

# OxfordAQA

## International GCSE

### Pakistan Studies (9236)

## Summary of changes (Specification)

Additions and alterations have been made to the following sections of the specification. These are highlighted in yellow.

### 3.1 The history and culture of Pakistan

#### 3.1.1 The Pakistan movement (1857-1947)

- The following changes have been made to the content of 3.1.1.2 of the specification

##### **3.1.1.2 Controversy, crises and reaction to repression (1905-1927)**

- The partition of Bengal controversy; the Morley-Minto reforms (1909); the First World War and its impact on the subcontinent.
  - British repression, including the impact of the Amritsar Massacre (1919).
  - The Khilafat movement and its importance for Muslim-Hindu relations.
  - Non-cooperation and the growth of communalism 1920-27: the increase in the influence of Congress; the Delhi proposals (1927).
- The following changes have been made to the content of 3.1.1.3 of the specification
    - Attempts at political solutions, including the Indian Statutory Commission and the Nehru report.
    - Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Fourteen Points: aims and importance. Allama Iqbal, Chaudry Rahmat Ali and their contributions to the Pakistan movement.
    - Further attempts to find a political solution, and the reasons for failure: the Simon Report; the three Round Table Conferences (1930-32); The Government of India Act (1935).
    - Congress Rule 1937–1939: the reasons for Congress' electoral victory in 1937 and the importance of the Congress Rule.

### 3.1.2 Pakistan into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: from independence to 2022 Page 11

- The following changes have been made to the title and content of 3.1.2.1 of the specification

#### **3.1.2.1 Politics, culture, and the political structure of Pakistan since independence**

- Challenges and opportunities facing independent Pakistan in 1947; Muhammad Ali Jinnah's role as Governor General; the development of Pakistan's constitution over time, including the Objectives resolution (1949), and the constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973. Key constitutional features such as the roles and importance of the President and Prime Minister and federalism.
  - Key democratic concepts in Pakistan, including transparency, the rule of law and accountability. Pakistan's political parties and their formation, role and importance.
  - The constitutional role and cultural significance of Urdu; other regional languages and their importance to society, culture, and national integration; sports and recreation as important aspects of culture.
- The following changes have been made to the content of 3.1.2.3 of the specification:
    - Relations with India: conflict, tensions and diplomacy over Kashmir.
    - Bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China including military ties, investments in agriculture, and infrastructure development.
    - Relations with the Muslim world, including Pakistan's relationships with Turkey, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
    - Relations with the United States of America; the impact of the US-led Afghan war on Pakistan.
    - Pakistan and multinational organisations: the impact of the World Economic Crisis and the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in supporting Pakistan; Pakistan's role in supporting United Nations missions.