

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

Pakistan Studies (9-1)

EXEMPLARS WITH EXAMINER COMMENTARIES

Paper 1

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Pakistan Studies (4PA1)



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Introduction

1.1 About this booklet

This booklet has been produced to support teachers delivering the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Pakistan Studies (4PA1) specification, Paper 1. The exemplar materials will enable teachers to guide their students in the application of knowledge and skills required to successfully complete this course. The booklet looks at responses to Questions (b), (c) and (d) across the compulsory topic, *The emergence of Pakistan* (1927-1971), and the three most popular optional topics, *British expansion and rule* (c1783-1898), *Consolidating the new nation* (1971-2013) and *Pakistan's role in world affairs* (1947-99). (Question (a) is multiple choice and no examples are necessary as responses are either correct or incorrect.) The examples given show real candidate responses to questions used in the June 2019 examination series and how examiners have applied the mark schemes to demonstrate how student responses should be marked.

1.2 How to use this booklet

Each item covered in this booklet contains:

- Question
- Mark schemes
- Exemplar responses for the selected question
- Exemplification of the marker grading decision based on the mark scheme, accompanied by examiner commentary including the rationale for the decision and guidance on how the answer can be improved to earn more marks. The exemplification highlights the achievement of the assessment objectives at the high and mid-level of candidate responses.
- N.B responses are marked according to the generic mark scheme with further guidance given in question-specific indicative content. For each question exemplified, both generic and indicative content have been provided.

Centres should utilise the commentaries on the exemplification of marker decisions to support their internal assessment of students and embed examination skills into the delivery of the specification.

1.3 Further support

A range of materials are available from the Pearson qualifications website to support you in planning and delivering this specification.

Centres may find it beneficial to review this document in conjunction with the Principal Examiner's Report and other assessment and support materials available on [the Pearson Qualifications website](#).

1.4 Assessment objectives

This document references the assessment objectives, which are as follows:

		% in International GCSE
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key information, ideas, concepts and themes	24*
AO2	Analyse and explain key information, ideas, concepts and themes	44
AO3	Apply knowledge, understanding and skills to assess, evaluate and interpret key questions and issues and make substantiated judgements	32

*A total of 15 marks will assess recall of knowledge.

Generic mark schemes

All responses are marked according to a generic mark scheme for each of the question types set. Further guidance for assessors is given in question-specific guidance providing for each individual question.

Question (b)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
(b)	AO1a (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks.	2

Question (c)

Question Number	Indicative content	
(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks)	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, which may be partially accurate or relevant. (AO1b) • Demonstrates unsustainable links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2)
Level 2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. (AO1b) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2)
Level 3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. (AO1b) • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are fully developed. (AO2)

Question (d)

Question Number	Indicative content	
(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks)	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate application of knowledge and understanding, lacking in development and showing little or no organisation of material. (AO2) • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. (AO2) • Interpretation of information is inaccurate with no analysis of issues. (AO3) • An unbalanced argument, and judgements are missing or not supported by evidence. (AO3) <p>Maximum 3 marks for Level 1 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
Level 2	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially accurate application of knowledge and understanding, with limited development and organisation of material. (AO2) • Demonstrates implicit links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. (AO2) • Interpretation of information is limited with partial analysis of issues. (AO3) • A partially balanced argument, and judgements are insecure and supported by limited evidence. (AO3) <p>Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
Level 3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly accurate application of knowledge and understanding, but development and organisation of material is still lacking in some areas. (AO2) • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are mostly developed. (AO2) • Interpretation of information is mostly accurate with some analysis of issues. (AO3) • A mostly balanced argument, and judgements are partially supported by evidence but some justification is left implicit or some evidence not validly applied. (AO3) <p>Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>

Level 4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate and precise application of knowledge and understanding, fully developed and showing coherent and logical organisation of material. (AO2) • Demonstrates consistent and sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are fully developed. (AO2) • Interpretation of information is accurate with thorough analysis of issues. (AO3) • A balanced argument, and judgements are fully supported by relevant, explicit evidence. (AO3) <p>No access to Level 4 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</p>
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Question 1(b)

Topic 1: The emergence of Pakistan (1927-1991)

State **two** princely states where partition brought problems in 1947.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>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">• Hyderabad (1)• Junagadh (1)• Jammu and Kashmir (1)• Allow Bengal (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Exemplar response A

- 1 Kashmir was one princely state the leader of Kashmir was hindu while population was muslim.
- 2 Hyderabad state also had problems after partition because India wanted that hyderabad should join them.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

The candidate correctly identified two states (Kashmir and Hyderabad) and so was awarded two marks. However, there was no need for an explanation of why there were problems. Simply stating the names of the states would have been sufficient.

Exemplar response B

1 Kashmir

2 East Pakistan

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 1 mark.

Kashmir was correctly identified as a state where partition brought problems. However, the division of Pakistan into East and West was not relevant to the question asked. Therefore, one mark was awarded.

Question 3(b)

Topic 3: British expansion and rule (c1783-1898)

State **two** measures introduced by Shah Wali Ullah to improve the lives of the Muslims.

Indicative mark scheme

3(b)	AO1a (2 marks) Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Translated Quran into Persian (1)Wrote 51 books in Persian or Arabic (1)Organised opposition to Marathas (1)Persuaded Ahmed Shah Abdali to fight Marathas (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)
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Exemplar response A

1 he ^{wrote} translated ⁵¹ Quran 51 books his favourite books were hujja-ul-baltgah and Izlat-ul-Akha which were accepted by both shiay and sonni.

2 he translated Quran into persian language.

Join them.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

The answer clearly made two valid and accurate points and so was awarded 2 marks.

Exemplar response B

1. Shah Waliullah translated Holy Quran into Persian language.
2. Shah Waliullah wrote 51 books.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

To score two marks, an answer has to demonstrate accurate knowledge of two pieces of information about Shah Wali Ullah. This answer clearly demonstrated knowledge of two pieces of information and so was awarded two marks.

Question 5(b)

Topic 5: Consolidating the new nation (1971-2013)

State **two** measures introduced by Nawaz Sharif in his first ministry (1990–1993) to improve Pakistan’s economy.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(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">• Established a partnership between government and the private sector (1)• Large scale projects such as Barotha Hydro Power Project (1)• Motorway Project (1)• Imported taxis (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Exemplar response A

- 1 He build a motor way so trade can easily be possible.
- 2 He introduced Co-operative Society Scandal.

Examiner’s comments:

This response was given 1 mark.

Although two pieces of information were provided, introducing the Co-operative Society scandal is clearly not a method of improving the economy. Therefore, only one mark could be awarded.

Question 6(b)

Topic 6: Pakistan's role in world affairs (1947-99)

State **two** ways in which the USA showed a friendlier approach to Pakistan in the years 1993–1996.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	<p>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">• Announced that the Pressler Amendment had been an error (1)• Agreed to sell F-16 fighters (1)• Sent Defense Secretary 1995 (1)• Sent Hilary Clinton 1996 (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Exemplar response A

- 1 President Clinton visited Pakistan in 1993 to restore the relations between the two countries.
- 2 The USA provided ~~3m~~ 388 million dollars in 1993 for military equipment.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 1 mark.

Two pieces of information were given. However, one is incorrect; President Clinton did not visit Pakistan so only one mark was awarded.

Exemplar response B

- 1 President Clinton removed Pressler II Amendment and agreed to give Pakistan ~~to~~ purchased F-16 Jets which were stopped
- 2 President Clinton wife Hilary Clinton and her daughter visited Pakistan which shows friendly approach.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

Two accurate pieces of information were given, and so two marks were awarded.

Question 1(c)

Topic 1: The emergence of Pakistan (1927-1991)

Explain why Iskander Mirza introduced the One Unit Policy in October 1955.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Indicative content
1(c)	<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>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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.

Exemplar response A

Iskander Mirza introduced the One Unit Policy to unify all of the West Pakistan. He said that this would help bring unity and would create a country where people would be loyal to their nation, rather than one where people might only show loyalty to their provinces.

But in reality, he did this so East Pakistan wouldn't win seats in Assembly according to its population, because there were almost 10 million more people in East Pakistan as compared to West Pakistan. So it was basically introduced so East Pakistan couldn't get majority at its expense.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

The response demonstrated a thorough understanding of the concept of causation and produced two valid and developed explanations, arguing that unifying the country and preventing East Pakistan gaining control of government were reasons for the One Unit Policy. This developed response made direct links to the question and was awarded six marks.

Exemplar response B

On the day of 14 November 1954
prime minister ali bogra suggested
that ten states and fourth princely
state should join and form one unit
west Pakistan. On October 1955 president
Iskander Mirza passed that order
and unifying all of west Pakistan.
which is known as one-unit
scheme. Iskander Mirza ~~came~~ claimed
that the unification will bring greater
efficiency and would allow more rapid
development.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 2 marks.

The response demonstrated a very limited understanding of causation. Much of the answer was a narrative account of the introduction of the policy. The response concludes with a reason for the policy, but it is couched in very general terms and lacks support. Two marks were awarded.

Question 3(c)

Topic 3: British expansion and rule (c1783-1898)

Explain why British military actions led to the War of Independence in 1857.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Indicative content
3(c)	<p>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>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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.

Exemplar response A

Muslims and Hindus were not given any power and were ruled by the British as the British continued to rule in the subcontinent but as Muslims and Hindus saw that British was not ready to hand them any real power. There were many reasons for the Muslims and Hindus outrage as they were not given any ^{seats} ~~part~~ in the legislative council, they did not have any rights, soon the British introduced rifles which ~~had~~ ^{oil} cartridges which were bited from the top and which was rumoured to be greased from pig fat and cow fat. This outraged the Hindus and Muslims as it was forbidden for them to use and so they refuse to use it. Due to the lack of communication between the British and the Muslims, Hindus as they faught ^{with each other} ~~due to the~~ ~~misunderstandings~~ several reasons.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 3 marks.

The response demonstrated some understanding of the concept of causation, but there was insufficient focus on the precise nature of the question. The question did not ask about the general causes of the war, but more specifically, limited the context to military actions. In the response, the candidate has written what he or she knows about the causes of the war and has touched upon military causes. The response was marked at the bottom of Level Two.

Exemplar response B

War of Independence was a joint result of the reforms of British in education, economy etc. One of the biggest reasons was military. The British made it compulsory for every Indian Sepoy to travel with army wherever needed in the world. This was against Hindu customs thus heavily opposed. All officials in the military were mostly British and Indians got low ranks such as Sepoys. They were also not paid well. The British introduced a new rifle, in which the cartridge was made out of grease from pigs and cows. Pigs were haram for Muslims and cows were Holy for Hindus. Thus they greatly resented this. Finally in March 1857, a sepoy named Mangal Pandey refused to touch the cartridges thus he was executed while in Meerut sepoy were court-martialled for the same reason. This was the final act which led to War of Independence.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

This was a very good response, which demonstrated a thorough understanding of the concept of causation and was able to match the explanation closely with the focus of the question. Three reasons are given, all of which relate to military matters, and two of those reasons have developed explanations of why they led to war. The response was marked at the top of Level Three.

Question 5(c)

Topic 5: Consolidating the new nation (1971-2013)

Explain why Benazir Bhutto was elected as Prime Minister in 1993.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Indicative content
5(c)	<p>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>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. TI gave Mrs Bhutto the chance to win.• The Alliance which had allowed Sharif to be elected had broken up and stood just as head of the Pakistan Muslim League, making it easier for Bhutto to win.• 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,• The PPP campaigned on a programme of reform (Agenda for Change) this appealed to many voters, allowing Mrs Bhutto to be elected.

Exemplar response A

Because she was a lady of justice and she fought for the right of people she also took stand for women so that they could get equal rights - as men, there value should be more they should also been given all authorities because of Her these ideas she was elected.

There were three reasons that she was elected for:

1. She was honest and loyal.
2. She wanted a Pure nation, to be corruption free.
3. She was with the womens for their rights.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 1 mark.

The response showed a partial understanding of the concept of causation but failed to provide valid reasons linked to the question or which would have been developed as explained reasons for Mrs Bhutto's election. There was some understanding of Mrs Bhutto's appeal to women, but this was not explained, lacking development. It was rewarded at Level One.

Question 6(c)

Topic 6: Pakistan's role in world affairs (1947-99)

Explain why the Kargil Conflict (1999) created problems for Nawaz Sharif.

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Indicative content
6(c)	<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>Indicative content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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.

Exemplar response A

The Kargil conflict & caused many problems for Nawaz Sharif. Due to some border disputes, it was difficult for ~~Pakistan~~ Nawaz Sharif to govern the country in 1999. ~~some~~

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 1 mark.

This response contains scarce information. The candidate identified a potential cause (a border dispute), but there was no development of the answer to show an understanding of the concept of causation, or knowledge of the events at the time.

Exemplar response B

In 1999, Kashmiri Muslim guerrillas crossed the line of control and captured into the Indian occupied Kashmir and captured the towns of Kargil and Drass. Indians backfired by ~~releasing~~ ^{and Indian aircraft} launching 250,000 rockets and shells which crossed the Pakistan Air base. One of the planes was shot down. The international community was concerned that so soon after the Lahore Declaration, two rivals with nuclear capabilities had gone to war. ~~Now~~ The Muslim troops were pushed back and British ^{president} prime minister, Clinton persuaded Nawaz Sharif for the withdrawal of Kashmiri troops from Indian occupied Kashmir. This incident made Nawaz Sharif ^{troops were sent so soon after the Lahore Declaration and} very unpopular as he declined government ~~of~~ involvement and declared that the Indians were being defeated by ease. None of these were true ^{in fact} Indians claimed that they killed 4000-6000 ^{Nawaz Sharif's} Pakistani troops. This was the main reason for his overthrow.

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Examiner's comments:

This response was given 6 marks.

This response demonstrated a thorough understanding of the events surrounding the Kargil Conflict and was able to explain them in such a way that both a clear understanding of the concept of causation and ability to link explanation to the main focus of the question were demonstrated. The response was marked at the top of Level Three.

Question 1(d)

Topic 1: The Emergence of Pakistan (1927-1991)

'Reforming agriculture was Ayub Khan's greatest success.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Decade of Development
- the 1962 Constitution

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

Indicative mark scheme

Question Number	Indicative content
1(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>Indicative content</p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ayub ordered that no farm should be less than 12.5 acres or more than 500. This made farming more efficient.• His policies generally resulted in larger farms which allowed for more mechanization, thus bringing about record crops yields.• 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• 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. <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• 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.• 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.• 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. <p>Look for a judgment/conclusion</p>

Exemplar response A

Ayub Khan brought much success in the field of agriculture as he brought in reforms. Land less than 12.5 acres ~~was~~ or and more than 500 acres (irrigated) or 1000 acres (irrigated) would be confiscated and then redistributed among the landless farmers. Not only this but HYV seeds were introduced as well as fertilisers ~~is~~ recently produced by fertiliser industries. Mechanisation - There was also mechanisation by the way of the availability of tractors and harvesters on ~~easy~~ easy installments, installation of tube wells and better irrigation facilities due to the three dams built as a result of the Indus Water Treaty in September 1960. ~~Production~~ Production and yields were ~~at a~~ at an all time high and the economy even grew by 7%, which was the fastest ~~rate~~ for any South Eastern Asian country in the region. But there was a problem with ~~that~~ these reforms. The poor peasants could not afford the expensive machines and ~~it~~ there was also ^{large scale} unemployment. ~~as many~~ ^{so} these reforms just made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Other than this Ayub Khan's advisors also pushed ~~for~~ ^{for} industrialisation and for this purpose Ayub Khan took the support of aid from countries such as Germany, USA and UK. He also introduced policies

such as tax holiday, tax free dividend ^{income} ~~dividend~~ up to ~~Rs~~ 5000, large scale import of technology, the setting up of a National Investment Trust ~~fund~~ to use private savings for ^{industrialisation,} ~~industrialisation~~ the use of prize bond schemes and defence saving certificates to encourage the private sector. He also set up of a regional union called the RCD between Iran, Turkey and Pakistan to encourage trade. The opening of ~~that~~ an oil refinery in Karachi as well as the setting up of a Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation to ^{explore} ~~exploit~~ minerals which greatly boosted the economy. But later it was found out that only ~~two~~ twenty-two families were controlling ~~at~~ 60% of the industrial assets and 80% of the ^{banking} ~~banking~~ and insurance companies. So all the money was concentrated in few hands and a lot of ~~poor~~ ^{on aid.} ~~poor~~ did not benefit and only suffered, which is why Pakistan is still dependent.

Other than this Ayub Khan also introduced ^{scheme} the Basic Democracies ~~Act~~ in October 1959. It was a four-tier structure for different levels of decision making. There was a village council at the most basic level, ~~then~~ a divisional council, sub-divisional council and ~~then~~ a district council. Under this system the 1962 constitution was imposed which enforced a presidential form of government who had the authority to elect the governors of the provinces and then they would elect members of the cabinet. Other than this Urdu and Bengali were recognized as national language and principle of parity was implemented. This angered East Pakistan as they demanded more seats. This ^{scheme} received a lot of criticism as it gave a lot of power to the president even though it was aimed at increasing local participation. The fact that the president was able to veto any laws passed was also criticized.

Overall the decade of development which included Ayub's industrial, agricultural and constitutional reforms did increase economic development but concentrated power in few hands as only 22 families controlled majority of Pakistan's wealth and then he president had control over a lot.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 15 marks.

This was a very good response. The candidate demonstrated a full understanding of the impact of Ayub's policies, made consistent and sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question and provided a balanced and supported answer which considered the relative merits of a number of different policies. A high mark in Level Four was awarded.

Exemplar response B

Ayub's 11 years are known as the Decade of development. He did a lot for the country progress. Ayub's ~~to~~ agricultural reforms are known as the 'green revolution'. In this he focused ~~at~~ on the agricultural side and ~~for~~ brought mechanized farming methods, new and better fertilizers, farming was done by machines and now more ~~at~~ educated people were needed for sophisticated farming methods. New crops were also introduced. ~~and this~~ Apart from this he solved the 'Canal Water Dispute' ~~from~~ because of which more water became available for farming and irrigation, Karakoram highway was also ~~built~~ built in his ~~es~~ era and trading with China ~~became~~ became a lot easier and faster. He deindustrialized the industries which gave a push to industrial production and the ~~an~~ overall production doubled.

A lot of new housing schemes were established especially in Karachi, ~~big~~ ^{big} and huge projects were built. Ayub Khan's era was really a 'Decade of Development'. New schools, ~~and~~ ~~Hospitals~~ hospitals, Universities and Malls were also opened.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 5 marks.

This response was placed in Level Two as it showed some accurate knowledge and understanding, but with a partial analysis of the of the issues and a judgement not supported by evidence. The candidate did not develop the points made, but instead tended to list the information and make unsupported assertions.

Question 3(d)

Topic 3: British expansion and rule (c1783-1898)

'Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's greatest contribution to the Muslim community was

restoring relations with the British.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India'
- the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School.

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

Indicative mark scheme

Number	
3(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>Indicative content</p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. • 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 • Sir Syed also improved relations with the British through supporting western education, thus winning support from the British for the Muslim community. <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Sir Syed actually provided western education by founding MOAS and thus providing opportunities for Muslim advancement. • Sir Syed increased the political awareness of the Muslim community and established the Two Nation theory which eventually led to partition. • 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 <p>Look for a judgment/conclusion</p>

Exemplar response A

Sir Syed came from a respected family. His father insured that he received the best possible education. He quickly developed a love for math, literature, medicine etc. When his father passed away, he was forced to seek employment. He quickly rose from a lowly paid job in the legal system to become a judge in Delhi. During the world war, Sir Syed saved the lives of many people. The British awarded him with land and money, but he refused it. He was very loyal to the British.

He believed that Muslims had to start taking western education as it was very important. He believed that both British and Muslims had a wrong view of each other.

Sir Syed wrote a pamphlet in which he wrote about all the loyal Muslims and circulated it to all the British, even in London. He also told the British that we have to accept them as rulers and follow them.

When Sir Syed visited London, he was amazed by the magnificent universities. So he opened a school in Aligarh which he later made into a college and then an university.

I believe that Sir Syed played a major role in helping improve the position of Muslims. I think that restoring the relations between Muslims and British was his greatest achievement.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 3 marks.

This was a weak response. The first paragraph contained biographical detail which was not relevant to the question. The remainder of the answer showed a little knowledge of the work of Sir Syed but did not analyse the impact of that work. It was marked in Level One.

Exemplar response B

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great Muslim leader and one of the 1st to realize that Muslims needed a ^{separate} homeland as unity with Hindus was impossible.

As part of the Aligarh Movement, Sir Syed aimed to improve relations between British and Muslims, improve education among Muslims and increase political representation of Muslims.

Sir Syed made significant achievements in area of education. He set up the Urdu journal *Tahzib ul Akhlaq* which translated scientific writings to Urdu. He also set up ^{Aligarh} ~~Tahzib~~ Institute Ghazipur. Later, he opened a school in Muradabad in 1859 and a school in Ghazipur in ~~1864~~ ¹⁸⁶⁴. He then visited Oxford and Cambridge Universities of London in 1869 by which he was greatly impressed. Following his visit to London, he ~~made~~ ^{wanted} to make a university for Muslims but due to British suspicion, he opened Muhamadeen Anglo Oriental School in 1875 instead by collecting funds from locals. This school became a symbol of Muslim unity as great leaders like Ayub Khan and Liaqat Ali Khan studied from here. In 1886, he held the Muhamadeen Education Conference which attracted many famous orators and writers and improved international Muslim representation. In 1920, the school was made

into Aligarh University.

In 1867, Hindi Urdu controversy started and Urdu (which was made official language in 1835) was replaced by Hindi in 1868.

Later, Sir Syed worked to improve relation between British and Muslims. Muslims thought of British as foreign invaders and Western education as unIslamic. On the other hand, British blamed Muslims for War of Independence '1857 due to involvement of Bahadur Shah II.

For convincing the British, Sir Syed wrote 'Loyal Muhamaders of India' in 1860 in which he included words of loyal and influential Muslims. He also wrote 'Causes of Indian revolt' in which he admitted fault of Muslims and stated they were ~~not~~ ^{rebellious} because of lack of involvement in the government and mistreatment of the army. He used the word 'nadarati' which the British thought meant embarrassment but actually ~~was~~ ^{was from} Persian word Nasir, meaning helper. To convince Muslims, he corrected a book ⁱⁿ London containing false information about Prophet ^ﷺ and wrote Tabjin Kalam which pointed out similarities between Islam and Christianity. He also established British Indian Association.

Lastly, Sir Syed improved political position of Muslims by demanding separate electorates and more representation in Legislative Council. He also started 2 nation theory due to radicalism of Congress (their demands for local representation and appointment by Civil Service) and Hindi Urdu controversy. This gave way to Pakistan Movement.

In conclusion, Sir Syed ³ improved British-Muslim relation by his writings like Loyal Muhamaders of India, Causes of India Revolt and Tabjin ul Kalam. He also improved education and ~~political~~ ^{political} status of Muslims by opening schools and presenting 2 Nation theory. In my opinion, his greatest contribution was the introduction of 2 Nation theory as it was a move ~~for~~ towards independence.

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 14 marks.

This response included accurate and precise knowledge about a number of Sir Syed's contributions and analysed the information well in a way which demonstrated consistent and sustained links to the question. It was, therefore, operating at Level Four. The judgement tended to repeat what had previously been stated. However, a mark in Level Four was well deserved.

Question 5(d)

Topic 5: Consolidating the new nation (1971-2013)

Establishing a new constitution was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's greatest success.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1973 Constitution
- nationalisation of industry.

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

Indicative mark scheme

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>Indicative content</p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new constitution was not that important because it could be amended. For example, in 1974 a constitutional amendment limited press freedom and gave the government the right to ban political parties it considered a threat to the integrity of the country. • 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. • Bhutto made a series of agricultural reforms which gave more land to smaller peasant farmers and ensured security of tenure for tenant farmers. • 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. <p>Look for a judgment/conclusion</p>

Exemplar response A

(d) 'Establishing a new constitution was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's greatest success.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1973 Constitution
- nationalisation of industry.

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

(16)

Despite Zulfikar Ali Bhutto trying to bring about reforms that could actually bring about positive results and stabilize the country post Indo-Pak War of 1971 and the separation and secession of East Pakistan, I agree that establishing a new Constitution was his greatest and, perhaps, only success. Again, he did try in other fields and departments as well. When it came to agricultural reforms, he believed that with modern technology, smaller farms could be made productive as well so ceiling was cut to ²⁵⁰ ~~500~~ acres irrigated and 500 acres unirrigated. Those working on the farm had the first right to purchase the land when it would be up for sale and security of their tenure should tenants change was granted. However, cunning tenants passed on land to family members or got it back on lease, ^{just as was done during 1970s} Some even had the nerve to use their position and convince revenue tax collectors to portray their farm as 'self-farmed'. A failure, in short, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had set about industrializing industries and at least 70, including sugar and cotton fell into government hands. This led to all the capital that could have been utilized on matters of country leaving the country.

His second failure, in the industrial department, was followed by his failure to bring change in social reforms. He made primary education free and compulsory and believed with education, there would be a chance of stability. He was proven wrong; there were not enough funds to open up school and certainly none to employ trained teachers. The people in rural area chose to make their children work on the farms than choose education for them. In the health sector, a Rural Health Center for every 80,000 people in rural area and a Basic Health Unit for every 20,000 people in the urban sector was started. However, nurses and doctors were either not available [limited], not professionals or not willing to go to rural areas. His administrative reforms in terms of civil services was met with much criticism as it was ~~stagnant~~ dominated by members of his party when it had to be impartial. His constitutional reforms were his only success; the 1973 Constitution with terms of Head of State and Prime Minister being Muslims and newly elected party to take up Cabinet with ~~the~~ leader as Prime Minister one continued to date. There have been amendments but the constitution stands to date. Also, I believe, the Simla Agreement with Indira Gandhi, in terms of foreign, over Kashmir, was a good move as Pakistan got a good name internationally.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 15 marks.

The response showed a thorough understanding of the work of Bhutto and there was a degree of accurate and precise information provided. Links were made to the conceptual focus of the question at regular intervals and there are supported judgements made throughout the response. The overall quality of the answer put it comfortably into the top end of Level Four.

Question 6(d)

Topic 6: Pakistan's role in world affairs (1947-99)

'Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union were not successful in the years 1947-1989.'

Discuss how far you agree with this statement.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet economic aid
- the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

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

Indicative mark scheme

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>Indicative content</p> <p>Relevant Points which support the statement may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. <p>Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. <p>Look for a judgment/conclusion</p>

Exemplar response A

Initially, relations between Pakistan and Soviet Union was not off to a great start. In 1949, USSR sent invitation to Liaqut Ali Khan (Prime Minister of Pakistan) to visit Moscow. Liaqut was more inclined towards forming an alliance with USA who wanted anti communist alliance with India and both years to send an ambassador to Pakistan. Cleverly, Liaqut Ali Khan accepted USSR's proposal which provoked USA who sent an invitation to Liaqut to visit Washington. Liaqut Ali Khan visited USA instead and arranged for ^{set up} of Pakistan embassy there. This soured relations.

In 1950, USSR officially supported India in the Kashmir issue and disapproved of Pakistan joining SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) and EC Baghdad Pact in 1954-55 as it believed Pakistan was being used as base for American imperialism. In 1955, the USSR began providing economic and technical assistance to India and Pakistan received aid from USA. USSR also pressed Pakistan for Afghanistan's claims of Pakhtunistan. Despite hostility, USSR offered to open steel mill in Pakistan to which it refused. In May 1960, Pakistan allowed USA to use its airbases in Peshawar to fly a spy plane ^{to} USSR and supported us eve when they got caught in ^{the infamous} P-72 incident.

Later, relations improved in 1960s. In 1961, oil exploration by USSR started in Pakistan. In 1962, India received aid from US against China, bringing USSR and Pakistan together. In 1963, China and USSR started aiding Pakistan, & £11 Million loan was given to Pakistan and USSR adopted a neutral stance in Kashmir issue. In 1965, ^{Asghar Khan visited USSR} ~~Pak-India war~~ and signed agreement on trade and oil exploration. In January 1966, USSR also hosted the Tashkent Agreement to end Pak-India war. Pakistan was greatly impressed by the organization of the conference. Later in 1968, US airbases in Peshawar were also closed so USSR began providing military assistance to Pakistan.

Afterwards, relations worsened as USSR disapproved of Pakistan receiving aid from China and US too. As a result, USSR signed a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce with India in ~~1971~~ 1971 war against Pakistan and supported it fully. ^{Despite} ~~still~~ this, USSR opened steel mills in Pakistan in 1972. But then in Afghan crisis from December 1979 - 1988, Pakistan was on Afghanistan's side and ~~aided and~~ ^{accommodated} over 3.5 Million of these refugees. This greatly soured relations and in 1988, USSR disapproved of Pakistan's nuclear programme and bombed raids in many of Pakistan's towns. Even when Bhutto visited for Andropov's funeral in 1982, he received a cold reception from USSR.

In conclusion, Pakistan had many ups and downs in its relations ^{with} ~~with~~ USSR with most successful years being 1961-68 and the worst year being ~~1971~~ 1979-98. Even after the war ended, hostility between the 2 nations remained.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 14 marks.

The candidate demonstrated a very good understanding of relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. Accurate and precise information was provided to support a balanced argument, explaining the changing nature of relations throughout the period. Therefore, a mark at Level Four was awarded.

Exemplar response B

- Yes they were not very successful.

o The USSR was the biggest communist state and a huge powerful ~~the~~ state till 1991. When in 1949 Liaquat Ali Khan wanted to form better relations with US, the USSR sent an invitation to Liaquat to visit the Soviet Union, but almost immediately the US also sent an invitation and Liaquat went to visit US, and so the relations started with a down turn. In the 1962 Indo-Pak war, the USSR went from neutral to helping India and as US and UK were in an arms embargo to not supplying military equipment to both countries, ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan was at deficit so relations with USSR deteriorated, even more. When America's spy plane ^(U2) took off from Peshawar and shot down in the Soviet Union, the relation between the two was ~~at~~ the worst it could be as USSR warned Pakistan not to take ~~any~~ act in such dirty games, otherwise it would wipe it off the map.

Although the relation did improve at certain times it

more. When America's spy plane took off from Peshawar and shot down in the Soviet Union, the relation between the two was ~~at~~ the worst it could be as USSR warned Pakistan not to take ~~any~~ act in such dirty games, otherwise it would wipe it off the map.

Although the relation did improve at certain times it

was not a lot of occasions:

Relations between the two improved when USSR played a big role in the treaty of Tashkent. They also gave Pakistan \$11 million and established a steel mill and steel oil refinery.

The point where relations became really bad was ~~at~~ during the Afghan miracle, when Pakistan was at the front lines in defeating the USSR, this was such a shameful defeat to USSR ~~at~~ Pakistan received a lot of aid from US and Europe, and ~~at~~ even many civilians of Pakistan were killed in ~~an~~ a USSR raid.

But even after this both the countries wanted good relations. In conclusion the relations between USSR and Pakistan turned worse more number of times rather than becoming good. in the years 1947-1999

Examiner's comments:

This response was given 8 marks.

The candidate provided some information to support the argument that relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan were poor throughout the period. However, the argument was not well-developed and there was only one very short and unexplained paragraph on the occasions when relations were not poor. The lack of balance, limited analysis and only partially accurate application of knowledge meant that the mark was limited to Level Two.

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