals going into west Punjab. This was a grave emergency as west Pakistan had a dry and hot climate and mainly relied on irrigation from canals and rivers coming from India. Pakistan's main ~~is~~ industry agriculture depended upon it. ~~It~~ So a temporary agreement was reached between India and Pakistan, where India allowed the flow of water to Pakistan if Pakistan agreed to find alternative water ~~sources~~ ^{resources}. This was very important because if the dispute had continued ~~the~~ Pakistan's economy ~~had~~ could have been ruined ~~and~~ and Pakistan was already a poor country with a fragile economy. Also, there ~~was~~ ^{were}



alot of refugees coming to Pakistan and they required food/sustenance, which made it vital for Pakistan to sign a treaty with India.

However, there were other important events with Pakistan's relations with India. For instance, ~~the~~ the assets had to be divided between India and Pakistan and those were important because Pakistan needed as much support as possible in 1947 and ~~India~~ ^{the} assets which India gave were obsolete and did not arrive at times. This made Pakistan suspicious of Indian motives. Pakistan's dispute over Kashmir with India was vital as Pakistan fought with India in 1947 ~~it~~ ^{UN} over it and a ceasefire was arranged by ~~the~~ ^{UN} Soviet Union. Also, in 1965, Pakistan tried to force India to settle the dispute over Kashmir ~~and~~ and attacked India. India ~~retaliat~~ ^{retaliated} attacked too, which lead to long war and the ~~UN~~ ^{Soviet Union} ~~inter~~ ^{intervened} and arranged a ceasefire at Tashkent. The Refugee crisis had to be settled between which was a mass migration between India and Pakistan which lead to alot of communal violence and ~~for~~ ^{for} both.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

~~countries had to cooperate to ~~sett~~ accommodate the refugees.~~

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 75 MARKS

in my opinion, the Kashmir issue was the most important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1947-71 because it lead to alot of warfare and because of Kashmir's significance ~~as~~ both countries were always ready to go to war over it like in 1947 and 1965.

HA069404119



P 7 4 2 9 4 A 0 2 5 2 8

Commentary

This is a very good response with an explanation of the importance of the Indus water to Pakistan and also of the significance of the Kashmir, refugees and the division of assets. There is also an attempt to consider the relative importance of the factors, with Kashmir chosen as the most important.

A mark of 15 was awarded.

(d) 'The most important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1947-71 was the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the division of assets
- Kashmir.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

There were many major events in the years 1947-71 that affected the relations between Pakistan and India. There was a pact signed by Gandhi and Nehru which said no refugees can go from one country to another without a visa. So this improved the relations. India had to give Pakistan 800 million Rs but they only gave 750 million so it made the condition worse.

The Kashmir issue was a major problem for Pakistan and India. Both are fighting on who will take Kashmir it was a major issue in the years and the issue caused bad relations with India. The issue is still unsolved. Then the Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960, this was to solve the issue of the Canal Water dispute. This caused relations of Pakistan and India to improve as Pakistan's



Water supply wasn't getting affected anymore by India. Then the war of 1965 occurred. This war was still about Kashmir both countries went at war against each other there was no winner claimed but it worsened the relations between India and Pakistan. Then the war of 1971 occurred. India helped east Pakistan and fought us. Pakistan attacked north India so India attacked us from ground, air and sea. Later Pakistan attacked Kashmir to distract India then Yahya Khan and his soldiers surrendered to India. Pakistan lost this war so it made the relations as worse too. So in my opinion the most important event in Pakistan relations with India was not the Indus water treaty but the Kashmir conflict and the wars of 1965 and 1971 were way more important than the Indus water treaty.

Commentary

This response shows an awareness of the importance of various events in influencing events between India and Pakistan. The explanation, however, lacks depth and the response is, therefore, rather narrative-based and the judgement unsupported.

A mark of 9 was awarded.

(d) 'The most important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1947-71 was the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the division of assets
- Kashmir.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

~~pakentian~~ Pakistan and India war on Kashmir issue 1948, 1965, 1971, war because of Kashmir. Pakistan lost all against India. We have not relations for being. In 1965 China help Pakistan in the war but still lost probated assets to Pakistan during war. 1971 it was very big war of Pakistan and India history. It was partition of Bengal Pakistan lost in very big margin of around 90,000 soldiers were killed during war. After relation between Pakistan and India got worse. India say to Pakistan to give ¹⁵⁰ 60 million Rs after partition of India, but never pay full money to Pakistan. But 60 million Rs never payed to Pakistan. Also water control issue India would not let Pakistan to have water ~~an~~ dam bigger than.

Commentary

This is a very generalised response with little specific knowledge demonstrated. One mark was awarded for reference to discontent caused by the war.

