

Cambridge O Level

PAKISTAN STUDIES**2059/01**

Paper 1 The History and Culture of Pakistan

For examination from 2028

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Specimen

This document has **18** pages.

Generic Marking Principles

All examiners must apply these general marking principles when marking candidate responses. Examiners must apply them alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme must also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptions.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however, the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Candidates should be able to:

- recall, select, use and communicate knowledge of the syllabus content.

AO2

Candidates should be able to:

- apply knowledge of the history and culture of Pakistan to show understanding of, explain, interpret, analyse and evaluate:
 - key features and characteristics of Pakistan's history and culture
 - key concepts: significance, cause and consequence, continuity and change, including similarity and difference
- make a reasoned and supported judgement where required.

Table A: Use this table to give marks for each candidate response for AO1 and AO2 for **part (f)** of each question.

Level	Description	Marks
Level 3	Explains two factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six marks if at least one explanation is developed. • Five marks for two simple explanations. 	5–6
Level 2	Explains one factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four marks for a developed explanation. • Three marks for a simple explanation. 	3–4
Level 1	Identifies OR describes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two marks for identifying at least two factors OR describing a valid factor; addressing the question but not explaining. • One mark for general comments about the topic OR identifying a factor. 	1–2
Level 0	No creditable response	0

Table B: Use this table to give marks for each candidate response for AO1 and AO2 for **part (g)** of each question.

Level	Description	Marks
Level 5	Explains both sides and supports a valid judgement on ‘how far’ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A developed explanation of agreement AND disagreement, plus a valid judgement made on relative importance. <p>Supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.</p>	10
Level 4	Explains both sides (agrees AND disagrees) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine marks if one explanation on each side is developed. Eight marks if one explanation is developed. Seven marks for one simple explanation on each side. <p>Supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.</p>	7–9
Level 3	Explains one side (agrees OR disagrees) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six marks for two developed explanations. Five marks for two simple explanations OR one developed explanation. Four marks for one simple explanation. <p>Supported by relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.</p>	4–6
Level 2	Identifies OR describes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three marks for description (giving information about the factor but not explaining). Two marks for identification (listing a factor with no further information). 	2–3
Level 1	General comments about the topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes about the topic but does not address the question. 	1
Level 0	No creditable response	0

1 The making of Pakistan, 1857–1947

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>When was the Indian National Congress founded? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>B 1885</p>	1
1(b)	<p>Why did the British partition Bengal in 1905? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>B Bengal was too large to be governed as a single province.</p>	1
1(c)	<p>Where did the Aga Khan meet with Lord Minto in 1906 to discuss the status of Muslims in the subcontinent? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>D Simla</p>	1
1(d)	<p>State <u>two</u> consequences of the breakdown of the Khilafat Movement.</p> <p>Award one mark for each valid point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim–Hindu relations were damaged. • Muslims felt betrayed. • Muslims lost faith in their leader. • Muslims felt politically powerless. <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	2
1(e)	<p>Describe <u>two</u> ways the status of the Muslim community changed because of the work of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.</p> <p>One mark for stating a change and one mark for providing a relevant supporting detail. Apply this criterion twice.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <p>Change: They were held in greater respect. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (SSAK) wrote pamphlets for the British • SSAK told the British about Muslim loyalty. <p>Change: Their social and economic position improved. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSAK encouraged Muslims to receive Western education • SSAK encouraged Muslims to take up positions in the civil service or army. <p>Change: They became more politically aware. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSAK developed ‘Two Nation Theory’ • SSAK established the United Patriotic Alliance (which became the Mohammedan Defence Alliance). <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	<p>Explain why Congress Rule (1937–39) was unpopular amongst the Muslim community.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vande Mataram • the Wardha Scheme • the Widdia Mander Scheme • Hindi language • income and trade. <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vande Mataram was a nationalistic Hindu song • the Wardha Scheme required students to bow before Gandhi's image. <p>Example of simple explanation:</p> <p>Vande Mataram was a nationalistic Hindu song that was adopted as the national anthem. It contained lyrics calling for Muslims to leave 'Hindustan'. This upset the Muslim community.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation:</p> <p>Under the Wardha Scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's image each day. Muslims objected to this as they should only bow before God. They believed the Wardha Scheme encouraged Hindu religion and culture. Teaching was to be in Hindi, which put Muslim students at a disadvantage. This policy was seen to be unfair by the Muslim community.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
1(g)	<p>‘In the years 1944–46, the Gandhi–Jinnah talks were the most important factor in deciding the future of the subcontinent.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Use Table B to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Gandhi–Jinnah talks, 1944 • the Simla Conference, 1945 • the 1945–46 elections • the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 • Direct Action Day, 1946. <p>Example of general comments about the topic: The Gandhi–Jinnah talks took place in 1944 at Jinnah’s house.</p> <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Gandhi–Jinnah talks brought both sides together • in the 1945–46 elections, the Muslim League gained control of the Muslim vote • Direct Action Day in 1946 resulted in widespread communal violence. <p>Example of simple explanation: Agrees: The Gandhi–Jinnah talks were an achievement because it was the first time the leaders of the two biggest political groups in India had met to explain their position on the future of the subcontinent. Disagrees: In 1945, new elections were held. The results of the 1945–46 elections showed that the Muslim League had gained control of the Muslim vote. It showed that the views of the Muslim League on the future of the subcontinent could no longer be ignored by Congress or the British Government.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation: Agrees: The Gandhi–Jinnah talks were an achievement as it was the first time Gandhi and Jinnah had met to negotiate on an equal footing. This opportunity allowed the Hindu and Muslim leaders to share their views on the future of the subcontinent without British involvement. Disagrees: The Muslim League grew concerned the British would leave India without a settlement and did not want Congress to be left in charge of a new country. The events of Direct Action Day showed the strength of Muslim feelings and helped convince the British that Muslims’ views had to be considered in any discussion on the future of the subcontinent.</p> <p>Example of a valid judgement: While the Gandhi–Jinnah talks did bring both parties together, no long-term agreement was made. Direct Action Day, on the other hand, focused the British minds on finding a solution to the future of the subcontinent and as a means of preventing continued unrest. It ultimately led to Partition.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	10

2 The shaping of Pakistan since 1947

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>Who became Governor General of Pakistan in September 1948? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>A Khwaja Nazimuddin</p>	1
2(b)	<p>Why did Quaid-e-Azam establish the State Bank of Pakistan? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>C to support the development of the economy</p>	1
2(c)	<p>When was the Indus Water Treaty signed? Tick (✓) the correct answer.</p> <p>A 1960</p>	1
2(d)	<p>State <u>two</u> features of Zia-ul-Haq's Islamisation programme.</p> <p>Award one mark for each valid point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Shariat Court was set up. • The Hudood ordinance was introduced. • The Ushr and Zakat ordinances were introduced. • Islamiyat and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory. <p>Accept any other valid points.</p>	2
2(e)	<p>Describe <u>two</u> ways the circumstances of refugees changed because of the actions of Quaid-e-Azam in the years 1947–48.</p> <p>One mark for stating a change and one mark for providing a relevant supporting detail. Apply this criterion twice.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <p>Change: Refugees received more organised help. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quaid-e-Azam set up the Ministry of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation • Quaid-e-Azam coordinated work to help refugees across the different regions of Pakistan. <p>Change: Refugees received accommodation and food supplies. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quaid-e-Azam founded a Refugee Relief Fund • Quaid-e-Azam financed measures to provide shelter, food and basic medical provision. <p>Change: Refugees could travel more safely across different parts of the subcontinent. Example of supporting detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quaid-e-Azam worked with the Indian government to set up the Military Evacuation Scheme • Quaid-e-Azam ensured refugees were protected by the armies of the two states. <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	<p>Explain why East Pakistan sought separation from West Pakistan in 1971.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representation in the army and the Civil Service • cultural, social and geographical division • natural disasters • the Awami League • the jute industry. <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Pakistan felt under-represented in the army and the Civil Service • East Pakistan felt politically and culturally disadvantaged due to the distance from West Pakistan. <p>Example of simple explanation:</p> <p>East Pakistan was 1000 miles away from West Pakistan. People in East Pakistan felt socially, politically and culturally isolated, so, to address this disadvantage they felt they had to seek independence.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation:</p> <p>Most of East Pakistan's industry was based on jute production, which was profitable. People in East Pakistan believed the wealth created was spent on developing West Pakistan, as by 1970, per capita income in West Pakistan was 40% higher than in East Pakistan. This caused resentment in East Pakistan, which made people there call for independence.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)	<p>‘Ayub Khan’s agricultural policies were his most effective measures during the Decade of Development (1958–68).’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Use Table B to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural policies: yields, mechanisation, dams, irrigation, land redistribution, farm size • industrial policies: oil refining, Mineral Development Corporation, Export Bonus Scheme, employment • social policies: schools and universities, housing, family planning, medical/nursing, a new capital city. <p>Example of general comments about the topic: Ayub Khan introduced policies following his rise to power in 1958.</p> <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there was mechanisation of farming • an oil refinery was established in Karachi • medical/nursing training schools were set up. <p>Example of simple explanation: Agrees: Crop yields gradually increased, demonstrating the success of reforms such as land redistribution and the increased mechanisation of farming. Disagrees: Industrial reform enabled loans to be obtained from other countries for industrial development such as the building of an oil refinery in Karachi. As a result, economic growth rose sharply by more than 7%.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation: Agrees: Land was redistributed to farmers with medium-sized farms. Large landowners had to find tenants for parts of their land, which raised productivity as these smaller farms were more efficient than larger, poorly run farms. With increased mechanisation and irrigation schemes, agriculture was revitalised, and crop output rose to record levels, showing how effective these reforms were. Disagrees: Ayub Khan’s social policies improved the lives of people across the country. Medical and nursing schools were set up, e.g. the Khyber Medical School, which increased the number of doctors and nurses, bringing about improved medical facilities and better health outcomes for the people of Pakistan. Family planning policies were introduced to improve the health of women.</p> <p>Example of a valid judgement: Social measures were more effective for Pakistan than Ayub Khan’s agricultural policies. Whilst agricultural reforms had some impact on productivity, large landowners generally continued to keep control of existing holdings and retain their influence and power. However, social reforms helped improve the health of many people over a long period of time.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	10

3 Pakistan and the global community

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit the USA? Tick (✓) the correct answer. B 1950	1
3(b)	Why did relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan become worse in 1955? Tick (✓) the correct answer. C The Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was attacked.	1
3(c)	Where was the Islamic Summit of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation held in 1974? Tick (✓) the correct answer. C Lahore	1
3(d)	State <u>two</u> examples of close relations between China and Pakistan in the years 1972–86. Award one mark for each valid point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1972, China agreed to supply military aircraft and tanks to Pakistan. • In 1978, the Karakoram Highway opened. • In 1986, President Zia visited China. • In 1986, a nuclear cooperation treaty was signed. Accept any other valid points.	2
3(e)	Describe <u>two</u> ways relations between Pakistan and the USA were changed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. One mark for stating a change and one mark for providing a relevant supporting detail. Apply this criterion twice. Ideas such as: Change: Political relations between the two countries improved. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the USA saw Pakistan as an ally against the Soviet Union • the USA accepted Pakistan's political system. Change: Economic relations improved. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the USA provided economic aid which strengthened the Pakistan economy • Pakistan bought F-16 fighter jets from the USA. Change: There was greater trust. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relations between the two countries were weakened following the burning down of the US Embassy in Islamabad in 1979 • following the Soviet invasion, the two countries realised they had shared interests. All valid material must be credited.	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(f)	<p>Explain how Pakistan has benefitted since joining the United Nations in 1947.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • membership of the global community • access to the World Bank • aid programmes • dispute resolution • emergency relief. <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN membership elevated Pakistan's status in the global community • Pakistan has received loans from the World Bank. <p>Example of simple explanation:</p> <p>Pakistan has benefitted by having access to the World Bank, which has provided loans to use for the development of the country. Pakistan has invested these funds in infrastructure and social services.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation:</p> <p>When it was founded in 1947, Pakistan needed extra funds to help develop its health and education provision, and the United Nations was able to provide this support. With the support of UN agencies such as the World Food Programme, Pakistan has been able to provide food for school children and better health facilities. This has helped Pakistan have a more literate and healthy population.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
3(g)	<p>‘Britain’s recognition of Bangladesh has been the most significant influence on relations between Pakistan and Britain since 1947.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Use Table B to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognition of Bangladesh • Pakistan’s disappointment with the partition plan in 1947 • British assistance with the military and civil service after partition • Pakistan and the Commonwealth and the Colombo Plan • British support during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. <p>Example of general comments about the topic: Britain recognised Bangladesh as a new nation in February 1972.</p> <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain recognised Bangladesh as a separate state in February 1972 • Britain fully supported the role of Pakistan in the Soviet–Afghan War both politically and financially • Pakistan rejoined the Commonwealth in 1989 after relations strengthened. <p>Example of simple explanation: Agrees: Britain’s recognition of Bangladesh was significant because it offended Pakistan. As a member of the Commonwealth, Pakistan had expected British support. Disagrees: Britain wanted Pakistan’s support for the war in Afghanistan so it provided significant funding to help Pakistan give assistance to Afghan refugees.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation: Agrees: British recognition of Bangladesh in 1972 was significant as it was seen as a reflection of Britain’s failure to support Pakistan in the dispute with East Pakistan. Britain devised the partition plan in 1947 which divided Pakistan into two separate areas so, when East Pakistan tried to establish itself as an independent country, Pakistan felt let down by Britain and left the Commonwealth in protest. Disagrees: It was significant that Britain didn’t need to rely on Pakistan’s support in 1972 and, by recognising Bangladesh, Britain did not consider it essential to maintain good relations at that time. However, as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Britain wanted Pakistan’s support and so gave comprehensive political support and financial aid for refugees, strengthening relations.</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
3(g)	<p>Example of a valid judgement: The recognition of Bangladesh wasn't the most significant influence. Despite Pakistan leaving the Commonwealth, it rejoined later. Other events, like Britain playing a role in the Colombo Plan and the aid provided in the Soviet–Afghan War, showed that overall relations between the two countries were good and the dip in relations caused by recognising Bangladesh was only short-term.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	

4 Society and culture in Pakistan

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	What is the national language of Pakistan? Tick (✓) the correct answer. D Urdu	1
4(b)	What was <u>not</u> a reason for the location of Pakistan's new capital city? Tick (✓) the correct answer. C It was Pakistan's main commercial centre.	1
4(c)	What is a feature of equity? Tick (✓) the correct answer. D being treated fairly	1
4(d)	State <u>two</u> features of Sufism. Award one mark for each valid point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotes peace • emphasises inner purity • promotes equality • involves rituals Accept any other valid points.	2
4(e)	Describe <u>two</u> ways the international profile of Pakistan has changed as a result of participation in major sporting events. One mark for stating a change and one mark for providing a relevant supporting detail. Apply this criterion twice. Change: Pakistan's international profile has strengthened. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan winning the Cricket World Cup in 1992 • Arshad Nadeem's gold medal in the javelin at the 2024 Olympics. Change: Pakistan is now recognised internationally as a host of major sporting events. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Asia Cup in cricket in 2008 • multiple World Championships in squash and snooker. Change: Pakistan is now regarded as a country that celebrates diversity through sport. Example of supporting detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haider Ali's gold medal at the Paralympics in 2021 • in 2019, Zainab Abbas became the first Pakistani woman commentator at the Cricket World Cup. All valid material must be credited.	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	<p>Explain how fairs and festivals are important to cultural life in Pakistan.</p> <p>Use Table A to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social gatherings • religious events • annual celebrations of key events • markets • traditions. <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people from rural areas bring things they have made to sell at the fairs • traditional activities at festivals pass on cultural customs. <p>Example of simple explanation:</p> <p>Income from selling goods at the fairs supports the rural way of life. Pakistan's subsistence farmers maintain traditional crafts, e.g. making wooden toys and dolls. Such products are valued by town dwellers who buy them when they are brought to fairs.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation:</p> <p>One of Pakistan's most important national festivals is Pakistan Day, celebrated on 23 March each year. It commemorates the date in 1940 when the Lahore Resolution called for the creation of an independent state for the Muslim-majority provinces of the subcontinent. It was also the date when the first constitution made Pakistan the first Islamic republic in 1956. It is important as it reminds people of their shared culture, helping to unify the country and emphasising the importance of Islam in society.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	<p>‘Education has been the main factor in creating an equitable society in Pakistan.’</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Use Table B to mark candidate responses to this question.</p> <p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education: a common curriculum for boys and girls, equal access to jobs, access to higher education • citizens: volunteering as a duty to support the disadvantaged • healthcare: a drive towards universal provision. <p>Example of general comments about the topic: Education is an important subject in Pakistan today.</p> <p>Example of identification/description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curriculum of Pakistan has been introduced across the country • there is an expectation that individuals will volunteer • healthcare is available across Pakistan. <p>Example of simple explanation: Agrees: The National Curriculum offers the same educational opportunities to boys and girls across the whole of Pakistan, contributing to an equitable society. Disagrees: Volunteering is now a national expectation. It demonstrates an understanding that an individual’s role in society involves contributing and giving support to others, making an equitable society.</p> <p>Example of developed explanation: Agrees: The National Curriculum offers the same educational opportunities to boys and girls across the whole of Pakistan, so contributing to an equitable society. Valued skills in maths, science, IT, languages and economics support a society where all people can contribute to and benefit from the economic development of Pakistan. Disagrees: Since 2000, investment in health has increased to over 3% of GDP, resulting in a rise in life expectancy from 59 years to 64 years. Because of measures such as the introduction of the Pakistan Sehat Card in 2015, more people, irrespective of wealth, status or gender, are living healthier lives for longer throughout Pakistan.</p> <p>Example of a valid judgement: The move towards universal provision of healthcare has made for a more equitable society, but there is work still to be done. On the other hand, education has contributed more by extending educational access to secondary school students. In 2022–3, almost 55 million children were enrolled in schools in Pakistan, developing skills which will help create a more equitable society.</p> <p>All valid material must be credited.</p>	10

