

## **Guidance on Question types**

- 1 Using the Specimen Exam material as a guide, write a Part 1a question for the period 1927-71.  
(You may also need the specification in front of you).**

What things do you think you have to bear in mind when setting this question?

- 2 Using the Specimen Exam material as a guide, write a Part 1b question for the period 1927-71.  
(You may also need the specification in front of you).**

What things do you think you have to bear in mind when setting this question?

- 3 Consider the two answers to Question C**

Which is better?

Are either of them worthy of high marks?

How would you improve them?

- 4 Make a list of the things that a candidate answering Question (d) has to bear in mind.**

How would you improve the answer?

**Question C: Explain why the Round Table Conferences (1930-32) were not successful.**

**Answer A**

The conferences failed because the Labour Party in Britain lost power and the new national government was less prepared to make compromises.

**Answer B**

The Simon Commission produced a two-volume report in 1930. It supported the idea of separate electorates, but rejected the idea of the Muslims having a one-third share of the seats in the Central Assembly. The British called a Round Table Conference to discuss the commission's recommendations.

The first conference was held in November 1930 in London. The Muslim League and representatives of the Princely States attended, but Congress refused to attend unless the British guaranteed that anything that was agreed at the conference would be implemented. In the conference the princes said they would be prepared to join a future federation. The British also agreed to introduce representative government at provincial level.

The second conference was in London between September and December 1931. Congress attended this time. Little was agreed at the conference except that NWFP and Sindh should be made provinces with their own government.

The third conference was in 1932. Congress and the Princely States boycotted the talks and Jinnah was in exile. Only 46 delegates attended and little was achieved.

**Question D: The number of refugees entering Pakistan was the main problem that the new state faced in 1947.'**

**Discuss how far you agree with this statement.**

**You may use the following in your answer**

- **shortage of accommodation**
- **the Canal Water Dispute**

**Answer**

On 14 August 1947 Pakistan finally gained independence. For many years Muhammad Ali Jinnah had fought for Muslim rights in the face of strong opposition from the Congress Party. The Muslims had suffered many indignities, especially during the period of 'Congress tyranny' in the 1930s when Congress had governed much of the sub-continent. But after the Second World War, the British had decided to leave India and to partition the country to make sure that Muslims had their own rights. So Pakistan came into being with Jinnah as its first Governor-General.

When the sub-continent was divided in August 1947, many people found themselves living in 'the wrong place'. So millions of Muslims left India to migrate to Pakistan and many Hindus migrated to India. It is thought that over 10 million people migrated between India and Pakistan. The new Pakistan was not a wealthy country and it lacked the necessary accommodation to provide shelter for the refugees coming into Pakistan. This was a very serious problem for Pakistan as the new arrivals were in danger of catching disease and many were so discontented that there were outbreaks of violence. Jinnah called the refugee problem 'a grave emergency' and set up the Central Refugee Council to deal with it. Thanks to Jinnah's work the refugee problem was eventually overcome, but it had been a serious threat to the new country.

The Canal Water Dispute was also a problem. The partition had meant that the rivers flowing into Pakistan (in particular the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab) were controlled at a series of 'headworks' most of which were in the part of the Punjab which was now in India. This was a serious problem for Pakistan.