

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

0448 PAKISTAN STUDIES

0448/01

Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan),
maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

- 1 (a) (i) **Who invaded the Mughal Empire in 1738?**
Nadir Shah
- (ii) **Where did the East India Company land in 1608?**
Surat [1]
- (iii) **Where was a trading post established in India in 1690?**
Calcutta [1]
- (iv) **Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse in 1848?**
Dalhousie [1]

(b) Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement
It was felt to be the best language. (1)

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons
It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons
It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society. (5–7)

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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- (c) Was the work of Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi the most important factor in the spread of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement

He wanted to be a leader.

(1–2)

LEVEL 2:

Description of SASB or other factors

SASB was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books.

(3–6)

LEVEL 3:

Explains 1 factor

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains 2 or more factors (SASB to be included for max marks)

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had difficulties practising their religion.

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed some Hindu landlords who were unhappy that working time was being lost. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

(9–13)

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

- 2 (a) (i) **Who did the British kill in June 1858 during the War of Independence?**
Lakshmibai, the Rhani of Jhansi
- (ii) **What happened to Bahadur Shah II after the War of Independence?**
Life imprisonment [1]
- (iii) **Name the journal that was the first to appear in the nineteenth century, written in Sindhi.**
Ta'alim Alkhashaf-o-Tauheed [1]
- (iv) **Whose work was the driving force in the establishment of the Islamia College in Peshawar?**
Sahibzada Abdul Qayum [1]

(b) **Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence in 1857?**

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement
He believed in them. (1)

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons
He wanted see Muslims prosper and improve their conditions. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons
If they were to improve their poor status then the Muslims had to accept more British ideas and take advantage of British education. He wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. If they didn't do these things then they would see others prosper instead. (5–7)

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

(c) 'Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent was totally unsuccessful.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement
The British imposed their will on the sub-continent. (1–2)

LEVEL 2:
Description of annexation or other factors
Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindhi. (3–6)

LEVEL 3:
Explains successes OR failures (7–10)

LEVEL 4:
Explains successes AND failures
Successes:
power of local Nawabs
early successes of Tipu Sultan
Ranjit Singh
Failures:
strength of British army
eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh
conquests of British against weaker opposition (9–13)

LEVEL 5:
As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation (14)

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

- 3 (a) (i) **Who proposed that Bengal should be partitioned in 1903?**
Viceroy Curzon
- (ii) **Who set up a Mutiny Party in 1913 whilst in exile in America?**
Lala Hardayal [1]
- (iii) **Name the English woman who campaigned across India on behalf of a Home Rule League.**
Annie Besant [1]
- (iv) **Who resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in protest against the Rowlatt Act of 1919?**
Jinnah [1]

(b) Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement
More than one meeting was necessary. (1)

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons
Congress didn't attend the first one and there was stalemate in the second. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons
It was realised that without the attendance of the Congress little progress on the future of the sub-Continent could be achieved. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held. In this Gandhi took a hard line, refusing to recognise the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone – which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third Conference would be held. (5–7)

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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(c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937-1939) was hated so much was because of the introduction of Bande Matram.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement

The Hindus were cruel.

(1–2)

LEVEL 2:

Description of Congress rule

The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Wardha Scheme.

(3–6)

LEVEL 3:

Explains at least one factor

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains at least two factors. (Bande Matram to be included for max marks)

Bande Matram, a song which Muslims felt to be degrading, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. Hindi was enforced as the official language. Attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Other atrocities took place. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

(9–13)

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

- 4 (a) (i) **Who was the premier of Bengal in 1940?**
Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq
- (ii) **Who was the Congress Party president who attended the Simla Conference 1945?**
Abul Kalam Azad [1]
- (iii) **What is the meaning of the word ‘maharaja’?**
Ruler [1]
- (iv) **What was the title given to Liaquat Ali Khan after his assassination in 1951?**
Shaheed-e-Millat (a martyr for the cause of the nation) [1]

(b) Explain why Ayub Khan called the years 1958 to 1969, the ‘Decade of Progress’?

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic answer
They were good times. (1)

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons
Social and economic reforms were introduced which did good things for the people. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons
Medical facilities were improved and attempts were made to control the population through a family planning programme. Economic growth was enabled through industrial developments funded by loans from the West. Agricultural reform meant an increase in agricultural production. He also tried to deflect increased criticism of his government by highlighting the reforms which in the main only benefited the wealthy. (5–7)

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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(c) 'The low rate of literacy has been the most important problem in education in successive governments between 1947 and 1988.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement

Yes the rate has been very low and has affected a lot of children. (1–2)

LEVEL 2:

Description of problems in education

A lot of children drop out of school and girls have problems of attending school in some areas. (3–6)

LEVEL 3:

Explains at least one factor

(7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains at least two factors. Literacy rate to be explained for maximum marks

Estimates suggest that the literacy rate in Pakistan is less than 30% and that female literacy is the worst amongst the population – about 14%. This mainly due to the lack of financial investment in education by successive governments who have viewed defence as being more important. Less than 3% of Pakistan's budget has been spent on education. A major problem has faced primary education with serious under-funding compared to secondary and higher education. Little money remains for non-staff costs to spend on the primary sector. Drop-out rates particularly affect the primary sector with estimates suggesting that half the children joining primary school leave within 5 years and one third of girls drop out within a year. In the secondary sector many private schools have been formed which have been for the more wealthy parts of the population which further emphasises the gap between the rich and the poor.

Candidates may also refer to other social problems such as: cultural differences, refugee problems, medical issues, language problems, population growth, age expectancy, infant mortality rates etc. (9–13)

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0448

- 5 (a) (i) Which title did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have, other than President in 1971?
Chief Martial Law Administrator
- (ii) What was the name of the opposition party formed in 1977 to fight the general election?
Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) [1]
- (iii) In which desert did the Indians hold exercises, designed to intimidate Pakistan in 1987?
Rajasthan [1]
- (iv) Where was the explosion at an army weapons dump in 1988?
Ojhri Camp (near Islamabad/Rawalpindi) [1]

(b) Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce a series of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988?

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic answer
He felt it was necessary. (1)

LEVEL 2:
Identifies reasons
He wanted a strong government. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:
Explains reasons
Zia introduced the Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process because he felt that Pakistan was weaker as a result of these. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code. He also wanted to implement laws which punished people for showing disrespect towards the Holy Prophet and ensured that Islamic education was implemented in schools so as to raise Islamic awareness amongst students. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to the poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes. (5–7)

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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(c) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement

Pakistan has American bases

(1–2)

LEVEL 2:

Description of relationship

Provides a narrative of events.

(3–6)

LEVEL 3:

Explains successes

OR

Explains failures

(7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains both.

Successes:

1950 Liaquat Ali Khan visits United States.

Willing to join US in anti-communism pact in return for military aid.

Joins SEATO and CENTO.

Soviet War against Afghanistan in 1979 sees substantial military and economic aid for Pakistan which sees Pakistan as third highest recipient of US aid.

Failures:

US provides military aid to India during its war with China in 1962 – places strain on relations.

Pakistan turns to China for friendship in 1962.

US places arms embargo on India and Pakistan during 1965 war which badly affected Pakistan.

Bhutto leaves SEATO.

American aid suspended in 1977 and again in 1979.

(9–13)

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)