



Candidate name

Candidate number

Centre name

Centre number

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Paper 2: Pakistan Studies

Marking Scheme Mock paper

1 hour 30 minutes

It is necessary to respond on the answer sheets provided alongside this question paper. No additional material is required.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Attempt all the questions using a dark blue or black pen.
- You must write your name, candidate number, centre name and centre number on the answer sheets in the designated spaces.
- Do not use erasable pen, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
- Avoid writing on any bar codes.

INFORMATION:

- This paper has two sections and a total of 40marks.
- Each part of question carries 5 marks.

Section A:

Answer both the questions from this section

Question 1

[10 marks]

(a) Analyse the consequences of annexations of Lahore and Peshawar.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Strategic Importance:** Lahore and Peshawar became key regions for controlling trade and securing borders.
2. **Cultural Impact:** Introduction of Mughal administrative systems and Persian influence in these areas.
3. **Resistance and Instability:** Frequent uprisings by local rulers and tribal factions, particularly in Peshawar.
4. **Economic Growth:** Integration into the Mughal Empire brought infrastructure development, such as roads and trade networks.
5. **Military Challenges:** The regions remained vulnerable to external invasions, especially by Afghans and Central Asian forces.

(b) Examine the impact of the achievements of Aurangzeb, on the Mughal Empire.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Expansion:** Aurangzeb expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest territorial extent, encompassing most of the Indian subcontinent.
2. **Administrative Efficiency:** Strengthened the central administration, although his rigid policies alienated non-Muslims.
3. **Economic Contributions:** Patronage of trade and development of markets, though heavy taxation strained the peasantry.
4. **Religious Policies:** Enforced Islamic laws, leading to tensions with non-Muslims and rebellions such as the rise of the Marathas.
5. **Legacy:** While his conquests were significant, his reign marked the beginning of the Mughal decline due to overextension and resistance from regional powers.

Question 2

[10 marks]

(a) Discuss the consequences of Aurangzeb's policies on the Mughal Empire.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Territorial Expansion and Strain:** Aurangzeb's continuous military campaigns, especially in the Deccan, overextended the empire and drained its treasury.
2. **Religious Intolerance:** Policies like the reimposition of jizya tax and persecution of non-Muslims alienated significant portions of the population, leading to resistance from the Sikhs, Marathas, and Rajputs.
3. **Economic Decline:** The prolonged wars disrupted trade and agriculture, weakening the empire's economic base.
4. **Administrative Challenges:** Excessive centralization under Aurangzeb hindered effective governance across vast territories.
5. **Foundation of Decline:** After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the empire faced succession crises, regional uprisings, and lack of capable leadership, marking the beginning of its downfall.

(b) Evaluate the process of establishment of the East India Company within the subcontinent.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Initial Trade Interests:** The East India Company initially arrived for trade, obtaining permissions from the Mughal court to establish factories.
2. **Use of Diplomacy:** Leveraged diplomatic and military tactics to gain favorable concessions, such as the firman (royal decree) from Mughal rulers.
3. **Plundering Resources:** Exploited opportunities like Aurangzeb's treasury plunder, showcasing their rising influence in Mughal economic affairs.
4. **Military Intervention:** The decline of the Mughal Empire post-Aurangzeb enabled the company to interfere in regional politics and expand its control through battles like Plassey and Buxar.
5. **Transition to Governance:** By the mid-18th century, the company shifted from trade to territorial control, laying the foundation for British colonial rule.

Section B:

Answer both the questions from this section

Question 1

[10 marks]

Consider the following text and answer the questions provided below:

“Shah Waliullah played an extremely vital role in highlighting the identities of muslims of the subcontinent”

(a) Express your opinion on the given statement.

Key Points to Include (1 mark each):

1. **Recognition of Muslim Identity:** Shah Waliullah's efforts emphasized the distinct identity of Muslims in the subcontinent, particularly through his religious teachings and translations of the Quran into Persian.
2. **Revival of Islamic Values:** His focus on spiritual and moral regeneration unified Muslims, strengthening their sense of identity amid the political decline of the Mughal Empire.
3. **Opposition to Sectarianism:** Shah Waliullah sought to eliminate divisions among Muslims, fostering unity by emphasizing shared beliefs and practices.
4. **Strengthening the Role of Islam:** His influence extended to promoting Sharia law and ensuring its integration into the social and political spheres.
5. **Lasting Legacy:** Shah Waliullah's contributions left a profound impact on later reform movements and the Muslim struggle for independence.

(b) Critically analyse the religious reforms of Shah Waliullah during the 18th century.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Translation of the Quran:** Shah Waliullah translated the Quran into Persian to make it accessible to the common people, ensuring a deeper understanding of Islamic teachings.
2. **Elimination of Sectarianism:** He worked to bridge gaps between Sunni and Shia communities, promoting unity among Muslims.
3. **Emphasis on Sharia Law:** Shah Waliullah advocated for the implementation of Islamic laws in governance, seeing it as a way to restore the glory of Islam.

4. **Response to Socio-Political Challenges:** His reforms addressed the moral and spiritual decline of Muslims during the weakening Mughal era, encouraging them to return to core Islamic principles.
5. **Criticism:** Despite his efforts, the scope of his reforms was limited geographically and did not completely prevent the socio-political decline of Muslims in the region.

Question 2

[10 marks]

Consider the following text and answer the questions provided below:

“Two nation theory is the basis of the Pakistan movement”.

(a) Critically analyse the given statement. Justify your answer.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Definition of the Two-Nation Theory:** The theory advocated that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations with their own religions, cultures, and ways of life, forming the foundation for the Pakistan Movement.
2. **Role in the Pakistan Movement:** The All-India Muslim League and Muhammad Ali Jinnah championed this ideology to demand a separate homeland for Muslims.
3. **Historical Context:** Analyze the growing Hindu-Muslim divide under British rule and how it influenced the demand for separate nationhood.
4. **Justification of the Statement:** Argue how this ideology resonated with the Muslim majority and led to the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.
5. **Critique:** Discuss counterarguments, such as criticism that it was a political tool to mobilize support or how it disregarded internal divisions among Muslims.

(b) Explain the causes and consequences of Hindi- Urdu controversy.

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

1. **Demand for Hindi as the Official Language:** In 1867, the Hindu community demanded the replacement of Urdu with Hindi in the Devanagari script as the official language, arguing that Hindi better represented Hindu cultural identity.

2. **Urdu as a Symbol of Muslim Identity:** Urdu, being widely used by Muslims and written in the Persian script, was seen as an integral part of their cultural and religious heritage. The opposition to Urdu heightened communal tensions.
3. **Strengthening of Communal Divide:** The controversy deepened the rift between Hindus and Muslims, as both communities began to view linguistic differences as a symbol of their distinct identities.
4. **Rise of the Two-Nation Theory:** This conflict reinforced the idea that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations, contributing to the development of the Two-Nation Theory, which later became the foundation of the Pakistan Movement.
5. **Foundation for Organized Muslim Political Movements:** The controversy inspired Muslims to rally around Urdu as a unifying symbol of their political and cultural aspirations, laying the groundwork for the formation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.