

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

May–June 2022 Assessment Window

Syllabus
reference

4PA1

Pakistan Studies Advance Information

You are not permitted to take this notice into the examination.
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Instructions

- Please ensure that you have read this notice before the examination.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- The format/structure of the assessments remains unchanged.
- This advance information notice details the focus of the content of the exams in the May–June 2022 assessments.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- Students and teachers can discuss the advance information.
- This document has 12 pages.

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General advice

- In addition to covering the content outline in the Advance Information, students and teachers should consider how to:
 - manage their revision of content which may be assessed in areas not covered by the Advance Information
 - manage their revision of other parts of the specification which may provide knowledge that helps with understanding the areas being tested in 2022.
- For specifications with synoptic questions, topics not explicitly given in the Advance Information may appear e.g. where students are asked to bring together knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification.
- For specifications with optional papers/topics/content, students should only refer to the advance information for their intended option.
- For specifications with NEA, advance information does not cover any NEA components.

A link to the Joint Council for Qualifications guidance document on advance information can be found on the Joint Council for Qualifications website or [here](#).

Advance Information

Subject specific section

What the information shows

- For each paper the list shows the major focus of the content of the exam.
- The specification content is presented in numerical order as set out in the specification, and not reflecting the question order of the examination papers.
- Some questions may be answerable using more than one area of specified content.

Paper 1: History and culture of Pakistan

SECTION A (mandatory topic)

1 The emergence of Pakistan (1927–1971)

Key idea	Detailed content
1.1 The Pakistan Movement: Limited progress (1924–1939)	<p>British attempts to pacify Hindus and Muslims, and reactions to those attempts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the Simon Commission (reasons and opposition): the Nehru Report and Jinnah's Fourteen Points, the Salt March and Iqbal's Allahabad Address.(b) continued attempts at a solution and reasons for failure: the Simon Report, the three Round Table Conferences, the Communal Award and Government of India Act 1935.
1.2 The Pakistan Movement: from stalemate to success (1935–47)	<p>The British failure to reach agreement and the moves towards a final settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) failure to reach agreement: the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944, the Simla Conference, the significance of the 1945–1946 elections, the failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
1.3 The new country established, Pakistan (1947–51)	<p>The difficulties facing Pakistan in its first decade and the extent to which those problems were overcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(c) the contributions of Khawaja Nazimuddin and Liaquat Ali Khan: the Objectives Resolution, the Public and Representative Officers (Disqualification) Act, the Rawalpindi Conspiracy, the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.
1.4 Pakistan: reform, consolidation and martial law (1951–71)	<p>The attempt to ensure constitutional government and develop the economy of Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) constitutional matters 1951–58: the contribution of Malik Ghulam Muhammad, the 1952 Report of the Basic Principles Committee, the 1954–55 Constitutional Crisis, the contribution of Iskander Mirza, the One Unit system, the 1956 Constitution.(b) the contribution of Ayub Khan: Martial Law, Basic Democracies, the 1962 Constitution, the Decade of Development, the new capital, war with India, uprisings against Ayub, including those led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, resignation.(c) the contribution of Yahya Khan, 1969–1971: restoration of martial law, suspension of the One Unit system and the 1962 Constitution, the 1970 elections and consequent constitutional crisis.

SECTION B (choose one topic)

2 The pre-Mughal and Mughal period (c700–1784)

Key idea	Detailed content
2.1 The spread of Islam to the sub-continent (c700–1600)	<p>The spread of Islam before and during the Mughal Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Sufism: its meaning, early roots in Umayyad period, mysticism, the influence of Sahl al-Tustari, shaykhs, Abdul Hamid al Ghazali and the 'Revival of Religious Sciences.'(b) the role of Muhammad bin Qasim: conquests and historical controversy over his religious policy. the role of Mahmud of Ghazni: invasions of India, establishment of empire, idol smashing.(c) the life, career and achievements of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi: his opposition to heresy under Akbar and Jehangir, reform of Sufism, religious law.
2.3 The Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb and his successors (c1658–1761)	<p>Reasons for the decline and break-up of the Mughal Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(c) Aurangzeb's warfare and the later external intervention of the Persians, Marathas and Afghans.
2.4 The end of the Mughals and the arrival of the British (c1608–1784)	<p>The impact of the British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the reasons for British interest in the Indian subcontinent and the development of the East India Company to 1756.(b) the British victories at Plassey and Buxar and their impact on Bengal.

3 British expansion and rule (c1783–1898)

Key idea	Detailed content
3.1 The spread of Islam (up to 1840)	The life, career and contribution to Islam of: (b) Syed Ahmad Barelvi and the Jihad Movement.
3.2 British conquests and rule (c1784–1885)	The nature of early British rule: (a) further British expansion: the deaths of Tipu, Titu Mir, overview of the annexation of Sindh, the Punjab and North West Frontier. (b) reasons for the British conquest of India: British commercial and military strength, divisions among Indians, technological weaknesses. (c) British rule: the Doctrine of Lapse, British administration and reform, including educational, religious, technological and social developments.
3.3 The War of Independence (1857)	The causes, course and consequences of the 1857 War: (b) events and reasons for failure: refusal to use cartridges at Meerut, the opposition of Nana Sahib at Kanpur, poor Indian leadership, disunity amongst Indians, British military strength. (c) consequences: British reform, British attitudes towards Muslims, growth of nationalism, formation of Indian National Congress.
3.4 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's work and importance in the history of Pakistan: (a) education and language: the Aligarh movement and the Hindi-Urdu Controversy.

4 The growth of political awareness and British reform (1883–c1927)

Key idea	Detailed content
4.1 The growth of political awareness (1883–1911)	<p>The beginnings of representation for Hindus and Muslims:</p> <p>(b) reasons for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906: Simla Delegation and the All India Muslim Educational Conference.</p> <p>(c) partition of Bengal (reasons, reactions and results): Hindu protests and British reactions to them.</p>
4.2 First attempts at reform (1909–16)	<p>The reasons for the introduction and impact of early reform:</p> <p>(a) the Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 (the Indian Councils Act): reasons for and importance of the reforms, reactions of Congress and the Muslim League.</p> <p>(c) the Lucknow Pact: reasons for and importance of the pact, including co-operation between Hindus and Muslims.</p>
4.3 Reform, reaction and repression (1919–27)	<p>The rejection of dyarchy and British attempts to control opposition:</p> <p>(b) the Amritsar Massacre (events and consequences): the Hunter Committee.</p> <p>(c) non-cooperation and the growth of communalism 1920–27: increase in the influence of Congress, the Delhi proposals 1927.</p>
4.4 The Khilafat movement (1919–1924)	<p>The significance of the Khilafat Movement in Pakistan history:</p> <p>(a) reasons for its formation: protecting the Caliph, protecting Turkey and the growth of anti-British sentiment.</p>

SECTION C (choose one topic)

5 Consolidating the new nation (1971–2013)

Key idea	Detailed content
5.1 The civil war (1971)	<p>The causes of the 1971 war and its impact on Pakistan:</p> <p>(c) the consequences of the civil war: the establishment of Bangladesh, resignation of Yahya Khan.</p>
5.2 Economic and social developments (1971–1999)	<p>Attempts to modernise Pakistan and reactions to reform:</p> <p>(a) the contribution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: the 1973 Constitution, reforms in industry, agriculture, education, health and administration, reasons for downfall.</p> <p>(b) the contribution of General Zia ul-Haq: execution of Bhutto, Islamisation, the Afghan miracle, amendments to the constitution, the Eight Amendment, relations with Mohammad Khan Junejo.</p> <p>(c) Pakistan in the final decade of the 20th century:</p> <p>the two ministries of Benazir Bhutto; problems and dismissal from office in 1990, family feuds and economic problems in the second ministry.</p> <p>the two ministries of Nawaz Sharif; the BCCI scandal, the Co-operative Scandal, Kalashnikov Culture, relations with President Ishaq Khan, dispute over Chief Justice in the second ministry, overthrow by Pervez Musharraf.</p>
5.4 Pakistan in the 21st century	<p>Constitutional, political and diplomatic issues in the early 21st century:</p> <p>(b) the contribution of Asif Ali Zardari: controversy over his appointment, the National Reconciliation Order, economic crisis, suspension and reinstatement of Chief Justice, Iftikhar Chaudry, 18th and 19th Amendments, the work of Yousaf, Raza Gillani, the 2013 election.</p>

6 Pakistan's role in world affairs (1947–1999)

Key idea	Detailed content
6.1 Pakistan's relationship with India	<p>Reasons for poor relations in this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) disputes in 1947 and the drift to war: the impact on relations of communal violence in 1947, the influx of refugees into Pakistan, arguments over the split of assets, the dispute over Kashmir and Jammu, the 1965 war.(b) relations 1971–99: the East Pakistan issue and the 1971 war, improved relations with India, the Siachen Glacier and the Kargil Conflict.(c) the impact of nuclear weapons: the nuclear-testing race and its impact on relations, failure to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, the decision to stop testing in 1998.
6.2 East or West: Pakistan's relations with the USA	<p>The extent to which the USA has supported Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the Cold War: Pakistan and the decision to establish relations with the USA rather than the Soviet Union, Liaquat Ali Khan's visit to the USA.
6.3 Pakistan's relations with the rest of the world	<p>The attempt to establish global friendly relations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) Britain and the Commonwealth: Pakistan's membership issues, the impact of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan(c) China: good relations in the 1960s, trade agreements, support for Pakistan in Kashmir, loans in 1970s, Karakoram Highway, nuclear cooperation treaty. <p>Afghanistan: border disputes, attempts by Iskander Mirza, Bhutto and Zia to improve relations, impact of Soviet invasion, Benazir Bhutto's support for the Taliban.</p> <p>Bangladesh: the legacy of the 1971 war, the establishment of better relations, the Organisation of Islamic countries, Bhutto's visit to Bangladesh, trade agreements and disaster relief.</p> <p>Iran and other Muslim countries: the establishment of good relations, trade deals and the receipt of aid.</p>

Paper 2: The landscape, people and economy of Pakistan

SECTION A: The Physical Environment

Key idea	Detailed content
1.1 Location, climate and biomes	(b) The nature and causes of seasonal variations in precipitation and temperature, including the characteristics and causes of the Southwest Monsoon and Western Disturbances.
1.2 Tectonic and glacial processes and landforms, and geophysical hazards	(b) Glacial processes that operate in the Himalayan landscape (long-term and seasonal accumulation/ablation of glacial systems).
1.3 Relief, drainage and hydro-meteorological hazards	(a) The relief regions and characteristics of the drainage network of Pakistan (Indus, Jhelum, Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi floodplains and Indus deltaic coastline). (b) The causes and characteristics of tropical cyclones, storm surges and flooding (river and coastal).
1.4 Natural resources and their exploitation	(b) Energy resources – renewable and non-renewable – their distribution and exploitation: examples of one renewable and one non-renewable resource. (c) Environmental impacts resulting from the exploitation of one of natural resource (water, forest products, fish/shellfish or minerals) and one renewable and one non-renewable energy resource.

SECTION B: The Human Environment

Key idea	Detailed content
2.1 Pakistan's economy: the primary sector and the need for food security	(b) Strategies to increase agricultural output (land rights reforms, plant breeding programmes, fertilisers/pesticides, education, water management and appropriate/intermediate technology).
2.2 Pakistan economy secondary, tertiary/quaternary sectors and transport systems	(a) Factors affecting the type and location of manufacturing (secondary sector), including rural-based craft industries. (c) The challenges of the transport system and its impact on Pakistan's economic development.
2.3 Globalisation, including (transnational corporations) TNCs, can cause rapid change for economies such as Pakistan	(b) The benefits and challenges of TNCs for the people and government of Pakistan.
2.4 The challenges of economic development for Pakistan	(a) The trade balance between imports and exports, including remittances, to ensure economic stability. (b) Challenges facing the economic development of Pakistan (regional disparities, reliance on imported energy, loss of young skilled workers and gender equality).

SECTION C: Challenges for Pakistan

Key idea	Detailed content
3.1 Indicators of development, population patterns and trends	<p>(a) The characteristics used to determine the level of development of a country: gross domestic product (GDP), demographic data (population density/structure, birth/death rates and natural increase).</p> <p>(b) The physical and human factors influencing the distribution, density and structure of the population of Pakistan.</p> <p>(c) The trends in fertility rates, infant/maternal mortality rates, and life expectancy and their implications for service provision such as education, healthcare and employment.</p>
3.2 Quality of life in rural Pakistan: challenges of life in rural communities	<p>(b) Challenges facing Pakistan's rural population: population structure of rural communities, poverty, education, gender equality: subsistence agriculture and rural-based craft industries, and impact of remittances.</p>
3.3 Quality of life in urban Pakistan: challenges of life in urban communities	<p>(b) Case study of the particular challenges and opportunities in one megacity (Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad).</p>
3.4 Present and future impacts of climate change on the people, economy and environment of Pakistan and possible mitigation strategies	<p>(c) Local actions and government strategies (in the context of international strategies) to mitigate and adapt to the challenges of climate change.</p>

END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION