



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**2059/01**

Paper 1 History and Culture of Pakistan

**October/November 2011**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



**1 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

As the morale and commitment of Muslims increased it was inevitable that with the right leadership some Muslims would take part in more agitation against the British. It was clear that the Muslim identity in India would continue to gain strength. One such man was Titu Mir.

- (a) Who was Titu Mir? [4]
- (b) Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan. [7]
- (c) Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

**2 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan admired many British ways of doing things. At the same time he had a great faith in the Muslim religion. He was convinced that if the British ever left India the Muslims would be dominated by the overwhelming Hindu majority. He decided to do something about this. He published a pamphlet called 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India.'

- (a) What was 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India'? [4]
- (b) Why did the Indians not achieve independence in 1857? [7]
- (c) Did Hajji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

**3 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

A number of events that happened during the years of the Khilafat Movement led to its failure. During the years when the Movement was at its strongest, western dress and hair styles became less popular and the idea grew that disregard of the law of Islam by the British made India a *dar-ul-harb* (enemy territory). Thus thousands of Muslims set off on their hijrat.

- (a) Describe the hijrat. [4]
- (b) Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]
- (c) 'The Montague-Chelmsford reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

**4 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

Ayub Khan seized power because he had no faith in the democratic parliamentary process, but he wanted to show that he had the support of the people. He felt it important that all national decisions were made by the president but believed in controlled democracy. On the first anniversary of his takeover he introduced the Basic Democracies.

- (a) What were the Basic Democracies? [4]
- (b) Why was it so difficult to agree on a new Constitution in 1950? [7]
- (c) How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

**5 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).**

During the 1950s the Cold War intensified as the Americans feared the spread of a communist advance in Third World countries. The USA desperately needed allies and Pakistan needed economic and military aid. During the late 1950s Pakistan became a close ally of the USA. In 1960 the U2 crisis occurred.

- (a) Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crisis. [4]
- (b) Why did General Musharraf come to power in 1999? [7]
- (c) 'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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