

For exams January, May and November onwards  
For teaching from September 2021 onwards

SPECIFICATION 



Learning  
Resource Network



# LRN INTERNATIONAL GCSE PAKISTAN STUDIES (2107)



THE QUEEN'S AWARDS  
FOR ENTERPRISE:  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
2020

## Contents

<b>Background to LRN</b>	<b>Page 03</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Page 04</b>
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Page 04</b>
<b>Mode of Delivery</b>	<b>Page 04</b>
<b>Progression</b>	<b>Page 04</b>
<b>Qualification Overview</b>	<b>Page 05</b>
<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Page 05</b>
<b>Guided Learning Hours</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Entries Codes</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Private Candidates</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Grading</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Re-takes</b>	<b>Page 06</b>
<b>Customer Service Statement</b>	<b>Page 07</b>
<b>Diversity and Equality</b>	<b>Page 07</b>
<b>Subject Content</b>	<b>Page 08</b>

## BACKGROUND TO LRN

Learning Resource Network (LRN) is a recognised Awarding Organisation that offers a range of qualifications to candidates, educational institutes, training providers, schools and employers.

LRN is recognised for its high quality qualifications that enable candidates to progress to other areas of study and employment in their designated fields.

In producing its qualifications, LRN uses the experience and expertise of academics, professionals working in the pertinent industries and assessment practitioners with a wealth of best practice and knowledge of validation, verification, delivery and assessment.

## ACCOLADES

### Queen's Award

In April 2020, LRN received the Queen's Award for Enterprise for International Trade. LRN is one of 220 organisations in the UK to be recognised with this prestigious accolade. This was in recognition of the expansion LRN brought to the overseas qualification market.

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

LRN has been awarded international accreditation as part of its quality controls, policies, systems and overall approach to its management systems. These awards are externally validated by the British Assessment Bureau. LRN has achieved accreditation in the form of ISO 9001: Quality Management Systems, ISO 14001: Environment Management Systems and ISO 27001: Information Security Management Systems.

## CUSTOMER SERVICE EXCELLENCE

LRN has achieved the prestigious award of Customer Service Excellence. This is in recognition of its customer service practices, approach to managing and dealing with UK and Overseas customer needs, including the diverse needs of its centres.

LRN was the first UK Awarding Organisation to achieve Customer Service Excellence. Following reaccreditation in 2019, LRN received an award for Customer Service Excellence: Compliance Plus, demonstrating that LRN went above and beyond the delivery of its customer service principles.



## INTRODUCTION

This specification provides an overview to the LRN International GCSE Pakistan Studies<sup>1</sup>. This document is suitable for various users, including candidates, centres, administrators, employers, parents/guardians, teachers (and other related staff) and examiners. The specification outlines the key features and administrative procedures required for this international qualification.

## OBJECTIVE

The LRN International GCSE Pakistan Studies is designed to enable international candidates to demonstrate their ability in terms of a background to Pakistan movement, foreign policy, and socio-political cohesion and nationhood.

## MODE OF DELIVERY

This qualification has been constructed to be delivered within centres. Centres will need to demonstrate to LRN, through the centre recognition processes, that they have the resources, facilities and competence to deliver. However, centres must be able to demonstrate, in line with LRN's criteria, that they have the means, capability, capacity and resources (including suitably qualified centre staff) to deliver by the method chosen by the centre.

## PROGRESSION

The LRN International GCSE Pakistan Studies has been designed to reflect the wide variation in candidates' origins, levels of education and career aims. Progression opportunities may, therefore, take a variety of paths. Depending on the level of qualification achieved, it may be appropriate for the candidate to progress to:

1. Similar level 2 qualification in Pakistan Studies;
2. LRN Level 2 Certificate or Diploma in Pre-A Foundation Studies;
3. LRN Level 3 Diploma in Pre-U Foundation Studies;
4. A higher level of any qualification – e.g. A-Level, Diploma
5. Vocationally Related Qualifications

---

<sup>1</sup> LRN International GCSEs are globally recognised qualifications designed specifically for international candidates and are available outside the United Kingdom. Candidates based in England refer to the Ofqual register.

## QUALIFICATION OVERVIEW

Number	Subject Content	AO	Exam
1	Social Background to Pakistan Movement	1, 2 and 4	Combination of written exam papers (externally set and marked)  <b>Paper 1:</b> Multiple choice and Structured Questions  Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes  Weighting: 50%  <b>Paper 2:</b> Structured Questions  Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes  Weighting: 50%
2	Pakistan movement in the 20th century	1,3 and 4	
3	Socio-Political Cohesion and Nationhood	1, 2 and 4	
4	Foreign policy of Pakistan	1,3 and 4	

## BREAKDOWN OF ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

**AO 1** – demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

**AO 2** – explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order historical concepts.

**AO 3** – analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.

**AO 4** – analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations in the context of historical events studied.

## ASSESSMENT

The assessment for this qualification consists of written exam papers, set and marked by the LRN.

Assessment objectives (AOs)	Weighting	
	Paper 1	Paper 2
AO1	60%	50%
AO2	25%	0%
AO3	0%	30%
AO4	15%	20%

## **GUIDED LEARNING HOURS**

The guided learning hours (GLH) for this qualification are 130. Please note the hours stated are indicative.

## **ENTRIES CODES**

One entry per qualification is sufficient and will cover all the question papers including certification.

## **PRIVATE CANDIDATES**

Centres are advised that private candidates are only to be enrolled with prior agreement and confirmation from LRN.

## **GRADING**

Results are reported, as 9 to 1.

## **RESULTS**

Exam series are in:

- January (results released in March)
- June (results released in August)
- November (results released in January)

## **RE-TAKES**

Whereas candidates can re-take the whole qualification as often as they wish, individual components cannot be re-taken as it is a traditional linear specification.

Please remember, one entry per qualification is sufficient and will cover all the question papers including certification.

## CUSTOMER SERVICE STATEMENT

Learning Resource Network (LRN) is committed to ensuring all customers are dealt with promptly and in a professional and helpful manner. In order to guarantee this, we commit to ensuring the following in our day to day interactions with candidates, assessment centres and our stakeholder network:

- All customers will be treated equally and with respect;
- All customer information will only be used in a way which has been agreed in advance, unless we are informed of something that places them or others at risk of harm;
- All customers will be treated by staff in a professional manner.

LRN has arrangements in place to provide a telephone and e-mail helpdesk which will be staffed from 09:00 to 17:00 from Monday to Friday. Furthermore, it will respond to each e-mail, letter or telephone message it receives regarding feedback on its qualifications, centre approvals process or other matters relating to its products and/or services. The timetable for responding is as follows:

- E-mail: 5 working days
- Letter: 5 working days
- Telephone message: 5 working days

## DIVERSITY AND EQUALITY

Learning Resource Network (LRN) is committed to ensuring fair and equal access to its qualifications, examinations and support materials. Our Diversity and Equality policy seeks to eliminate unjustifiable discrimination, harassment and/or victimisation and to advance equality of opportunity, thereby ensuring all candidates are treated fairly, in accordance with the protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010. Specifically, we comply fully with the requirements laid out in the Equality Act 2010. In addition, and within the constraints of this policy, LRN will have due regard for the General data Protection Regulations (GDPR) in the retention of information which is unnecessary.



1		Social Background to Pakistan Movement	
<b>Aim</b>			
It aims to give learners an overview of the basic history and origins of the Pakistan Movement. Learners will explore the contributing factors leading towards the movement such as religious thinkers, decline of Mughal Empire and 1857 War of independence. The topic will explain the role of political leaders in the growth of movement, along with the aiding cultural factors.			
Learning Outcomes - The learner will:		Assessment Criteria - The learner can:	
1	Understand the role of religious thinkers in the onset of Pakistan Movement.	1.1	Explain the significance of Shah Waliulaah in the social climate of 18th and 19th century.
		1.2	Summarise the purpose of Shah Waliullah's religious reforms in the subcontinent.
		1.3	Outline the role of Syed Ahmad Barelvi in the revival of Islam from 18th to 19th century.
		1.4	Differentiate between the Mujahideen and the Jihad movement.
		1.5	Explain the role of Haji Shariatullah in the spread of Islam during 18th and 19th century.
		1.6	Outline the basic objectives of Faraizi movement.
2	Understand the causes of the decline of Mughal Empire.	2.1	Explain the impact of Aurangzeb's policies on the decline of Mughal Empire.
		2.2	Summarise the consequences of the incompetence of Aurangzeb's successors, on the stability of Mughal Empire.
		2.3	Outline the problem arising in the management of the empire after 1707.
		2.4	Interpret the role of East India Company on the crumbling empire and the subcontinent.
		2.5	Compare the rise of Maratha and Sikh empires within the subcontinent.



		2.6	Discuss the efficiency of the British expansion in the subcontinent till 1857.
		2.7	Explain the consequences of major foreign invasions leading to the decline of Mughal Empire, such as: (i) Persia and (ii) Afghanistan.
		2.8	Discuss the nature of British relationship with later Mughal Rulers.
		2.9	Compare the causes and consequences of annexations of subcontinent's territories such as: (i) Punjab, (ii) Peshawar, (iii) Lahore.
		2.10	Discuss the reasons behind Anglo-Sikh wars.
		2.11	Explain the British requirement for a scientific and natural North West Frontier.
		2.12	Summarise the basic British policy and treatment towards tribal territory.
3	Understand the causes and consequences of the War of Independence.	3.1	Summarise the underlying causes of the War of Independence of 1857.
		3.2	Explain the influence of attitude of Bahadur Shah Zafar on the war.
		3.3	Discuss the contributions of Muslim leaders to the War of Independence.
		3.4	Interpret the exclusive and short-term causes of the war.
		3.5	Explain the factors which caused failure of the war.
		3.6	Compare the long and short term consequences of the war.
		3.7	Discuss the impact of the failure of war on Muslims of the subcontinent.
		3.8	Compare the major types of reforms followed by the war.
4	Understand the influence of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan on the Pakistan movement.	4.1	Discuss the reformation of the education system by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
		4.2	Explain the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a revitalizing leader to the Muslim

			population of subcontinent.
		4.3	Interpret the significance of the Two-nation theory.
		4.4	Summarise the objectives behind Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's political and social ideologies.
		4.5	Compare the reception of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's ideologies by western world and the subcontinent.
		4.6	Explain the Hindi-Urdu controversy.
		4.7	Compare Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's relationship with Ulama and the British.
		4.8	Discuss the causes and impact of Aligarh movement.
		4.9	Summarise his influence in Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
5	Understand the cultural factors which influenced the Pakistan movement.	5.1	Explain Urdu's significance as a national language.
		5.2	Summarise the strengths and limitations of selection of Urdu as the national language.
		5.3	Discuss the objectives of promoting regional languages such as: (i) Pashto, (ii) Balochi, (iii) Punjabi and (iv) Sindhi
		5.4	Interpret the effectiveness of promotion of regional languages since the formation of Pakistan.

<b>2</b>	<b>Pakistan movement in the 20th century.</b>		
<b>Aim</b>			
The topic introduces learners to the emergence of the Pakistan movement during 20th century. The topic aims to highlight major changes between the Hindu-Muslim relationship in the subcontinent and its impact on Pakistan movement. Learners will explore the role of Khilafat movement in the advancement of Pakistan movement.			
<b>Learning Outcomes - The learner will:</b>		<b>Assessment Criteria - The learner can:</b>	
1	Understand the impact of Khilafat movement on the development of Pakistan movement.	1.1	Summarise the major objectives of the Muslim League.
		1.2	Explain the controversy of partition of Bengal.
		1.3	Interpret the proficiency of British rule from 1909 to 1919.
		1.4	Summarise the main stages of Simla deputation 1906.
		1.5	Discuss the consequences of attempts of constitutional reforms from 1909 to 1919.
		1.6	Discuss the relationship between Congress and Muslim League.
		1.7	Explain the Congress and Lucknow Pact.
		1.8	Summarise the course of Hindu-Muslim relationship from 1916 to 1927.
		1.9	Summarise the influence of the first World War on the subcontinent.
		1.10	Explain the conflicts arising in the Congress party.
		1.11	Explain the inter-link between the Amritsar massacre and the Rowlatt act.
		1.12	Discuss the major objectives of the Government of India Act.
		1.13	Interpret the impact of advancement of Communism in the subcontinent.
		1.14	Explain the causes and consequences of non-cooperation movement.

		1.15	Explain the objectives of Delhi proposals.
		1.16	Discuss the major causes and objectives of the Khilafat movement.
		1.17	Summarise the features of the Khilafat conferences and delegations to England.
		1.18	Summarise the causes and consequences of the Hijrat movement.
2	Be able to understand the growth of Pakistan movement from 1927 to 1947.	2.1	Explain the purpose of Jinnah's 14 points.
		2.2	Interpret the significance of Nehru Report.
		2.3	Explain the strengths and limitations of three roundtable conferences.
		2.4	Discuss the limitations of Congress rule from 1937 to 1939.
		2.5	Compare the importance of 1937 elections for Muslim League and Congress.
		2.6	Summarise the purpose and impact of interventions held to determine the future of subcontinent after the second World War.
		2.7	Discuss the main objectives of Pakistan Resolution 1940.
		2.8	Summarise the consequences of Muslim League's electoral success in 1945 to 1946.
		2.9	Discuss the impact of following significant events: (i) Cabinet mission plan 1946, (ii) Indian Independence Act 1947, (iii) Simla conference 1945, (iv) Jinnah-gandhi talks of 1944, (v) Cripps mission, (vi) Quit India movement, (vii) 1930 Allama Iqbal Address, (viii) Communal award of 1932, (ix) Simone commission, (x) Direct Action Day 1946, (xi) 3rd June Plan 1947, (xii) The Radcliffe Award.
3	Understand the contribution of significant political leaders to the Pakistan movement.	3.1	Discuss the role of Rahmat Ali in the Pakistan movement.
		3.2	Compare Jinnah's political stance in Congress and Muslim League.

		3.3	Discuss Jinnah's influence as a mediator between the British rule and the Muslims of subcontinent.
		3.4	Explain Jinnah's relationship with major political leaders of Congress.
		3.5	Explain Allama Iqbal's stance on the Two-nation approach.
		3.6	Compare the ideological approaches of Rahmat Ali and Iqbal.

3		Socio-Political Cohesion and Nationhood	
<b>Aim</b>			
This topic focuses on the major events occurring after the independence of Pakistan. The unit aims to highlight the main challenges a new nation could face, resulting from the socio-political climate of the subcontinent. Learners will follow the practical manifestation theories of the leaders advocating for Two-Nation theory.			
Learning Outcomes - The learner will:		Assessment Criteria - The learner can:	
1	Understand the challenges faced by Pakistan during the first year of independence.	1.1	Compare the reactions of different communities of subcontinent to the Radcliffe Award.
		1.2	Explain the process of distribution of assets within India and Pakistan during partition.
		1.3	Interpret the causes and consequences of the Canal Water conflict.
		1.4	Summarise the problems arising with the princely states during partition.
		1.5	Summarise the crisis of refugee accommodation.
		1.6	Explain the social, economic and administrative issues that arose during partition and their pattern of resolution.
		1.7	Discuss Jinnah's role in management of the nation's crisis.
		1.8	Discuss India's reaction to the arising conflicts and its lasting impact.
2	Understand the course of action for Pakistani politics after Jinnah's demise.	2.1	Compare the major highlights of the following ministers' careers: (i) Liaquat Ali Khan, (ii) Ghulam Muhammad, (iii) Khwaja Nazimuddin, (iv) Ayub Khan, (v) Iskandar Mirza, (vi) Yahya Khan.
		2.2	Outline the major events from the decade of Progress.
		2.3	Outline the process of requirement and implementation of the 1949 Objectives

			Resolution.
		2.4	Discuss the Islamic provisions of the following constitutions: (i) 1956, (ii) 1962, (iii) 1973.
		2.5	Outline the course of constitutional changes from 1956 to 1973.
3	Understand the causes and consequences of the 1971 civil war.	3.1	Discuss the major sources of conflict between East and West Pakistan.
		3.2	Summarise the influence of the Awami League.
		3.3	Compare the attitude of the following leaders with respect to the independence of Bengal: (i) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, (ii) Sheikh Mujib-Ur-Rahman.
		3.4	Summarise the events of inevitable civil war and the role Indian forces.
		3.5	Outline the main political policies implemented by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as the leader of nation and their consequences.
		3.6	Discuss the major events within the process of Zia-Ul-Haq overthrowing Bhutto and implementation of Martial law.
		3.7	Explain the causes and consequences of Islamisation of Pakistan by Zia.
		3.8	Outline the socio-political challenges faced by Zia.
		3.9	Discuss the impact of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on Pakistan.
4	Understand the nature of Pakistani politics during the last two decades of 20th century.	4.1	Summarise the causes and consequences of major policies implemented by Benazir Bhutto.
		4.2	Discuss the causes and consequences of opposition's major policies during 1988 to 1990.



		4.3	<p>Summarise the management of following socio economic crisis from 1988 to 1999:</p> <p>(i) Drug trafficking, (ii) Kashmir conflict, (iii) Opposition prosecution, (iv) nepotism, (v) unemployment, (vi) inflation, (vii) terrorism, (viii) banking scandal, (ix) martial disturbance, (x) balance of payments problems, (xi) growing crime rate, (xii) corruption, (xiii) loss of US aid.</p>
		4.4	<p>Compare causes of Benazir Bhutto's dismissals from 1988 to 1996.</p>
		4.5	<p>Summarise the causes and consequences of major policies implemented by Nawaz Sharif from 1990 to 1999.</p>
		4.6	<p>Summarise the causes and consequences of 1999 martial law.</p>

4		Foreign policy of Pakistan	
<b>Aim</b>			
This topic will introduce learners to the objectives behind Pakistan's international relations. The topic aims to explain the significance of Pakistan as a nuclear power and its interlink with the social, political and administrative aspects of foreign countries. Learners will explore the major aims guiding Pakistan's foreign policy.			
Learning Outcomes - The learner will:		Assessment Criteria - The learner can:	
1	Understand the emergence of Pakistan as a nuclear power.	1.1	Summarise the purpose of nuclear weapons programme 1972.
		1.2	Explain the global impact of Indian nuclear test of 1974.
		1.3	Explain the causes and global impact of Pakistan nuclear test of 1987.
		1.4	Outline the course of 1988 Pakistan nuclear tests and the global reactions to it.
		1.5	Summarise Pakistan's policy regarding nuclear non- proliferation treaty.
2	Understand the nature of Pakistan's relations with its neighboring countries.	2.1	Outline the course of Pakistan-Bangladesh relation post-civil war.
		2.2	Summarise the policies adapted to implement reparations and protection for Pakistan-Bangladesh relations.
		2.3	Outline the causes and consequences of Indo-Pak social, political, economic and administrative problems after the partition of 1947.
		2.4	Explain the major political initiatives and policies adapted to improve Indo-Pak relations.
		2.5	Explain the problems arising with tribal regions and their impact on Pak-Afghan relations.
		2.6	Summarise the effect of Soviet invasion on Pak-Afghan relations post war.
		2.7	Compare Pakistan's pre and post Islamic revolution relations with Iran.

		2.8	Outline Iran's role in Regional Cooperation for Development.
		2.9	Discuss the significance of Pak-China relations with respect to political, social and economic benefits.
3	Understand the nature of Pakistan's relations with Russia, USA, UK.	3.1	Outline the nature of Pakistan's relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
		3.2	Explain the changes in Pakistan's foreign policy regarding Russia from 1991.
		3.3	Summarise the major events of Nawaz Sharif's visit to Moscow 1999.
		3.4	Compare the nature of Pakistan's relations with the USA and UK.
		3.5	Summarise the reasons Pakistan left and later on rejoined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization
		3.6	Explain the cultural conflicts between western nations and the Muslims of Pakistan.
		3.7	Discuss the course of Pakistan's relations with the Commonwealth.
		3.8	Outline the significance of Pakistan's position within the United Nations.
		3.9	Discuss United Nations interventions and reactions to major military conflicts involving Pakistan.
		3.10	Explain the purpose of the following with respect to Pakistan's development: (i) UNESCO, (ii) UNICEF, (iii) WHO, (iv) WFP.