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Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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Section A

1 (a) According to Source A, what problems were caused by Cyclone Bhola in 1970? [3]

Reward each correct statement identified from source with 1 mark, up to a maximum of 3.

It destroyed villages and crops. Nearly 1 million people died. 85% of the area was destroyed. 3 months later 75% of population were receiving food from aid workers. There were ill feelings towards West Pakistan over the amount of aid

(b) What does Source B tell us about the outcome of the conflict between East Pakistan and West Pakistan?

LEVEL 1: Identify surface features from the source [1]

It shows a peace treaty.

LEVEL 2: Unsupported inferences [2–3]

It suggests that the ending of the conflict was an important event.

LEVEL 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge [4–5]

It suggests that the ending of the conflict was an important event because there are military men of high rank witnessing the signing of a peace treaty. The source shows that the Indian army had become involved in the conflict. The end of the conflict led to the formation of Bangladesh. The source suggests that this news was important so would be broadcast around the subcontinent and probably the world.

(c) Why did the victory of the Awami League in the 1970 elections in Pakistan cause a constitutional crisis?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer [1]

It was a popular party.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

The politicians of West Pakistan were worried about the consequences of East Pakistan running the National Assembly.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

President Yahya Khan was not willing to allow the Awami League to take over the National Assembly by forming a government. The Awami League had won a landslide victory in East Pakistan and the National Assembly and was in a position to form a government on its own. The future Prime Minister and the entire cabinet could be formed from the Awami League. Even though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan People's Party had won an overwhelming victory in West Pakistan, it was likely it would have no role in the future government.

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The Awami League had won the election on a programme limiting the power of central government over the provinces. The different areas of the country wanted to have control over their foreign exchange earned from trade which would subsequently reduce the funds to the central government in West Pakistan.

(d) How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

They were good.

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the relationship between Pakistan and Bangladesh [3–4]

The two countries started trading again.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures [5–7]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [6–9]

Successes:

In 1974 the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib was invited to meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Countries in Lahore. Pakistan agreed to officially recognise Bangladesh. The countries agreed to view each other as Muslim friends and to resolve their differences. In 1975/6 there was an exchange of ambassadors and an agreement was reached to cooperate on trade, tourism and the media. In 1986 trade between the two countries reached a value of \$40 million. In 1985 and 1988 Pakistan was the first country to provide aid to Bangladesh due to severe weather.

Failures:

Pakistan withdrew from Commonwealth and SEATO. Some non-Bengalis reported facing persecution and deprivation in Bangladesh. In 1974 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh to discuss the redistribution of shared assets but nothing was agreed. There was disagreement over the role of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [10]

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Section B

2 (a) What happened at Cawnpore in 1857? [4]

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

Indian troops, led by Nana Sahib, rose up against the British, trapping their forces who surrendered after 3 weeks. As they left, the British soldiers and 300 women and children were killed the remainder were kept as prisoners and later killed. Later the British carried out acts of revenge. Nana Sahib escaped.

(b) Explain the appeal of India to the East India Company during the early seventeenth century.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

They were interested in India.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

For trade. To extend their sphere of influence in the East.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the subcontinent. This led to the East India Company establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. It also wanted to establish its influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The East India Company also wanted to establish a strategic port in the subcontinent that would protect its trading interests there.

(c) Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Shah Waliullah was a great scholar.

LEVEL 2: Description/identification of contributions [3–6]

Shah Waliullah taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and helped to found the Jihad Movement. Haji Shariatullah established the Faraizi Movement.

LEVEL 3: Explains the contribution of *Shah Waliullah* OR contribution of others [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the contribution of *Shah Waliullah* AND contribution of others [9–13]

Shah Waliullah

He felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their level of knowledge about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy

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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 Muslims.

Syed Ahmad

Spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the North West Frontier. It grew largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and found it difficult to practise their religion.

Haji Shariatullah

Spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which encouraged Muslims to perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This restored the pride in the community. A huge group of followers grew called 'Faraizis'.

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

[14]

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3 (a) What were the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1909? [4]

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

Also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. The Imperial Council increased to 60 members by adding more non-official members. The British retained control. The Central Executive Council increased by 60 members and could discuss matters of importance and advise on government policies including the budget. Provincial Councils also increased to 50 members in larger provinces and 30 members in smaller provinces. Muslim representatives to the Councils to be elected by a separate Muslim-only electorate.

(b) Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

Bengal was too large to govern as one province.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Of the 54 million people in Bengal, 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds. It was a very large province that created significant administrative difficulties. The British felt that partition of the province would make it easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Hindu community saw it as a policy of ‘Divide and Rule’, an attempt by the British to work against them.

(c) Was the introduction of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 the sole cause of violence in India during 1919 and 1920? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Yes it was.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons for violence [3–6]

Yes because the Rowlatt Act introduced trial without a jury and detention without bail. Another reason for violence was the Amritsar massacre.

LEVEL 3: Explains Rowlatt Act reason OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Rowlatt Act reason AND other reasons [9–13]

The Rowlatt Act

This caused uproar in India because it appeared to go against the central principles of British justice: trial by jury and safeguards against illegal imprisonment. The measures were seen as being repressive, especially as people could be made to live in a particular place and were stopped from attending meetings. Strikes and demonstrations took place and the British made

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matters worse by introducing further measures such as banning anti-British publications.

The Amritsar massacre

This occurred in 1919 when a large group of Indians were shot dead and injured, including women and children, for holding an illegal meeting. Although General Dyer was reprimanded for ordering the shooting, his standing in the British media was enhanced which offended Indians and resulted in further violence.

The Government of India Act

This implemented the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in 1919, retaining most of the power in India with central government, at a time when Indians following their efforts in the First World War had been expecting greater delegation of power. These measures were opposed, in some cases violently, and a deep mistrust of the British government grew. Fundamentalist groups grew during the early 1920s increasing communal violence between Hindus and Muslims.

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

[14]

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4 (a) What was the ‘One Unit’ Scheme? [4]

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

Iskander Mirza (Acting Governor-General) introduced it in 1955 to unify all of West Pakistan. He claimed it would bring about greater efficiency and enable more rapid development. West Pakistan politicians and administrators feared their influence may be challenged if they did not do this, especially as there were 10 million more people in East Pakistan. By unifying West Pakistan and making West Pakistan and East Pakistan official with equal representation in the Assembly, the One Unit Scheme prevented East Pakistan from gaining a majority in the Assembly. This was very unpopular in East Pakistan.

(b) Explain why Ayub Khan introduced Martial Law in 1958.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

To stabilise Pakistan.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

To stabilise Pakistan as there had been so many Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when General Ayub Khan felt the army should take control to restore stability. East Pakistan’s politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension. Iskander Mirza had lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Suhawardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Therefore he turned to Ayub Khan and the military for help.

(c) How successful was Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Quaid-e-Azam became the Governor-General in 1947.

LEVEL 2: Identifies solutions or describes the problems [3–6]

Refugees were helped.

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

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

Successes:

The Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund was created to help refugees. Quaid-e-Azam toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people. He appealed to the people to help the refugees. He declared himself ‘Protector-General’ of

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religious minorities. The State Bank of Pakistan was set up. Karachi was made capital of Pakistan. The Civil Services were re-organised. Pakistan joined the United Nations and attempted to draw their attention to Kashmir issue.

Failures:

The Kashmir and other Princely States issues were not resolved. The Canal Water Dispute was not resolved until 1959. Millions were made homeless or died as a result of partition.

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

[14]

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5 (a) Describe Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's health reforms of 1972. [4]

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

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced a health scheme in 1972 in which Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units in urban areas were to provide widespread healthcare. It expected to set up 1 Rural Health Centre for every 60 000 people and 1 Basic Health Unit for every 20 000 people. Training colleges for doctors and nurses were expected to admit students on merit and on qualification (after first year) they could be placed anywhere by the government. The sale of branded medicines was banned in an attempt to reduce the cost of these and could be purchased without prescription. However, the reforms were expensive and there was a shortage of doctors and nurses. International drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan due to a lack of profits from unbranded medicines.

(b) Why did Zia-ul-Haq find it difficult to rule Pakistan during the late 1980s?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

Law and order broke down

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

There was an increase in violence and drug trading.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Violence grew throughout the country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society. The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and there was a movement to break away from Pakistan. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to Prime Minister Junejo setting up an inquiry. Zia-ul-Haq could not tolerate this, so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia-ul-Haq.

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(c) Was the Co-operative Societies scandal the most important reason why Nawaz Sharif fell from office in 1993? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

There were many reasons.

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes the reasons for his downfall [3–6]

The government mismanaged the economy and was accused of corruption.

LEVEL 3: Explains the Co-operative Societies Scandal OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Co-operative Societies Scandal AND other reasons [9–13]

Cooperative Societies scandal

Mismanagement of the Societies led to loss of savings by millions of people. Many of the Societies had granted huge loans to the Ittefaq Group this damaged Nawaz Sharif's reputation.

Kalashnikov culture

There was easy availability of guns. There was crime, terrorism, kidnappings and murder. There were issues associated with refugees from the Soviet-Afghan war. Drug addiction increased.

Economic measures

Nawaz Sharif increased investment to provide jobs but few loans were repaid. US aid ceased at the end of the Soviet-Afghan war.

BCCI scandal

The collapse of BCCI bank in 1991 due to concerns about the bank's lending practices. Investors lost huge sums of money.

Shariat Bill

There was some opposition to the increased role of religion in government.

Relations with President

Nawaz Sharif disagreed with the President over the appointment of a new army chief of staff and Eighth Amendment.

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