

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 : **67 / 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	67 / 75		
Total:			
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total	
1a	3 / 3		✓
1b	1 / 5		✓
1c	6 / 7		✓
1d	9 / 10		✓
2a	4 / 4		✓
2b	7 / 7		✓
2c	13 / 14		✓
3a	4 / 4		✓
3b	7 / 7		✓
3c	13 / 14		✓
4a	NR / 4		
4b	NR / 7		
4c	NR / 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).	
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12 PAGE ANSWER BOOKLET

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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

Write in dark blue or black pen. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Write your answers in this booklet. Use both sides of the paper. Please leave two blank lines in between your answers to each question.

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

Question	Part
1	ai
1	aii

If the question you are responding to also contains parts, for example 1a, write the question part in the second margin.

Do all your rough work in pen using this answer booklet and cross it through without making it illegible.

Do not tear out any part of this booklet.

All work must be handed in. If you have used any continuation booklets, please insert them inside this booklet.

For examiner's use only	
Question number	Mark
Total	

This document consists of 12 pages

Question Part

1 a) The EIC and the British Parliament discouraged the growth and production of cotton goods because they wanted to develop the cotton industry of Great Britain. All the raw cotton was exported to Great Britain and the Indian skilled workers were made to work for EIC. Also EIC controlled the production of cotton in local areas and did not allow it to rise. The British also excluded import duties on their goods and these goods then took place of local goods ^{being cheap} thus having a loss for local cotton industry.

b) The British was greatly concerned about developing railway system of India. The railway traffic was high so accident occurred and this could be seen from the accident in the photo. Also the British tried to develop the railway lines as the Source B shows a special track with a separate bridge built in a far area just for Railway. The British transported raw material from the railways as seen in the photo carry raw goods. Also a steam engine is seen in the photo and this too was introduced by the British in India. The rails were also used to transport people as a passenger carriage could also be seen in the Source. The major concern of British to build railways was to transport raw materials easily to their industries and I can say this because the train in Source B is carry some sort of raw material. Also British concerns were though high they did not manage it properly resulting in such accidents.

Question Part

c) The building of railways was amongst one of the westernisation tries of the British. The thought of the Indian transport system ineffective and wanted to introduce their own method of transport which was railway. Similarly they built telegraphs as a part of their westernization scheme.

The British also wanted to make an easy transport way to transport raw materials. They had established their industries in India and had them in Britain too. Through railways they could efficiently transport the raw materials to their industries and to ports so that they could further be sent to England.

The British also improved the public transportation through railways. Now people can easily travel from one place to another in huge numbers. The effectiveness of the transportation could be seen during the war of independence when British heavily used the railways to transport their armies to places of rebellion.

d) The absence of leadership was one of the reasons for the failure of the war of independence. In May, when the sepoys rose, they made Bhadur Shah

Question Part

their leader who had Hazrat Mahal as his general. In Kanpur Nana Sahib rose and rebelled against British. In Jhansi Rani Lakshmbai rose with the help of Tata Topee but none of these leaders were effective. They did fight with patriotism but they did not had leadership qualities or skills so they soon lost to the British.

Another reason of the failure of having unity amongst the rebellion forces. Each rose in its own territory and had no communication with each other. Just like before the British conquered them one by one.

Another aspect of the lack of unity was that the whole India did not rebelled together and the rebellion was limited to Uttar Pradesh. The Punjab Sikhs and Sindh Amirs were not ready to help the mutineers of Bengal and Oudh as their forces of Bengal had been used to defeat them. Princes were just greedy about their own power and did not look for other Indians. This could be seen from the fact that the Maharaja of Kohaar sent a force of 2000 to help the British put down mutiny.

Lack of planning was also an important

Question Part

aspect of failure. The war had just been triggered due to the Cartridge incident and no one had intended it so early. So the British took advantage of it and quickly recaptured the areas before some solid plan for resistance was formed.

The last but not least reason was the power of the British. They were backed by England and had endless wealth due to trade. They had a skilled army and ammunition and compared the rebellion had very limited weapons and army. This also led to failure of war.

But the main reason for the failure was lack of unity. If all the Indians had rebelled at once, the British would have lost all control at once and would have been pushed out of India all together.

- 2 a) Zamindars was a local Indian term used for land owners. They owned huge pieces of land and had tenants to work their. They had quite influence in their areas and all decisions were made according to their consent of the areas. Before British Muslims used to be the ruling class but during British rule, all major Zamindars were Hindus.

Question Part

and they oppressed Muslim tenants of the areas. They were wealthy and got along the British. Muslim like Tity Mir tried to oppose the Hindu zamindars.

b) Clive was a brilliant general and was a war hero for EIC. He was the one who defeated Nawab Siraj ud dular in 1757 in the battle of Plassey and also defeated the French. Because of such victories, it was obvious that he would be given a high seat in Administration so he was made the governor general.

He was also a good administrator like military general. EIC believed that he would be better able to run Bengal and if ever mutiny arose, he could easily press it. As he was a good diplomat, this further gave him merits for being made the first governor general.

Another reason was that the nature of Robert Clive matched the ambitions of EIC. He also imposed high taxation thus rendering benefit to the British. Like other EIC officials, he too was accused of corruption though later he was declared innocent. So Britain saw him as the best person who could

Question Part

he used to exploit Bengal.

- c) The infighting of the successors of Aurangzeb was one of the reasons for the breakup of Mughal Empire. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to avoid this but they ended up fighting and Prince Muazzam took the throne. But he did not live long and then his son Shuja and Jhandar Shah came but he too was killed and this way in the next 10 years 12 people claimed to be the emperor but none was able to rule effectively. The infighting had a very bad impact on the Empire and a lot of wealth and man power was wasted and this led to break-up.

Another reason was that inefficiency of the successors of Aurangzeb. These were neither good statesmen and administrators neither the generals. Some were assassinated and some were imprisoned by their courtiers. This showed their inefficiency. They were also pleasure loving and did not look into the day to day state matters of the subjects. The Mughal army greatly declined under them and they could do nothing about it. They were unable to stop rebellions and invaders.

Question Part

The nature of the Empire also proved to be a reason for its decline. The empire was vast and it took months before news of rebellions could reach the emperors and they could take action. Mansabari system was introduced by Aurangzeb but it did not work. There was also no law of succession and the long reign of the Empire made it weak so this contributed to the decline.

The Mughal Empire was made of different cast and religion factions so there were continuous rebellions. Aurangzeb had to face the rebellions of Sikhs and Rajput and Marhathas and so did his successor. The rules of the far areas like Bengal left their loyal to the Mughals seeing their decline and declared themselves independent so the inability to keep the communities together also resulted in decline.

The major and the most important reason for the breakup of the Empire was the outside invading forces. In 1737, Nadir Shah invaded the Empire and plundered Delhi. The Marhathas were first rebels but then they set up an empire in South India and in 1739 invaded

14

Question Part

and plundered Mughals. In ~~1747~~ 1747 Ahmad Shah Abdali made attacks and conquered area up to Punjab. The last and the final push came from the British. It took the empire under it in 1803 and in 1857 the Mughal emperor was deposed then Mughals ended. Had these forces not intervened, the Empire would have survived.

L4

3 a) In 1933, Rahmat Ali published a Pamphlet now or never in England in which he demanded a separate homeland for Muslims named Pakistan. He came up with the name as 'P' from Punjab, 'A' from Afghanistan, 'K' from ~~Kashmir~~ ^{Kashmir}, 'I' from Iran, 'S' from Tajikistan and 't' from Balochistan. He included all the Muslim areas of the west and formed the name. The Muslims ^{leaders} at the time did not agree with the plan though it became the aim of Muslim League in 1940.

b) One of the reasons why the ~~first~~ Second Round table conference was unsuccessful was because at the time in 1931, the Labour Party in England had lost power and the new conservative party was

Question Part

not very much eager to make concession so the British seemed less keen and this contributed to its failure.

The other reason the Round Table conference failed was that Gandhi took a hard line. He claimed that he spoke for all the Indians but the League and Jinnah reminded him that ~~he~~ was the only spokesman of Congress ~~there~~ and not the Muslims. Gandhi did not waver from his stance thus rendered the conference unsuccessful.

Also at the time, both the Congress wanted self-government and the British was not still agree to it. Moreover the Congress and the League could not agree at anything and there were no common ground so there was very little progress and the conference was bound to fail. If the both parties had been more united, there may have been progress.

Q) The loss of Gandhi's support of the non-cooperation was one of the reasons for the failure of the non-cooperation movement. Gandhi first attended the Khilafat Con-

Question Part

ferences and in 1920 started his non cooperation movement. It was met by great enthusiasm by both Hindus and Muslims and they boycotted the British. But then ~~violence~~ violence prevailed. There was uprising at Malapp in south and 4000 malapp were killed as a result. In Chauri Chauri 21 policemen were killed as a result of public outrage. Gandhi did not want such things and got scared and called off his non-cooperation movement. This had a great impact on the Khilafat movement as it lost Hindu support.

There were other reasons too. The Khilafat movement was based on different aims. The Muslims just wanted to save the Khalifa ~~was~~ whereas the Hindus just wanted selfrule. Gandhi only did it to pressurize the British for selfrule and to gain Muslim support. So when the Hindus ~~saw~~ saw that their aims were not met, they backed down.

The Hijrat movement also caused a problem. 18000 Muslims left their homes declaring Moha Dar ul Haq and went to Afghanistan but they were not welcomed and

Question Part

sent back from their. Back they had no homes and shelter -- Now they were deprived of life necessities so could not focus on the Khilafat movement.

In July, ~~1924~~ the Khilafat Movement met for the last time and it passed such resolutions which angered the British. As a result, the main leaders of the Movement like Ali Brothers were arrested so with no proper leadership the movement declined and lost its enthusiasm.

The major reason for the failure of the Khilafat movement was its nature. It was an unrealistic movement because the people of the outer world like in Britain and Turkey did not care what the Indians thought. They did what was best for them and did not care for the movement. In 1924, Kamal Ataturk, the revolutionary leader of Turkey abolished the seat of Khilafat. This rendered the movement pointless and it ended because Turkey itself had rejected Khilafat. So because of abolishment and no concern of the out world for the movement, the movement declined and then failed.