

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	2059
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : **55 / 75**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper: 2059/01		
Paper 55 / 75		
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1a	2 / 3	✓
1b	5 / 5	✓
1c	3 / 7	✓
1d	7 / 10	✓
2a	NR / 4	
2b	NR / 7	
2c	NR / 14	
3a	4 / 4	✓
3b	6 / 7	✓
3c	8 / 14	✓
4a	4 / 4	✓
4b	5 / 7	✓
4c	11 / 14	✓
5a	NR / 4	
5b	NR / 7	
5c	NR / 14	



Candidate name	
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Centre number	
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Candidate number	
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Syllabus/ Component	2	0	5	9	/	0	1
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Component title	History and Culture of Pakistan
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Write here how many continuation booklets you have used (if any).

* 1 3 4 4 3 9 5 7 1 6 *

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and use capital letters.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Write the number of the question you are responding to in the first margin.

Question	Part
1	ai
1	aii

Do not tear out any part of this booklet.

For examiner's use only	
Question number	Mark
Total	

ANSWER BOOKLET
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Question Part

- Q1: (a) Indian cotton industry declined by the British in order to promote their own cotton. However even when Indians were allowed to grow cotton it was used for their own industries. Furthermore, skilled labour was forced to work in Etc industry. Exports were banned and as a result, Indian cotton industry was badly affected.
- (b) In Source B, a railway accident in India is shown. Indians were not in favour of railways and opposed it as they saw it as an effort of modernization. They were concerned as there were bad railway accidents which could kill several people just like shown in Source B. There are two trains which were coming from opposite sides and clashed. It was entirely due to mismanagement thus Indians were not in favour of this.
- (c) By the nineteenth century, British were firmly built in the Indian Subcontinent. However they were made to facilitate people or trade etc but it was seen not with good eyes. They made railways and roads to modernize the Indian

Question Part

subcontinent and made their colony just like British. It was to put India on the same footing as Britain. However this gave birth to hatred and suspicion in Indians.

L2

(d) The war of independence of 1947 was an immediate reaction to the increased casualties which had to be drawn before putting in the gun. There were reports that pig and cow meat were used in it. This created an uproar in Indians of the hatred developed for British. It was very disorganised and uncoordinated war. Wansi, Cutch, Kutch, Gwalior were the main areas of revolt led by different leaders like Rani of Wansi, Nawab of Cutch, etc. They were fighting for different reasons and there was no general plan of the revolt. I think that yes, this was the most important reason for failure as united we can do anything. Once disunited, failure is inevitable.

Furthermore, Muslims were more united in the revolt because of the collapse of the once mighty Mughal empire. Hindus were not much

L3

Question Part

interested as they were afraid that the Muslims might gain power again. Hindus were the most populated in India and it was not possible to do anything without them. Punjab and NWFP remained neutral throughout the revolt. Some Indian Muslims like Nizam of Hyderabad remained loyal and even provided help.

Other than this, the British strength and superior strategies were unquestionable. They used modern weaponry. This was very important as Indians were poorly equipped.

L4

Q3: (a) The name of Pakistan was originated by Chaudhary Rahmat Ali and 3 other students at Cambridge university. It was originated by the names of Muslim populated provinces; Punjab, Afghanistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan. It was named as Pakistan later renamed as Pakistan meaning, 'land of pure people'.

(b) The Congress boycotted the First Round table conference after which Gandhi Irum part was signed to engage Gandhi who took a hard line in talks, and agreed to no second RTC.

Question Part

less than independence for which the second round table conference failed. Another reason was that the Labour Government was replaced by a new coalition government which was much less keen to provide concessions to the Indians. Furthermore, Lord Irwin was no more the viceroy. Congress rejected the idea of separate electorates thus League and Congress were not ready to arrive at a compromise.

LB

- (c) Withdrawal of Gandhi's support was not the most important reason. The abolishment of the caliph in 1921 by Kemal Ataturk was the most important reason as there was now nothing more for which the Khilafat movement should remain as its main objective was now no more. In my point of view, ~~Hindu~~ Gandhi's withdrawal was no more a surprise as Hindu Muslim unity was bound to move to failure. Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations and they could not compromise due to so many differences. In the second Khilafat movement meeting it was decided that Gandhi would take

Question Part

lead in opposition to British and his withdrawal was however a serious set back. Gandhi supported Gann Khilafat movement as long as his demands were satisfied.

Another major reason for its decline was the ~~support~~ of the people. In 1920, 18000 Muslims were told that they were living in a Dar ul Haab and they should migrate to Afghanistan. People sold their homes etc to migrate to Afghanistan. Almost 18000 Muslims migrated and they were not welcomed by Afghan Government as told by the leaders and they were pushed back. What can a movement ^{possibly} ~~could~~ do when there is no one to support it? Definitely nothing. So Khilafat movement declined.

Khilafat movement changed to an anti ~~communist~~ British movement which was crushed and felt lived in front of British. The Khilafat leaders were arrested and as a result it declined.

L3

Question Part

- Q4: (a) The Basic Democracies were introduced by Ayub Khan in 1959. It was a four-tier system in which ordinary people elected the union council which then elected district and divisional members. The Basic Democrats provided an electoral college for the elections of President along with legislative and provincial members. There were 80,000 Basic Democrats, 10,000 from each wing.
- (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule ended mainly because of the elections in 1977. PNA (Pakistan National Alliance) comprised of 9 political parties who stood against PPP (Pakistan People's Party) under Bhutto. PPP won a landslide victory against PNA. There was an immediate outcry for election rigging. There was widespread discontentment and riots causing Bhutto to lose control. He was also found guilty of murdering a political leader by his FSP (Federal Security Forces). He was tried and sentenced to death by Zia who was extremely hostile to Bhutto. Due to nuclear programmes he invited international criticism especially by USA.

Question Part

(c) Khwaja Nazimuddin was appointed as the second Governor General of Pakistan in 1949. He was a talented and honest politician and he let Liaqat Ali Khan to work and stood aback. Basic Principles committee was set up to set up principles for the constitution. On 12th March, 1949, the Objective Resolution was passed which said that the constitution would be based on the principles of equality, justice etc. All Muslims and minorities would be able to practice their religion. All fundamental rights would be granted. However these principles invited much criticism, in my point of view, it was good as Pakistanis were inexperienced yet.

PRODA act was introduced which was the debarring of public officers from offices for a certain period of time on charge of misconduct. In 1950, Liaqat Nehru port was very important as it stopped the influx of refugees. Both country was responsible for the minorities and a visa system was introduced. Sir Douglas Gracey was replaced by a Pakistani Ayub Khan. This was very important as now Pakistanis were now confident that they could handle

L3

Question Part

the army themselves.

Ghulam Muhammad became the third Governor General. He was previously a finance minister. He made Khawaja Nazimuddin Prime Minister.

In 1951, a planning commission was set up to oversee economic development. In 1953 a six year plan was introduced with social uplift schemes. Planning Board was set up which produced Draft Five Year Plan in 1956 to check the development. These schemes were very important as it brought about economic development in Pakistan. However in the rest of Ghulam's reign there was instability.

Iskander Mirza became the Prime Minister after Ghulam fell ill. He was able to draw up the first constitution of Pakistan in 1956. He brought about unification in Pakistan. He made several roads, railways and did so much more for the development. It was the start of the era of development and

Question Part

modernization so it was very important however there were many problems during the last years. There was political instability. Four PMs were changed after one another.

All three of these men contributed a lot to the domestic policies but I think Iskander Mirza was the most important despite the problems he faced. He drew up the first constitution and Government of India Act 1935 was no more used. It showed that Pakistan was moving towards betterment. Furthermore, he put Pakistan on path of modernization.

L4

