



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Pakistan Studies (4PA1) Paper 01
History and Culture of Pakistan

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Mark Schemes

Part C

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	• Demonstrates limited understanding of concepts, which may be partially accurate or relevant. • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed.
Level 2	3-4	• Demonstrates partial understanding of concepts, which are mostly accurate and relevant. • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed.
Level 3	5-6	• Demonstrates thorough understanding of concepts, which are accurate and relevant. • Demonstrates sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are fully developed.

Part D

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	• Inaccurate application of knowledge and understanding, lacking in development and showing little or no organisation of material. • Demonstrates unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are not developed. • Interpretation of information inaccurate with no analysis of issues. • An unbalanced argument, and judgements are missing or not supported by evidence. Maximum 3 marks for Level 1 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.
Level 2	5-8	• Partially accurate application of knowledge and understanding, with limited development and organisation of material. • Demonstrates implicit links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are partially developed. • Interpretation of information limited with partial analysis of issues. • A partially balanced argument, and judgements are insecure and supported by limited evidence. Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.
Level 3	9-12	• Mostly accurate application of knowledge and understanding, but development and organisation of material is still lacking in areas. • Demonstrates some links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are mostly developed. • Interpretation of information is mostly accurate with some analysis of issues. • A mostly balanced argument, and judgements are partially supported by evidence but some

		justification is left implicit or some evidence not validly applied. Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.
Level 4	13-16	• Accurate and precise application of knowledge and understanding, fully developed and showing coherent and logical organisation of material. • Demonstrates consistent and sustained links to the conceptual focus of the question, which are fully developed. • Interpretation of information is accurate with thorough analysis of issues. • A balanced argument, and judgements are fully supported by relevant, explicit evidence. No access to Level 4 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.

Question-specific mark schemes

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1930. Answer: A: Allama Muhammad Iqbal made his Allahabad Address. B: This happened in 1929. C: They never achieved this. D: This happened in 1928.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two terms of the Government of India Act 1935. Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. • India to be a Federation (1) • 2 Houses of Parliament (1) • Diarchy dropped at local level (1) • introduced centrally (1) • Number of provinces increased to 11 (1) • NWFP, Orissa, Sindh new provinces (1) • Governor-General head of Federation (1) • Some increase in franchise (1) • Separate electorates accepted (1) (NOT introduced) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
1(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why Muslims were so unhappy with Congress Rule (1937-39) 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. Indicative content • Muslims believed that Congress treated the Muslim League with disdain and refused to co-operate in areas where the League was the largest single party. • The singing of Bande Matram was made compulsory before the start of official business. The song contained insults to Muslims. • An education scheme based on Gandhi's teachings, called the Wardha Scheme, was introduced. Teaching was to be in Hindi and all students had to bow to a picture of Gandhi. Muslims saw this as an attempt to undermine their religion. The Simon Commission failed and Britain wanted to discuss its recommendations. • Muslims believed that Congress wanted to end the rights of Muslims. They believed it did not do enough to stop extremists attacking mosques and interrupting Muslim worship.

Question Number	Indicative content
1(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) 'The most significant achievement of Pakistan as a new nation in the years up to 1959 was the creation of a new constitution.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • refugees • the Basic Democracies Order. You must also use information of your own. 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. Indicative content Relevant Points which support the statement may include: • The 1956 Constitution was important because it was the first constitution created in the country since independence. • The Constitution emphasised the importance of Islam to Pakistan by referring to the country as 'the Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. • The Constitution increased support for the government in East Pakistan by accepting Bengali as an official language. Relevant Points to counter the argument may include: • The Constitution cannot be seen as a significant achievement as it lasted just two years. • The establishment of a viable and stable government in the months after independence was a significant achievement as the new nation faced so many problems.

	• The agreement reached in 1948 with India, allowing water to flow from East Punjab to West Punjab, guaranteed that Pakistan's farmers would have water for irrigation. • In 1947/8 an estimated 10 million people moved between India and Pakistan. There was considerable violence. The peaceful settlement of the refugees coming to Pakistan was a major achievement. • Iskander Mirza carried out a modernisation programme both in the towns and the countryside. Karachi airport was built and there was extensive modernisation of the railways. • The Basic Democracies Order set up a new type of government in which the ordinary people of Pakistan played a much greater role in electing council, district and divisional members. Look for a judgment/conclusion.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1526. Answer: A: Babur established the Mughal Empire. B: 712 C: 1764 D: 1600	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two ways in which Mahmud improved Ghazni. Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. • He built a library to rival that of the Abbasid caliph's court in Baghdad.(1) • He sponsored the construction of universities , palaces, and grand mosques (1) • He is said to have made Ghazni 'the jewel of Central Asia'.(1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
2(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why the British won the Battle of Plassey (1757). 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. Indicative content • There was a heavy downpour of rain during which the British covered their cannon and ammunition with tarpaulins. Siraj did not do the same and their artillery was put out of action.

	• The Indian troops advanced on the British thinking their artillery was out of action, but were met by heavy fire. • Mir Jafar, commanding the Nawab's cavalry, refused to take part and later joined the British.
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Question Number	Indicative content
2(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) 'The greatest problem faced by Emperor Aurangzeb was opposition from the Marathas.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • the Deccan Wars • administration. You must also use information of your own. 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. Indicative content Relevant Points which support the statement may include: • A lot of money was wasted in the Deccan wars. Endless warfare exhausted the treasury and the government was bankrupted. During the closing years of the reign Aurangzeb became dependent on the revenue of Bengal. • With Aurangzeb away fighting the Marathas for around 25 years the administration of the empire collapsed. Aurangzeb lost all control over his officers in Hindustan and chiefs and Zamindars defied the local authorities and asserted themselves.

- The constant fighting meant the spirit of the Mughal Army in the Deccan was utterly broken. Soldiers grew sick of the endless and futile war against effective guerrilla tactics. Arrears of pay led to starvation and mutiny.
- The fighting in the Deccan led to a total destruction of forests and grass. Everything the locals produced or stored up was taken by the armies meaning when famine or drought came, the peasants and landless labourers starved.

Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:

- A problem faced by Aurangzeb was the unpopularity he caused by his religious policy. He reintroduced the *Jizya* and tried to ban some Hindu practices, such as suttee.
- Aurangzeb also faced unpopularity because he spent extravagantly on building luxurious palaces and on mosques. This led to more taxation.
- A problem facing Aurangzeb was the succession. He knew that after his death there was likely to be fighting between his sons.
- There were regular rebellions against Mughal rule by groups such as the Sikhs, Satnamis and Jats.

Look for a judgment/conclusion.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1799. C: Tipu Sultan was killed. A: Bahadur Shah was exiled after the 1857 War of Independence. B: 1843 D: The Doctrine of Lapse was not introduced until the mid-19th century.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two ways in which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan improved education for Muslims. Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. • He opened schools in Muradabad and Ghazipore (1) • He set up the Mohammeden Anglo-Oriental School (1) • He set up the Mohammeden Educational Conference (1) • He encouraged Muslims to take advantage of Western education (1) • He set up Aligarh school/college/university (1). Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
3(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why Haji Shariat Ullah founded the Faraizi Movement. 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. Indicative content • He was concerned that the Muslim community had moved away from true Islamic practice. And wanted to return to the proper observation of faraiz. • He believed that Muslims were in a poor condition in the country because many of them lived in areas where there were non-Muslim rulers. • He believed there should be a jihad against the non-Muslims who were undermining the true principles of Islam. • He wanted to restore the pride of Muslims, particularly in East Bengal where they had suffered oppression at the hands of the Hindus and British.

Question Number	Indicative content
3(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) 'The most important reason for the outbreak of the War of Independence in 1857 was the British introduction of greased cartridges.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • the Enfield rifle. • mistreatment of the Mughal emperor. You must also use information of your own. 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. Indicative content Relevant Points which support the statement may include: • The greased cartridges were rumoured to be covered in pig fat. Since the pig was an unclean animal to the Muslims, they could not agree to biting the end off the cartridges. • The cartridges were also rumoured to be covered in cow fat. The cow was a sacred animal to the Hindus who objected to the fat of cows being used in the production of the cartridges. • The British refused to listen to sepoy objections to the cartridges. Mangal Panday was executed and other sepoys court-martialled and put in prison. This seemed like unfair treatment to many Indians.

	Relevant Points to counter the argument may include: • A major cause of the war was the British snatching of land. The introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse was hugely resented by Indian leaders who felt their land was being stolen. • The treatment of the Mughal emperor caused great unhappiness. Dalhousie moved the royal family from the Red Fort to the more obscure Qutub Sahib, which was seen as an insult. • British arrogance caused resentment. The British considered themselves superior to the Indians and had little respect for local culture and customs. • The British brought Christian missionaries with them and this concerned both Muslims and Hindus who thought that the British intended to eradicate their religion. • There was resentment at the way that the British exploited India's wealth. There was high taxation on the locals and the British took control of the textile trade, making huge profits. Look for a judgment/conclusion.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1916. C: The Lucknow Pact A: 1885 B: 1906 D: 1914	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two terms of the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909). Award 1 mark for each correct point. • The number of seats in the Imperial Council was increased (1). • The Central Executive Council was enlarged (1). • Provincial Council membership was increased(1). • Muslim members of Councils were elected by a separate Muslim electorate (1). Accept any valid response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
4(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905. 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. Indicative content • Bengal had a population of 54 million and the British thought it was too large to govern as one unit. Some British officials saw Bengal as a potential political hotbed and wanted to reduce its influence. • Bengal had a divided population with Western Bengal being predominantly Hindu and Eastern Bengal being predominantly Muslim. It was logical to divide it.

	• The British wanted to provide encouragement to the Muslims, as relations had begun to improve between the British and the Muslims. • The Hindus believed that the partition was part of the traditional British policy of 'Divide and Rule', designed to reduce the Hindu 'threat'.
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Question number	Indicative content
4(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) 'In the years 1919-27 the most important political development in India was the issuing of the Delhi proposals.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • The Rowlatt Act (1919) • Hindu-Muslim rivalry. You must also use information of your own. Marking Instructions Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the Generic Level Descriptors, provided after the indicative content. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Indicative content Relevant points which support the statement may include: • The proposals were important because they were a genuine attempt by Muslims and Hindus to work together and present common demands to the British about how India should be governed. • The proposals were important because Jinnah and his supporters declared that they would withdraw the demand

	for separate electorates in return for other concessions. This was an unprecedented concession by the Muslims. • The proposals split the Muslim League. Some prominent Muslim League leaders, mainly from the Punjab, under the leadership of Sir Muhammad Shafi, decided to break away from the Jinnah group. Relevant Points which counter the statement may include: • The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms confirmed the system of separate electorates and reserved 32 seats in the Legislative Council for Muslims. They also extended the size of the electorate. • The Rowlatt Act was important because it placed severe restrictions on local people, resulting strikes and demonstrations against the British across India. • The Amritsar massacre resulted in significant numbers of Indians losing faith in the British as fair-minded rulers, especially when General Dyer appeared to avoid punishment. • The foundation of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi was important because it was an example of Indian people working together in opposition to the British. • The Khilafat movement made the Muslims realise that they had political power and if they could organise effectively they could provide strong opposition to the British. Look for a judgment/conclusion.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1990. B: Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister. (For the first time) A: 1958, 1969, 1977, 1999 C: 1972 D: 2000	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two measures taken since 1947 to promote regional languages in Pakistan. Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Sindhi Literary Board set up. (1) • Sindhiology department established at Sindh University. (1) • Balochi Literacy Association set up. (1) • Punjabi taught up to M.A. level at University of Punjab (1) • Post-graduate classes in Pashto established at Peshawar University (1). • Accept books, plays, films, poetry all played/written in local languages. (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
5(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why President Musharraf resigned in 2008. 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. Indicative content • Musharraf's popularity fell when in March 2007, he fired former Pakistan Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, which led to a massive public backlash. • In 2007 Musharraf brought the siege of Lal Masjid to an end by launching a military operation in which some 100 people were killed. His action cost him popularity. • The poor performance of Musharraf's party in the February 2008 parliamentary elections was widely seen as a rejection of the president and his rule. • Musharraf resigned when a coalition led by Sharif Nawaz and Asif Ali Zardari began impeachment proceedings against him.

Question Number	Indicative content
5(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) ‘In the years 1977-88, the most important action of General Zia-ul-Haq was to support Afghanistan in the war against the Soviet Union.’ Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • support from the USA • the 1985 election. You must also use information of your own. 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. Indicative content Relevant Points which support the statement may include: • Support for Afghanistan won support for Zia’s government in the West, where there had been unhappiness that Pakistan had replaced democracy with military rule. • Support for Afghanistan enabled Pakistan to experience an economic boom as huge sums of money poured into the country from the USA to develop Pakistan’s army and support the large number of Afghan refugees. • A longer term consequence of support for Afghanistan was the growth of guns in society and an increased threat to law and order in the period of the ‘Kalashnikov Culture’. Relevant Points to counter the argument may include: • Zia disbanded the controversial FSF and began an anti-corruption campaign to demonstrate that his government had a higher moral status than that of Bhutto’s. • Zia introduced a policy of Islamisation. A Federal Shariat Court was set up in 1979.

	• Zia introduced measures to improve standards of behaviour. Islamic punishments were introduced for those found guilty of theft, gambling, drinking or adultery. • Zia placed limitations on the power of the courts through his Constitution (Amendment Act) which established military courts to try offenders according to martial law. He also took away the right of the courts to challenge any political executive decision. • Zia announced that the 1985 election would be held without political parties. He passed a number of amendments to the Constitution to ensure that the result of the election should not restrict his power and martial law would continue. Look for a judgment/conclusion.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	AO1a (1 mark) Identify the important event which happened in 1954. B: Pakistan and the USA signed the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement. A: 1981 C: 1947-48, 1965 and 1971 D: 1979	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	AO1a (2 marks) State two international organisations which both Iran and Pakistan joined in the years 1955-64. Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2 marks. • Baghdad Pact or CENTO (1) • Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) (1) Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content
6(c)	AO1b (3 marks)/AO2 (3 marks) Explain why Pakistan's relations with Bangladesh improved from 1974. 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. Indicative content • They are Muslim states with a history of working together, so a return to good relations was always likely.

	• In 1974 the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheik Mujib attended a meeting of the OIC in Lahore. The two countries agreed to try to resolve their differences. • In June 1974 Bhutto visited Bangladesh, although no agreement could be reached on the division of assets. • In 1975 Sheikh Mujib died and the new leader was keen for better relations. An agreement was reached to co-operate on trade, tourism and the media. • In both 1985 and 1988 Bangladesh suffered from severe weather and needed foreign aid. Pakistan was the first country to send aid.
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Question Number	Indicative content
6(d)	AO2 (8 marks)/AO3 (8 marks) The most important event in Pakistan's relations with India in the years 1971-99 was the Kargil Conflict.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement. You may use the following in your answer: • Kashmir • the 1971 War. You must also use information of your own. 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. Indicative content Relevant Points which support the statement may include:

- The problem of Kashmir had existed since partition in 1947. Both Pakistan and India claimed the territory and this disagreement soured relations. In 1999 Muslim Kashmiri fighters crossed the Line of Control and captured Kargil, which angered India.
- The event was important because it provoked India into a counter-attack in which 250 000 shells and rockets were fired. This event was only three months after the Lahore Declaration and showed the importance of Kashmir in relations between the two countries.
- The Kargil Conflict highlighted the problems that existed between Pakistan and India, showing that the problem of Kashmir continued to undermine attempts to have good relations.

Relevant Points to counter the argument may include:

- In 1971 Pakistan and India went to war when East Pakistan decided to break free from West Pakistan and received support from India. This soured relations for many years to come.
- The beginning of nuclear testing played a significant role in preventing good relations. India tested its first nuclear weapons in 1974. As a result, Bhutto began a programme to make Pakistan a nuclear power.
- The visit of General Zia to Jaipur in 1987 was extremely important as relations had deteriorated to the point where the two countries were close to war. Zia and Rajiv Gandhi managed to cool the situation down and improved relations.
- In 1998 both Pakistan and India announced that they were stopping nuclear testing. This removed much of the tension between the two nations.
- In 1999 the countries' Prime Ministers met and signed the Lahore Declaration in which they pledged to take action to improve relations.

Look for a judgment/conclusion.

