

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper**  
**for the guidance of teachers**

**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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

1 In 1756 the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack the East India Company's base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to re-take it. This led to the battle of Plassey.

(a) Describe the battle of Plassey. [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

*1757, French encouraged Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack EIC base at Calcutta. Captured city but couldn't keep hold of it, Clive arrived with EIC soldiers and bribed Jafar, one of Siraj's key men. Made him Nawab of Bengal as a reward for turning against Siraj who was defeated by Clive. Body found in a river after battle. As a result of battle, EIC controlled trade in Bengal, Clive made Governor of Bengal.*

(b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]  
*It was Aurangzeb's successors that were to blame.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]  
*Aurangzeb's successors were weak. There was no law of succession.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]  
*Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.*

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2012</b>	<b>0448</b>	<b>01</b>

**(c) Was the greased cartridge incident the most important cause of the War of Independence of 1857? Explain your answer.**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1–2]  
*It was the most important reason*

LEVEL 2: Description /identification of reasons [3–6]  
*A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was folded in both cow and pig fat. The cartridge had to be unfolded by chewing with teeth before using them in the guns.*

LEVEL 3: Explains the greased cartridge incident OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the greased cartridge incident AND other reasons [9–10]  
*A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus. However there were other reasons for the War. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A number of social reforms had been imposed without consultation or care for local feeling which also caused unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools and were forced to abandon purdha.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

**2 During the First World War the Congress and the Muslim League had moved closer together partly due to the failure of the British to grant more rights to the Indians before 1914. During the war the British realised that concessions had to be made and let it be known that it was proposing a number of these. The Muslim League and Congress then met together at Lucknow.**

**(a) What was the Lucknow Pact?** [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

*(Dec) 1916, Congress agreed to concessions with ML – right to separate electorates, one third of seats in Councils. Both wanted more seats in Councils, protection of Minorities, provinces to have autonomy, proposals to be binding on British. First time joint agreement, C accepted some form of partition needed, HR seemed a possibility and ML realised they needed to work with C.*

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme: Teachers' version</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2012</b>	<b>0448</b>	<b>01</b>

**(b) Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]  
*They wanted their own political party.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]  
*The Muslims were not united. The Hindus had their own party.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]  
*Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.*

**(c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]  
*It led to the failure of the Movement.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the reasons for failure [3–6]  
*Gandhi thought that events were getting too violent.*

LEVEL 3: Explains Gandhi and his withdrawal of support OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Gandhi and his withdrawal of support AND other reasons [9–13]  
*Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindus was welcomed by many Muslims. However, by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. However, there were other reasons for its failure. Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

- 3 Allama Iqbal was a politician who believed in the need for Muslims to struggle for the establishment of a separate country for themselves. He believed that Hindus and Muslims were two nations who should have separate states. Chaudri Rehmat Ali also rose to prominence at this time.

(a) Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

*1930 left India to study law at Cambridge, attended conferences in London on Hindu-Muslim relationships. Believed in a separate Muslim homeland partition. 1933 a pamphlet 'Now or Never' – argued in favour of partition, gave the name Pakistan. Became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s. Considered less important than Allama Iqbal, Jinnah refused to meet him.*

(b) Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]  
*The Cripps Mission had no success/Describes the Mission.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]  
*The Muslims and Hindus opposed it.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]  
*The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately.*

(c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]  
*The Hindus were cruel*

LEVEL 2: Identifies the reasons [3–6]  
*The Muslims had to observe the Wardha Scheme and sing Bande Matram*

LEVEL 3: Explains the Wardha Scheme OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Wardha Scheme AND other reasons [9–13]  
*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. However, there were other reasons why Congress Rule was hated. This was due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

4 By the mid 1950s, Pakistan still did not have a constitution. At the same time the nation was facing severe economic problems and much hostility from India. In the absence of a new constitution, the power of the government was more centralised and the political parties failed to accept democratic principles. A constitutional crisis was inevitable and came about in 1954.

(a) Describe the constitutional crisis of 1954–55. [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

*Bogra the PM had little political experience, and GG Ghulam Mohammad expected him to support his authority – do as he was told. Bogra wanted to curb power of GG. GM out of country so Bogra introduced an amendment to 1935 Gol Act, trying to take away some power. Caused a political crisis, GM declared state of emergency and dissolved Assembly. Legal challenges were made against GG who eventually won through.*

(b) Why did many Pakistanis migrate between 1947 and 1999?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]  
*They wanted to*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]  
*Britain offered jobs*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]  
*Britain needed lots of workers after World War Two, especially unskilled workers and offered well paid jobs which Pakistanis wanted as they were reliable, hard working and ambitious to succeed. Many Pakistanis were displaced after partition in 1947 and as a result moved to Britain. Thousands of Pakistanis were displaced from the Mangla Dam area in the 1960s and some used compensation money to move to Britain to join relatives and seek work. The Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962 introduced a voucher scheme which gave Pakistanis in Britain the opportunity to arrange jobs and vouchers for friends and family to move here. Many Pakistanis went to work in the Middle East where jobs were becoming freely available during times of economic growth especially in the construction and service industries.*

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

(c) 'The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1–2]  
*The Quaid-e-Azam became Governor General in 1947.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies solutions or describes the problems [3–6]  
*Refugees were looked after.*

LEVEL 3: [7–10]  
 Explains successes  
 OR  
 Explains failures in terms of solutions

LEVEL 4: Explains successes and failures in terms of solutions [9–13]

**Successes:**

*Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund created to help refugees. He appealed to the people to help the refugees.*

*He toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people. Declared himself 'Protector-General' of religious minorities.*

*State Bank of Pakistan set up.*

*Karachi made capital of Pakistan.*

*Civil Services re-organised.*

*Joined United Nations and attempted to draw their attention to Kashmir problem.*

**Failures:**

*Kashmir and other Princely States issues not resolved.*

*Canal Water Dispute not resolved until 1959.*

*Millions made homeless or died as a result of partition.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

5 Benazir Bhutto described her return from exile in her book published in 1988 as an emotional one. 'Hundreds of coloured balloons soared into the sky as the airport gates opened. Rose petals, not tear gas, filled the air. Garlands of flowers flew through the air. I saw a girl whose brother had been hanged and threw a garland to her ... Benazir will come, revolution will come.'

(a) What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan? [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

*1988-90, 1993-96. Faced opposition from politicians who wanted her to fail, Husband Zardari accused of corruption, divisions within her party (PPP), IJI criticised government of being close to USA. Confrontations with provincial govts, violent protests, Coalition party MQM joined with IJI, Pucca Qila massacre.*

(b) Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]  
*Pakistan felt betrayed.*

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]  
*The Indian army was bigger and Pakistan was unprepared.*

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [3–6]  
*In 1965 the Pakistan army had never expected a full scale war with India over Kashmir. Their plans to encourage an uprising in Indian occupied Kashmir did not work. Indian troops attacked and Lahore was caught unprepared. By 1971, the Indians had developed a much bigger army and used the civil war in East Pakistan to fight Pakistan. The speed and ease of the Indian victory confirmed the Indian army's superiority.*



Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0448	01

- (c) 'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]  
*Constitutional reforms were important to the government of Pakistan*

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the policies [3–6]  
*He introduced Basic Democracies and redistributed land*

LEVEL 3: Explains constitutional reforms OR other domestic policies [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains constitutional reforms AND other domestic policies [9–13]  
*In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a 4 tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils which were set up was such that martial law was lifted. However there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies. Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. In 1962 an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. As a result of these policies, economic growth rose sharply. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population didn't benefit.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]