

## Example Candidate Responses – Paper 1

**Cambridge IGCSE™**

**Pakistan Studies 0448**

For examination from 2020



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## Introduction

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The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge IGCSE Pakistan Studies 0448, and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high, middle and low) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet candidate responses have been chosen from the November 2020 exam series to exemplify a range of answers.

For each question, the response is annotated with a clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. This is followed by examiner comments on how the answer could have been improved. In this way, it is possible for you to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they could do to improve their answers. There is also a list of common mistakes candidates made in their answers for each question.

This document provides illustrative examples of candidate work with examiner commentary. These help teachers to assess the standard required to achieve marks beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Therefore, in some circumstances, such as where exact answers are required, there will not be much comment.

The questions, mark schemes and inserts used here are available to download from the School Support Hub. These files are:

**0448 November 2020 Question Paper 1**  
**0448 November 2020 Mark Scheme 1**

Past exam resources and other teaching and learning resources are available on the School Support Hub:

[www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support)



## How to use this booklet

This booklet goes through the paper one question at a time, showing you the high-, middle- and low-level response for each question. The candidate answers are set in a table. In the left-hand column are the candidate answers, and in the right-hand column are the Examiner comments.

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
<p>1 a) Queen Victoria was made the empress of India to link the monarchy more closely with India and underline British's position as a world power. She saw India as a jewel in the crown of her empire. She saw India as a land to be governed by British's justice to grant protection to the people of India. 1</p> <p>b) I can infer that Tipu Sultan was a fierce fighter. He is not at all scared or frightened of from the tiger, rather he is fighting with his bare hands.</p> <p><b>Answers</b> are by real candidates in exam conditions. These show you the types of answers for each level. Discuss and analyse the answers with your learners in the classroom to improve their skills.</p>	<p>1 The candidate makes four clear points here, although only three are needed to be awarded the marks.</p> <p>Mark for (a) = 3 out of 3</p> <p><b>Examiner comments</b> are alongside the answers. These explain where and why marks were awarded. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams so you can help your learners to refine their exam technique.</p>

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate made four correct identifications of reasons stated in Source A for why Queen Victoria was made Empress of India (they only needed to identify three).
- **(b)** The candidate drew two inferences from Source B about Tipu Sultan. The inferences, that Tipu was a 'fierce fighter' and 'powerful', were supported by the source.

This section explains how the candidate could have improved each answer. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams and helps your learners to refine their exam technique.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(b)** Many candidates either wrote about the history or background to Source B, or simply described what they saw in Source B. Candidates needed to draw an inference from the source and say what the source made them think about an issue. Then they needed to support that inference with what could be seen in the source.

Often candidates were not awarded marks because they misread or misinterpreted the questions.

Lists the common mistakes candidates made in answering each question. This will help your learners to avoid these mistakes and give them the best chance of achieving the available marks.

## Question 1

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

1 a) Queen Victoria was made the empress of India to link the monarchy more closely with India and underline British's position as a world power. She saw India as a jewel in the crown of her empire. She saw India as a land to be governed by British's justice to grant protection to the people of India. 1

1 The candidate makes four clear points here, although only three are needed to be awarded the marks.

Mark for (a) = 3 out of 3

b) I can infer that Tipu Sultan was a fierce fighter. He is not at all scared or frightened ~~at~~ from the tiger, rather he is fighting with his bare hands, without the use of his sword. I can see the blood coming out of the tiger's mouth due to the powerful attack of Tipu. Instead Tipu, the tiger is distressed and frightened to an extent that he could not stand properly. Not a single wound can be seen on Tipu's body, which indicates the weakness of tiger and power of Tipu as the Sultan of Mysore. 2

2 The candidate draws two inferences from Source B about Tipu Sultan. They support their inferences that Tipu was a 'fierce fighter' and 'powerful' with evidence from the source.

Mark for (b) = 5 out of 5

c) The railways changed the entire infrastructure of India. Indians thought of it as British's attempt to mobilize their troops and attack the Indian forces. It was seen as a source of spreading power and inducing fear of British into the hearts of Indians. 3

3 The candidate gives their first explanation.

The telecommunication and transportation facilities encourages the domestic trade. However, the movement of cotton to British's textile industry led to unemployment in Indians hand weaving business. 4

4 The candidate gives a second more developed explanation.

India was also benefiting from the industrial

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

revolution of England. They also got the opportunity to travel for tourism and business. Some of them were content and happy due to the development Britain was bringing into India. **5**

d) War of independence started in 1857 after Mangal Pandey refused to touch the grease cartridges. After his refusal many other Indians were encouraged to do the same, thus they were arrested which led to uprising in Meerut. Different groups at different places fought for their different aims. There were skirmishes against British to achieve different objectives. Nana Sahib of Kanpur made an agreement with British, which they were unable to carry out. Thus, he mobilized troops against him. Rani of Jhansi Lakshmbai was initially sided with British, but after some differences she fought against them for her own cause. Some wanted self-rule, some wanted a little liberation while others wanted power along with British resources. **6**

Muslims were united under the Nughat Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. However, this unity was not that effective as the emperor was just seen as a figure head. There was no proper leadership. Local leaders of different communities, like Kanpur and Jhansi did not consult each other. Furthermore, the lack of planning also led to the downfall of Indians. After the uprising in Meerut, an unplanned war was waged with no proper aims. **7**

**5** The candidate successfully gives two explanations of the impacts of railways on the lives of Indian people in the nineteenth century. Their second explanation is rather more developed so they are awarded 7 marks.

Mark for (c) = 7 out of 7

**6** The candidate gives a developed explanation.

**7** The candidate identifies the issue but it lacks development. Their answer is in Level 2 at this point.



## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

Not all Indians were eager to drive British out of India. Punjab and NWFP had been annexed by the troops of Bengal under British's rule, therefore they were not interested in helping those people who led & caused their downfall. Moreover, British had established loyal nawabs for example Ghulam Singh Dogra of the princely state, Kashmir. Instead of helping Indians, the Maharaja sent an army of 2000 to help British against Indians.

8 The candidate gives a developed explanation here.

Indian army was weak, undisciplined and unorganized. Their orthodox arsenal was of no match for the gunpowder and modern weapons of British. British had machine guns against the swords and sticks of Indians as they had exploited Indians' resources. Their industrialization helped them in developing warfare and military techniques. The commanders of British were experienced, and had learnt military skills, for example Edward, Nicholson and Lawrence, however the Indian leaders had the old way of fighting which they inherited from their parents and grand parents. Indians did not have much resources and wealth to develop a large army against British.

9 The candidate gives a further developed explanation here. The answer moves into Level 4.

10 Analysed objectively, it can be concluded that the different aims among the Indians led to disunity and discontentment. They did not fight together, thus were defeated.

10 The candidate needs to add more depth to their final explanation to take it beyond a summary.

Mark for (d) = 9 out of 10

**Total mark awarded =  
24 out of 25**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate correctly identified four reasons stated in Source A about why Queen Victoria was made Empress of India, however they only needed to identify three.
- (b) The candidate drew two inferences from Source B about Tipu Sultan. The inferences that Tipu was a 'fierce fighter' and 'powerful', were supported by the source.
- (c) The candidate successfully gave two explanations of the impacts of railways on the lives of Indian people in the nineteenth century. The second explanation was rather more developed and so they were awarded 7 marks.
- (d) The candidate provided a strong analysis of the reasons why the War of Independence was relatively short-lived. The candidate began with a developed explanation of different aims of Indian groups in 1857 as required by the question and their examples were relevant and helpful to the explanation. The answer moved into Level 4 when they provided a developed explanation of the weakness of the Indian army contrasted with the strength of the British forces. The candidate attempted an evaluation but it read more as a summary of arguments already made. To improve their answer and be awarded full marks, the candidate needed to make a judgement which was supported with evidence.

## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

Q1	a	According to source A, Queen Victoria was made the Empress of India as Benjamin Disraeli <del>said</del> said that this would link the monarchy <del>more</del> more closely with India and would underline Britain's position as a world power. The Queen also viewed India as a jewel in the crown and as a land to be governed by <del>British</del> Britain. He saw India a place full of vibrant colours, gems, fruits and spices.
1	b	I can infer that Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore was a <del>fast</del> <sup>was</sup> fearless warrior that he <del>is</del> <sup>was</sup> not afraid of anyone and can fight with <del>the</del> a tiger. The blood shows that <del>the</del> the tiger is badly injured that <del>at</del> his mouth started bleeding or the hand of Tipu Sultan is injured but still he is fighting. This shows his bravery and <del>also</del> he is also not using his <del>and</del> sword to fight as he is confident that without his sword he could win. This shows the <del>courage</del> <sup>courage</sup> at Tipu Sultan. I can <del>infer</del> <sup>see</sup> that <del>at</del> Tipu Sultan has pushed the tiger with his full power <del>and</del> <sup>and</sup> not <del>letting</del> letting the tiger come near him. This shows the power of Tipu Sultan.
1	c	In the nineteenth century British build up new railway tracks and it was very beneficial for the people in India. As the people of India felt it difficult to transport <del>good</del> goods on donkey cart so now it is easier for them to

1 The candidate correctly identifies three reasons from Source A about why Queen Victoria was made Empress of India.

Mark for (a) = 3 out of 3

2 The candidate draws two inferences from Source B regarding Tipu Sultan's bravery and power. They support both with information that can be seen in the source.

Mark for (b) = 5 out of 5

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

transports ~~these~~ their goods safely. Also the goods ~~are~~ transported quickly and without any threat as there were guards to protect the goods.

Moreover, travelling take much time on foot and cycles now due to these trains the people can easily travel and the ~~long~~ distance which they cover in 3 hours now can reach their destination in ~~30 to 60~~ min approximately 1 hour. The people also don't need to travel in such a sunny day as the trains have a shade at the top which protect them from the sun.

Furthermore, during any war the people and British people can easily call the army <sup>3</sup> is less time and can also ~~trans~~migrate quickly to different places. They can also call for the weapons <sup>from</sup> different places quickly and can ~~also~~ handle the fights.

<sup>3</sup> The candidate identifies but does not explain three impacts of the railways on the Indian people in the nineteenth century. These identifications are superficial and lack focus so the answer is placed in Level 2.

Mark for (c) = 4 out of 7

- 1 d The war of independence ~~was~~ 1857 was short-lived as the ~~the~~ India people of India, the Muslims and ~~Hindus~~ Hindus both did not have ~~every~~ unity that the Hindus were fighting separately with the British and the Muslims were fighting separately. The Rani of Jhansi ~~was~~ ~~was~~ ~~at~~ ~~was~~ fighting at another place. Both Hindus and Muslims were not working

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
<p>together did <del>not</del> <del>the</del> on the other side the British were easily capturing the people one by one easily as the British were united.</p>	<p>4 The candidate does not go beyond identification.</p>
<p>Moreover, The Sikhs and Pathans did not participate in the war as they show loyalty to the British and don't want to lose their British loyalty towards the British. They also wanted to have a high position in front of the British so that they could get higher ranks in the British army and in military.</p>	<p>5 This is a stronger, more developed paragraph.</p>
<p>Furthermore, the Indians did not have much experience of wars and they also don't have much modern weapons and heavy weapons that they could fight against the British have much experience in wars and they have modern and heavy weapons which make it easy for them to win. Also the Indians were less in number and the British have much more soldiers than the Indians.</p>	<p>6 The candidate struggles to go beyond identification here. Mark for (d) = 4 out of 10</p>
<p>So these were the different reasons why the war of independence 1857 short-lived.</p>	<p>Total mark awarded = 16 out of 25</p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (c) The candidate identified three impacts of the railways on the Indian people in the nineteenth century, but to improve their answer, they needed to explain these. Their identifications were superficial and lacked focus.
- (d) The candidate provided an explanation for the short life of the War of Independence. Their explanation concerned different aims (in this case loyalties) of Indian groups but it lacked development and clarity.



## Example Candidate Response – low

## Examiner comments

1	A	Benjamin Disraeli said this would link monarchy more close with India and would underline Britains position as a world power. ①
1	B	We can learn that he was quite brave and courageous. He was very outgoing and that he was a risk taker. There wasn't much that he was scared of. This image portrays him fighting with a tiger, which can show that his strength is beyond the strength of a tiger and when he wants to get something done there isn't anything that can get in his way. You can also see in source B that the tiger is no match for him and he is successfully achieving his goal therefore technically it can be said that he is stronger than a tiger. ② ③ ④
1	C	Railways had a huge impact, they were the main source of transportation and trade. Without railways there would have been barely any way to trade and without trade India's economy would be no where it is today. In the 19th century when India was slowly started to gain recognition and through that people would often come to India through railways therefore building its economy due to tourism. Overall railways had a huge positive affect in India because they helped build the economy in many ways. ⑤

① The candidate identifies two reasons given in Source A for Queen Victoria being made Empress of India. They need to identify one more to be awarded all marks.

Mark for (a) = 2 out of 3

② The candidate makes an unsupported inference.

③ The candidate makes a supported inference and the answer moves to Level 3.

④ The candidate draws two inferences regarding Tipu Sultan's bravery and strength but they only support the second inference. They need to support this inference with an additional feature about Tipu's bravery from the source to be awarded full marks.

Mark for (b) = 4 out of 5

⑤ The candidate correctly identifies that railways were crucial for transport and trade but doesn't develop this sufficiently. The candidate could mention the consolidation of British control and the provision of a cause for Indian opposition to be awarded more marks.

Mark for (c) = 2 out of 7



Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments
<p>1 d The main Aim was to destroy Pakistan instead of fighting for Independence that is why the war was short-lived. It was not well organized nobody had a plan therefore it led to even more corruption which was starting to ruin their land and they weren't getting any progress from the war.</p>	<p>6 The candidate struggles to focus on the demands of the question and makes vague comments relating to a lack of organisation. Their answer lacks focus, depth and specificity.</p> <p>6 Mark for (d) = 1 out of 10</p>
	<p><b>Total mark awarded = 9 out of 25</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate identified two reasons given in Source A for Queen Victoria being made Empress of India. They needed to identify one more reason to be awarded full marks.
- **(b)** The candidate drew two inferences regarding Tipu Sultan's bravery and strength though only the second inference was supported. To improve their answer, the candidate needed to use an additional feature from the source to support the inference about Tipu's bravery.
- **(c)** The candidate correctly identified that railways were crucial for transport and trade but needed to develop this point more. To improve their answer, the candidate could have mentioned the consolidation of British control and the provision of a cause for Indian opposition.
- **(d)** The candidate needed to focus on the demands of the question. They provided only vague comments relating to a lack of organisation and the answer lacked focus and specificity.

### Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Most candidates were awarded 2 or 3 marks on this question as a result of making correct identifications. When candidates scored less than three marks it was usually because they provided only one or two identifications. This may seem like a marginal issue but the addition of three to five marks on these low-tariff questions could improve a candidate's overall outcome by a grade. Some answers were very long and candidates needed to remember that they only needed to give three reasons for full marks. This question could be answered in three sentences or three bullet points; anything more was unnecessary and a waste of candidates' time.
- **(b)** Many candidates either wrote about the history or background to Source B, or simply described what they saw in Source B. Candidates needed to draw an inference from the source and say what the source made them think about an issue. Then they needed to support that inference with what could be seen in the source.
- **(c)** The question required explanations of the impacts of railways on the lives of the Indians in the nineteenth century. There were some irrelevant responses about the impact of railways on the subcontinent relating to the mass migration at the time of partition. Others could only identify such generic words as 'ease' and 'quickness' regarding the benefits of introducing railways in India. The most successful answers usually provided three clear paragraphs, each one focusing on one impact. Those paragraphs should state an impact of the railways and support that statement with evidence, thereby explaining it. Supporting evidence might include relevant detail concerning events, names and dates.
- **(d)** Many candidates focused on the reasons why the war was caused and only made a brief reference about why it did not last long. The most effective answers began with supported discussions of the different aims of Indian groups; clear examples were given, making reference to events and dates. These answers discussed other factors for the short life of the War of Independence, not identified in the question. The question required candidates to bring into their answers some knowledge gleaned from their wider study. Strong answers addressed the relative strengths of the Indian and British forces and supported their discussions with relevant, accurate information. Other answers however were poorly organised, vague and lacked focus and supporting detail.

## Question 2

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

Q2)	(a)	Jizya tax was a tax imposed on Non-Muslims in a Muslim community. It was stopped by emperor Akbar. 1 later it was started by Aurangzeb and as a result, this was <del>the</del> one of the reasons for his decline as they didn't like his attitude towards non-Muslims.
Q2)	(b)	Shah Waliullah was considered an important figure as he was the first religious reformer to see that the Muslims of the sub-continent were disunited. As a result, he wrote a letter to Ahmed Shah Abdali to join forces with the Mughals and defeat the Marathas. Ahmed Shah was the Afghani <del>and</del> minister and great army leader and as a result, they defeated the Marathas in the 2 third battle of Panipat and established brotherhood between the Muslims. Also, he saw that the Muslims <del>had</del> were backward in Islam and didn't lead their lives according to Islam so as a result he translated the Holy Quran in Persian language and with that Quranic teachings were <del>are</del> available to a large amount of people who couldn't understand 3 arabic at that time.

1 The candidate provides four features to describe the Jizya Tax.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

2 The candidate gives a strong developed explanation.

3 This is not quite so well developed, but is a good Level 3 explanation.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

	Also, there were sectarian differences among the Shias and Sunnis. <span style="float: right;">4</span> Shah Waliullah wanted them to focus on the basic principles of Islam and put aside their differences. So he wrote an account on the four caliphs that was acceptable by both Shias and Sunnis. Thus it improved their relations and Shah Waliullah got a lot of praise for his overall revival of Islam. <span style="float: right;">5</span>
Q2) (c)	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the Muslim leaders and tirelessly worked for the betterment of the Muslims.  He made the two nation theory in his political reforms by after the uprising of 1857, he observed that the Hindus were working for their interests and didn't care about the Muslims. Further the Urdu-Hindi controversy started in which they demanded Hindi to be the official language. This led to his two nation theory stating that Hindus and Muslims were two different kinds of people and thus can't live together and needed to separate from Hindus. <span style="float: right;">6</span>  Also, to improve relations with the British and Muslims, he wrote the

4 The candidate gives another well-developed explanation in this paragraph.

5 The candidate provides three clearly focused paragraphs on the reasons why Shah Waliullah was considered to be an important figure for the Muslim Community in the eighteenth century. Paragraphs one and three are considered to be developed explanations because of the strength of accurate, relevant supporting detail included.

Mark for (b) = 7 out of 7

6 This is a good, strong paragraph containing developed ideas. As directed by the question, the candidate begins with a discussion of the Two-Nation Theory and includes enough details to ensure this is a developed explanation.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

loyal Muhammadans of India in which he wrote the names of the Muslims who were loyal to the Britishers during the uprising and also mentioned their actions. So he resented the idea of that the Muslims were the reason of war and <sup>said that they</sup> did not take part in the war as a nation and so their relations improved and the bad image of the Muslims from the minds of British were removed.

7 The candidate's answer moves into Level 4 because they consider other contributions not named in the question.

He also wrote the causes of the Indian revolt in which he pointed down the main reasons for the uprising of 1857 e.g. mismanagement of Indian sepoys and harsh administrative policies. Further he mentioned that the Hindus also were involved in the war and thus this pamphlet was given to all the British officers on high posts. It improved the Muslim-British relations and thus the British were ready to make concessions to them e.g. Simla Deputation in 1906 and the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

8 The candidate considers other contributions here and their answer is rather more developed than the paragraph immediately above which places the answer in Level 4.

He also introduced western education among the Muslims. A number of schools and colleges were made by him for Muslim study e.g. Victoria School. Furthermore, the Muhammadan Anglo-

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

Oriental College was made that became the centre of Muslim study. Many scientific writings were translated from English to Urdu by him and he wrote Tahzib-ul-Akhlag ~~to~~ to tell the Muslims about the advantage of modern education. This made their number increase in the Indian civil service and they also came to ~~to~~ know about Hindu policy of cooperation with the British that politically made them more aware.

9

9 The candidate writes another well-developed paragraph. The answer moves to Level 4 because they consider Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's writing and contributions to education.

I think two nation theory ~~was~~ had the main contribution as it formed the foundation of Pakistan and many people like Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal supported it as they later came to know about the dreadful plannings of Hindus. ~~Allama Iqbal~~ Allama Iqbal supported it in his Allahabad Address while Quaid in his Lahore Resolution (1940).

10

10 The candidate makes the judgement that the most important contribution was the Two-Nation Theory and supports this with reference to its influence on later thinkers which places the answer in Level 5.

Mark for (c) = 13 out of 14

**Total mark awarded =  
24 out of 25**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

(c) The candidate needed to further develop their judgement/evaluation to be awarded full marks.



## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

Q2)	(a)	The jizya Tax was imposed on the non-muslim by Aurangzeb. It was also the reason behind the uprising against him.	1
Q2)	(b)	Shah Wali Ullah was a very important figure for the Muslims. He felt that un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim lives and with the passage of time it would be hard to distinguish a Muslim from a non-Muslim. He therefore translated 51 books into Persian so that the people could understand and could implement them. He also believed that the social status of Muslims was due to the Muslims not reciting Quran and forgetting its sayings. He therefore translated the Quran into Persian so that people could understand it and implement its sayings.	2
		He also didn't believe in sectarianism. He told people that there were no Shia-Sunni conflicts during the time of the Holy Prophet. In order to end sectarianism, he wrote an account on the first 4 Caliphs in such a way that it was acceptable to both Shia and Sunnis.	3
			4
			5

1 The candidate gives two features that describe the Jizya Tax. They need to provide two more to be awarded full marks.

Mark for (a) = 2 out of 4

2 The candidate's identifications move the answer into Level 2.

3 The candidate gives a Level 3 explanation, but it lacks development.

4 The candidate writes a stronger paragraph which shows a more developed explanation.

5 The candidate provides a good answer to the question; it is organised into three clear paragraphs. The first is a little disjointed as it makes an identification of un-Islamic practices and then Shah Waliullah's authorship of 51 books.

Mark for (b) = 7 out of 7

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

Q2)	(c)	A lot of factors contributed to the development of Pakistan Movement during the 18th century.	6
		The "Two Nation Theory" was first developed by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan during the 18th century. In <del>the</del> Sir Syed Ahmed believed that the Hindu and Muslim were 2 completely different people and could not live with one another. He said that a Muslim deserves a separate homeland for themselves.	7
		The Allahabad Address of 1920 was also very important for the <del>cession</del> development of Pakistan Movement. It was during the 25th annual session of All-India Muslim League that which was chaired by Allama Iqbal. Allama Iqbal stated in his speech that he would like to see NWFP, Balochistan, Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sindh to be a separate state. This was very important. He also stated that he had a dream of a separate homeland for the Muslims.	8
		The Congress tyranny also led to the development of Pakistan Movement. It showed the Muslims of the sub-continent and major <del>leader</del> Muslim leaders that they could not stay or work with the Hindus. The Muslims were being oppressed in every singeway. The introduction of Wardha Scheme and Vidya Mandir Scheme led to the <del>the</del> growth of Muslim anger and hence a feeling for separate homeland was strengthened.	

6 The candidate's imprecise introduction suggests that they do not fully understand the requirements of the question.

7 The candidate briefly describes the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and notably the Two-Nation Theory. It is a Level 3 explanation here and has not been developed.

8 This paragraph is not relevant to the question.

Mark for (c) = 7 out of 14

Total mark awarded =  
16 out of 25

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate needed to identify two more relevant features/points to be awarded full marks.
- (b) The candidate identified un-Islamic practices and then Shah Waliullah's authorship of 51 books. Their answer fell short of a developed explanation, and they needed to clearly explain the impact of these books.
- (c) The candidate needed to maintain a sharper and better sustained focus on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's other work to take their answer to Level 4.

## Example Candidate Response – low

## Examiner comments

Q2	a)	Jizya was a tax in Prophet hood. It was taken from Jews and other tribes which were not part of <del>most</del> Islamic community. It was to be paid on their property every month. In 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> Century it was also taken by them. It was compulsory to pay it. If they don't pay it then it was paid with extra amount which applied on them by government.
Q2	(b)	Shah Waliullah was the greatest man. When the Mughal Empire was declining and all the people were getting away from Islamic teaching and doing the things that were forbidden, he called them back. Many people were not aware with Islam to make it easier he wrote books related to Islam and its teaching. He also translated the Quran into Persian for better understanding. His work was published all over the Empire and many people came to know about Islam because of him. He also told the people that we are Muslim and told them

1 The candidate's description of the Jizya Tax is not clear. They identify two features but their answer lacks focus and is vague.

Mark for (a) = 2 out of 4



## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

		what's haram and hild in Islam so they stop doing forbidden things.	2
02	(c)	I agree with the statement that Two Nation theory was the plan of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He was the first person who give this idea. To made a different nation where Islam will be the only religion to be followed and many people would live freely their. He saw how people under Britian and <del>Muslim</del> Indians were being tortured and were not allowed to practise their religion. Their lands were occupied by Britian without permission and they won't let the Azem to be called out. Muslim children were not given admission in school and don't allow them to study. Mudrassad were banned and they also don't got Islamic teaching. The Muslim children work under the Britian as their servant and slaves. To live for a freely life and where we could practise Islam and also got school where they study and became successful in their lives. He asked for two Nation where Pakistan would be made and Muslim can live & their without any restriction. Even After the death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Two Nation Theory lived. From to carry it further for a separate nation.	3

2 The candidate provides a single paragraph regarding the work of Shah Waliullah. They struggle to maintain focus though the impact of his translation of the Quran is clear. The candidate needed to show similar clarity on two of Shah Waliullah's other contributions to be awarded full marks.

Mark for (b) = 5 out of 7

3 The candidate presents a limited biography of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the points they make are not developed. Their answer reads as a narrative rather than a lucid, coherent answer directed towards the question set.

Mark for (c) = 3 out of 14

**Total mark awarded = 10 out of 25**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate provided a lengthy but rather confused description of the Jizya Tax. They identified two clear features but their answer needed to be more focused and clear.
- (b) To improve their answer and be awarded full marks, the candidate needed to explain two more of Shah Waliullah's other contributions.
- (c) The candidate needed to further develop the points they made in their answer. It read as a narrative rather than a clearly expressed, coherent answer directed towards the question set.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- (a) Some candidates needed to demonstrate more knowledge about the given subject, Jizya Tax. Answers could be presented relatively briefly in either four sentences or four bullet points.
- (b) Some candidates included little relevant information in their answers. As a result, their answers were often brief or unfocused. Some candidates also lacked organisation in their answers and did not develop the points they made. They only needed to give three clear and distinct paragraphs and each paragraph needed to contain an identified reason supported with accurate historical information such as events or dates.
- (c) This question demanded some knowledge of the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in contribution to the Pakistan Movement. The most effective answers began with analyses of his Two-Nation Theory, as indicated by the phrasing of the question and moved beyond this to consider his other offerings. However, some candidates tended to focus only on the Two-Nation Theory and ignored Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's other works. Some candidates wrote vague, unfocused answers which ignored sentencing and paragraphing and lacked precise detail and supporting evidence.

## Question 3

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

- 3 a) In 1920 the leader of Khilafat movement declared India as 'Dar ul Harb', a land where the Friday and Eid prayers could not be carried out due to the dominance and rule of non-muslims. Mahatma Gandhi encouraged muslims to migrate to Afghanistan which was shown to them as 'Dar ul Islam'. He promised fertile land and an easy livelihood. The migration of Prophet (PBUH) in 622 AD was highlighted. Therefore, 18,000 muslims sold their properties, houses and wealth and set for migration. Upon their arrival the Afghan government refused to accommodate such large number of refugees. Thus, they were sent back. Some settled in NWFP, others arrived at their home places and found their homes and jobs accompanied. They were disheartened and losted hope in Khilafat movement. Hence it became the reason for the decline of the Khilafat movement.
- b) British held a round table conference in November 1930 to review the Simon commission. They hoped to reach to an agreement about the constitution and law of India. They were not in the state of giving self rule to India, they they wanted to ~~test~~ negotiate with Indians. Hence,

1 The candidate identifies more than four correct features of the Hijrat Movement.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

	<p>the first round table conference took place in the house of parliament, London. However, Congress and its main leaders were not present as they were jailed for their non-cooperation movement. Not much was achieved and another conference was needed.</p> <p>On 5 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed which allowed Gandhi to finally participate in the conference. Under it, Gandhi called off his movement and agreed to leave his demand of self rule. In return British agreed to leave the property and Indian prisoners.</p> <p>The second round table conference was held in 1931 and was attended by all the major political parties. However, the deadlock between Gandhi and Jinnah on the issue of minorities achieved little of its aim. Gandhi argued that religious liberty was enough for minorities while Jinnah stood on his stance about providing adequate constitutional protection to minorities. Moreover, Labour party was changed by conservative government who was less keen resolving the political crisis of India. Thus this conference was a failure and another one was held in 1932.</p>	
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2 This is a strong and well-developed paragraph.

3 The candidate writes three very clear paragraphs and offers explanations for there being three separate Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932. These paragraphs link the failure of Round Table Conferences to the need for subsequent conferences quite clearly and move away from description (Level 2) and into explanation. The first paragraph is considered to be developed.

Mark for (b) = 7 out of 7



## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

d) Jinnah asked Muslims for their last try at achieving independent and separate homeland, Pakistan. After the cabinet mission plan 1946, Muslims feared that the British would leave India without dividing it. Therefore, Jinnah called for a direct action day on 16 August 1946. Communal violence erupted and there were huge killings in Bengal and mostly Punjab. The British were convinced that the India shall be divided as Muslims and Hindus could never cooperate. Till 1948, Nehru was also convinced due to the Great Calcutta killing which had 4000 casualties.

On the annual session of Muslim League in the Minto Park Lahore, the league proposed ~~are~~ their policy of a separate homeland, Pakistan. On 22nd March, 1947, the chief minister of Bengal, Maulvi Fazl ul Haq proposed the idea of the grouping of the Muslim majority provinces. This was passed on 23rd March on the minute Pakistan by Jinnah. It was known as the Lahore resolution, but soon Hindus started to state it as the 'Pakistan resolution'. Hence, Muslims adopted this phrase and called their demand as Pakistan resolution.

4 The candidate gives a very direct answer to the question set, beginning with a developed paragraph on Direct Action Day which places the answer at Level 3.

5 This paragraph is a well-supported piece which looks at Direct Action Day and takes the answer into Level 4.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India to gain Indian's support in the world war 2 and to reach an agreement between Hindus and Muslims. It stated to give immediate dominion status, and the formation of a constitution assembly soon after the war had ended. The League and Congress both rejected this. Jinnah wanted a member of a separate homeland while Gandhi wanted immediate independence. Therefore it was titled as "the post-dating cheque on a failing bank." Moreover, it showed British's willingness to leave India.

6 This is a developed Level 4 paragraph.

Lord Wavell drafted his plan after consulting the British government and called all major political parties of India to discuss it in Simla Conference in 1945. It stated equal number of Hindu and Muslim ministers in the central executive council. This was rejected by both Congress and League. However, the elections of 1945-1946, were held on its basis.

7 This is a Level 4 paragraph.

Muslims manage to secure a decisive victory and emerged as the major political party in Punjab. The League secured 86% of total Muslim vote and formed its own government. This victory forced the Indians continued.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

3 c) and British to consider the demands of the separate homeland.

The cabinet mission of Sir A V Alexander, Pethic Lawrence and Stafford Cripps was sent to India in 1946. This was the last attempt of British in resolving the crisis in India. League accepted it after the mention of grouping of three major provinces, Hindu majority, west muslim majority and Bengal and Assam in May 1947. However ~~League~~ Congress refused to bind themselves in any proposals of British.

Finally, after all these attempts of League to gain a separate homeland.

3 The Plan was shared by Lord Mountbatten which discussed the independence and partition of the subcontinent. Now, Jinnah had less than two months to make arrangements for the largest muslim state in the world.

This, it can be concluded that the effort of Muslims in direct action was pressurized and forced the British to an extent that they had no choice but to partition India. With all the political developments, it was necessary to show the numerical

8 This is a Level 4 paragraph.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
<p>Strength and support movements had to achieve their objectives. Moreover, it <del>is</del> finally made to Hindu understanding that these communities were not bound to live together.</p>	<p><b>9</b> The candidate's evaluation is considered and detailed. They conclude with a very secure evaluation which gives two examples of the impacts made. This is a very confident answer which includes a skilful evaluation and is awarded full marks.</p> <p><b>10</b> The candidate makes a very direct answer to the question set, beginning with a developed paragraph on Direct Action Day. The second paragraph, another well-supported piece, takes the answer into Level 4 and follows this up with similar sustained considerations of other factors not identified in the question. The candidate concludes with a very secure evaluation which gives two examples of impacts made. This is a very confident answer which includes a deft and skillful evaluation.</p> <p>Mark for (c) = 14 out of 14</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 25 out of 25</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

**(a)** The candidate identified four correct features of the Hijrat Movement. This was a very long answer that could easily have been compressed into four sentences without any loss of marks.

## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

Q3 a) During the Khilafat Movement 1919-1924, the Hijrat Movement took place. India was declared Dar-ul-Harb (a land where non muslims rule) the muslims were asked to move to a place which is Dar-ul-Islam. Mainly 18000 people leaving their jobs and houses went to Afghanistan to the hijrat movement. The told the muslims about the migration Prophets migration from Makk - Madinah.

1

Q3 b) Round Table Conferences were held to decide the future of India. For First Round Table Conference was held in November 1930. They were held in London. All the parties attended it and made federation of India. Gandhi was in jail because of his non cooperation movement so no important statement to be accepted without him. Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed after which he was released from jail.

Then Second Round Table Conference took place from Sep-Dec 1931. All the parties attended it. Gandhi said religious. Gandhi and Jinnah made a issue of minorities. Gandhi said religious liberty was enough where as Jinnah was an adequate constitution for muslim. Both parties struck on this thus the conference ended.

1 The candidate writes a clearly directed answer and correctly identifies four features of the Hijrat Movement.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4



## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

		Then they decided to held a 3 <sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference in which all odds were accepted. Communal Award was also launched by Ramsay MacDonald but the issue didn't resolved. That's why 3 round Table Conferences were held.	2
Q3	c)	Direct Action Day was more significant because muslims showed their strenght. And stood for themselves. They knew that if British left without questioning the Pakistan a seperate and independent homeland after that it will not happen.	
		India wanted their own self rule from British and wanted seperate and dependant homeland. While muslims didn't want this because they were had already seen the INC rule 1937-1939 in which they started brain washing of the students in school.	
		After the World War 2 the Cripps mission Plan was launched in which they said that they will going to give dominion status after the war. They said any province can opt go out of the Union. Both Gandhi and Jinnah rejected it for different reason. Jinnah didn't liked the opting out clause whereas Gandhi said a post dated cheque on a failing bank.	

2 The candidate neatly organises their answer into the suggested three paragraphs. They describe the Round Table Conferences instead of explaining why each one was felt to be necessary.

Mark for (b) = 4 out of 7

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

After that Gandhi launched his Quit India Movement. There were rumors of Japanese Attack through Russia who had already captured Singapore. MK held strikes to throw British out but ~~the~~ That's why British was forced to use the toughest measure like aerial bombing.

Gandhi Jinnah talks were ~~rejected~~ held after the Gandhi was released from jail. The talks were held at Jinnah's house in Bombay. After some success the talks ended in failure. Gandhi rejected the two nation theory and wanted a joined struggle till the departure of British from India. Gandhi wanted the defence and foreign affairs to be with the central while Jinnah wanted them to be with the provincial.

~~Starts from~~ Simla Conference / Wavell Plan was held in the British sent Wavell and Wavell asked them that the executive council would have equal numbers of seats Hindu and Muslims.

Election were held in 1945, to make a executive council for India. Muslim won 100% seats in central government and 446/493 seats in the provincial and this the ~~British~~ Muslims began their rule.

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

Cabinet Mission Plan was held in which they decided a one unit scheme in which there will be 3 place each have their own dominion status. ~~It~~ They included hindus, muslims, and Bengal and Assam. ML accepted but Nehru didn't. The Cabinet mission was the last effort done by the British to finish the problems among hindus and muslim. Though this mission also failed.

Direct Action Day was launched muslim started to show their strength because all the mission of British failed.

It was the most significant because first they remained silent and was looking around what is happening but when they saw no other option is left then they launched the Direct Action Day which helped them in the creation of Pakistan. 3

3 The candidate organises their answer into discrete paragraphs but rather than explaining the role of Direct Action Day in the 1940s, they provide a rather vague narrative.

Mark for (c) = 6 out of 14

Total mark awarded =  
14 out of 25

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (b) The candidate needed to explain why there were Three Round Table Conferences rather than give a description of each conference.
- (c) The candidate needed to explain the significance of Direct Action Day in the creation of Pakistan rather than provide a vague narrative of events. This would have improved their answer and taken it to Level 3.

## Example Candidate Response – low

## Examiner comments

Q2	a)	The Hijrat Movement was started by the Muslims (in <del>oppos</del> ) to save the state of Turkey and the Khilafat. After the World War II, (But) Muslims feared that Turkey would be treated the same way like its allies, Austria and Germany. They feared that their rights would not be protected by the British. When the Treaty of Sèvres was announced in which it was stated that Turkey would be split up, Muslims and Hindus started the Hijrat Movement which included protests and unrest.
Q3	b)	The Indians were not coming to an agreement on how they should be governed. They rejected all the proposals as it did not grant them self-rule. So, the British decided to hold Round Table Conferences to discuss the demands of the Indians. The first Round Table Conference was held in November 1930.

1 The candidate makes one correct identification.

Mark for (a) = 1 out of 4

## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

It was attended by the Muslim League and the Princely States and the United Front. Some decisions were taken out in it as Congress was absent and no decision could be taken without them as it was the largest party in the subcontinent. Gandhi was absent as he was ~~(conducting the non-cooperation)~~ in <sup>prison</sup> ~~(movement)~~. In the second round table conference held in September 1931, Gandhi was forced ~~(to call off his)~~ attend due to the Gandhi Bura Pect. So, it was attended by all the major parties ~~(att<sup>n</sup>)~~ and the minorities. In it, it was decided that all ~~(rights)~~ minorities would be safeguarded and protected. No such decision was taken as Gandhi started an argument. In the third round table conference held in November 1932 ~~(att<sup>n</sup>)~~ both the major parties were absent, Congress and the Muslim League so no decision could be reached. Thus, the three round table conferences were a failure and the British decided that they themselves would now decide the ~~(reform and)~~ <sup>(the)</sup> future for India.

2 The candidate provides a narrative of the Round Table Conferences without explaining why they were necessary.

Mark for (b) = 4 out of 7

Q3 c) Quaid e Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah worked immensely to form the new state of Pakistan ~~(there is)~~. However, there were several steps leading to the formation of Pakistan. The Direct Action Day was among the other important events leading to the creation of Pakistan ~~(the Paki)~~. The All-India Address was also one of them.

3 The candidate addresses the question in a basic manner so their answer stays at Level 1.



## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

in which Allama Iqbal addressed the (people) (of) Muslims of India. He encouraged them (to) (fight for the) (keep them) not to lose their hopes and that they were near to the formation of their own homeland, Pakistan. (Another) In another occasion, Quaid gathered all the Muslims of India near the historical place of 'Minar e Pakistan' and gave an encouraging speech. During the 1940s, Rehmat Ali envisioned the name of the new state which was Pakistan.

4 The candidate provides some narrative/description here, but the rest of the answer is irrelevant.

Mark for (c) = 3 out of 14

Total mark awarded =  
8 out of 25

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate needed to describe the Hijrat Movement with supporting details. They could have included that it was a religious protest against British government, it took place in 1920 and many migrants died on the return journey.
- (b) The candidate needed to explain why there were three Round Table Conferences, rather than give a narrative about what the conference was.
- (c) The candidate appeared to know very little about the role and importance of Direct Action Day and had difficulty sustaining a focused answer. They needed to provide correct information and tie the relevant information they did provide to the question properly.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- (a) Many candidates wrote a much longer answer than was necessary.
- (b) Many candidates did not provide a detailed enough description of the conferences, for example including registers of attendance and why three were held. Many explained why the first conference was held but then just described the events of the following two. The question asked candidates to explain why they were held, so they needed to link the failure of the previous conference.
- (c) Most candidates did not focus on the key elements of the question and described instead of explained. Some candidates were confused about which events were the most relevant, especially as some included those in the 1930s which were irrelevant.
- (c) Candidates needed to consider and evaluate the contribution of Direct Action Day to the creation of Pakistan and the question imposed a time frame of the 1940s. Some found it difficult to relate how the different events contributed to the creation of Pakistan. They could have included the Cripps Mission and the Quit India Resolution, both in 1942, or the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. Higher level answers discussed Direct Action Day, made detailed explanations of its significance, supported this with relevant, accurate evidence and then moved on to other factors, as suggested above. The most effective answers concluded with evaluations of the role of the various factors and so gave a direct, supported answer to the question set.

## Question 4

Example Candidate Response – high			Examiner comments
Q4	(a)	<p>The OIC stands for organization of islamic countries/council in it many muslim countries work together for betterment of Islamic world Pakistan is a part of it along with turkey and Iran. This organization <del>has</del> is a platform for pakistan to present kashmir issue and react to the Palestinian cause.</p>	<p><b>1</b> The candidate identifies four clear features of the Organisation of Islamic Countries.</p> <p>Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4</p>
Q4)	b)	<p>Ayub Khan came to power on 27<sup>th</sup> march 1958 and remain in power till 1969. There were a number of reasons which made Ayub Khan to <sup>take</sup> government and impose martial law and become the first ever chief martial law administrator. One of the main reasons was the frequent changes in government after the death of Quid-e-Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan. There were</p>	

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

		<p>a number of rulers in between 1951-1958 including Khwaja Nizamuddin, Ghulam Mohammed, Iskander Mirza and finally Ayub imposed martial law. Another reason was Economic Instability that came due to power shifting. Ayub resumed power and declared that army will bring stability and will work on principles of democracy with discipline.</p> <p>2 In Addition to this Ayub took power as he thought that all civil rulers were inefficient, power hungry and corrupt due to which Pakistan had suffered much therefore he imposed martial law and dissolved all assemblies and constitution.</p>
Q4	c)	<p>Pakistan came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 both India and Pakistan were partitioned under by giving dominion status, in term 1935's government of India Act as Interim constitution and were free to make their own laws.</p> <p>Lord Mountbatten became the Governor General of India after partition but the relations of Britain and Pakistan were yet to be decided.</p> <p>After Partition Pakistan remained a member of common wealth and still maintained dominion status. By UK and common wealth helped Pakistan by providing highly efficient officials as Pakistan was not yet producing sufficient number of officials.</p> <p>3 In 1950 Pakistan got pound 1 million from the common wealth &amp; UK under Colombo plan for the development of Sui gas project.</p>

2 The candidate gives two explanations but does not develop them further so the answer is placed in Level 3.

Mark for (b) = 6 out of 7

3 The candidate gives an explanation but it lacks development so the answer is placed in Level 3.



## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

Question	Part	
		Pakistan declared itself a republic and shed dominion status.
		Moreover in 1954 Pakistan signed MDAA (mutual (mutual) defence agreement) under which all the countries of commonwealth will help the country, if any, is attacked by a communist state but this meant that Pakistan will not be helped
	4	in case of a war with India. Although Pakistan tried to persuade the members to keep an army to defend an all member this try was a failure. In 1954 Pakistan signed SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) - It also signed CENTO (Central East Asian Treaty Organization) in 1955 however it was not able to establish itself properly.
		Later in 1956 there were some failures as Pakistan was critical of Britain invading the Suez Canal in South Africa which was used by Britain for trade.
		Moreover in 1965 Indo Pak war embargoes were imposed on Pakistan so that the war can be stopped. In 1971 even Pakistan was not helped as India was not a communist country. After the war the commonwealth and UK accepted Bangladesh as a
		separate state in 1971 and in protest Pakistan left the commonwealth.
		Later in 1979 during Russian invasion and after them in the 80s Pakistan was given 30 million aid for treating Afghan refugees and 16 million aid to handle uprising in Baluchistan due to their success Pakistan again returned to the commonwealth in
		1989.
		Therefore after the above discussion we

4 The candidate describes and narrates rather than explains here which places the answer in Level 2.

5 The candidate gives details of the difficulties in the relationship so the answer moves to Level 4 here.

6 The candidate makes good use of data and statistics here.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

		can conclude the the relations of Pakistan
		and Commonwealth + UK have been fluctuating
		are occupied by both successes such as aid and
		providing officials along with failures such
		as invasion of Suez canal and acceptance of
		Bangladesh therefore it can rightly be
		stated that the relations have been
		fluctuating and have experienced both good and
		hard times since 1947.

**7** The candidate provides a sound commentary on the nature of Pakistan's relations with the United Kingdom (UK) and the Commonwealth after 1947. They explain some positive features of the relationship, which takes the answer into Level 3. After some brief comments, the answer moves into Level 4 when the candidate details some of the difficulties or tensions in the relationship. There is some balance in the answer.

Mark for (c) = 12 out of 14

**Total mark awarded =  
22 out of 25**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** The candidate presented two explanations but did not develop either of them. To improve their answer and be awarded full marks, they could have organised it into three lucid paragraphs, each one containing an explanation with some supporting information.
- **(c)** The candidate needed to evaluate the overall nature of Pakistan's relationship with the UK to be awarded full marks.

## Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

Q4 a)	OIC stands for Organization of Islamic countries. OIC is basically a platform where Muslim country help other Muslim country. They help by different methods such as economically, politically. Pakistan has remained a member of OIC. Other members include Turkey, Iran, Iraq etc.
Q4 b)	Ayub Khan came to power in 1958 under Martial law. He came under to power when Iskandar Mirza faced problems. The first problem he faced was that people of East Pakistan claimed that they

1 The candidate identifies more than four clear features of the Organisation of Islamic Countries, but only four are required.

Mark for (a) = 4 out of 4

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

		were poor and they were not giving a complete share in ruling Pakistan. To resolve this problem Iskandar Mirza appointed Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy who was from East Pakistan.	
		But Suhrawardy did not like to become government's puppet and resigned. Then Iskandar Mirza appointed Ibrahim Ismail. He was a person with a large government of different views who didn't agree on one thing. <del>surely</del> The next choice was Feroz Noon but his government and politicians were also very large.	
		Iskandar Mirza was greatly disturbed as he did not know what to do and was in a tension. He therefore gave to control of Pakistan to army and there for Ayub came into power.	
Q4	c)	During the early years of Muslim they had a complicated relations with the British but as the time came of	

2 The candidate gives a narrative of events which lacks focus.

3 The candidate gives a narrative of events which lacks focus and development.

4 The candidate presents an answer which lacks focus until the last paragraph, where they give some explanation for Ayub Khan's assumption of power.

Mark for (b) = 5 out of 7

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

Muslims wanting independence British helped them to achieve their goal to the far more extent. Pakistan had joined the commonwealth and remained a member of it however he then announced himself as a republic and didn't leave commonwealth as it helped Pakistan economically. It gave 1 million to Pakistan and then further 16 million for the development of railways. This 16 million was given by Canada.

5

5 The answer lacks detail here.

In the 1965 war which Pakistan fought with India. British provided funds and arms to Pakistan in unlimited number so it can win the war. There were many times in which it supported Pakistan but Pakistan did not forget the Suez Canal Incident. Similarly there were times that British were also hurt by Pakistan.

7

6 This is incorrect.

7 The candidate needs to develop this section further.

Moreover in 1971 war when east Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan. British remained neutral and didn't



## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

support either of the sides. It also with the help of USA implemented war embargo so Muslims could not receive any of the arms funds or equipment for war.

Also when East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan in 1971 firstly British did not accept it as an independent state but later it did and in protest Pakistan left commonwealth. But later in 1968 it again became the member of commonwealth.

Pakistan also joined several organizations in which Britain was already present. Pakistan joined SEATO in which the main countries were USA, UK, France, Philippines etc. In this different countries supported other countries. Pakistan also signed the Baghdad Pact but later it was also joined by British. However it did not stay for long and was dissolved eventually.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
<p>so from above it can be concluded that through the difficult journey of Pakistan Britain always supported protected and helped Pakistan on different occasions so it is true to say that Pakistan was successful in its relation with Commonwealth and Britain since 1947.</p>	<p><b>8</b> The candidate's answer is vague, lacks direction and contains some inaccuracies.</p> <p>Mark for (c) = 5 out of 14</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 14 out of 25</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** The candidate's answer lacked focus until the last paragraph, where they gave some explanation of Ayub Khan's assumption of power. To improve their answer, they needed to include more explanation of this quality.
- **(c)** To improve their answer and move it into Level 3, the candidate needed to constructing an argument based on the strength or lack of it in Pakistan's relationship with the UK after 1947 and support that with clear evidence.

## Example Candidate Response – low

## Examiner comments

Q4	(a)	The OLC was <del>the</del> a company based on british in which the reforms and everything that the british announced would go through OLC.	1
	(b)	Ayub Khan came into power in 1958 because he said that the army <del>would</del> will control pakistan and can stabilize it. He also had declared martial law. He said that his govern	

1 The candidate demonstrates little knowledge about the identified issue so they are awarded no marks.

Mark for (a) = 0 out of 4

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments
<p>would be more better then Iskander Mirza which he said about him was that Iskander Mirza's govern was not and there were lot of crisis in his period. At first Ayub Khan was offered to govern 'be governal - genral and he rejected. Now he saw that pakistan was getting weak and later the army would. So he took place and came into power.</p>	<p>2 The candidate makes a brief identification but then loses sight of the question and makes vague assertions and generalisations.</p> <p>Mark for (b) = 2 out of 7</p>
<p>(c) I agree with those statements far enough because yes Pakistan had good relations with United Kingdom and commonwealth because Pakistan was a new nation and it had lack of resources so that is why both United Kingdom and commonwealth were glad to give resources. In United Kingdom there were good relation because UK would be the head of the state of Pakistan. Its relations with commonwealth was also good because the commonwealth also gave much more resources mainly food and the basics needs.</p>	<p>3 The candidate needs to show evidence of the successful relationship between Pakistan and the UK.</p> <p>Mark for (c) = 4 out of 14</p> <p>Total mark awarded = 6 out of 25</p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate demonstrated little knowledge about the identified issue.
- (b) The candidate made a brief identification but then lost sight of the question and only provided vague assertions and generalisations.
- (c) The candidate needed to provide an overview of each of the different sides of the issue. They could have included evidence of a successful relationship between Pakistan and the UK, perhaps in two detailed paragraphs containing specific appropriate information and then contrasted that with carefully chosen evidence of a more difficult relationship.

### Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- (a) Some candidates did not seem to be able to remember enough relevant information on the issue given.
- (b) Many candidates provided narratives of the event without explaining it, or why it might have been significant and some provided vague narratives which lacked depth or detail.
- (c) Some candidates described all they knew about the relationships, without attempting to explain the degree of their success.

## Question 5

### Example Candidate Response – high

### Examiner comments

Q1) (a)	The security of Tenure was a part of Zia's agriculture reforms. It stated that the tenants were given a guarantee to work on farms for certain periods. Under this period <del>land</del> <sup>landowners</sup> couldn't sell their property to someone else. They also couldn't evict tenants during this period.	1
Q1) (b)	Zia's government faced numerous problems. One of the problems was that a coalition was formed called MRP which was also known as a movement to restore Democracy. It told the people to boycott the referendum which was held in 1982. They were successful in managing to <del>at</del> <sup>gain</sup> influence. <del>However</del> They also told the people to boycott the election of 1985.	2
	Furthermore Zia's government faced violence problems. There <del>was</del> <sup>was</sup> a lot of sectarian violence especially in Karachi where riots <del>happened</del> broke out everyday and the murder rate increased. The Shio-Sunn violence was a major problem for Zia's government.	3

1 The candidate identifies two features of the Security of Tenure scheme: 'they could not sell their property' and 'they could not evict tenants'.

Mark for (a) = 2 out of 4

2 This is a Level 3 explanation that lacks development.

3 This is a Level 3 explanation that lacks development.



## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

	Finally, the strong opposition from PPP. Benazir Bhutto was campaigning against Zia and his policies. The PPP had a strong hold over the province of Sindh. This was a major problem and a threat to Zia's rule.	4
Q11	(c) A lot of factors contributed to the fall of Benazir Bhutto during her 2nd tenure in 1996.	5
	One of the reasons was that the privatisation policy she tried to privatise a Bank who was involved in Money laundering case. She tried to sell it to a Saudi-based company. This damaged her reputation badly.	6
	Another reason was that family feuds emerged as a problem for Benazir Bhutto. Her Mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto wanted Mr. Murtaza Bhutto who was Benazir's brother, to take control of PPP however she refused. She removed her mother from the chairman/chairwoman position of PPP. Her brother formed another organisation called "Al Zulfikar Resistance Organisation" after he returned from his exile. He was killed in a police encounter in his residence in Karachi.	7

4 This is a Level 3 explanation that lacks development.

5 The candidate presents three clear issues affecting Zia-ul-Haq's government. As it is recommended, the candidate organises their answer into three clear and distinct paragraphs, each one focusing on a given issue.

Mark for (b) = 7 out of 7

6 The candidate writes a clearly focused, developed explanation here which places the answer in Level 3.

7 The candidate's answer moves into Level 4 when they consider other factors not identified in question.

## Example Candidate Response – high, continued

## Examiner comments

Furthermore, Zardari's husband was alleged to be involved in a money laundering case. He was accused of taking shares in government deals and joining the National Assembly sessions even though he wasn't a member. This damaged Benazir's reputation.	8
During Benazir's 2nd tenure, she took control of the economy herself. This meant that all criticism was laid in her feet. The economy declined significantly during her 2nd tenure. Compared to the 1980s, Pakistan's GDP reduced and the growth rate reduced to 3.8%. She was blamed for this decline in the economy.	9
Furthermore, her government came in to conflicts with MPA's of Punjab. Although the chief Minister of Punjab was an <sup>ally</sup> member of PPP, he was accused by the MPA's that he only allocated funds who supported chief Minister Mirza Asif Ali Khan. This led to the dismissal of the chief Minister of Punjab. This broke her alliance with the political party in Punjab which meant she wasn't able to manage properly.	10
Lastly, she came into conflict with the Supreme Court. She nominated 20 high court judges including 3 women judges. The Supreme Court did not approve it but the government refused to carry out this decision. She was then dismissed for refusing to carry out Supreme Court's decisions.	11
In conclusion, I believe that	12 13

8 The candidate writes a Level 4 paragraph but their explanation is limited.

9 The candidate gives a stronger and developed explanation here so the answer moves into Level 4.

10 The candidate gives a developed Level 4 paragraph.

11 The candidate's explanation here lacks development, though the answer is still in Level 4.

12 The candidate indicates an evaluation but does not make one.

13 The candidate provides a strong answer which gives a balanced assessment of factors involved in the replacement of Benazir Bhutto's government in 1996. Taking a lead from the question set, the candidate begins with privatisation and quickly moves to Level 3. Their answer moves to Level 4 when they consider other factors such as family feuds and economic issues.

Mark for (c) = 12 out of 14

**Total mark awarded =  
21 out of 25**

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate needed to give two more relevant points with supporting details such as the fact that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the scheme or tenant farmers were encouraged to make improvements to their lands.
- (c) The candidate wrote a successful conclusion. To improve their answer and take it into Level 5, they needed to evaluate the factors and make a clear, supported decision about which was most important.

### Example Candidate Response – middle

## Examiner comments

5(a).

1

① The candidate gives no answer to the question, presumably because they are unable to recall any information regarding the Security of Tenure Scheme.

Mark for (a) = 0 out of 4

b). It became difficult for Zia to control govern Pakistan effectively because of several reasons. As the first one was after ~~at~~ Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan many refugees came to Pakistan which bought ~~gr~~ guns and drugs to Pakistan.

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

and supplied them to Pakistanis other than a war like down & between Afghan refugees and Sindhis which led to large scale violence in Sindh and Hyderabad.

2 The candidate makes a clear point about the issue of refugees confronting Zia-ul-Haq. This is a Level 3 explanation here.

Another Issue was a fight broke down in Sunnis and Muslims and religion organisation supplied weapon to them and Punjab. Thus several madrasas were opened where they were brainwashing. Karachi large scale violence started in Karachi where kidnapping to ransom and theft was common.

3 The candidate makes a point about the breakdown of law and order. This is a Level 3 explanation.

Ajhr camp disaster was also a reason as a ajhr camp near Rawalpindi a dumped military weapon exploded and many death and injuries.

4 This paragraph lacks details.  
Mark for (b) = 6 out of 7

## Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

## Examiner comments

5 C) Benazir Bhutto's  
 privatisation policy brought  
 increased economic growth  
 and the economy was doing  
 little bit but on the  
 other hand Benazir  
 government had clashed  
 with MQM and AI,  
 husband Zardari was  
 also recognised as a  
 threat other than it Benazir  
 had family issues  
 which were her  
 mother wanted her  
 brother to take his  
 father's seat but Benazir  
 didn't let this happen  
 so her brother started  
 a campaign against her  
 but was mysteriously  
 murdered sometime  
 after Benazir foreign  
 were good and  
 contributed in his  
 works but his  
 government couldn't  
 control the  
 country properly  
 and efficiently.  
 and the that  
 event that happen

5 The candidate gives a narrative  
 of events with accurate information  
 but they give no explanation.



Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
<p>was the Benazir support  in which were killing  M.P. supporters but  they all locked them  up in a fort  where Benazir supporters  were and a large scale  killing was done after  other then it was  street war had started  protesting against Benazir  and started a train March. 6</p>	<p>6 The candidate gives a strong narrative. The information they include is accurate but lacks depth and supporting detail. To bring their answer up to Level 3 they need to explain any one of the named factors.</p> <p>Mark for (c) = 6 out of 14</p> <p><b>Total mark awarded = 12 out of 25</b></p>

### How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate needed to answer the question.
- **(b)** The candidate made two clear points about the issues which confront Zia-ul-Haq, namely refugees and the breakdown in law and order. These were reasonably well explained and the candidate was awarded six marks. To improve their answer and be awarded full marks, the candidate needed to slightly develop either one of these issues with a specific event or example.
- **(c)** The candidate wrote a strong narrative. They included accurate information, but they needed to add depth and supporting detail and explain any of the named factors a little further to place their answer in Level 3.

## Example Candidate Response – low

## Examiner comments

5	a	The security of Tenure scheme was that <del>the</del> Tenure need to be secured as there were threat from other places the Tenure need to be more secure and so that if <del>any</del> anyone <del>see</del> attack it, the Tenure would be safe.
5	b	It became <del>at</del> more challenging for Zia-ul-Haq to govern Pakistan during the late 1980s because Zia-ul-Haq was having clashes with the President and also was having opposition from other parties.
		However, Zia's policies were very strict that people started hating him. He when introduced the Islamisation <del>and</del> <del>made</del> the people were very disappointed and

1 The candidate gives an answer but it contains nothing of merit, so they are awarded no marks.

Mark for (a) = 0 out of 4

2 The candidate recognises that Zia-ul-Haq faced opposition but they do not explain this. The answer is in Level 2.

## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

		<p>his policies were not that much successful. his foreign policies and relations with other countries were not much successful. <del>to his</del> rule end when he died in the plane <del>death crash</del> <del>and he did not</del> <del>and after his</del> <del>death</del> <del>the</del></p>	3
25	c.	<p>Benazir Bhutto's privatisation policy was that there should be more private schools and education so that the government schools and private schools have <del>equal</del> <del>and</del> <del>as</del> would produce much income and the children would have much better education in private schools. It was a total failure which led <del>to the</del> Bhutto's <del>release</del> government replace.</p> <p>Moreover, Benazir Bhutto's husband was blamed <del>for</del> for <del>corrupt</del> corruption and later Benazir Bhutto's <del>as</del> mother and brother both were against Benazir due to her husband. Benazir Bhutto's husband <del>as</del> was arrested and when her brother died the people think that Benazir's husband and she together planned <del>and</del> and murdered <del>her</del> brother as he was against Benazir.</p> <p>furthermore, the opposition from Nawaz Sharif did not let her do anything and later due to Pucca Qila Massacre the police killed many of <del>the</del> <del>many</del> people that their wives and children</p>	4

3 The rest of the candidate's answer is vague and lacks clarity.

Mark for (b) = 3 out of 7

4 This is a Level 2 paragraph: the candidate identifies an issue but does not explain it.

## Example Candidate Response – low, continued

## Examiner comments

		came out of putting the pages of Quran on their heads to stop the police. <del>This incident also was in the 1st</del> Benazir was blamed <del>to</del> due to <del>this</del> this incident.
		Finally, the clashes with the President also made her rule end as <del>to</del> she wanted <del>to</del> so to <del>elect</del> elect her own person but the president <del>was</del> want to elect his person so as per the eight amendment <del>Benazir</del> Benazir was dismissed in 1996.
		With the privatisation policy there <sup>are</sup> other reasons also for the decline of Benazir Bhutto's rule.

5 The candidate identifies another issue but does not explain it, so their answer stays at Level 2.

Mark for (c) = 4 out of 14

Total mark awarded =  
7 out of 25

## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- (a) The candidate needed to describe the Security of Tenure scheme with relevant points such as: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the scheme, he gave tenant farmers the first right of purchase of the land they worked on, the landowners could not sell the land to a third party or landowners had too much power or influence to make the scheme work.
- (b) To improve their answer, the candidate could have a sharper focus on the question by giving a more relevant reason why it became difficult for Zia-ul-Haq to govern Pakistan and explain the points made.
- (c) The candidate's answer lacked historical evidence. They made two identifications but needed to develop one of these and support it with accurate historical evidence (a date or event for example) for their answer to move up to Level 3.

## Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- (a) Many candidates did not demonstrate enough knowledge about the Security of Tenure scheme.
- (b) Many candidates either provided brief identifications or elaborated narratives but, in either case, did not explain or develop their explanations with relevant historical evidence.
- (c) Many answers provided narrative and descriptive accounts which lacked in-depth development. Candidates should be urged to use such phrases as 'This was important because...' or 'As a result of this...'. Such 'language of explanation' as this would enable candidates to link their arguments to the question set and be awarded higher marks.

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