

Past Papers with Marking Scheme For The Students Of O level History and culture of Pakistan



May/June 2004

to

May/June 2017

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Section 1

Cultural and historical background to the Pakistan Movement

Chapter-1

Q How important was Shah WaliUllah in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14](N2004/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates produced answers that failed to reach a Level 4 mark. The question posed was about the importance of Shah WaliUllah. Most candidates only explained his contribution to the spread of Islam. The question 'How important' should have suggested to candidates that he was not the only person to contribute to the spread of Islam and therefore consider the roles of Syed Ahmad ShaheedBarailvi and Haji ShariatUllah. As a result of adopting this approach a Level 4 mark could have been achieved.

Marking Scheme: Explains importance of work of a number of people (to include Shah WaliUllah for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Shah WaliUllah felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time. Syed Ahmed ShaheedBrailvi spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWFP from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. Haji ShariatUllah spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

Q Why did Shah WaliUllah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent? [7] (N2005/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems. The question focused on why Shah WaliUllah had such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent. Many answers

were to the point and relevant, dealing with such issues as the translation of the Holy Quran, Quranic teachings and the need for strong leadership. However, for others a description of his career was the wrong way to deal with this question and attracted few marks.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis

on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people to read it.

Q Was the work of Shah WaliUllah the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2006/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on why Shah WaliUllah and others had such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent. Many answers were to the point and relevant, dealing with such issues as the translation of the Holy Quran, Quranic teachings and the need for strong leadership. However, many failed to recognise that this question required them to address the work of others during this time. In consequence, their answers were restricted to a Level 3 mark. It is important that candidates read questions carefully and answer the one that has been set.

Marking Scheme: Explains 2 or more factors (SWU to be included for max marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

Q Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries? [7] (N2007/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why there were attempts to revive Islam. Many candidates misinterpreted this question and saw it as one that required details of the way in which Shah WaliUllah and others revived Islam. Unless candidates were able to explain why these men did this then most of these answers were irrelevant. Therefore it is essential that candidates read the question carefully before attempting to answer it. However there were many candidates who were able to recognise the demands of the question and were able to answer it well and gain near or maximum marks.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

SWU believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their

knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. SASB wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs. HSU wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

Q Was the work of Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2008/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), the question focused on the work of such individuals as Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi in the revival of Islam. Many answers were very relevant, dealing not just with the importance of Syed Ahmad, but with others such as Shah Wali Ullah and Haji Shariat Ullah. The crucial point of the question was the ways in which they were important in reviving Islam. Most candidates addressed this aspect of the question and so scored in Level 3 - or Level 4 if they dealt with more than one individual. Those who only wrote a description of an individual's career could only score in Level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains 2 or more factors (SASB to be included for max marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had difficulties practising their religion. SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed some Hindu landlords who were unhappy that working time was being lost. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

Q Did Shah Wali Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14] (N2009/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was usually answered well. The question focused on the contribution of figures such as Shah Wali Ullah to the spread of Islam before 1850. To reach a Level 4 mark, candidates had to ensure that they included the contribution of Shah Wali Ullah as well as other people since this was included in the stem of the question. The answer required candidates to explain the contribution of each person rather than describe their life, times and careers to achieve a good mark. Most candidates were able to do this but there was a significant minority who merely described their lives and at best were only able to achieve a top Level 2 mark which below half marks for this part question.

Marking Scheme: Explains importance of work of a number of people including SWU. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

Q Was the work of Shah WaliUllah the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(Specimen 2010/Q/1c)

Marking Scheme: Explains 2 or more factors (SWU to be included for max marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

SWU felt that Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer while other regulations made it difficult to practise their faith. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed some Hindu landlords who were unhappy with Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'

Q Why did Shah WaliUllah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7] (J2010/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems as most candidates were able to explain why Shah WaliUllah had a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent. As a result, many candidates scored a Level 3 mark, often reaching the maximum allowable. However, the emphasis was on his influence on the revival of Islam rather than his career, about which many candidates wrote at length

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it.

Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

Source: Generally, Muslims were pleased that Aurangzeb ruled according to Islam, but it had provoked anger and revolt from other religious groups, especially the Hindus. After his death Muslim power and influence over India began to disintegrate. A number of Muslim groups were set up. One of these was the Faraizi Movement. [4](N2010/Q/1a)

Q What was Faraizi Movement?

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question on the Faraizi Movement was well answered, with most candidates able to gain 3 or 4 marks.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Founded by Haji ShariatUllah, to restore pride of Muslims, revive Islam, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son

Source: By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time Shah WaliUllah was growing up.

(a) Describe the achievements of Shah WaliUllah in reviving Islam. [4] (J2011/Q/1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question was well answered with most candidates gaining 3 or 4 marks on the achievements of Shah WaliUllah in reviving Islam.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Promoted his message through writings, translated the Holy Quran into Persian which would enable more people read it, emphasized traditional values of their faith, stressed the importance of following teachings of Quran, future developments built upon his teachings

Source: 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.

Q Who was Titu Mir? [4] (N2011Q/1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question on Titu Mir was rarely answered for full marks

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

A disciple of Syed Ahmed, horrified by sufferings of Muslim farmers in West Bengal during 1830s, organised a stand against zamindars, set up his own rule near Calcutta with small army, provoked British and killed in battle 1831.

Q Did Haji ShariatUllah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14](N2011/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was generally very well answered by most candidates

who were knowledgeable about Hajji ShariatUllah, Shah WaliUllah and Syed Ahmad ShaheedBarailvi. Candidates were required to explain their contributions to the spread of Islam. Most candidates were able to explain their contributions and a high Level 4 mark was often achieved where candidates were able to explain all their contributions.

Marking Scheme: Explains 2 or more factors including HSU. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew, who were called 'Faraizis'. SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule, largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

Q Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- (i) Shah WaliUllah;
- (ii) Syed Ahmad ShaheedBarailvi;
- (iii) Hajji ShariatUllah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. . [14] (J2013/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the role played by three individuals in spreading Islam. Most candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good and scores were usually in Level 4.

Marking Scheme: Explains the importance of the work of 2 or more people. All 3 for max marks. Shah WaliUllah felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. Syed Ahmad ShaheedBarailvi spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. Hajji ShariatUllah spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

Q. Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries? [7] (J/2013/41/Q1b)

Marking Scheme: Shah WaliUllah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not

only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs. Haji ShariatUllah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

Q Source: The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707. The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam, including Haji ShariatUllah.

(a) Describe the achievements of Haji ShariatUllah in reviving Islam. [4] (J2014/Q/1a)

Examiner Comments: the short answer question was well answered with most candidates gaining 3 or 4 marks on Haji ShariatUllah. Some candidates confused him with Shah WaliUllah and so were not rewarded. Where candidates focused on the Faraizi movement and the benefits brought to the Muslims of East Bengal, marks were readily awarded.

Marking Scheme: Dar-ul-Harb – miserable condition of Muslims, had moved away from Islamic practices and so wanted them to observe them again – faraiz. He wanted to restore pride of Muslims, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son. Work carried on in East Bengal amongst Muslims who had been oppressed by Hindus and British. Supported jihad.

Q Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent? [7] (W 2015/Q1b)

Examiner Comments: the question focused on the reasons why Shah Waliullah had such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent. There were many accurate and relevant answers, scoring up to maximum marks.

Marking Scheme: Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (example

(c) Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer [14] (J 2016/Q2c)

Marking Scheme

Shah Waliullah

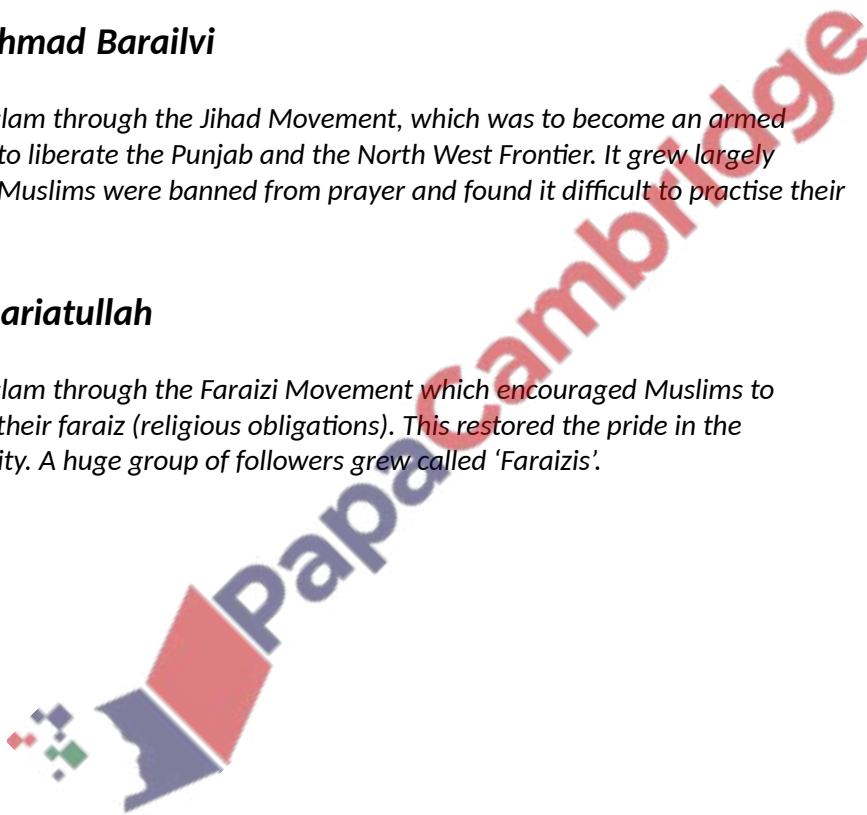
He felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their level of knowledge about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst Muslims.

Syed Ahmad Barailvi

Spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the North West Frontier. It grew largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and found it difficult to practise their religion.

Haji Shariatullah

Spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which encouraged Muslims to perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This restored the pride in the community. A huge group of followers grew called 'Faraizis'.



Chapter-2

Q Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent by 1850? [7](N2004/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the British were able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent. Many candidates made the mistake of describing the reasons why the Mughal Empire declined which tended to focus on the poor quality of Aurangzeb's successors. Unless this information was related to the British then the candidates failed to score more than one mark. Those candidates who answered the question well tended to focus on the superiority of the British over the Mughals at this time in terms of weapons, quality of leadership and troops.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

The British were already becoming well established in the Sub-Continent and had gained much territory and so were well placed to take over from the Mughals. Due to the Industrial Revolution Britain had been able to stockpile weapons which were of superior quality to any of those which the Indians had. Also the troops were better disciplined, trained and organised and were able to establish their superiority without much opposition.

Q Why did the British Government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early nineteenth century? [7] (J2004/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused quite a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the British Government wished to take control of the East India Company. Many answers were to the point and relevant, but for others the point of the question was misunderstood. Many candidates tried to explain why the East India Company wished to trade in the Sub-Continent rather than the British Government which was incorrect. Clearly these candidates were unable to gain any credit for these answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. Also the fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.

Q Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century. [7] (J2005/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent. Many answers were to the point and relevant, dealing with such issues as trade, British strategy and missionaries amongst others. However, for others the point of the question was misunderstood. Many candidates concentrated only on trade whilst others rambled on about British rule in India into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries or gave reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire. Clearly these candidates were unable to gain very much credit for these answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the Company establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese

Q *Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.[14]*
(N2005/Q1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates produced excellent answers provided they explained their accounts. The question focused on the reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire. One set of reasons was given – the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors. It was essential that candidates explained why the reasons they gave contributed to the decline of the Empire. Merely describing the weak and greedy characteristics or other reasons was insufficient to gain many marks. It was pleasing to note that many candidates produced very good answers with much relevant material and that these candidates were able to access the highest marks. However for many candidates, Centres need to spend time with their candidates emphasising the need to deal with such reasons in the correct manner.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (weak and greedy to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. However there were other reasons. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors which, also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, A's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and Invasions.

Q *Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]*
(J2006/Q1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. Many answers were to the point and relevant, dealing with such issues as the absence of a law of succession, lazy and corrupt successors, lack of finance and the superiority of the British etc. However, many candidates were unable to explain why (for example) the absence of a law of succession led to the decline of the Mughal Empire. Clearly these candidates were unable to gain very much credit for these answers beyond Level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead

there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.

Q Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? [7] (N2006/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems. The question focused on the reasons why Britain was so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent. Many answered this question well and were able to gain maximum marks. However, there were a few who saw this question as one that required details of why the Mughal Empire declined. Whilst this was partially relevant, it did require candidates to explain the reason given rather than merely describe some of them.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate control. The British also introduced governors-general into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills was increasingly taking control of more land.

Q 'The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2007/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: The part (c) question focused on reasons why the Mughal Empire declined. Many answers were to the point, dealing with various causal factors, such as the absence of a law of succession, poor-quality imperial successors to Aurangzeb (or even Shah Jehan), lack of finance, the loss of territory to foreign invaders (Persia and Afghanistan) and internal rivals (rising Maratha power) as well as the factor given in the question: the power of the British. However, many candidates were unable to explain why (for example) the absence of a law of succession led to the decline of the Mughal Empire. This is not a new problem. Although candidates know many facts about the decline of the Empire, they are often unable to apply their knowledge to explain why some of them caused its downfall. If answers fail to do this, they will not be able to gain much credit. Descriptive answers cannot rise beyond level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. The British to be included for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The British expansion into the sub-continent was limited, but their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result. However there were other reasons. The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst potential

successors, which also led to instability and contributed to the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, Aurangzeb's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and invasions by the Persians and Afghans.

Q Why did the Indian sub-continent attract European traders in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries? [7] (J2007/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems as most were able to explain why the Indian sub-continent attracted European traders. However, many answers focused solely on the East India Company and the British and failed to take into account those other European countries which were also attracted to the sub-continent, notably the French.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish their influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

Q 'Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent in the hundred years before 1850 was totally unsuccessful.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2008/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) took a slightly different approach from previous questions. Candidates were required to explain how successful (or not) Indian resistance was to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent. Many candidates knew many facts about British military victories, but that was not the point of the question. Most candidates failed to see this and so failed to achieve a mark beyond Level 2. At best, such candidates reached low Level 3 by making the point that the British were able to take control because of their superior strength, etc. This claim often came at the end of a long description of various eighteenth and early nineteenth century battles, and often seemed to be a throw-away comment that was not built upon. A further problem was that many candidates ignored the dates of the question, writing about events before 1700 and after 1850 – all, alas, irrelevant.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes AND failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

power of local Nawabs

Early success of Tipu Sultan

Ranjit Singh

Failures:

Strength of British army

Eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and

Ranjit Singh conquests of British

against weaker opposition

Q Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. [7] (N2008/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) did cause a few problems. The question focused on

thereasons why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. On the surface, this should have been a straightforward question and there were many who recognised the demands of the question, answered it well and gained near or maximum marks. Others, however, failed to see what the question asked for. If candidates merely identify the reasons why (e.g. corrupt, weak successors, no law of succession, the rise of the Marathas, the rise of the British, etc.), then they could only ever achieve a Level 2 mark. The art of a good answer to such a question, whether set as a part (b) or (c), is to explain why these reasons failed to prevent the decline of the Empire. The question did NOT ask candidates to identify the reasons. And it certainly didn't ask them to describe how ineffective or corrupt various successors were.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Aurangzeb's successors tended to be lazy, weak and corrupt, leaving the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars was very expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. These emperors failed to run the Empire effectively, becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions from stronger rivals. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.

Q Explain why the East India Company got involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century. [7] (J2009/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems as most candidates were able to explain why the East India Company got involved in the sub-continent. As a result many candidates scored a Level 3 mark, often reaching the maximum allowable.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there.

Q Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the sub-continent in the years 1750 to 1850? [7] (J2009/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In (b), the question focused on the reasons why the British were successful in increasing its control of some parts of the sub-continent. For those candidates who had been well prepared for the examination this caused few problems for them and many answers from these candidates were accurate and relevant scoring a good mark within Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate its control. The British also introduced governors-general into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The East India Company army, using its vast local resources

and superior weapons and skills, was increasingly taking control of more land. The Indian states were disunited politically and militarily – a situation of which the British took full advantage.

Q ‘The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.’ Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14](N2009/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) on the reasons why the Mughal Empire declined was generally

well answered but to reach a Level 4 mark, candidates had to ensure that they included the policies of Aurangzeb as well as other reasons since this was included in the stem of the question. However for the weaker candidates there was a similar problem to previous years whereby those candidates who merely identified the reasons why the Empire declined e.g. corrupt, weak successors, no law of succession, the British etc. then they would only ever achieve a Level 2 mark. As explained in previous years the art of a good answer to this or any part (c) question, is to explain why, for example, these reasons failed to prevent the decline of the Empire. However on the other hand, there were many candidates who were able to recognise the demands of the question, were able to answer it well and gain near or maximum marks.

Marking Scheme: Explains more than one factor including Aurangzeb’s policies. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Aurangzeb had an intolerant attitude to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices. Taxation was high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and he spent highly on luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler. After his death Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors which, also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire.

Q Source: Anger over British control of parts of the sub-continent had been growing over many years during the first half of the nineteenth century. The introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse was especially hated by the Indians.

Q. What was the Doctrine of Lapse? [4] (Specimen 2010/Q/1a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates may refer to:

Governor-General Dalhousie is most associated with it (accept statements that he introduced it because most books incorrectly assert this), extended British control, when a ruler died without a natural heir the British would annex his lands, e.g. Oudh.

Q Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of increasing parts of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? [7] (Specimen 2010/Q/1b)

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate its control. The British also introduced governors-general

into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The East India Company army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills were increasingly taking control of more land. Weakness of Mughal Empire. Princely rulers divided, some cooperating with the British.

Q Source: With the slow crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the only question left in the early eighteenth century was who would pick up the pieces. Few observers could have guessed that the East India Company would have played such a major role.

Q. What was the East India Company? [4] (J2010/Q/1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question was well-answered with most candidates gaining 3 or 4 marks. Knowledge on the East India Company was sound, although several candidates attributed the granting of the charter to Queen Victoria rather than Elizabeth I!

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

A trading company, Charter granted in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I, landed at Surat in 1608, permission to trade in 1612, headquarters moved to Bombay in 1664. Grew in power during 18th Century.

Q Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb. [7] (N2010/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) did cause a few problems for some candidates. The question focused on the reasons why the Mughal Empire decline following the death of Aurangzeb. On the surface this should have been an easy question, especially as it appears to be a well known topic. However, this question seemed to confuse many candidates. If candidates merely identify the reasons why the Empire declined e.g. corrupt, weak successors, no law of succession, the British etc., then they will only ever achieve a Level 2 mark. The art of a good answer to this question, whether it is set as a part (b) or (c) one, is to explain why these reasons failed to prevent the decline of the Empire. The question does NOT ask for candidates to identify the reasons or describe how weak or corrupt the successors were, for a high level mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively, becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might. However, there were many candidates who were able to recognise the demands of the question, and were able to answer it well and gain near or maximum marks.

Q Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century? [7] (N2010/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent. Most candidates were able to explain why the East India Company got involved in the sub-continent and as a result many scored a Level 3 mark, often reaching the maximum

allowable.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Reports of immense wealth in the sub-continent led to the Company establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish its influence in the sub-continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East.

Q How successful were the British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1856? [14] (N2010/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), candidates were required to explain how successful British attempts were in taking control of lands in the sub-continent. Many candidates knew a large number of facts about the battles fought in which the British conquered the sub-continent but this was not the point of the question. A mere description of these events only resulted in a Level 2 mark. The point of the question was to enable candidates to explain either how the British were successful or otherwise in taking control of the lands of the sub-continent. Most candidates failed to see the point of the question and merely described all they knew about the events and personalities of the period. At best candidates reached a low Level 3 mark by making the point that the British were able to take control because of their superior strength etc. This often came at the end of a long description of the various battles that took place during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, often seemingly as a throwaway comment. Centres MUST ensure that candidates are equipped with the skills to recognise the demands of such a question if they are to achieve the higher marks available in part (c).

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Strength of British Army.

Eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh.

Identifies successful conquests of British against weaker opposition. Annexation of Oudh under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Failures

Power of local Nawabs.

Early successes of

Tipu Sultan. Ranjit

Singh.

Afghanistan campaign.

Q ‘The spread of Marathan power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.’ Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2011/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Most candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good. However, to achieve the maximum mark they needed to write more about the Marathans after dealing with the other well-known reasons. Many candidates wrote little about the Marathans, and therefore few candidates were able to score more than the maximum of 10 marks for Level 3. There were also those candidates who wrote largely descriptive answers. These answers identified the reasons why the Empire declined, e.g.

corrupt, weak successors, no law of succession, the British etc., and achieved a mark in Level 2. To achieve a mark in a higher level for a part (b) or part (c) question, answers need to explain why these reasons failed to prevent the decline of the Empire.

Marking Scheme: Explains more than one reason including Marathan power. Also produces a judgment or evaluation.

There were a number of reasons for the Empire's decline. The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. However, there were other reasons for the decline. Aurangzeb had an intolerant attitude to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices. Taxation was high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and he spent highly on luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler. After his death Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors, which also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire. The British expansion into the sub-continent was rapid and their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals, who fell into rapid decline as a result.

Q Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850. [7] (J2011/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why the British were successful in extending their control of the sub-continent. For those candidates who had prepared well for the examination this caused few problems and many of their answers were accurate and relevant, scoring a good mark within Level 3. However, a large number of candidates produced generalised or descriptive answers of Britain's conquest of India emphasising its strength. Some candidates wrote about the weaknesses of the Mughal Empire and then repeated much of their answers in part (c) which followed.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which Britain could use to consolidate its control. The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them along British lines and provided yet more control. The British army, using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills, was increasingly taking control of more land.

Q 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](N2011/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) candidates were required to explain the effects of social, religious and economic reforms introduced by the British between 1773 and 1856, including educational ones. Many candidates knew a large number of facts about such reforms and as such accessed a Level 2 mark. Candidates who reached Levels 3 and 4 were also able to explain the reforms, and the effects they had on Indian society during this time.

Marking Scheme: Explains more than one factor, including educational reforms. Also pro-

duces a judgement or evaluation.

Macauley introduced schools across the country to teach Western ideas using the English language. He believed that British ideas were far better than anything that came from India and that it would impose Western values and help the British to govern India more effectively. Although a common language would help to unite India, imposing a European culture on the Indians would alienate many of them. Indians had to send their children to co- educational schools, which was unpopular, since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up, which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling, which caused much unrest. The banning of female infanticide and suttee, whilst seen by the British as inappropriate, did go against many traditional feelings Hindus especially held. They were also forced to abandon purdha, which had been an Indian custom for centuries. In 1852, the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and this caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. The introduction of the railway in India revolutionised communication and transformed the country. For Britain, it meant that there was another means of extending their power and helped industry to profit by transporting raw materials to the ports. For the Indians, there were many advantages, especially in times of famine when food could be transported more easily.

Q Source: In 1756 the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack the East India Company's base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to re-take it. This led to the battle of Plassey. (J2012/Q/1a)

(a) Describe the battle of Plassey.

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question was well answered with most candidates gaining high credit on the battle of Plassey.

Marking Scheme: 1757, French encouraged Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack EIC base at Calcutta. Captured city but couldn't keep hold of it, Clive arrived with EIC soldiers and bribed Jafar, one of Siraj's key men. Made him Nawab of Bengal as a reward for turning against Siraj who was defeated by Clive. Body found in a river after battle. As a result of battle, EIC controlled trade in Bengal, Clive made Governor of Bengal.

Q.Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb.[7] (2012/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. For those candidates who had been well prepared for the examination this caused few problems and many of their answers were accurate and relevant, achieving good credit within Level 3. However a large number of candidates misread the question and wrote at length about the events during Aurangzeb's reign and his failings. With some scripts it was difficult to know whether the comments about, for example, the vastness of the Empire were relevant to the period after Aurangzeb since there was often little sense of chronology in these answers. Most good scripts considered size

of Empire, incompetence or disinterest of rulers, succession disputes and the coming of the British.

Marking Scheme:

Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively becoming very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.

Q Why did the Indian sub-continent attract the British in the early seventeenth century? [7](N/2012/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the British were attracted to the Indian sub-continent. Most candidates were able to explain why the British got involved in the sub-continent and as a result many scored a Level 3 mark, often reaching the maximum allowable.

Marking Scheme:

Reports of immense wealth in the sub-continent led to the British establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future, especially in cotton, silk and sugar. They wanted to establish its influence in the sub-continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. They also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East. They also found difficulty in breaking into the spice trade in the East Indies due to Dutch dominance and so India was a good alternative.

Q. How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14](N2012/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) candidates were required to explain how successful Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent was. Many candidates knew a large number of facts about the battles fought by which the British conquered the sub-continent, but this was not the point of the question. A mere description of these events only resulted in a Level 2 mark. The point of the question was to enable candidates to explain either **how** the Indians were **successful or otherwise** in resisting British control of the lands of the sub-continent. Most candidates failed to see the point of the question and merely described all they knew about the events and personalities of the period. As a result most candidates failed to achieve a mark beyond Level 2. At best candidates reached a low Level 3 mark by making the point that the Indians were unable to resist Britain taking control because of British superior strength, etc. This often came at the end of a long description of the various battles that took place during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, often seemingly as a throwaway comment. Centres **MUST** ensure that candidates are equipped with the skills to recognise the demands of such a question if they are to achieve the higher marks available in part (c). This type of question in various forms has frequently been set over the past few years and unfortunately little improvement in the quality of answers has been seen. Centres should attempt to address this issue.

Marking Scheme:

Successes:

power of local Nawabs
early successes of Tipu Sultan
Ranjit Singh

Failures:

strength of British army
 eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh
 conquests of British against weaker opposition

Source: The Mughal Empire took 150 years from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to break up. His empire was facing difficulties at the time of his death and following this, the tensions and problems only got worse. The most serious challenge to Mughal authority came from the Marathas

Q. Describe what the Marathas did. [4] (J/2013/Q/1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question was well answered with most candidates gaining 3 or 4 marks on the Marathas.

Marking Scheme: Lived in the Deccan, Aurangzeb had failed to crush them, known for skills as guerrilla fighters and devotion to Hinduism, 1737 defeated a Mughal army outside Delhi which they occupied in 1760, defeated by Afghans in 1761 at Panipat.

Q. How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? [7] (W/2013/Q1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the successors of Aurangzeb contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire. Most candidates were able to explain their answers and as a result many scored a Level 3 mark, often reaching the maximum allowable. However, too few candidates demonstrated the outcome of the overspending or the lives of luxury of his successors and were unable to access Level 3. Other candidates wrote about other factors involved in the downfall of the Empire, including the life of Aurangzeb, which were irrelevant.

Marking Scheme: Aurangzeb's successors became lazy, weak and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. As a result the Empire was badly ruled. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. As a result the Empire suffered. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency especially as the successors were very extravagant and so suffered from financial inefficiencies which affected their ability to defend the Empire.

Source: At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the British were continuing to take greater control of lands in the sub-continent. However, they were becoming increasingly concerned about Russian expansion. Britain entered into negotiations with Ranjit Singh.

Q. Who was Ranjit Singh? [4] (J/2013/41/Q1a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Ranjit Singh annexed Punjab, Kashmir and most of Afghanistan. In Sindh he signed a treaty with Great Britain in 1809. Great Britain worried about Russian expansion into Afghanistan, agreed with Ranjit Singh, ruler of Punjab, that A should be independent. Wanted a pro Great Britain ruler there. Ranjit Singh didn't support Great Britain and they went ahead anyway but in 1841 Great Britain troops were killed in Afghanistan. Great Britain decided to annex Sindh and later Punjab.

Q.Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century.[7] J/2014/Q1b)

Examiner Comments:Part (b) caused few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century. Candidates had few difficulties with this question and there were many high scoring answers explaining the raw materials to be gained, the inability of the British to establish themselves in the East Indies and the strategic importance of the subcontinent ports. Some candidates gave unnecessary narrative on how the British took control in India or gave reasons (such as spreading Christianity or selling goods made post Industrial revolution), which explained general British interest, but not the reason for the initial East India Company's involvement.

Marking Scheme:Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent, which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future in the trade of spices, cotton and silk. It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese, especially since the East Indies was already out of reach with the Dutch in control of the Spice trade. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and the warm waters were especially attractive to all year trading.

Q.Who was Tipu Sultan? [4] (J/2015/Q2a)

Marking Scheme:Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed

Son of Haider Ali of Mysore, both of whom resisted British rule. Tipu received support from the French and the British were concerned about this. He was known as the Tiger of Mysore and ruled there from 1782 to 1799. He won important victories against the British in the Second Anglo-Mysore War, and negotiated the 1784 Treaty of Mangalore with them after his father died the previous year. His treatment of his conquered non-Muslim subjects and British prisoners of war is controversial. He remained an enemy of the British, bringing them into renewed conflict with an attack on Travancore in 1789. In the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu was forced into a humiliating treaty, losing a number of previously conquered territories, including Malabar and Mangalore. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the combined forces of the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu and he was killed on 4 May 1799, while defending his fort of Srirangapatna.

Q.Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850?[7] (J/2015/Q1c)

Examiner Comments:part (c) were generally good with sound knowledge being used to score near maximum marks. It is important for candidates to study the question carefully, noting the dates given so as to avoid writing irrelevantly about events outside the given timescale. In this case, it was the Doctrine of Lapse candidates frequently described which occurred after 1850 and was therefore irrelevant to the question.

Marking Scheme:The British built a huge network of roads and later railways that meant that communication and transport links between cities became better, soldiers could travel much more easily from trouble spot to trouble spot. It also benefitted British trading links which in turn produced more wealth. The battles of Plassey and Buxar also gave the British

the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which Britain could use to consolidate its control. The British also introduced governorgenerals into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills were increasingly taking control of more land.

Q. Who was Robert Clive? [4]9W/2015/Q2a

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Became a general in EIC armed forces in India, defeated the French, Plassey 1757 showed qualities as a soldier and leader by defeating Nawab of Bengal. Made Governor of Bengal and enabled British supremacy there, increased power of merchants and established Oudh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas. Introduced a number of reforms – dual system government, civil reforms, abolition of private trade system, Society of Trade, military reforms etc. Made Lord Clive, accused ‘plundering India’ but found not guilty. Became addicted to opium and in 1773 committed suicide

Source questions 3 marks 2015 onwards SOURCE A [3] (J/2015Q1a)

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company’s troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab’s forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab’s commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive’s troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab’s troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab’s troops retreated. 22 of Clive’s soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab’s soldiers were killed.

Examiner Comments: *In part (a) most candidates were able to score 2 or 3 marks, although there was a sizeable minority of candidates who failed to score any marks since they ignored the source and wrote generally about the battle of Plassey. In this question, candidates must refer to the source.*

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement identified from source with 1 mark, up to a maximum of 3.

Clive persuaded Mir Jafar to switch sides

Nawab’s opening gunfire was ineffective

The Nawab didn’t cover their cannon and muskets when it rained

English soldiers knew how to prepare for battle in the rain better

Nawab’s muskets were useless due to the wet powder

Mir Jafar’s men unwilling to fight against the British

Jafar had turned traitor/been corrupted by the British

Nawab had 500 casualties to Clive’s 22

It was raining

The Nawab’s troops retreated.

Source B**(J2015/Q1b)*****The British East India Company***

(b) What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825? [5]
(J/2015/Q1b)

Examiner Comments: There were some good answers to Question 1(b) from candidates who were able to use features from the source to make inferences about it. However, a large number of candidates ignored the source completely and wrote generally about the East India Company or provided a description of events and British conquests more suited to 1(c), thereby scoring no marks. Other candidates merely described what they saw in the source without making any inferences and thereby gained few marks.

Marking Scheme: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge

The painter has made the British officer the largest figure to demonstrate the importance that they held in India. Similarly the Indians are shown as small people to reflect their lowly status.

Local rulers are on horseback behind the British official. They are shown as smaller, reflecting their lower status to the British. The horses are shown as large animals, graceful in appearance and movement, again showing superiority and power. This is reinforced by soldiers on horses who were carrying weapons.

The East India Company is shown as being a wealthy organisation as seen in the uniforms and the decorations on the horses. The Company were able to achieve this wealth through trading as can be seen by the boat shown in the picture and through the gaining of lands through conquest and agreements with local rulers. This is shown by the weapons displayed and the wealthy appearance of the Indians that the British were also able to exploit.

(b) Explain the appeal of India to the East India Company during the early seventeenth century. (J2016/Q2b) [7]

Examiner Comments

In part (b), the appeal of India to the East India Company was a very well known topic and was generally well explained. Candidates were able to write at length on this topic and high scoring answers were in evidence. However, there were candidates who could not explain the reasons for this appeal and were unable to score beyond 3 or 4 marks on this question.

Marking Scheme

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the subcontinent. This led to the East India Company establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. It also wanted to establish its influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The East India Company also wanted to establish a strategic port in the subcontinent that would protect its trading interests there.

(b) Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? (N2016 Q 2b)

Marking Scheme

- The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs
- This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control
- The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control.
- The British army using its vast local resources and modern weapons and military skill were taking control of even more land.

Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century? [3] (J 2017/Q1a)

SOURCE A

The Indian cotton industry

At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.

From *The Economic History of India under Early British Rule* by R.C. Dutt

Marking Scheme

According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century?

- Indian production of cotton goods was discouraged – in favour of British industry.
- Only allowed to grow raw cotton to supply British looms.
- Skilled workers had to work in East India Company (EIC) factories.
- EIC controlled Indian weaving production.
- Very high tariffs prevented Indian silk and cotton from entering Britain.
- No duty on British goods reaching India.

Note: Allow a second mark for a developed statement from the source.

SOURCE B

A railway accident in India in the nineteenth century

(J/2017/Q1b)



How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the building of railways in India during the nineteenth century? [5]

Marking Scheme

- It looks dangerous / unsafe to travel by rail due to the risk of derailment or accident, which might cause injury and death.
- Since railways were not built safely at first, accidents like these were frequent in India.
- Accidents like the one shown in the source made some people fear that railways were dangerous.
- Some people also worried that the British were trying to change their way of life.

Why did the British build railways in India during the nineteenth century? [7]

J/2017/Q1c)

Marking Scheme

- Railways transported raw materials easily/cheaply to the ports for export/ manufactured goods to be sold throughout India, increasing British profits.

- Railways carried troops swiftly around India (helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power).
Note: not for First War of Independence.
- British could travel the country and spread their ideas / culture, gaining support / to govern effectively.
- In times of famine food could be transported quickly to affected areas.
- To win support of Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.

Who were zamindars?

(J2017/Q2a)

- Landlords/tax collectors.
- Wealthy and influential, some had private armies.
- After death of Aurangzeb they were increasingly unwilling to accept rule of any new emperor or to make payments to government in Delhi.
- Beard tax imposed which annoyed Muslims.
- Muslims were oppressed by zamindars from the 1800's onwards, especially in East Bengal.

Why was Robert Clive appointed the first Governor of Bengal?

(J2017/Q2b)

- Clive commanded the British army to victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757 and established relations with Mir Jafar.
- The battle increased Clive's reputation and his importance to the East India Company (EIC) because he became the foremost commander of British forces in India.
- The battle was also a success for the EIC because they now controlled the profitable trade in Bengal.
- As a reward for being considered responsible for the EIC amassing immense fortunes, especially in Bengal
- Clive's reputation and importance was further enhanced by his success at the battle of Buxar in 1764 which increased British control of eastern India.

Was the in-fighting between Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the break-up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.

(J2017/Q2c)

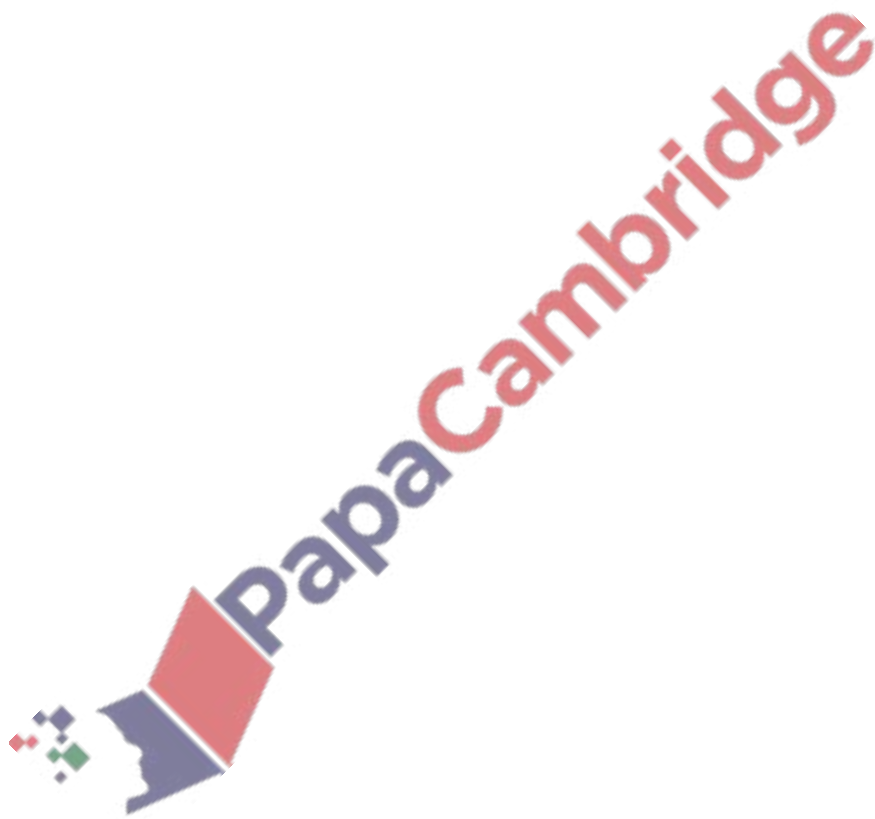
In-fighting

- The absence of a definite line of succession led to in-fighting, instability and the downfall of the Mughal Empire.
- Led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Mughal Empire.

Other reasons

- As the Mughal Empire started to decline it became at risk from invasion.
- After Aurangzeb's death, Mughal emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without considering the effect on the economy of the Empire.
- The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. The Afghans had been in control of much of the Empire for some time but were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they did invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.
- The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi.

- Aurangzeb often showed intolerance to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. During Aurangzeb's reign, some Hindu temples were destroyed and some limits were placed on Hindu practices. Taxation was high as because of the costs of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and building luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler.
- Maratha guerrilla fighters defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful group in India and the Mughals were unable to limit their expansion.
- The British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid, overwhelming the Mughal forces and equipment.



Chapter-3

War of Independence

Q 'A lack of unity and coordination was the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2004/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates produced good answers provided they explained their accounts. The question focused on the failure of the War of Independence and many candidates produced good answers with much relevant material. However, other candidates mistook failure for causes and wrote irrelevantly about these, again failing to score any marks. However, it was pleasing to note that those candidates who did interpret the question correctly did attempt to explain their answers thereby accessing the higher marks.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Also produces a judgement or evaluation. There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

Q 'The introduction of social reforms by the British, such as education, caused the War of Independence in 1857.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2005/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the reasons for the War of Independence in 1857. Again a reason had been given – social reform especially education. The question required candidates to explain why such reasons led to the War. They were not required to describe such reforms on their own. Many candidates described such reforms as the introduction of English, co-educational schools, the abolition of suttee, the Doctrine of Lapse and of course the greased cartridges! Without an explanation of why such factors upset the Indians and thus eventually led to the War, credit was hard to come by. As a result most answers were merely descriptive and only partially relevant, often gaining less than half marks as a result. However for those candidates who had been adequately prepared for the examination this question caused few problems for them. Answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant but above all very high scoring.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two reasons (social reform including education to be explained for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced

to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslim and Hindus. In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Q 'The establishment of English as the official language of the sub-continent in 1834 was the main reason for the War of Independence of 1857'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14](J2007/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) asked candidates to assess the relative importance of various reasons for the War of Independence of 1857-58. Most knew a large number of facts, but many merely listed them. The point of the question was to enable candidates to explain why these reasons caused the War. That is not the same thing as describing (for example) what the Doctrine of Lapse was.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. English to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was gradually introduced, especially under Dalhousie, and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new musket cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden to the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus

Q Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail? [7] (N2007/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates were required to explain why the war of Independence failed. Most candidates found this relatively easy and were able to score near maximum marks. However it was important that candidates did explain why the reason given was a reason for the War's failure rather than merely describe the reason. However there were a minority of candidates who failed to understand the question and though they had to describe/explain the reasons why the war started and so gained few marks.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

Q 'Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the War of Independence of 1857-58.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2008/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the causes of the War of Independence.

This should have offered many candidates the opportunity of achieving a near maximum mark which, together with a relatively mainstream topic in part (b) of this question, should have resulted in a total mark of approaching 23 or 24. However, the same principles applied to part (c) as part (b): to achieve Level 4, a candidate needed to explain why the reasons offered were causes of the War and NOT merely identify them or describe what each one was. For example, the description of the way English was introduced was insufficient to achieve high marks unless it was linked to why this might have caused offence. This was a common problem for many candidates.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. English to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat, this caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims while the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Q Explain the reasons for the failure of the War of Independence 1857-58. [7] (N2009/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) did cause a few problems. The question focused on the reasons why the War of Independence failed. On the surface this should have been an easy question. However this question seemed to confuse some candidates. Instead of explaining such reasons as a lack of unity and the modern methods of fighting by the British, candidates wrote at length about the reason why the war was caused and as a result scored only one mark at most. This illustrates a very important learning point that candidates must ensure they read the question carefully and ensure that they are answering the question correctly.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

Q Was a lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence 1857-1858? Explain your answer. [14] (J2010/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) the question focused on the reasons for the failure of the War of Independence. Most candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good, although the maximum mark was not often achieved since many were unable to write much about other reasons after dealing with the British factor.

The lack of unity argument was competently addressed by most. Thus a common level achieved for this answer was Level 4, with many candidates achieving at least 10 or 11 marks. However, there were those candidates who misunderstood the question and wrote erroneously about the causes of the war. As a result, these candidates gained little or no credit for their answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains more than one reason including a lack of unity. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

Q Source: In 1857, a number of sepoys refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.

What happened at the battle of Kanpur? [4] (J2011/Q/2a)

Examiner Comments: The vast majority of candidates scored few or no marks in part (a), since Kanpur was unknown to most of them. They failed to note that Kanpur is, in fact, Cawnpore which they may well have known, although in modern day textbooks it is now referred to as Kanpur.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Troops joined revolt, killed their officers, led by Nana Sahib, British held out for 3 weeks, then surrendered, soldiers and 300 women and children slaughtered, remainder kept as prisoners, reinforcements arrived and prisoners killed, British carried out acts of revenge, Sahib escaped.

Q Why did the Indians not achieve independence in 1857? [7] (N2011/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) did cause a few problems for some candidates. The question focused on the reasons why the Indians failed to achieve independence in 1857. There were many candidates who were able to recognise the demands of the question and were able to answer it well and gain near or maximum marks. A few gained lower marks as they wrote about the causes of the War, rather than the reasons for its failure.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers

Q Was the greased cartridge incident the most important cause of the War of Independence of

1857? Explain your answer. [14] (J/2012/Q1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the reasons for the War of Independence in 1857. Again well prepared candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good and scored well within Level 4. However, there were a large number of candidates who failed to score more than half credit. These candidates knew the subject matter very well but in their enthusiasm to give all possible reasons for the outbreak of war did not directly make the linkage between the cause and the war. In

particular they did not link the greased cartridges with the war unless they used a descriptive approach. Consequently a great deal of knowledge went unrewarded and a disproportionate number of scripts remained in Level 2. If candidates merely identify or describe the reasons why the war took place then they will only achieve Level 2 credit. The art of a good answer to this question, whether it is set as a part (b) or (c), is to explain why these reasons caused the outbreak of war.

Marking Scheme: A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus. However there were other reasons for the War. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A number of social reforms had been imposed without consultation or care for local feeling which also caused unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools and were forced to abandon purdha.

Q.Source: Indians began to resent British control of the sub-continent, and in 1857 the British faced a serious challenge to their control of India. For the British it was a revolt against their authority but to the Indians it was a revolt to throw off foreign domination.

(a) Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857-1858. [4](J/2013/Q2a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), since the events of the War of Independence were not well known. Candidates who wrote about the reasons for or the effects of the War were unable to gain any marks for this question.

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

March 1857 a sepoy Mangal Pandey executed, May sepoys in Meerut refused to touch cartridges, were imprisoned and broke out. Meerut sacked and British officers killed. Soldiers marched on Delhi and captured it, revolt spread and British lost control of a number of towns (Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi and Allahabad). In September British took Delhi back, Bahadur Shah II surrendered and his sons murdered, Lucknow taken back. Jhansi held out until Rani was killed in 1858.

Q. Was the introduction of the 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1852 the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.[14] (J/2014/Q1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the reasons for the War of Independence in 1857. Again well-prepared candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good. However there were a large number of candidates who knew the subject matter very well but in their enthusiasm to give all possible reasons for the outbreak of war did not directly make the link between the cause and the war. Many answers stated that the War of Independence was the result of the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse or other British policies, such as social reforms or political discrimination. Too often, these

answers gave the information without explaining how such policies caused resentment and led to a local backlash. Consequently a great deal of knowledge went unrewarded. If candidates merely identify or describe the reasons why the war took place then they will limit their mark. The art of a good answer to this question is to explain why these reasons caused the outbreak of war.

Marking Scheme: The Doctrine of Lapse, under which any local kingdom not having a direct heir was to be taken over by the British, had been introduced without any consultation or care for local feeling. It caused great unrest. Other reforms had also been introduced similarly. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus who were concerned about the loss of their culture through a change of language. A number of social reforms had been imposed without consultation or care for local feeling which also caused unrest. Indians had to send their children to coeducational schools and were forced to abandon purdah, which again was seen as a threat to their culture. The British introduced a new cartridge, which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat it caused great resentment since the Muslims forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Source: At first the East India Company had a neutral point of view towards religion in India. However, with the work of missionaries in the sub-continent, the Christian faith of British people living in India was strengthened. As a result people became more intolerant of Indian traditions and behaviour and the British began to impose changes on the way Indians lived, which caused resentment and anxiety.[4]

Q. What was suttee?

(W/2014/Q1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question on suttee was well answered with most candidates able to gain 3 or 4 marks.

Marking Scheme: A Hindu tradition, ritual burning of widows on funeral pyre of husbands. British tended to ignore the practice because of the fear of offending high-caste Hindus serving in the British army and civil service. In 1813 stated it was voluntary and would only be banned if Hindu religion opposed it, the widow was under 16 or intoxicated or pregnant. Practice outlawed by EIC in Bengal in 1829 and later in rest of India by Governor General Lord Bentinck. Suttee remained legal in some princely states. Isolated instances occurred in 20th century.

(d) Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians (J2015/Q1d) opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

Examiner Comments

Answers to part (d) were not as good. The question required candidates to explain attempts to westernise Indians between 1750 and 1850. The question focused on westernisation and not on the causes of the War of Independence which many candidates turned their answers into, thereby gaining little credit. It was rare to get a good answer on why the Indians opposed the work of missionaries. It was insufficient to say that the Indians resented British attempts to westernise them through the work of missionaries or the introduction of education without explaining why they did so. Equally, any other factors given, such as the building of railways, needed to be related to westernisation and also to reasons why Indians resented this growth.

Marking Scheme

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike.

However, there were other reasons why the Indians opposed the British attempts to westernise them. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. This had the potential to threaten their languages. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. Thomas Macaulay believed that European ideas of education were vastly superior to anything coming out of India and, as a result, the British imposed a system of education that promoted western values on a people who resented this interference. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practised in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral pyres of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country. Although the British had been reluctant to get involved in banning this practice, there was little opposition to the outlawing of it.

(a) What happened at Cawnpore in 1857? [4]

(J2016/Q2a)

Examiner Comments

In part (a), the events of Cawnpore in 1857 were generally well known and many candidates had few problems with gaining 3 or, maximum marks of 4. However, there was a significant minority of candidates who knew little about the topic and wrote about other events elsewhere.

Marking Scheme

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Indian troops, led by Nana Sahib, rose up against the British, trapping their forces who surrendered after 3 weeks. As they left, the British soldiers and 300 women and children were killed the remainder were kept as prisoners and later killed. Later the British carried out acts of revenge. Nana Sahib escaped.

(a) Who was Nana Sahib? [4]

(N2016/Q2a)

Marking Scheme

- During the War of Independence at Kanpur he led the revolt that killed British officers and other Europeans
- He had a personal grievance against the British for stopping his pension
- A British force surrendered to him and his force, having been given a promise of safe passage out of the area
- Nana Sahib fired on the British on barges killing 300 women and children and the soldiers
- He escaped and was never captured.

Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed? Explain your answer.

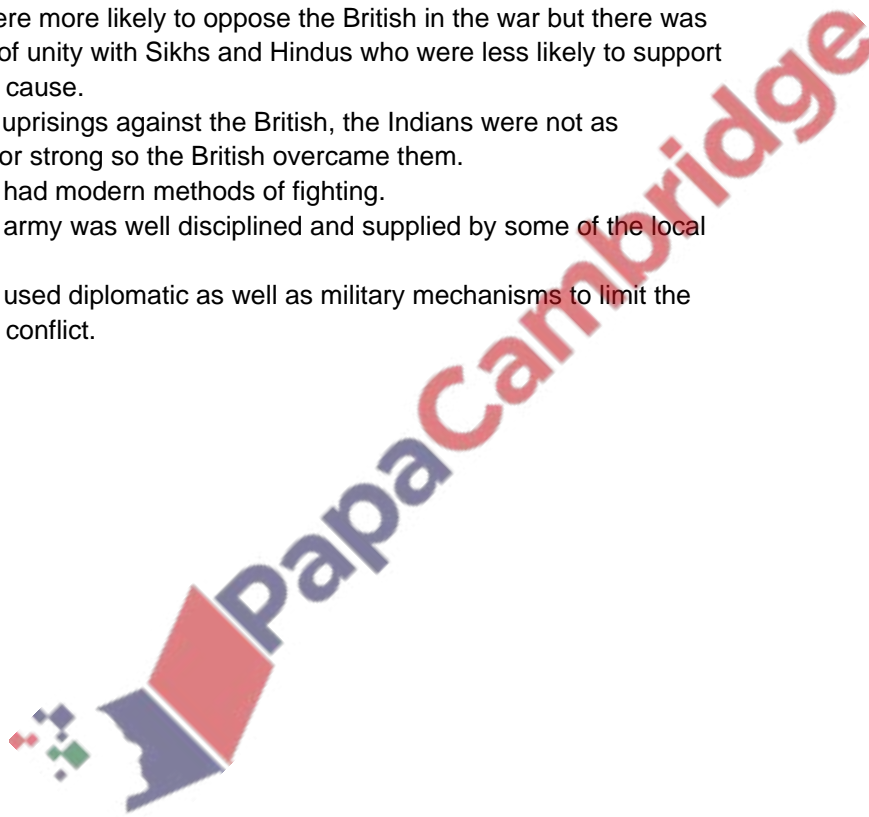
Marking Scheme

Absence of leadership

- No single leader e.g. Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus.
- Many people at the time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead.
- Bhadur Shah and the Rani of Jhansi worked alone, and neither would support the other.

Other reasons

- Lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population.
- The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion, sending men and supplies to help the British.
- Some of the Indian princes were more interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British.
- Muslims were more likely to oppose the British in the war but there was not a sense of unity with Sikhs and Hindus who were less likely to support them in their cause.
- A series of uprisings against the British, the Indians were not as coordinated or strong so the British overcame them.
- The British had modern methods of fighting.
- The British army was well disciplined and supplied by some of the local rulers.
- The British used diplomatic as well as military mechanisms to limit the extent of the conflict.



Chapter-4

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- (c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14] (J2005/Q1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates produced excellent answers provided they explained their accounts. The question focused on the contribution of Sir Syed to the Muslim cause and many candidates produced very good answers with much relevant material. It was pleasing to note that those candidates who did attempt to answer the question were able to access the higher marks.

Marking Scheme : Explains at least two factors (better understanding to be included). He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

- (c) **'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs; Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] 9N/2007/Q2c)**

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was usually answered well. This question focused on the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's work. For those candidates who had revised and had adequately prepared for the examination this question caused few problems for them. Answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant and most scored a high level 4 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Political writings to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

- Q** Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence (1857-58)? [7] (J2008/P1/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why Syed Ahmad Khan wished to develop a better understanding with the British. The important word in this question was why, not how. For those adequately prepared for the examination, this caused few problems and many of their answers were accurate

and relevant, scoring a good mark within Level 3. However, those candidates who felt the question required a 'how' approach and proceeded to write all they knew about the way Syed tried to develop a better understanding with the British ensured that their answers were only partially relevant, and so often failed to gain Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

If they were to improve their poor status then the Muslims had to accept more British ideas and take advantage of British education. He wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. If they didn't do these things then they would see others prosper instead.

(c) Was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14] (J2009/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was generally very well answered by most who were knowl-edgeable about Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Candidates were required to explain his contributions to the cause of the Muslims which included the development of a western education system. Again the crucial part of the question hinged on explaining his contributions rather than de-scribing his career. A mere description of this could result in only a Level 2 mark. However, most were able to explain his contributions and a Level 4 mark was achieved where candidates were able to explain his contributions through education and other aspects of his work, such as religion and politics.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least TWO factors, including education. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He also made a contribution in politics. He believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the majority of the population was Hindu. He therefore advocated separate seats Muslim and a separate Muslim electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate Muslim homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He explained 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove British misunderstanding of Muslims.

(c) Were the religious views of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14] (N2010/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was generally very well answered by most candidates whowere knowledgeable about Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Candidates were required to explain his contributions to the cause of the Muslims, which included his religious

views. Again, the crucial part of the question hinged on explaining his contributions rather than describing his career. A mere description of this resulted in only a Level 2 mark. However, most candidates were able to explain his contributions and a Level 4 mark was achieved where candidates were able to explain his contributions through religion and other aspects of his work such as education and politics.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including religion. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing *Tabyin-ul-Kalam*, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and as a result he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. However he contributed many other things. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He also made a contribution in politics. He believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave an explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims.

(b) Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan found the Aligarh Movement? [7] (J2011/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Aligarh Movement. For candidates who had prepared well this caused few or no problems and many answers were accurate and relevant and scored maximum marks. The majority of candidates were able to reach Level 3 by explaining at least one reason for the foundation of the Movement.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British. He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army. He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

(a) Source: 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.'

What was 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India'? [4] (N2011/Q/2a)

(N2011/Q/2a)

Examiner Comments: Most candidates were able to score 3 or 4 marks in part (a) on the Loyal Mohammedans of India and showed good knowledge of this pamphlet.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

To bring about better relations between British and Muslims, told British that Muslims were not opposed to them, British shouldn't discriminate against them as Muslims were wrongly blamed for violence, try to understand and respect Muslim beliefs, should consult with Indians.

Q Source: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was determined to improve the status of Muslims. He had a desire to re-establish good relations with the British which, he hoped would lead to greater opportunities for Muslims. He also believed that Muslims should have good relations with Hindus. However, he was concerned about the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy.'

(a) Describe the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy' [4] (N/2012/Q1a)

Examiner Comments: In part (a), the short answer question on the Hindu-Urdu Controversy was well answered with most candidates able to gain 3 or 4 marks.

Marking Scheme: 1867, Hindus demanded Hindi be the official language instead of Urdu, Sir Syed and Muslims shocked at attack on Urdu as it had a special meaning to them. Even Hindu members of his Scientific Society wanted their journal published in Hindi. Growing belief that Hindus working against the interests of Muslims and led to his Two Nation Theory.

Q. Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14] (J/13/Q1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), the question focused on the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan with specific reference to the Two Nation Theory. This was generally well answered and candidates scored high marks within Level 4. However, some candidates were only able to reach Level 3, as they did not explain the details of the Two Nation Theory.

Marking Scheme: Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland. However he contributed many other things. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipur. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to

understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and as a result he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

(c). Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14] (J/2015/Q2c)

He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave an explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were many who were supporters of the British government. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and, as a result, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. However, he contributed many other things. Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

(c) Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14] (N2016/Q2c)

Marking Scheme

Western education system

- In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore this made scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu.
- He established a Muslim college, which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876 and then the University of Aligarh, which is important in Pakistani history as it educated many of its future leaders.
- In 1886 he set up the Mohammedan Educational Conference with the aim of raising educational standards amongst all Muslims.
- He devoted his time to improving the position of Muslims through

Other factors

He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better

- He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about Muslims.
- He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and, as a result, wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.
- He believed that relations with the British also could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, which pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.
- He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence showing the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were Muslims who were supporters of the British government.
- He felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations.
- He was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.



Chapter-5

Urdu and Regional Languages

Q Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan? [7](J2004/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan. Most candidates found little difficulty with this and scored highly.

Marking Scheme : Explains reasons

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

(c) How important was the development of regional languages to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (N2004/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause candidates little difficulty. Most candidates were able to describe or, at best, explain the efforts of government and other organisations to promote regional languages. However, the question did require specific developments to reach Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains the importance of several regional languages and may state the case of Urdu. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Punjabi is the regional language of the Punjab. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. They have also taken steps to promote the Sindhi language by establishing the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. However the promotion of regional languages has not been as important as that of Urdu. It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

(b) Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language? [7] (N2005/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the reasons explained for the choice of Urdu as the national language were sometimes mixed. The question required candidates to explain why politicians took the decision to choose Urdu as the national language leading up to and after Partition. A description of early poets and the Hindi-Urdu controversy were hardly relevant on their own to this question. Answers should have focused on the association of Urdu with the Pakistani Movement, its uniting force and the fact that it was well known and spoken. These were the kind of reasons required in the answer.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

- (c) **'The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu.'** Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2006/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates produced excellent answers provided they explained the way in which languages were promoted since 1947. The question focused on the way in which regional languages and Urdu were promoted between 1947 and 1988.

Many candidates produced very good answers and were clearly well prepared with much relevant material. It was pleasing to note that some candidates attempted a judgement on the relative success of the regional languages in comparison with Urdu.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'ArzNagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it. Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force

behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

- (c) **'Sindhi was promoted more than any other regional language between 1947 and 1988'.** Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2007/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) focused on the promotion of regional languages since 1947. Many answers were to the point and relevant, dealing with such languages as Sindhi, Punjabi, Pushto and Baluchi and explaining how these were promoted since 1947. There were few problems noticeable (apart from those candidates who continue to write about Urdu, believing it to be a regional language) and very many candidates were able to score a high level 4 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains promotion of more than 1 language (Sindhi to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

After Independence, steps were taken to promote Sindhi e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

Q Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947. [7] (J2008/Q/1b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) caused few problems as most were able to explain why Urdu was chosen, and so scored in Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

Q Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (J2009/Q/1c)

Examiner Comments: In (c), the question focused on the ways in which Urdu and regional languages have been successfully promoted since 1947. The crucial point of the question was the way in which they were promoted rather than a description of each – most candidates were knowledgeable about all of these languages but fewer could successfully explain how they were promoted. However, having said that, most were able to address the question scoring well into Level 3 or 4 if they dealt with both regional languages and Urdu. For others, however, a narrative approach confined their answer to, at best, a Level 2 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains promotion of more than one language, including Urdu. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'ArzNagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

Q Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [7] (N2009/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates were required to explain why regional languages were promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947. Many responses were good and candidates clearly knew their facts and scored highly. However some candidates struggled to recognise that this question was about why they were promoted rather than how as in previous years' part (c) questions. As a result these candidates struggled to achieve more than one mark in this question. Again, candidates must ensure that they read each question carefully!

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted.

- (a) **Source** Urdu became the national language after Independence in 1947. The Quaid was keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as an important unifying force in the new country. However, he also recognised the importance of regional languages and was keen to promote them. One of these was Balochi.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947? [4] (N2010/Q/2a)

Examiner Comments: Most candidates were able to score 3 or 4 marks in part (a) on the regional language of Balochi.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Radio Pakistan Karachi broadcasts in Balochi, Balochi Literary Association set up, weekly and monthly magazines published, Quetta TV station, development of Balochi literature, writers and poets e.g. Atta Shad, Ishq Shamin, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din.

- (c) **'Punjabi has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1999.'** Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14] (J2011/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c), which was on how Pakistani regional languages have been successfully promoted since 1947, produced mixed responses. The crucial point of the question was the way in which they were promoted rather than a description of them. Most candidates were knowledgeable about all of these languages but fewer could successfully explain how they were promoted. In order to reach Level 4, candidates had to explain how regional languages including Punjabi (given in the question) had been promoted. The question needed to be answered by explaining the promotion rather than by describing where and how it is studied, heard and read. However, most candidates were able to address the question and achieved marks well into Level 3 or even Level 4 if they dealt with Punjabi and other regional languages, although there was much repetition of radio, TV and newspapers in their answers. Candidates should be aware that references to Urdu were irrelevant to this question and gained no credit.

Marking Scheme: Explains promotion of at least two languages including Punjabi. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'ArzNagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and

Q. Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [4](J/2013/Q1b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why regional languages were promoted from 1947. This was answered well by the majority of candidates. Many of their answers were accurate and relevant, scoring a good mark within Level 3. Part (c) focused on the role played by three individuals in spreading Islam. Most candidates had little problem in answering this question as their knowledge was very good and scores were usually in Level 4.

Marking Scheme: It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, e.g. Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted

Source: After Independence, Urdu became the national language as it was a unifying force in the new country. It was seen as the link language for all the provinces to provide for the cultural and educational needs of the people. However, it was also recognised that regional languages had an important role to play in the newly formed country. One of these was Sindhi. [4](N/2013/Q1a)

Q. How has Pakistan promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947?

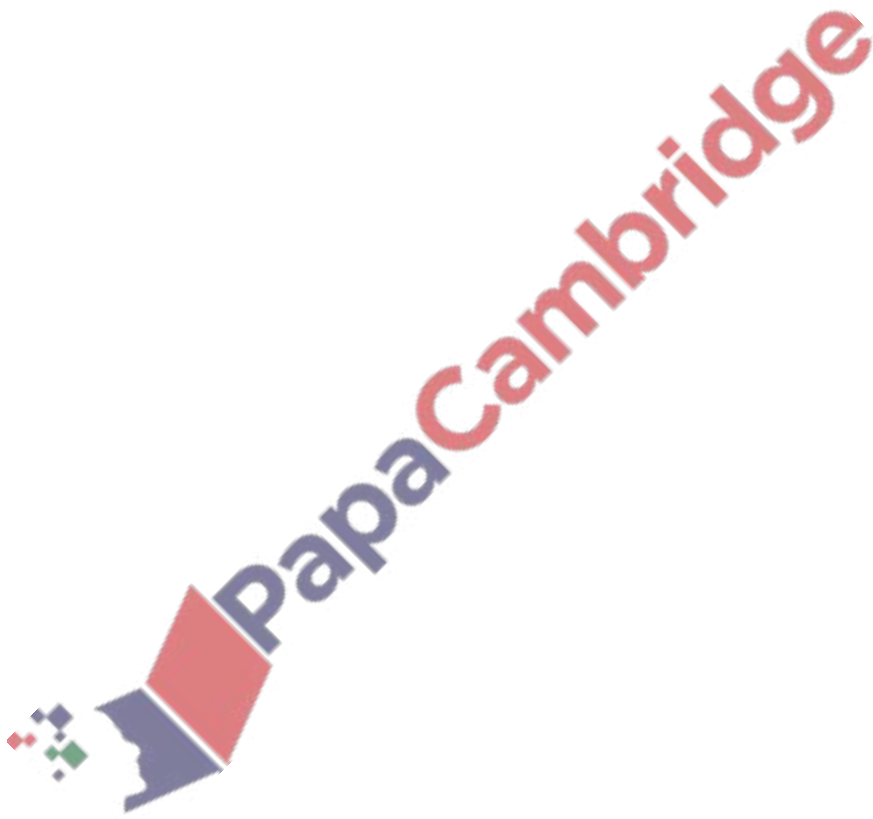
Examiner Comments: This was a very popular and generally well answered question. In part (a), the short answer question on the development of Sindhi was well answered with most candidates able to gain 3 or 4 marks.

Marking Scheme: Goes back to 12th Century, 1948 Sindhi Literary Board set up. Folk literature books written, 1954 Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Muala set up, Sarmast academy established in memory of Sachal Sarmast, Sindhiology department set up at Sindh University Jamshoro. After riots of 1972 government guaranteed special importance of the language.

Q. Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947?[7](J/2015/Q2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the reasons for the choice of Urdu as the national language were very well known and generally well explained. Candidates were able to write at length on this topic and high scoring answers were well in evidence.

Marking Scheme: It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence, it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.



SECTION 2

The Emergence of Pakistan 1906-1947

Chapter 6

Pakistan Movement during the early 20th century

Q Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7](J2004/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), most candidates were able to score well. The reasons for the partition of Bengal were well known. However, many candidates wrote irrelevantly on the reasons for partition to be reversed. Also a description of the events during the Partition of Bengal was equally unnecessary.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power.

Q Why did the Congress Party oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906? [7] (N2004/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), many candidates were unable to score well and wasted time and effort in their answers by describing the Morley Minto Reforms. The question required candidates to explain why these were opposed by the Congress Party.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but the Hindus wanted more responsibility which the government were not prepared to give. This annoyed the Hindus who were looking towards self-rule. The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates which also annoyed the Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. Again self-rule was the goal for the whole country with the Hindus as the dominant force. The Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.

Q 'The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope for Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 and 1930.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2004/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) many candidates fared better and were able to clearly explain those events between 1914 and 1930 which had implications for Hindu-Muslim unity. This was a well-answered question by those candidates who were able to comment on the various reforms and events that reflected on Hindu-Muslim unity rather than by those who merely described everything that happened between these years. It was pleasing to note that there is an increasing number of candidates who are able to make a relevant comment on these issues rather than merely describe what happened.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Lucknow Pact to be included for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Lucknow Pact was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the Muslim League. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms continued this hope by establishing legislative councils in the provinces with a system of dyarchy. It was the first time that government had mentioned the possibility of self-rule in all internal matters. The Reforms disappointed Congress and Muslim League as both had hoped for more concessions. Relations between the two remained cordial since self-rule was still their aim and could only be achieved through cooperation. However the Nehru Report ended this hope. It was produced in response to demands for future constitutional reforms and the committee, which drew it up, had minimal Muslim representation. It reported on the future of the sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future co-operation between them and the Congress. However Jinnah made one final attempt to preserve the relationship in his 14 Points of 1929 in which he proposed three amendments to the report. These proposals were met with refusal and marked what he called the parting of the ways.

Q Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7](J2005/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the reasons explained for the founding of the Muslim League were rather limited. Most candidates failed to score more than level 3/5 with only the very good scoring higher. The weaker candidates tended to write irrelevantly about the Partition of Bengal.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.

Q Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7] (N2005/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain the reasons why the Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911. These reasons were quite well known by many candidates who were able to access near maximum marks. However, it was important that candidates remained focused and avoided describing why Partition was

introduced. What was required were answers that dealt with the way in which the Hindus opposed the British and so led to Partition.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Hindus objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and stated their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities

Q Were the Morley-Minto reforms the most important attempt by either the Muslims, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920? Explain your answer. [14] (N2005/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause some candidates a few problems. Most candidates knew the facts about the political attempts to seek a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920 by focusing on the Morley-Minto and Montague-Chelmsford reforms and the Lucknow Pact. They often had no problem describing these. However, as before in part (c) questions, the mark limit for such descriptive answers was only six. In order to access the higher marks in Levels 3 and 4 candidates were required to explain and make comments on such attempts rather than merely describe the political reforms. Such questions are not easy ones to answer and hence only the better candidate were able to score highly on this question. However, it does highlight the need of Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (Morley-Minto to be explained for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 as an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Q Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about. [7] (J2006/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the reasons explained for the Lucknow Pact coming about were rather limited. Most candidates failed to score more than Level 3/5, with only

the very good scoring higher. Many candidates tended to write about the terms of the Lucknow Pact, which were not strictly required by the question.

Marking Scheme: *Explains reasons.*

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The LP was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the ML. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future. They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

Q 'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2006/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: *In part (c) there were a number of problems. The question focused on the reasons for the Partition of Bengal. For those candidates who had been adequately prepared for the examination this caused few problems for them and many answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant. However there were many candidates who saw the words Partition of Bengal and proceeded to write all they knew about its origins, causes and events leading up to its reversal mainly in chronological order. As a result many answers were merely descriptive and only partially relevant, often gaining no more than half marks as a result. Equally, there were also many candidates who having explained a number of reasons for Partition (and many did this well) then proceeded to go further and dealt with the events/reasons for its reversal. This only served to waste valuable time in the examination and stored up problems for the final question.*

Marking Scheme: *Explains at least two. Geographical factors to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.*

Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority. The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

Q Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the sub-continent? [7] (N2006/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: *In part (b), candidates were required to explain why the Simla Delegation of 1906 was an important turning-point for Muslims. Some only described the demands of the Simla Delegation. However, those candidates who understood the question found little difficulty in gaining a good mark.*

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weight-age in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. It also paved the way for demands for a separate homeland with the granting of a separate electorate. It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All-Indian Muslim League later in the year.

Q Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7] (J2007/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons for the reversal of the partition of Bengal. For those candidates who had been adequately prepared for the examination, this caused few problems and many answers from such candidates were accurate and relevant. However, there were some who ignored the question (why) and proceeded simply to write all they knew about the origins of Partition, together with the causes and events leading up to its reversal - mainly in chronological order. As a result, many answers were at best only partially relevant, often failing to gain a level 3 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities. Further Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier.

Q 'The Morley-Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2007/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) depended on candidates' ability to explain their answers rather than adopt a narrative approach to their answer. The question focused on the attempts of political developments to solve the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919 and required candidates to explain the importance of these. This type of question does not require a narrative approach. Candidates must not fall into the trap of describing answers to questions that clearly signal the need for an explanation since they are only going to be able to achieve a level 2 mark when they should be capable of reaching marks within levels 3 or 4. It does highlight the need for Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description especially with regard to political reform.

Marking Scheme: The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in

1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Q Why did Congress oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909? [7] (N2008/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates were required to explain why Congress opposed the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. Many responses were good and candidates clearly

knew their facts. However, some candidates struggled to explain the importance of separate electorates and self-rule to opposition. As a result, many struggled to reach a good Level 3 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but Congress wanted more responsibility which the government were not prepared to give. This annoyed many who were looking towards self-rule. The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates which also annoyed some Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. Some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.

Q Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the sub-continent? [7] (N2006/Q/2b) , (Specimen 2010/Q/2b), (N2010/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments:

The question required candidates to explain why the Simla Deputation of 1906 was an important event for Muslims. This was a well known topic and few candidates had many problems scoring a Level 3 mark. However, for some candidates who strayed unnecessarily into details about the Partition of Bengal and too much detail on the foundation of the Muslim League, marks were harder to come by. Nevertheless answers were generally good on this question.

Marking Scheme:

The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. It also paved the way for demands for a separate homeland with the granting of a separate electorate. It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All-Indian Muslim League later in the year.

Q 'The Morley-Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2007/Q/3c)

Marking Scheme: *The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweep-ing powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.*

Q 'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2009/Q/3c)

Marking Scheme: *Explains BOTH. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.*

Partition

Supporters of Partition among the British thought it would be sensible to divide up the province for administrative convenience. Bengal was very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this, the British felt that the province would be easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power. Many Muslims supported Partition because they believed that it would give them dominance in the new province. Of the 54 million people in pre-Partition Bengal, 42 million were Hindus, but a new separate East Bengal would have a Muslim majority.

Reversal

Congress argued that Partition was part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken India and Indian unity. Major protest (meetings and mass rallies) organised by Congress, supported by many Hindus, was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Many Hindus started a mass boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. A few extreme Hindus adopted terrorist behaviour and, among other attacks, attempted to

assassinate Lord Minto.

Q. Describe the Amritsar Massacre. [4](Specimen 2010/Q/2a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates may refer to:

General Dyer, banning of public meetings in the city, 20000 crowd gathered, Jallianwala Bagh park, narrow entrances etc., no warning, troops fired on crowd, the well, high casualties, further measures followed the meeting, response of Dyer.

Q ‘The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.’ Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2010/Q/2c)

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including the Hindu party. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. They didn't feel that had the same influence as Congress with the British. Also the Hindus were beginning to protest against the partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.

Q.What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4](N2010/P1/3a)

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

A boycott of British goods by the Hindus during the time of the Partition of Bengal (1905–11), British cloth thrown onto bonfires, wearing of locally produced clothes, series of strikes by Indian workers especially in Calcutta.

Q.Describe the Rowlatt Act. [4] (J2011/Q/3a)

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

1919, people could be tried in private by 3 High Court Judges, no right of appeal, people could be ordered to live in a particular place, stopped from holding meetings or arrested without warrant and kept in prison without trial, fear of a communist style revolution, Indian protests

Q ‘Partition or reversal?’ Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. [14] (J2011/Q/3c)

Marking Scheme: Explains BOTH. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Partition

Of the 54 million people in Bengal, 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority. The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

Reversal

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities. Part (c) was a well known topic and the question on the reasons for the partition and reversal of Bengal was well answered. Many candidates found little difficulty in explaining the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 and then reversed in 1911. Candidates who were able to go into detail and explain each side achieved a mark in Level 4.

Q '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] (N2011/Q/3c)

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including MC reforms. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils (which were enlarged) was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However, there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government, in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War, but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself, with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties, provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Q What was the Lucknow Pact? [4](J2012/Q2a)

Marking Scheme:

(Dec) 1916, Congress agreed to concessions with ML – right to separate electorates, one third of seats in Councils. Both wanted more seats in Councils, protection of Minorities, provinces to have autonomy, proposals to be binding on British. First time joint agreement, C accepted some form of partition needed, HR seemed a possibility and ML realised they needed to work with C.

Q .Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about[7] (J2013/Q3b)

Marking Scheme:

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The Lucknow Pact was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the Muslim League. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future. They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

Q. Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League was established in 1906? Explain your answer.(N2013Q2c)

Marking Scheme:

Muslims were increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. It was also set up because of the growth of a better understanding between the British and Muslims that was reflected in the Simla Declaration in 1905. In 1905 a new Liberal government had taken office that seemed likely to make changes in political representation and Muslims felt that they needed their own political party. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. They did not feel that had the same influence as Congress with the British. Also the Hindus were beginning to protest against the partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.

(a). Describe what happened at Lucknow in 1916. [N/2016/Q3(a)]

- Congress agreed to concessions with Muslim League – right to separate electorates, 1/3 of seats in Councils
- Both wanted more seats in Councils, protection of minorities, provinces to have autonomy, proposals to be binding on British
- First time joint agreement, Congress accepted some form of partition needed, Home Rule seemed a possibility and Muslim League realised they needed to work with Congress.

(c) Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906? Give reasons for your answer. [N/2016/Q3(c)]

Partition of Bengal

- Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal - Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British
- The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political Representation
- Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress
- By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

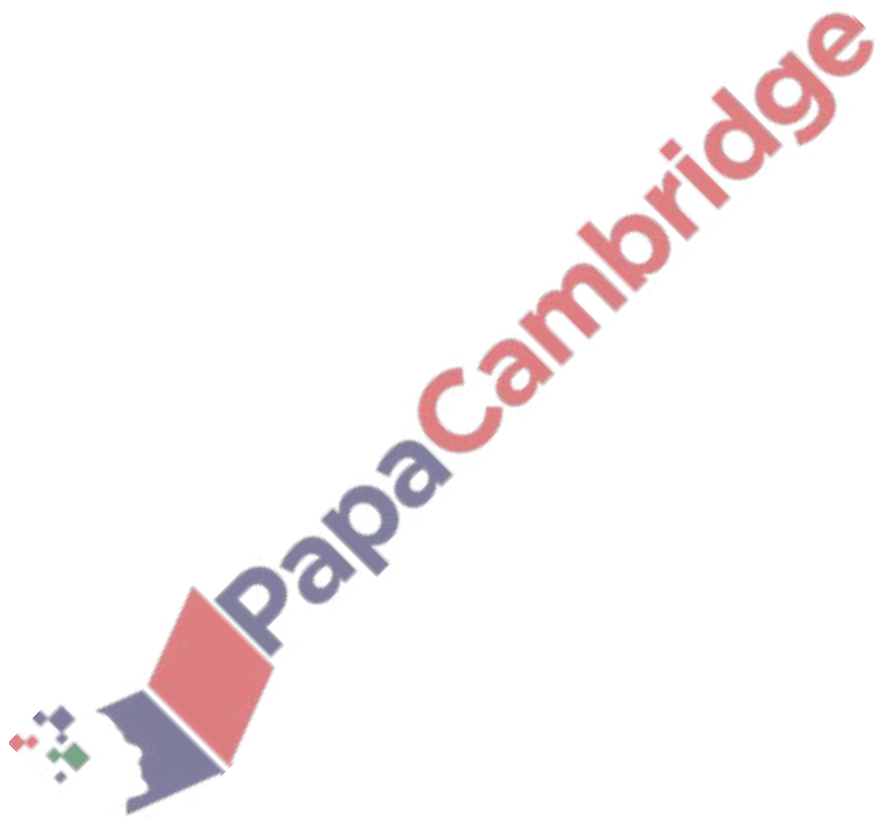
Other reasons

- The growth of a better understanding between the British and Muslims that was reflected in the Simla Declaration in 1905
- In 1905, a new Liberal government had taken office that seemed likely to make changes in political representation, so Muslims felt that they needed their own political party

needed their own political party

- *The Congress was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views as it demanded that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language*
- *They did not feel they had the same influence as Congress with the British*
- *The growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups which demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation **[14]**



Chapter 7

Khilafat Movement

- (c) Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2004/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) posed problems for some candidates usually unnecessarily. The question focused on the reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement. For those candidates who had been adequately prepared for the examination this was not a problem for them and answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant, gaining high marks especially where they were well explained. However there were many candidates who saw the words Khilafat Movement and proceeded to write all they knew about its origins, causes and events mainly in chronological order. It was only when they reached a number of reasons for its failure that they started to attract marks. However these answers were often descriptive, lacking explanation and as a result failed to achieve half marks. Candidates who adopt this approach often find that time for the rest of their answers becomes tight and unnecessary stress is caused for them.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Also produces a judgement or evaluation. *Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi, who was in jail at the time was so upset by this incident that he called off the non-cooperation movement. This infuriated the Muslims who saw this action as taking the pressure off the British Government and weakening the Movement. Its failure was also brought about when thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Atatürk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.*

- (c) Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the First World War? Explain your answer. [14] (J2005/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) there were a number of problems. The question focused on the reasons for the foundation of the Khilafat Movement. For those candidates who had been adequately prepared for the examination this caused few problems for them and answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant. However, there were many candidates who saw the words Khilafat Movement and proceeded to write all they knew about its origins, causes and events mainly in chronological order. As a result most answers were merely descriptive and only partially relevant, often gaining no more than half marks as a result.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (Turkey to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They feared this would happen when the British Government promised that the status of the Caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the Allies during WW1. The Muslims expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish Empire was broken up. Also the institution of the Caliphate was to be demolished. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. The imprisonment of several Indian Muslims during the War also contributed to the anger felt. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

(b) Explain why the Khilafat Movement had failed by 1924. [7]

(J2006/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain why the Khilafat Movement had failed by 1924. Again many candidates who were well prepared found little difficulty in their answers. However there was a temptation for others to write about the Movement as a whole, or at best fail to explain why, for example, the Hijrat Movement led to failure of the Khilafat Movement. Merely describing the Hijrat Movement did not answer the question and only attracted a Level 2 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement.

(c) Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(N2006/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) focused on the reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement. A reason was given – the abolition of the caliphate in 1924 – and the question required candidates to explain why such reasons led to the Movement's failure. Candidates were NOT required to describe the Movement's progress from 1919. Many described the details of the Movement from beginning to end, missing completely the point of the question which specifically focused on the reasons for failure. On the other hand, some answers were focused, accurate and relevant.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (abolition of caliphate to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement as the Muslims no longer had a cause for which to fight.

(c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(N2008/Q/2c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) saw many fail to explain their answers sufficiently. This question focused on the reasons why the Khilafat Movement failed. For those who had adequately prepared for the examination, this question caused few problems. Answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant - and many scored high Level 4. However, many merely described the Movement from beginning to end. Merely describing the Hijrat was NOT answering the question – only identifying/describing a reason met the requirements. In order to gain a Level 3 or 4 mark, a candidate needed to explain why the failure of the Hijrat helped to bring about the failure of the Khilafat Movement.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors, poor leadership to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Also by joining with Hindus, the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since Hindus, and Gandhi especially, were seen as using it for their own ends and, it was thought, didn't have the interests of Muslims at heart. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted people to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. Finally, the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924, so ending the Movement.

(b) Explain the reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement. [7] (J2009/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In (b), candidates had to explain why the Khilafat Movement failed. Generally, these responses were well explained and often with greater confidence than the question that often appears as part (c) one. As such most candidates were able to access a mark in Level 3. However, it is important recognise that the question requires an explanation of why, for example, the Chaura Chari incident caused its failure rather than a description of these events.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and withdrew his support. In 1920, the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan happened. The Muslim League opposed this, wanting Muslims to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants, who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally, the new Turkish government (Kemal Ataturk) abolished the Caliphate, so ending the Movement.

(c) Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (Specimen 2010/Q/2c)

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (abolition of caliphate to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent (following the Chaura Chari incident) and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted Muslims to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924, so ending the Movement as Muslims no longer had a cause for which to fight.

(b) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7] (J2010/Q/2b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question focused on the reasons why the the Khilafat Movement was founded. For those candidates who had been well prepared for the examination, this caused little or no problems and many answers from these candidates were accurate

and relevant, scoring maximum marks. However, there was a significant minority of candidates who found some difficulty in being able to focus their answer on the question posed. As a result, many answers were narratives of the events of the Movement from the beginning of World War One up to 1924, some of which was relevant and marks were gained accordingly. However, such candidates must understand the nature of the question stated and answer it accordingly.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

- (c) Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14] (N2010/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) some candidates failed to explain their answers sufficiently. This question focused on the reasons why the Khilafat Movement failed, including the migration to Afghanistan. For those candidates who had revised and had adequately prepared for the examination this question caused few problems. Answers from these candidates were focused, accurate and relevant and many scored a high Level 4 mark. However, many candidates merely described the events of the Movement. Describing the migration to Afghanistan or any other factor that led to the failure of the Movement was NOT answering the question as set – only identifying/describing a reason. In order to gain a Level 3 or 4 mark the candidates needed to explain why, for example, the migration to Afghanistan helped to bring about the failure of the Khilafat Movement.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including Afghanistan. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. However there were other reasons for its failure. Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Also by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.

Source: *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.*

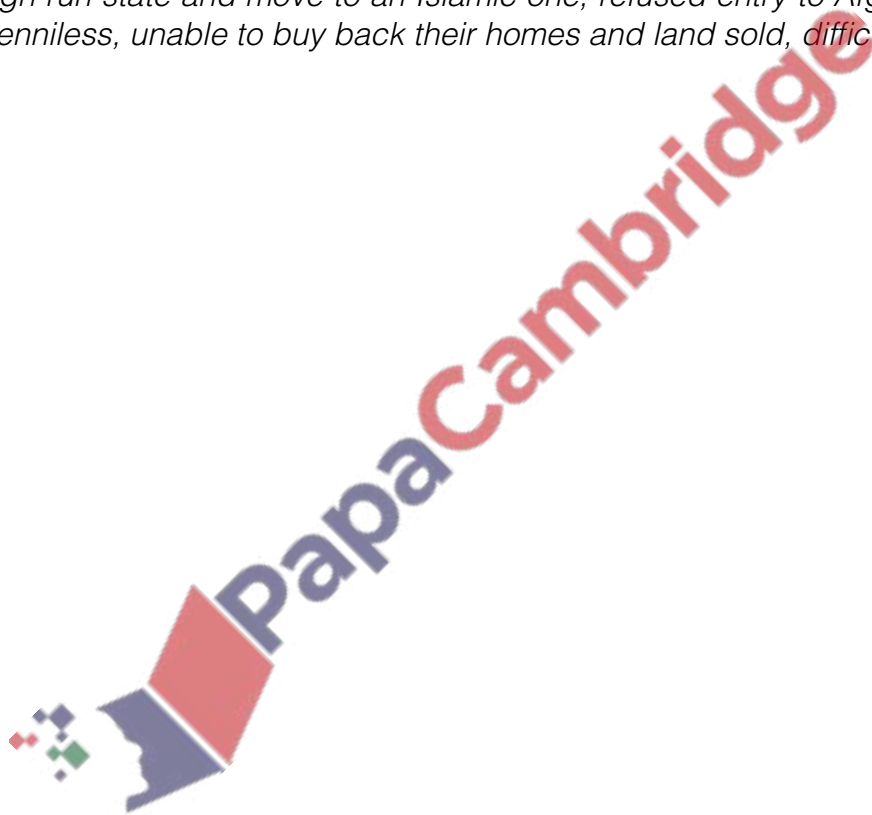
(a) Describe the hijrat. [4]

(N2011/Q/3a)

Examiner Comments: Again this was a popular question with a good level of knowledge shown by most candidates generally achieving 3 or 4 marks on the part (a) short answer question on the hijrat.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

1920 to Afghanistan, reminiscent of journey of Holy Prophet from Makkah to Madina, told to leave a foreign run state and move to an Islamic one, refused entry to Afghanistan, returned to villages penniless, unable to buy back their homes and land sold, difficult to get jobs.



[J/2012/Q3c]

- (c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 4: Explains Gandhi and his withdrawal of support AND other reasons [9–13]

Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindus was welcomed by many Muslims. However, by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support.

However, there were other reasons for its failure. Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

[W/2012/Q3a]

- (a) Describe the Chauri-Chaura incident. [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Pitched battles between locals and British soldiers in Nilambur 1921, at Tirur police station set on fire which was a precursor to C-C in Feb 1922 – 21 policemen killed after they fired on a political procession. Gandhi concerned about increasing level of violence and called off his civil disobedience campaign, which upset many Congress leaders and Muslims especially. It weakened H-M unity and also weakened support for the KM.

(b) Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924? [W/2013/Q3b]

[7]

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement.

(c) Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [N 2014/Q3b]

[14]

Marking Scheme

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. As a result Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. However there were other reasons for its failure. Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindus was welcomed by many Muslims. However by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. This was a massive blow to the chance of success for the Movement as a large proportion of the support for the cause fell quickly away.

Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective since the Movement's leadership was missing at a crucial time. The Movement's ultimate failure was brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement. Muslims now had to cause to support and support quickly vanished.

(a) What was the All India Khilafat Conference [4]

(J 2015 /3a)

Marking Scheme

Held in Delhi in November 1919, led by Ali brothers who hoped to try and persuade the British to keep their promises about maintaining the Turkish Empire. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhi represented Congress. Gandhi hoped to unite Hindus and Muslims in his non-violent campaign against the British. Azad warned the Conference that David Lloyd George intended to punish Turkey for fighting against Britain in the war. The Conference passed a resolution agreeing to send a delegation to Britain, making sure they were aware of the strength of Muslim support for the Khalifa.

(b) Why did the Khilafat Movement emerge? (N2016/3b)

[7]

Marking Scheme

- *Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the war.*
- *They expressed their views to the British government during the war who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate.*
- *After the war ended, reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans.*
- *As a result, the Khilafat Movement was founded.*

(c) Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support the most important reason for the decline of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer

(J/2017/Q3c)

Marking Scheme**Withdrawal of Gandhi's support**

- Gandhi saw an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement, the involvement of a Hindu-majority grouping was welcomed by many Muslims.
- By joining with a Hindu-majority grouping the objectives of the Movement were made less clear. Some perceived that Gandhi and some Hindus used it for their own political reasons.
- Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so withdrew his support.

Other reasons

- Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle.
- Many of the refugees who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and their jobs occupied which dispirited them.
- Some of the leaders including Maulana and Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective.
- The refusal of Britain to accept the demands of the Movement.
- The decision of the Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey ended most of the impetus for the Khalifat movement, which had previously served as a unifying force for Muslims.
- Mopla violence divided Muslims.

Chapter 8

Why was Congress Rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims? [7]

(J2004/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain the reasons why Congress Rule was so hated by the Muslims. This was a well known topic and most candidates scored well.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day.

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(J2005/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain the reasons why Jinnah produced his 14 Points in 1929. These reasons were quite well known and many candidates were able to access level 3 marks. Refreshingly there were few candidates who listed all of his 14 Points or indeed the terms of the Nehru Report!

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer. [14]

(J2005/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause some candidates a few problems. Most candidates knew the facts about the three Round Table Conferences and had no problem describing these. However, the mark limit for such descriptive answers was only six. In order to access the higher marks in levels 3 and 4 candidates were required to explain how successful these conferences were. Rote learned comments such as 'it failed because of Gandhi's stubborn attitude' were unable to score any marks in these levels without further elaboration on why. Hence only the better candidate were able to score highly on this question and once again highlights the need of Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Failures

1st Congress boycotted it, Deadlock on federal system, Minorities sub-committee could not reach a conclusion

2nd Gandhi stubborn and disagreed with most things, Minorities issue unresolved

3rd Congress absent again, Gulf too great between two

Successes

1st Federal system for India approved Sind to be given a separate identity and a government

2nd Congress attended, Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands

Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7] (N2009/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain the reasons why the Second Round Table Conference was unsuccessful. Many candidates did well here although far more of them were thrown by this question and either gave a narrative of this Conference or all three. Some started their description in 1928 with the Nehru Report. As a result few candidates were able to score as highly in this part (b) question compared with 1 and 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Conference was unsuccessful because Gandhi refused to recognise the rights of the Muslims. He also refused to accept that the 14 Points of the Quaid-e-Azam should be included in future discussions. Gandhi was unreasonable about the rights of minorities and refused to accept their demands.

Do you agree that the celebration of the 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2009/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was a different type of question that required candidates to think carefully about their answer. The topic concerned with this question was well known and centred around the years of Congress Rule. However the question posed required candidates to consider both sides of the argument by answering whether to what extent they believed the Day of Deliverance was justified. The vast majority answered yes, which was to be expected, and supported their explanation with details of the atrocities experienced by Muslims during this time. As a result a top Level 3 mark was achieved by most of these candidates but very few achieved a Level 4 mark simply because they failed to consider issues on the other side of the argument. Whilst it is accepted that this subject is potentially an emotive one, nevertheless as historians we should be prepared to consider more than one side of an argument – whilst recognising that we might not support these – but accepting that there are alternative points of view that need investigating.

Marking Scheme: Explains BOTH. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Justified

The Day of Deliverance was celebrated because Congress Rule had been hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were made against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. Some Muslims were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

Not justified

The unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany. Therefore the ML were able to celebrate because Britain

Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent?

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programmes and be responsible to their own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a drawback since it meant that the real power lay with the governors. However it did provide additional rights for the local population to vote – some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. Provisions for a federal government were also established at the centre for the first time which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs which concerned the sub-continent. However key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British which was a drawback.

‘The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (Specimen 2010/Q/3c)

Marking Scheme: Explains 2 or more factors (Wardha Scheme to be included for max marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Congress Rule was hated by many Muslims for various reasons. Some were abused and some were killed by some Hindus. Hindi was enforced everywhere as the official language and some attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, adopted as an unofficial national anthem, had to be sung at the beginning of each day – Muslims felt that it made degrading remarks about them and their faith. The Wardha Scheme was imposed. Under this, students had to bow before Gandhi’s picture each day. Muslims saw this as offensive and some saw it as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

Q Source: *The election results of 1937 created more problems than they solved. Congress was able to form a government in most of the provinces and began to exert control over the minorities. They introduced the Wardha Scheme amongst many other reforms.*

What was the Wardha Scheme? [4]

(J2010/Q/2a)

Examiner Comments: Most candidates scored 3 or 4 marks in part (a), again displaying a good knowledge of the topic.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

A basic education scheme, introduced by Gandhi, made Hindi the sole language, removed religious education, made cotton spinning by hand a part of curriculum. Students expected to bow before picture of Gandhi.

Q Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(J2010/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain why Jinnah produced his 14 Points in 1929. Although this was a well-known topic, a number of candidates had problems with it since they misunderstood the question and tended to write about the events that took place during 1928 and 1929 rather the reasons why Jinnah introduced his 14 Points and as a result fewer candidates scored within Level 3 than in previous questions.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British

Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

'The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2010/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) was a well-known topic and the question on the successes and failures of the three Round Table Conferences was answered much better than in previous years. Many candidates who were well-prepared found little difficulty in explaining the successes of the first RTC and the failures of the second and were able to score a mark within Level 4. The successes and failures of the third RTC were more elusive for most candidates and the mark score of most candidates within Level 4 was in the region of 9 or 10. Nevertheless, there was still a sizeable minority of candidates who knew their facts on the topic and wrote a narrative account but were unable to comment succinctly on the level of success or failure of each Round Table Conference.

Marking Scheme: Explains BOTH. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

- 1st Federal system for India approved*
Sind to be given a separate identity and a government
- 2nd Congress attended*
Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands

Failures

- 1st Congress boycotted it*
Deadlock on federal system
Minorities sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion
- 2nd Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise the problems of the minorities.*
Muslims took a hard line against Congress to protect their position.
The new British National government were less keen to reach a compromise in India
- 3rd Congress absent again*
Gulf too great between the two

Q Why did Muslims object to 'Congress Rule' between 1937 and 1939? [7] (N2010/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question required candidates to explain why the Muslims objected to the rule of the Congress Party between 1937 and 1939. Many candidates who were well prepared found little difficulty in their answers and were easily able to achieve a good Level 3 mark. However, there was a temptation for other candidates to describe the various ways in which the Muslims were treated rather than explain why Muslims objected to this.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Part (c) depended on candidates' ability to explain their answers rather than adopt a narrative approach. The question focused on political developments to achieve the partition of the sub-continent during the Second World War (1939-1945) and required candidates to explain the success or otherwise of these. This type of question does not require a narrative approach but never fails to attract one. Centres should ensure that candidates fully understand that this

type of question requires explanation – and in this year's examination, success and failure. Candidates must try not to fall into the trap of writing narrative answers to questions that clearly signal the need for an explanation, since they are only going to achieve a Level 2 mark when they should be capable of reaching marks within Levels 3 or 4. Yet again this does highlight the need for Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on how to write explanations rather than description in part (c) questions especially with regard to those that focus on political matters.

(b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7] (J2011/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: Part (b) required candidates to explain the reasons why the Government of India Act of 1935 was so important to the future of the sub-continent. Many candidates demonstrated sound knowledge of the Act and were able to confidently explain its importance rather than merely describing the terms of the Act, which was not what was required. In addition, many candidates were able to recognise the long-term implications of the Act, although not all were able to express this as a coherent answer to the question. As a result, the majority of candidates were able at least to reach the bottom of Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out its own programmes and be responsible for its own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a drawback since it meant that the real power lay with the governors. However, it did provide additional rights for the local population to vote – some five times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. Provisions for a federal government were also established at the centre for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs which concerned the sub-continent. However, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British which was a drawback. Part (b) required candidates to explain the reasons why the Government of India Act of 1935 was so important to the future of the sub-continent. Many candidates demonstrated sound knowledge of the Act and were able to confidently explain its importance rather than merely describing the terms of the Act, which was not what was required. In addition, many candidates were able to recognise the long-term implications of the Act, although not all were able to express this as a coherent answer to the question. As a result, the majority of candidates were able at least to reach the bottom of Level 3.

Source: *The Congress party decided at its Madras meeting in 1927 to boycott the Simon Commission which faced regular protests in India. Congress met with other parties to make proposals on the future constitution of India. This Conference was chaired by Motilal Nehru and produced the Nehru Report.*

(a) Describe the Nehru Report. [4] (J2011/Q/4a)

Examiner Comments: Candidates who answered it knew some facts about the Nehru Report and were able to score 2 or 3 marks for part (a), although few were able to score near or

maximum marks. Candidates needed to concentrate on the question, which was very straightforward, rather than discuss irrelevancies relating especially to Jinnah's 14 Points and further tensions between Hindus and Muslims.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

1928, constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights including freedom of conscience and liberty, central government responsible for peace and order, Dominion Status, India to become a federation with a 2 chamber parliament, protection of minorities, vote for all men and women.

- (b) Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7] (N2011/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), the question required candidates to explain why there were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932. This was a well known topic, although some candidates tended to write about the events that happened at the Conferences or the reasons why they failed rather than the reasons why they were held and, as a result, were only able to score a Level 2 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There was a lack of unity amongst the Hindus and Muslims about the future of India; the British didn't know what to do next and so decided upon holding conference to discuss it with all parties. The rejection of the Simon Commission's findings by the Indians also persuaded the British to go ahead with the conference. The new Labour government, which had consistently supported Indian nationalism in the past, gave fresh hope for a solution. However, there were problems in the First Conference. It was realised that without the attendance of the Congress little progress on the future of the sub-Continent could be achieved. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held. In this, Gandhi took a hard line, refusing to recognise the problem of the minorities, and also claiming to represent the Congress alone, which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third Conference would be held.



[J/2012/Q3b]

- (b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out its own programmes and be responsible for its own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a drawback since it meant that the real power lay with the governors. However, it did provide additional rights for the local population to vote – some five times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. Provisions for a federal government were also established at the centre for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs which concerned the sub-continent. However, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British which was a drawback.

[J/2012/Q3c]

- (c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]
The Hindus were cruel

LEVEL 2: Identifies the reasons [3–6]
The Muslims had to observe the Wardha Scheme and sing Bande Matram

LEVEL 3: Explains the Wardha Scheme OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Wardha Scheme AND other reasons [9–13]
The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism. However, there were other reasons why Congress Rule was hated. This was due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

[W/2012/Q3b]

(b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935?

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

Although it seemed that the Indians were given more control over their affairs, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British which were drawbacks. The GG remained head of the Federation and had special powers in external relations and defence. Although it appeared to give Indians a say in running their country the property qualification for voting meant that only 25% of the population could vote. All sides in India opposed it, the princes resented the loss of power, the Hindus likened it to slavery with so many safeguards and the Muslims thought it was totally unacceptable especially due to the retention of special powers by the British.

[W/2012/Q3c]

(c) 'The declaration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 4: Explains the declaration of the Day of Deliverance AND other achievements [9–13]

Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939. He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible. He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced. However he had many other achievements. One of these was his

14 Points of 1929 which set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims' demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

After the 1937 elections he set out to reform the ML at grass root level and as a result membership grew significantly by mid 1938. Without this growth the League would have struggled to be recognised and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he ensured the British realised the need to protect minority interests. Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Gandhi was left in no doubt that the ML was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of Muslims. Due to continued pressure from the ML and Jinnah the 3 June Plan of 1947 announced that 2 states would be set up – India and Pakistan. This wouldn't have come about without the hard work of Jinnah.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

[J/2013/Q3c]

- (c) Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your answer.

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 4: Agrees/disagrees with reference to both success/failures [9–13]

Successes	1930	<i>Federal system for India approved Sind to be given a separate identity and a government</i>
	1931	<i>Congress attended Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands</i>
Failures	1930	<i>Congress boycotted it Deadlock on federal system Minorities sub-cttee couldn't reach a conclusion</i>
	1931	<i>Gandhi stubborn and disagreed with most things Minorities issue unresolved</i>
	1932	<i>Congress absent again Gulf too great between two</i>

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

[W/2013/Q3c]

- (c) Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was hated so much because of the introduction of **Bande Matram**? Explain your answer.

Marking Scheme

LEVEL 4: Explains **Bande Matram** and other reasons [9–13]
*Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. **Bande Matram**, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. Muslims were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.*

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937? [4]

[J/2014/Q2a]

The elections caused great disappointment for Muslims as Congress won absolute majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others. Muslims won only 109 seats that were reserved for Muslims. However was first major election that Muslim League fought and on a united basis, learnt a number of lessons – realised it had to improve organisation and

planning, knew its support lay in more areas where Muslims were in a minority and where they were a majority they didn't feel threatened by Hindus. Realised they had an image problem – wealthy aristocrats relating to desperately poor and illiterate Muslims. Led to Congress atrocities in some areas (Bande Matram, Wardha Scheme etc.)

[W/2014/Q/3a]

(a) What was the Nehru Report?

[4]

Marking Scheme

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

1928, constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights including freedom of conscience and liberty, central government responsible for peace and order, Dominion Status, India to become a federation with a two-chamber parliament, protection of minorities, the vote for all men and women. Gandhi also proposed that Britain should have one year to accept the recommendations of the Nehru Report or face a campaign of non-cooperation.

[J/2015/Q3c]

(c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes	1st	Federal system for India approved Sind to be given a separate identity and a govt.
	2nd	Congress attended Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands
Failures	1st	Congress boycotted it Deadlock on federal system Minorities sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion
	2nd	Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise the problems of the minorities Muslims took a hard line against Congress to protect their position. The new British National government were less keen to reach a compromise in India
	3rd	Congress absent again Gulf too great between two

[W/2015/Q3a]

3 (a) What was the Simon Report?

[4]

Marking Scheme

Sir John Simon had chaired a commission in 1927 to consider further political reforms in India. There was no Indian representation on the commission and this was opposed especially as its membership had been carefully selected to oppose self-government. Congress and ML boycotted it. SC reported in 1930, main points were federal system with more powers to provinces, diarchy ended with provincial government in hands of ministers responsible to elected legislatures, Governors to choose all ministers from parties that had majority support, Provincial Prime Ministers would be free from control by the governor or central government, NWFP to be given a legislative council but no government, no change in central executive and Council of Greater India to be set up representing India and the individual provinces to discuss matters of all-India concern. Unacceptable to both Congress and ML.

[W/2016/Q1a]

1 (a) According to Source A, why was there opposition to the Simon Commission of 1927?

[3]

SOURCE A

The Simon Commission 1927

The offer of the hand of friendship from Congress is more valuable than any concession which the British Government is willing to make. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay firmly declares that the commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it denies the right of the people of India to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. It contains no Indian representation. Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the commission at any stage or in any form. We are not satisfied with the status of just being petitioners to this commission.

From a speech made by Jinnah in Bombay in 1927, in reaction to the appointment of the Simon Commission.

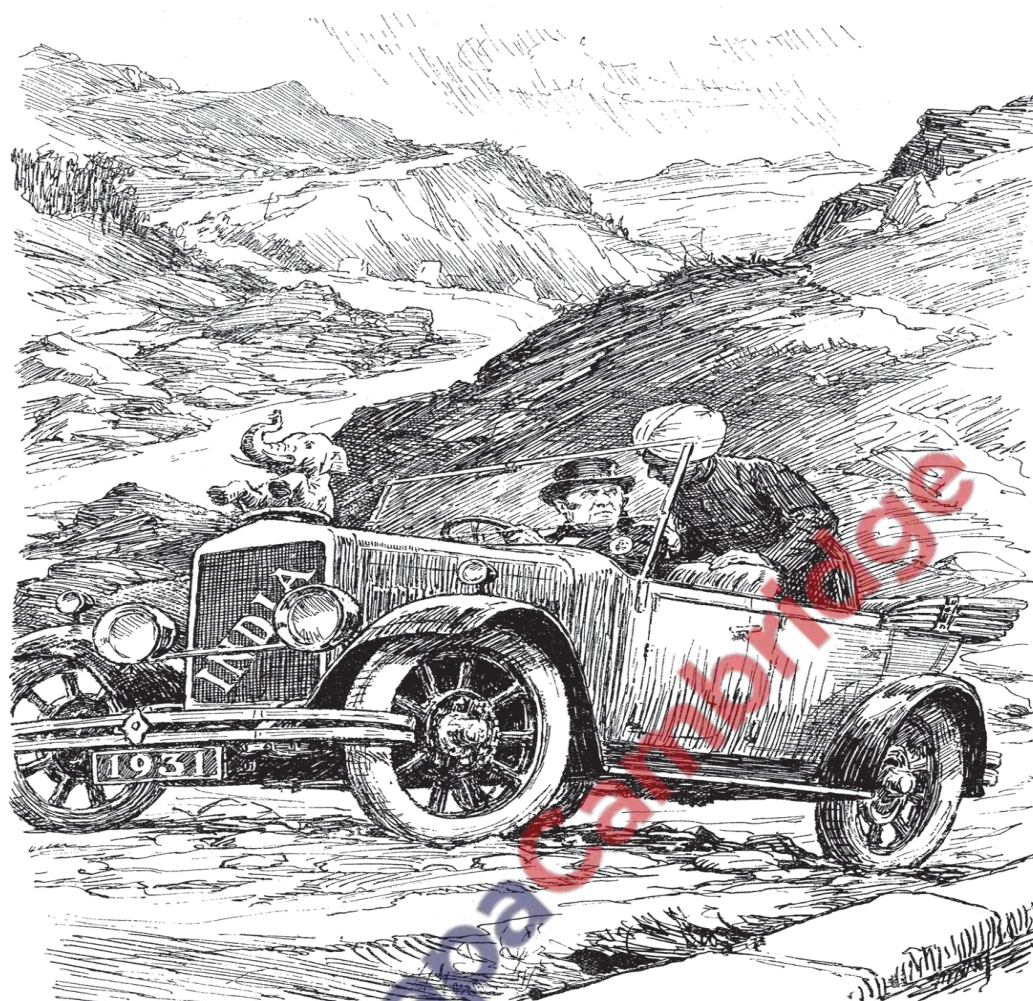
Answer

- No Indian representation on the Commission
- Value friendship with Congress more than British concession
- Not on equal terms with British in framing new constitution
- Not satisfied with being only petitioners.

SOURCE B

[W/2016/Q1b]

The Round Table Conferences 1930–1932



A QUESTION OF CONTROL.

INDIA. "WHAT ABOUT CHANGING PLACES?"
 JOHN BULL. "WELL, YOU'RE WELCOME TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO AT THE WHEEL;
 BUT I THINK I'D BETTER SIT BESIDE YOU—WITHIN REACH OF THE BRAKE."

From a British political magazine during the period of the Round Table Conferences. John Bull is a character used in political cartoons as a national symbol to represent Britain in general.

(b) What does Source B tell us about the negotiations during the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932?

Answer

- The driver of the car is John Bull who represents British interests at the negotiations.
- The car is travelling over bumpy ground which represents the way that negotiations went during these years – difficult negotiations.
- The Indian in the car who represents their negotiators wants to take control from the British who are reluctant to give up control.
- It suggests that the British feared that progress towards change might happen too quickly, hence the reference to the brake on the car.
- The source explains why the political leaders in India were reluctant to attend the Round Table Conferences because it shows that the decisions had already been made by the British, in the way that John Bull wants to keep control of the car.

[W/2016/Q1c]

(c) Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the subcontinent.[7]

- Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programmes and be responsible to their own legislature.
- This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward.
- Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill
- It provided additional rights for the local population to vote – some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total.
- Provisions for a federal government were established for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs concerning the sub-continent.
- However, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British, and opposed by the Indians.

[W/2016/Q1d]

(d) How successful were the provincial elections held in India in 1937? Explain your answer [10].

Successful

For Hindus/Congress:

- Congress won majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others
- Saw themselves as the sole party representing Indians
- Led to formation of cabinets in 8 provinces.

For Muslims/Muslim League:

- First major election fought and helped to unify the Muslim League
- Led to improvements in organisation and planning
- Learnt that their support lay in areas where Muslims in minority rather than in majority
- Recognition of an 'image problem' as its leaders were seen as not in touch with ordinary Muslims.

Less successful

For Hindus/Congress:

- Congress alienated the Muslim League after the elections which led to difficulties in future negotiations
- Attitude of Congress and Nehru hardened Muslim views towards a separate nation.

Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful?

(J/2017/Q3b)

- Gandhi did not accept that the 14 Points of the Quaid-e-Azam should be included in future discussions.
- Gandhi did not accept the demands about the rights of minorities.
- The Conference was unsuccessful because Gandhi refused to recognise the rights of the Muslim.

How did the name 'Pakistan' originate?

(J/2017/Q3a)

- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali devised the name.
- Stated in pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933.
- By end of the year most Muslims within India knew the name and its importance.
- Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.
- Muslim League thought his ideas were impractical and ignored by Jinnah.

Chapter 9

Pakistan Movement 1940-1947

'During the Second World War (1939-1945), negotiations aimed at Independence achieved little.' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14] (N2001/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the success of negotiations aimed at Independence during the Second World War there was a predictable type of answer from candidates. Examiners were looking for a balanced answer from candidates detailing successes and failures but most candidates merely described events during the War and as with the previous question they were limited to a mark within level 2.

Why did the Cripps Mission fail? [7]

(J2002/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), there was a tendency for many candidates to write all they knew about the Cripps Mission, the reasons why it was sent to India and only at the end some reference to the reasons for its failure. This produced many answers which were unnecessarily long, containing irrelevant material. However other candidates focussed more clearly on the reasons for its failure and produced more succinct and shorter answers.

Which of the following contributed the most to the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims:

- (i) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944;
- (ii) Simla Conference 1945;
- (iii) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

(N2002/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause candidates the most amount of difficulty. The vast majority of candidates described the facts regarding the three political developments rather than answer the actual question set. The question required candidates to explain how each contributed to the establishment of a separate homeland Pakistan Movement. This was a very different question to 'write all you know about'. Thus those candidates who had learned their facts about this period and ignored the actual question tended to be limited to a mark of 6 at the top of level 2. However, there were those candidates who clearly attempted to answer the question as set and therefore accessed the higher levels of marks.

Was the Simla Conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s leading to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2003/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause candidates the most amount of difficulty. The vast majority of candidates described the political developments of the 1940s rather than address their importance. Thus those candidates who had learned their facts about this period and ignored the emphasis of the question on importance tended to be limited to a mark of 6

at the top of level 2. However there were those candidates who clearly attempted to answer the question as set and therefore accessed the higher levels of marks.

Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]

(N2004/Q/3b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) the question required candidates to explain the reasons why the Cripps Mission failed. This is a very well known topic and those candidates who explained specific reasons scored highly, whilst those who merely described the events leading up to the Mission scored few marks. This is still a topic whereby many candidates have to describe all of this before they can focus on the reasons for failure. Unfortunately for these candidates they either write minimally about the reasons or waste time writing irrelevantly which then has implications for later questions.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately.

Why was the 'Quit India' Movement formed in 1942? [7]

(J2005/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why the Quit India Movement was formed. For those weaker candidates that answered this question their answers tended to be a description of the events that led up to and followed the Cripps Mission of 1942. It was more by chance that these candidates scored any marks since their chronological description eventually reached the Quit India Movement. However, once again those candidates who were aware of the demands of the question were able to concisely focus their answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Both Muslims and Hindus were to some extent united in their opposition to the Cripps Mission's proposals. The Muslims rejected them because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. As a result Gandhi began the Movement.

Were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(N2005/Q4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) however on the political events during the 1940s leading to Partition most candidates found great difficulty in scoring high marks. Most candidates were able to describe the events (some sketchily) of the 1940s but marks tended to be limited to Level 2 and a maximum of six. In order to access the higher marks in Levels 3 and 4, candidates were required to explain and make comments on such attempts rather than merely describe the political reforms. Again this question was not an easy one to answer and only the much better candidates were able to score highly. However once again it highlights the need of Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Gandhi and Jinnah held talks about a Muslim homeland but failed to reach agreement since Jinnah wanted all six provinces included in Pakistan whereas Gandhi only agreed to three. Nevertheless it was an important meeting since Gandhi had been forced to negotiate with the Muslim League on an equal footing for the first time. However they were not the only factor which was important in leading to eventual Partition at the Simla Conference, the Viceroy realised that the two parties were unable to reach agreement on anything. Although all parties agreed to the principle of the Executive Council, the sticking point was the method of selection. Following the Conference, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government. However it was following the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan.

Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2008/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) depended on candidates' ability to explain their answers rather than adopt a narrative approach. The question focused on political developments relating to partition and required candidates to explain the importance of these. This type of question does not require a narrative approach, but often seems to draw one. Candidates must not fall into the trap of narrative answers. This highlights the need for Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on how to write explanations rather than description especially with regard to questions that are set on political matters. Candidates need to be shown that no (b) or (c) question on this paper asks for description, ever. The Viceroy and Governor-General was head of the Federation and could exert special powers if he wanted to. Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers or the whole administration. Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting. Therefore few could vote. All sides in India opposed it from princes to Congress to The Muslim League, so there was little progress in gaining support.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Cripps Mission to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Cripps went to India to gain support for the war effort in return for a number of promises including Dominion Status after the War had ended. The Muslim League rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition while Congress wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which Congress exploited by demanding that Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. Gandhi and Jinnah held talks about a Muslim homeland but failed to reach agreement since Jinnah wanted six provinces included in Pakistan whereas Gandhi only agreed to three. Nevertheless, it was an important meeting since Gandhi had negotiated with the Muslim League on an equal footing for the first time. However, Cripps was not the only factor which was important in leading to eventual Partition. At the Simla Conference, the Viceroy realised that the two parties were unable to reach agreement on anything. Although all parties agreed to the principle of the Executive Council, the sticking point was the method of selection. Following the Conference, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that Congress had control of the non-Muslim vote, but that the League had gained control of the Muslim vote. It was

clear that the League was an equal player to Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by Congress or the British Government. However, it was following the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub- continent by 1948, and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947, that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan.

Why was the Cripps Mission of 1942 unsuccessful? [7] (J2009/Q/5bandJ2012/Q3b)

Examiner Comments: In (b), many candidates scored well on the reasons why the Cripps Mission was unsuccessful. However many candidates often wasted much time by describing the background and events leading up to the event rather than getting to the point of the question.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The Muslim League rejected the Mission's proposals because the British did not agree to Partition. Congress rejected the Plan because it did not go far enough, demanding instead immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which Congress exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately ('Quit India' movement).

Source: *The Lahore Resolution was passed unanimously in 1940 at a conference held by the Muslim League. The Second World War was in progress and the British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India.*

What was the Cripps Mission? [4] (Specimen 2010/Q/4a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates may refer to:

1942, British wanted support for the war effort, after war India would be given Dominion status, a Constituent Assembly to draw up new constitution, elections for the CA, reaction of Muslims (no Pakistan in plan), Hindus wanted immediate control, post-dated cheque on failing bank, led to 'Quit India' Resolution by Gandhi.

Source: *During the summer of 1946 the Muslim League became increasingly worried that the British might simply withdraw from India and leave it to the Indians to sort out the problems that they had left behind. What followed was called the Direct Action Day.*

What was the Direct Action Day? [4] (J2010/Q/3a)

Examiner Comments: The part (a) short answer question was not as well answered as the previous ones and usually attracted 2 or 3 marks. The Direct Action Day was not well known by most of those who answered this question.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Muslim League called for this to take place on 16th August 1946. An attempt to stop the British giving in to the Congress. Concerned they would be asked to form a government. Quaid asked for peaceful protest, but serious rioting, thousands of deaths.

How successful were negotiations aimed at Independence during the Second World War? Explain your answer. [14] (N2010/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) depended on candidates' ability to explain their answers rather than adopt a narrative approach. The question focused on political developments to achieve the partition of the sub-continent during the Second World War (1939-1945) and required candidates to explain the success or otherwise of these. This type of question does not require a narrative approach but never fails to attract one. Centres should ensure that candidates fully understand that this type of question requires explanation – and in this year's examination, success and failure. Candidates must try not to fall into the trap of writing narrative answers to questions that clearly signal the need for an explanation, since they are only going to achieve a Level 2 mark when they should be capable of reaching marks within Levels 3 or 4. Yet again this does highlight the need for Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on how to write explanations rather than description in part (c) questions especially with regard to those that focus on political matters.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Muslim League's own progress in Day of Deliverance/Lahore Resolution.

Unity in rejecting Cripps Mission/demands for a separate homeland.

Muslim political gains in Jinnah-Gandhi talks.

Muslim stance at Simla Conference – necessity for new elections.

Failures

Breakdown of relations between Congress and Muslim.

Rejection of Cripps Mission's proposals.

Imprisonment following 'Quit India' protests.

Failure to reach agreement from Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944.

Failure to reach agreement from Simla Conference 1945.

Failure to persuade Jinnah to agree to safeguards for Muslims in a united India.

Why did the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks fail in 1944? [7] (J2011/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah talks failed in 1944. This was mainly well answered; candidates who gave a number of explained reasons for the failure of the talks achieved a mark in Level 3. A number of candidates gained maximum marks by explaining more than three good reasons.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Gandhi only wanted to achieve independence first and foremost – partition discussions could follow later, whereas Jinnah wanted to settle the issue of partition first and before the British left. He knew that his bargaining position would be much weaker if he went along with Gandhi's plan. Gandhi insisted that he spoke for all Indians and couldn't accept the position of Muslims as being a separate nation. Hence independence for all Indians as a united nation was on his agenda. Jinnah was at odds with Gandhi and accused him of only speaking for Hindus, otherwise he would accept the idea of partition. He accused Gandhi of not accepting the two nation idea of partition. Gandhi also wanted the central government to have control of key areas such as defence and foreign policy, whereas Jinnah wanted these issues to be dealt with by the provinces.

Describe the Cripps Mission

J/2013/Q3a)

1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, in exchange for full support for war effort he promised full and complete independence at end of war. Constitution to be drawn up by Indians and Indian political parties to join Executive Council with control of all government departments except armed forces during war. Congress rejected it as wanting full control of India's affairs then. Muslim League rejected it because no mention of separate state. Failed bank etc, Quit India Movement etc (Gandhi).

'During the Second World War (1939–1945), negotiations aimed at Indian Independence achieved little.' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. (J/2013/41/Q3c)

Failures

Breakdown of relations between Congress and Muslim League
 Rejection of Cripps Mission's proposals
 Imprisonment following Quit India protests
 Failure to reach agreement from Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944
 Failure to reach agreement from Simla Conference 1945

Successes

Muslim League's own progress in Day of Deliverance/Lahore Resolution
 Unity in rejecting Cripps Mission/demands for a separate homeland
 Muslim political gains in Jinnah-Gandhi talks
 Muslim stance at Simla Conference – necessity for new elections

What was the Cabinet Mission Plan?

(J/2014/Q3a)

Marking Scheme

1946 Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Cripps (President of the Board of Trade), Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) sent to India to find a settlement acceptable to all. Met with Muslim League, Congress, Sikhs and HMahasabha. Found little common ground between Congress and the Muslim League. Cabinet Mission Plan proposed an interim government whilst British withdrawal organised. Would form an All-India Commission. Proposal rejected and modifications made which Congress rejected. Cabinet Mission Plan dropped.

SECTION A

[W/2015/Q1a,b,c,d]

1 (a) Source A The All India Muslim League meeting in Lahore 1940

In March 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore.

Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah outlined the events of the past few months and presented his own solution to the Muslim problem. He said that the problem of India was not of an internal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between Hindus and the Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and the Muslims belonged to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate and distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

From The Story of Pakistan

According to Source A, what were the problems facing India in 1940?

[3]

Reward each correct statement identified from source with 1 mark, up to a maximum of 3.

Problem of India an international one and should be treated as such

Differences between Hindus and Muslims so great and sharp (1) that union under one central government was risky

People belonged to 2 separate and distinct nations(1) only chance to allow them to have separate states

They belonged to 2 different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature

Concepts on and of life different

(b) Source B From Punch magazine 1945 <http://punch.photoshelter.com/gallery-image/Imperialism-and-Colonialism-Cartoons/G0000vKN2v8ZjQ.g/I0000dfowl2gJnmM>



TIME FOR A MOVE

What does source B suggest about the attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent in 1945?

LEVEL 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge [4–5]

This source is representing the negotiations at Simla in 1945. The negotiators don't appear to be cooperating with each other. One (Jinnah) is looking bored and the other (Gandhi) appears to be floating above the ground suggesting that he is in another place rather than sat round the table. The observer (Lord Wavell the Viceroy from Britain) is watching. His face suggests that he is impatient and he is looking at his watch. They are perhaps thoughtful. Their faces show they are thinking about their next move/waiting to see what move the other makes. Using a game of chess in the source suggests the negotiations were complex and took time which clearly the British didn't want to waste.

(c) Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942?

The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. The ML insisted on a firm promise of an independent state of Pakistan. Anything else would lead to an Hindu majority which they thought would deny Muslim rights.

(d) Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the subcontinent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer.

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

However there were other reasons partition took place in 1947. Following the Simla Conference in 1945, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government.

However there were other reasons partition took place in 1947. Following the Simla Conference in 1945, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government. However in March 1946, members of the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India to work out a plan for achieving independence for India as a federation. The Mission met with some 470 Indian leaders but Jinnah stuck firm to his stance that partition was the only way forward as far as the Muslims were concerned. Once the plans for grouping the provinces together were known, the ML accepted the plan as long as the groupings were to be compulsory. Congress however refused to accept the groupings and that they would not be bound by any British plan. The British government decided to form an Interim Government headed by Nehru of Congress. Eventually members of the ML joined it too.

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition. In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan. of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[10]



Chapter 10

Personalities contributing to the Pakistan Movement

Why was Chaudhri Rehmat Ali an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7] (N2005/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why Chaudhri Rehmat Ali was an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan. Most answers were at least satisfactory with some good answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland. P was for Punjab, A for Afghan, K for Kashmir etc. He also wanted a separate federation of Muslim states with independence. He formed a Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of Pakistan. In many respects he was ahead of his time. In 1940 the All-India Muslim League adopted his demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims. However his plan for 7 Muslim states to form a Commonwealth of Pak Nations was never adopted by the Muslim League.

‘The 14 Points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.’

Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2009/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to (c) on the achievements of Jinnah from 1929 to 1947, many candidates found great difficulty in scoring high marks since they were unable to deal with the requirements of the question set. The result was that there were many descriptive answers about his career rather than a consideration of his achievements. As a result, most candidates were only able to score a mark within Level 2 at best.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least TWO achievements, including the 14 Points. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Jinnah’s 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League’s demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view. However, he also achieved much more. After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level and, as a result, membership had grown significantly by mid-1938. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did. Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition. This was called the Pakistan Resolution. He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he helped ensure the British realised the need to protect Muslim interests. Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of many sub-Continent Muslims. Due to continued pressure from the League and Jinnah, the 3 June Plan of 1947 announced that separate states would be set up – India and Pakistan.

Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali? [4]

(Specimen 2010/Q/3a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates may refer to:

Studied law at Cambridge University, believed in partition and a separate Muslim homeland, Jinnah didn't yet believe in this, 1933 'Now or Never' pamphlet put his views forward, devised future name of 'Pakistan'.

Who was Dr Allama Iqbal? [4]

(N2010/Q/4a)

Examiner Comments: For those candidates who did answer it, they tended to score usually about 3 marks on the part (a) short answer question on Dr Allama Iqbal.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

A philosopher, politician and poet who practised law in England. Knighted by the British in 1922 in recognition of his poetry. He believed in the need for Muslims to have a separate country and that Hindus and Muslims were 2 nations. In 1927 appointed General Secretary of Muslim League, and made his Allahabad speech in 1930. Buried outside Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.

Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of

Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

(J/2011/Q4c)

Allama Iqbal

He was the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state. As a result of his Allahabad address in 1930 when he put forward this view, separatism was seriously considered by many Muslims during the 1930s. He was also opposed to the British control of India – conquest of others was wrong and went against the Muslim faith. This strengthened his view that Muslims should have a separate homeland, independent of the British. He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. This argument was adopted by Jinnah who went on to lead the Muslim League as a highly effective political party. His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress. This progress needed to be along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. Again this vision was adopted by Muslims as a view of the future.

Rehmat Ali

In 1933 he and some fellow students produced a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he argued in favour of partition and gave the name Pakistan to this new Muslim state that would be formed. This became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s. His views were different from AI as he wanted a separate independent state whereas AI wanted just a separate state. However, Ali did attract his critics, especially as he criticised many Muslim leaders especially Jinnah and as such was viewed as less important a figure. He attacked him over abandoning Muslim communities in such places as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal. He was also considered less important than Iqbal since Jinnah took up many of his ideas whereas he refused to meet Ali, but nevertheless his views were adopted eventually.

Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate

homeland for Pakistan?

(N/2014/Q3b)

Iqbal was the first Muslim politician to demand a separate state for Pakistan which he advocated in 1930. This was important since it provided a focus for the Muslims to work towards during the next 15 years. As a poet and philosopher he advocated the need for a solid foundation for Muslims in Islam and the Holy Quran and provided the intellectual basis for the debate for a separate homeland. Finally, he recognised the talent in Jinnah as the natural leader of the Muslims in their demands for a separate homeland.

Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14] (N2016/Q/4c)

Allama Iqbal

- He was the first Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state.
- After his Allahabad address in 1930 when he put forward this view, many Muslims seriously considered separatism during the 1930s.
- He was opposed to British control of India – conquest of others was wrong and went against the Muslim faith, this strengthened his view of a separate homeland, independent of the British.
- He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress.
- Jinnah took up many of his ideas and went on to lead the Muslim League as a highly effective political party.
- Iqbal's poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature.
- Many Muslims adopted this vision as a view of the future.

Rahmat Ali

- In 1933 he and some fellow students produced a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he argued in favour of partition and gave the name Pakistan to this new Muslim state that would be formed.
- This became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s.
- He wanted a separate independent state.
- He criticised plans to abandon Muslim communities in such places as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal.
- Jinnah refused to meet him.
- Ali's vision of the future was adopted in the longer term.

How did the name 'Pakistan' originate?

(J/2017/Q3a)

- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali devised the name.
- Stated in pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933.
- By end of the year most Muslims within India knew the name and its importance.
- Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.
- Muslim League thought his ideas were impractical and ignored by Jinnah.

Section 3

Nationhood 1947-1999

Establishment of an independent nation 1947-1948

Chapter 11

Question

How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14] (J2002/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the success or failure to solve the problems facing Pakistan after partition, there were a variety of answers from candidates. Examiners were looking for a balanced answer from candidates detailing successes and failures. Many candidates merely described how the problems were solved without commenting on its success or otherwise. However where candidates did consider both sides of the question, they were able to score near maximum marks.

Question

Why was the division of the armed forces and military assets a problem for Pakistan in 1947? [7] (N2003/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why the division of the armed forces and military assets were a problem. Most candidates found some difficulty with this question and struggled to achieve half marks. As a result, these candidates were not as successful in gaining many marks compared to earlier part (b) questions.

Question

Was the refugee issue the most important problem facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2004/Q/3c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) seemed to cause candidates few problems. Most candidates were able to identify and, to a lesser extent, explain the problems facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947. However, there were those candidates who saw Kashmir as an immediate problem and then proceeded to describe a chronological account of events prior to and since 1947, thus losing track of the question that they should have been answering.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Also produces a judgement or evaluation. *The refugees had been submitted to terrible atrocities and so thousands fled to Pakistan. They needed food and shelter and placed great strain on the new government. However there were other reasons. It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government*

immediately. However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel which made the task of running a government department extremely difficult. Pakistan had been awarded 750 million rupees under the final settlement but only received 200 million at first. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. It was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Much of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order. Perhaps crucially the Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan which brought tensions to a head between the two countries. The problem dragged on until 1959.

Question

'The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2005/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the level of success in solving the problems of Partition in 1947 and 1948 most candidates found some difficulty in scoring highly. Most candidates were able to identify the problems facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947 and also the ways in which these were overcome. However, the question was more than that, requiring candidates to explain how successfully these problems were solved. As a result many answers were limited to a mark within level 2. Only the better candidates were able to offer explanations on the successes and failures of the Pakistani government in these years.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures

Successes:

Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund created to help refugees. He appealed to the people to help the refugees.

He toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people.

Declared himself 'Protector-General' of religious minorities.

State Bank of Pakistan set up.

Karachi made capital of Pakistan.

Civil Services re-organised.

Joined United Nations and attempted to draw their attention to Kashmir problem.

Failures:

Kashmir and other Princely States issues not resolved.

Canal Water Dispute not resolved until 1959.

Millions made homeless or died as a result of Partition.

Question

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7] (N2006/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why Pakistan faced a refugee problem. Most answers tended to contain good detail; few only described events such as the violence and massacres that took place at this time.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

During 1947, violence between Hindus and Muslims increased dramatically. Muslims fearful of being killed were forced to leave all their possessions and cross into Pakistan to seek shelter. The Boundary Award had made the problems worse between the two. Since Pakistan had become independent so Muslims were leaving India for their homeland, often with little or no possessions. It was argued that India deliberately made difficulties for the new Pakistani

government by forcing Muslims across the border. Hindus and Sikhs, perhaps fearful of reprisals and a genuine desire to live in a Hindu nation, also contributed to the refugee problem by crossing from Pakistan to India.

Question

'The Canal Water Dispute was the most important problem facing the newly established government of Pakistan in 1947'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2007/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c), many scored highly because they were able to explain why various problems caused such difficulties for the new government. Weaker answers, however, described the nature of the problems without showing how they affected the new country. Such answers could only score within level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. Canal Water Dispute to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan – this brought tensions to a head between the two countries as Pakistan had to depend on India for its water supply. The problem dragged on until 1959. However there were other problems. Some Muslims in India had been submitted to terrible atrocities and so thousands fled to Pakistan. They needed food and shelter and placed great strain on the new government. It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel which made the task of running government departments extremely difficult. The new government was also short of money. Pakistan had been awarded 750 million rupees under the final settlement but only received 200 million at first. This put enormous strain on the new government. This was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Many of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order.

Question

'The formation of a government was the most important problem facing the newly established country of Pakistan in 1947.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2009/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the problems facing the newly formed country of Pakistan, many candidates answered this very well and obviously had been attracted to Question 4 for this part even though they might have scored lowly on parts (a) and (b). As in Question 1 and 2 (c), to reach a Level 4 mark, candidates had to ensure that they included the problem relating to the formation of a government as well as other factors since this was included in the stem of the question. Most candidates were able to score well and many candidates were able to reach Level 4. However these answers highlight the clear need of Centres and their candidates to focus very clearly on explanation rather than description which will bring such rewards as seen in this part (c) question.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including the formation of a government. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel which made the task of running a government department extremely difficult. Pakistan had been awarded 750 million rupees under the final settlement but only received 200 million at first. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. It was also the case with the division of the armed forces and military assets. Much

of the assets awarded were obsolete or out of order. However there were other difficulties such as the problem of coping with the Muslim refugees from India. These refugees had been submitted to terrible atrocities and so thousands fled to Pakistan. They needed food and shelter and placed great strain on the new government. The Canal Water Dispute was one of the most serious problems since India now controlled the water supply to Pakistan which brought tensions to a head between the two countries as Pakistan had to depend on India for its water supply. The problem dragged on until 1959. The accession of the Princely States and especially Kashmir was a problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was Hindu and wanted to join India. The border was uncertain between India and Pakistan with respect to Kashmir and this inevitably caused problems.

Question

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7] (Specimen 2010/Q/4b)

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Many Muslims wanted to live in a Muslim nation. During 1947, violence between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs increased dramatically. Boundary Award made the problems worse between the two. Fearful of being killed, many Muslims who found themselves on the Indian side of the border felt they must leave all their possessions and cross into Pakistan to seek shelter, often with few or no possessions. It was argued that India deliberately made difficulties for the new Pakistani government by forcing Muslims across the border. Many Hindus and Sikhs, fearful of reprisals and motivated by the desire to live in a Hindu nation, also contributed to the refugee problem by crossing in the opposite direction.

Source: *In 1947 the new nation of Pakistan faced huge difficulties which threatened its survival as an independent nation. Two serious disputes with India made life difficult for the new government of Pakistan. One of these was the Canal Water Dispute.*

Question

What was the Canal Water Dispute? [4] (J2010/Q/4a)

Examiner Comments: Those candidates who answered this question knew about the Canal Water Dispute and were able to score 3 or 4 marks for the part (a) short answer question.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Threatened agriculture in the Punjab, irrigation system depended on 6 rivers and 30 canals, some of which were in India. April 1948 India shut off waters flowing into Pakistan from Ferozpur headworks, threatening millions of acres of agricultural land in Pakistan. Some waters reinstated in May 1948 but not permanently until 1959 and Indus Water Treaty.

- Q** Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14] (J2011/P1/4c)

Examiner Comments: The part (c) question on Allama Iqbal and Rehmat Ali tended to attract extensive narratives of the careers and work of the two individuals. Few candidates were able to explain their importance to the Pakistan Movement and fewer still were able to do this in a comparative manner. As a result, many candidates were only able to score a mark within Level 2. Such questions require an explanation to achieve a Level 3 or 4 mark and descriptions, especially regarding the careers of such individuals, will only attract a Level 2 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains BOTH. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Allama Iqbal

He was the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state. As a result of his Allahabad address in 1930 when he put forward this view, separatism was seriously considered by many Muslims during the 1930s. He was also opposed to the British control of India – conquest of others was wrong and went against the Muslim faith. This strengthened his view that Muslims should have a separate homeland, independent of the British. He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. This argument was adopted by Jinnah who went on to lead the Muslim League as a highly effective political party. His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress. This progress needed to be along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. Again this vision was adopted by Muslims as a view of the future.

Rehmat Ali

In 1933 he and some fellow students produced a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he argued in favour of partition and gave the name Pakistan to this new Muslim state that would be formed. This became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s. His views were different from AI as he wanted a separate independent state whereas AI wanted just a separate state. However, Ali did attract his critics, especially as he criticised many Muslim leaders especially Jinnah and as such was viewed as less important a figure. He attacked him over abandoning Muslim communities in such places as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal. He was also considered less important than Iqbal since Jinnah took up many of his ideas whereas he refused to meet Ali, but nevertheless his views were adopted eventually.

[J/2012/Q3a]

- (a) Who was Chaudri Rehmat Ali?**

[4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

1930 left India to study law at Cambridge, attended conferences in London on Hindu-Muslim relationships. Believed in a separate Muslim homeland partition. 1933 a pamphlet 'Now or Never' – argued in favour of partition, gave the name Pakistan. Became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s. Considered less important than Allama Iqbal, Jinnah refused to meet him.

[W/2013/Q4c]

- (c) How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer.

Successes:

Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund created to help refugees. He appealed to the people to help the refugees

He toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people. Declared himself 'Protector-General' of religious minorities

State Bank of Pakistan set up

Karachi made capital of Pakistan

Civil Services re-organised

Joined United Nations and attempted to draw their attention to Kashmir problem.

Failures:

Kashmir and other Princely States issues not resolved

Canal Water Dispute not resolved until 1959

Millions made homeless or died as a result of partition

Only 200 million rupees received at first instead of 750 million under the final settlement

There was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel

Much of the military assets awarded were obsolete or out of order.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

[W2014/Q/3b]

- (b) Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan?

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

Iqbal was the first Muslim politician to demand a separate state for Pakistan which he advocated in 1930. This was important since it provided a focus for the Muslims to work towards during the next 15 years. As a poet and philosopher he advocated the need for a solid foundation for Muslims in Islam and the Holy Quran and provided the intellectual basis for the debate for a separate homeland. Finally, he recognised the talent in Jinnah as the natural leader of the Muslims in their demands for a separate homeland.

Chapter12

Question

How successful have governments been in the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (J2002/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) on the Islamisation process of Pakistan there was the opportunity for candidates to score highly if they could explain both the successes and failures of successive governments. There were some well-prepared candidates who were able to do this and who produced constructive answers that were relevant and concise. However, most candidates tended to produce a narrative of how governments attempted this process with great detail on Zia's reforms, thus only reaching a level 2 score. Others attempted to show how these reforms were successful but this only resulted in many one-sided answers gaining no more than a level 3 mark. Few candidates were able to comment on why some reforms failed and so were unable to reach level 4.

Question

Why did Pakistan face so many problems in the provision of education between 1947 and 1988? [7] (N2004/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question on the provision of education since 1947. However, there were some candidates who irrelevantly described the provision of education rather than deal with the reasons why there have been problems.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Some 70% of the population are illiterate and many children simply do not go to school at all. An illiterate society means a poor economy and a poorly educated workforce. The major problem is the lack of government investment. This is because the military expenditure is excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little room for spending on education. Education is expensive in Pakistan. Children are expected to buy their own books and many children drop out of schools.

Question

Why did educational reform become such an important issue between 1947 and 1988? [7] (N2007/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why Pakistan had faced problems with educational reform from 1947 to 1988. For most candidates that answered this question their answers tended to contain some good detail but with little explanation, therefore few answers were able to reach level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Some 70% of the population have been illiterate and many children simply did not go to school at all. An illiterate society means a poor economy and a poorly educated workforce. The major problem was the lack of government investment. This is because the military expenditure was excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little room for spending on education. Education has been expensive in Pakistan. Children have been expected to buy their own books and many children dropped out of schools.

Question

'The low rate of literacy was the most important social problem facing Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2008/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In responses to part (c) on social problems (including literacy) facing Pakistan in 1947-88, many candidates found great difficulty in scoring high marks since they did not deal with the requirements of the question set. Many offered generalised answers which tried to consider the nature of literacy as a problem, but without much idea as to its meaning or context. Those who tried to deal with other social problems tended to regurgitate prepared answers to a previous question about problems facing Pakistan governments after independence. Many of these problems were not social in nature and, as such, were irrelevant. Social problems such as cultural differences, refugee and language problems, medical issues, population growth, age expectancy, infant mortality rates could all have been addressed. Sadly, very few offered answers that did this so most only scored in Level 2 at best.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Literacy rate to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Estimates suggest that the literacy rate in Pakistan is less than 30% and that female literacy is the worst amongst the population – about 14%. This mainly due to the lack of financial investment in education by successive governments who have viewed defence as being more important. Less than 3% of Pakistan's budget has been spent on education. A major problem has faced primary education with serious under-funding compared to secondary and higher education. Little money remains for non-staff costs to spend on the primary sector. Drop-out rates particularly affect the primary sector with estimates suggesting that half the children joining primary school leave within 5 years and one third of girls drop out within a year. In the secondary sector many private schools have been formed which have been for the more wealthy parts of the population which further emphasises the gap between the rich and the poor. Candidates may also refer to other social problems such as: cultural differences, refugee problems, medical issues, language problems, population growth, age expectancy, infant mortality rates etc.

Question

How successful have governments been in the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (N2009/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) candidates were required to explain and make comments on how successful was the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988. The temptation was that candidates merely described any knowledge they had on Islamisation and tended to concentrate on Zia-ul-Haq's reforms without any explanation in the vast majority of cases. As a result a Level 2 mark was the only one that these candidates were able to achieve. It is important that Centres should seek ways to ensure that their candidates are equipped with the necessary skills to answer questions from all parts of the syllabus.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

Will make comments on the laws passed by Zia e.g. According to Zia, Pakistan needed a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. Thus he introduced the laws. Will make comments on the Islamic provisions of the 1956 and 1973 Constitutions

Failures:

May refer to the 1962 Constitution which failed to establish an Islamic system and follow up the two previous ones. Martial Law was imposed in 1969. Zia's ultimate failure.

Ayub Khan

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

(N2002/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why Martial Law was imposed in 1958. Most candidates found difficulty with this and tended to describe the events of the period rather than attempt to explain why it happened. As a result those candidates who answered the question in this way were not as successful in gaining many marks compared to earlier part (b) questions.

Which of the following was the most important contribution of Ayub Khan's government during the 'decade of development' between 1958 and 1969: (N2003/Q4c)

- (i) agricultural and other economic reforms;
- (ii) constitutional reforms;
- (iii) foreign policy?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Examiner Comments: However, in their responses to part (c) on the importance of a number of reforms introduced by Ayub Khan, most candidates were on safer ground and many were able to confidently explain his contribution in these areas. The only criticism would come from those candidates who wrote irrelevantly about other reforms not identified in the question, but again these answers were in a minority.

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

(N2004/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why Martial Law was declared in 1958. Many candidates were able to describe the events that led to this declaration but few were able to fully explain why these resulted in Martial Law being declared. As a result, these candidates were not as successful in gaining many marks compared to earlier part (b) questions.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension.

'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'decade of development' between 1958 and 1969.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2005/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) on Ayub Khan's domestic policies, knowledge was good but answers were often descriptive with many candidates also including foreign policy which was not asked for by the question. There were few candidates who were able to do this part

well and most answers tended to be awarded level 2 for a straightforward narrative of reform during this time. However, it was pleasing to note that there were a number of candidates who did attempt to answer the question as set and as a result did score highly.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors (constitutional reforms to be included for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a four tier structure of government allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils which were set up was such that martial law was lifted. However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies. Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population did not benefit.

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

(N2006/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), there were some good answers to the question asking about reasons for Ayub Khan declaring Martial Law.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension.

'Ayub Khan's agricultural reforms were more successful than any other of his domestic policies between 1958 and 1969'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
(N2007/Q1/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on Ayub Khan's domestic policies answers were not substantive. Most candidates were able to describe his domestic reforms but marks tended to be limited to level 2 with a maximum of six. Again it has to be repeated that in order to access the higher marks in levels 3 and 4, candidates were required to explain and make comments on how successful such attempts were rather than merely describe them. Once again this question highlights the need of Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Agricultural reforms to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. However there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies. In 1962 an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population didn't benefit. As a result of these policies economic growth rose sharply. In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a 4

tier structure of government allowing elections at various levels, The success of these councils which were set up was such that martial law was lifted.

Explain why Ayub Khan called the years 1958 to 1969 the 'Decade of Progress'. [7] (J2008/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why Ayub Khan called 1958-69 the 'Decade of Progress'. Many dealt with this question appropriately and achieved Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Medical facilities were improved and attempts were made to control the population through a family planning programme. Economic growth was enabled through industrial developments funded by loans from the West. Agricultural reform meant an increase in agricultural production. He also tried to deflect increased criticism of his government by highlighting the reforms which in the main only benefited the wealthy.

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

(N2009/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why Martial Law was declared in 1958. For many candidates this was a difficult question and one that attracted description rather than explanation. Thus most answers tended to be Level 2 ones with few reaching Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension.

Why did General Ayub Khan declare Martial Law in 1958? [7]

(Specimen 20101/5b)

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension.

Why were the years 1958 to 1969 called the 'Decade of Progress'? [7]

(J2010/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), many candidates scored well on the reasons why the Decade of Progress was so named. There were some genuine attempts to answer the question as set and candidates detailed such reasons as the agricultural, industrial and social measures of Ayub Khan as reasons for the so-naming of this period of time. As a result, many candidates scored a mark within Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Medical facilities were improved and attempts were made to control the population through a family planning programme. Economic growth was enabled through industrial developments funded by loans from the West. Agricultural reform meant an increase in agricultural production. Ayub Khan also tried to deflect increased criticism of his government by highlighting the reforms which in the main only benefited the wealthy.

Source: *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.*

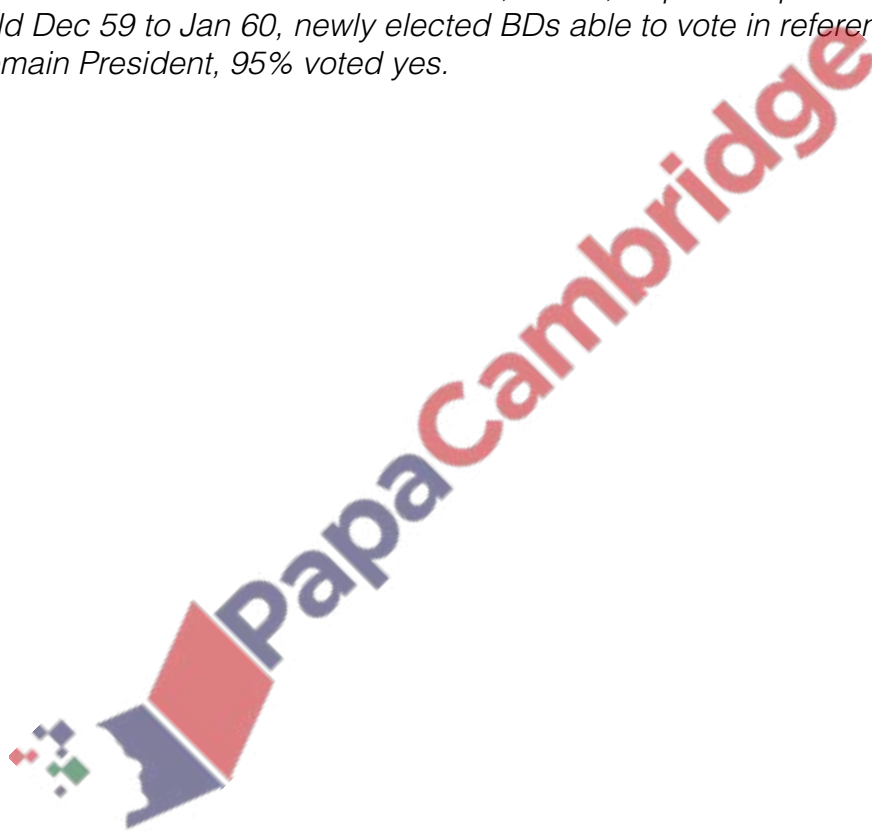
What were the Basic Democracies? [4]

(N2011/Q/4a)

Examiner Comments: Those candidates who did answer the question tended to score 1 or 2 marks for the part (a) short answer question on the Basic Democracies.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

1959, local committees named Basic Democrats, 80000, no political parties to take place in the elections held Dec 59 to Jan 60, newly elected BDs able to vote in referendum as to whether he should remain President, 95% voted yes.



Question

Why was it so difficult to agree on a new Constitution in 1950? [7]

(N2011/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates found difficulty with the question that required candidates to explain why it was so difficult to agree on a new Constitution in 1950.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

East Pakistan disagreed with the draft proposals in 1950 because it felt that its people were under-represented, especially given its large population, and it wanted representation equal to each of West Pakistan's provinces. It also objected to Urdu being the main language, given its use of Bengali. There was opposition from local and provincial politicians, as they had no input under the proposals of approving of the power of the head of state and central government. Religious groups also objected, as the new constitution wouldn't put enough emphasis on Islam, and they argued that Pakistan should be governed on Islamic principles.

Question

Describe the constitutional crisis of 1954–55. [4]

(J2012/Q4a)

Bogra the PM had little political experience, and GG Ghulam Mohammad expected him to support his authority – do as he was told. Bogra wanted to curb power of GG. GM out of country so Bogra introduced an amendment to 1935 GoI Act, trying to take away some power. Caused a political crisis, GM declared state of emergency and dissolved Assembly. Legal challenges were made against GG who eventually won through.

Question

Why was Martial Law declared by Ayub Khan in 1958?

(N2012/Q4b)

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension. Iskander Mirza had lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Suharwardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Therefore he turned to AK and the military for help.

Question

Who of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958:

(J2013/Q4c)

- (i) Liaquat Ali Khan;
- (ii) Malik Ghulam Muhammad;
- (iii) Iskander Mirza?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

Liaquat Ali Khan made the first move towards constitutional development with his Objectives Resolution in 1949. This focussed on the principles of Islam and human rights. It was designed to deflect criticism from religious leaders who said the new state was not Islamic enough. This was then followed by the drafting of a constitution, which attracted much criticism as it was seen by many as being insufficiently Islamic. He also managed to keep the economy going and produced surplus budgets for the new state. Malik Ghulam Muhammad as Governor General was responsible for the 6 Year Plan for Pakistan that covered agriculture, power, industry and transport. It played an important part in bringing about economic development in Pakistan. However there were severe problems in Pakistan that hampered development at this time such as food shortages and a drought. Rioting followed and the government found difficulty in dealing with these matters and resulted in many changes in personnel. Little constitutional development

could take place because of these problems. Malik Ghulam Muhammad resigned in 1955 due to ill health. Iskander Mirza became Governor General and introduced the new Constitution in 1956, under which he was able to become President. However its introduction was short lived as he scrapped it in 1958 and declared Martial Law. He did introduce the One Unit policy in 1955 which he claimed would bring about greater efficiency and development in West Pakistan. In introducing this policy he prevented East Pakistan gaining a majority in the Assembly. His rule became increasingly unpopular and lost the support of many leading politicians despite declaring Martial Law and having appointed Ayub Khan as PM in 1958, he was forced to resign by Ayub Khan.

Question

How did Ayub Khan achieve power?

(J2013/41/Q4a)

1958, martial law imposed by Iskander Mirza, Laws Order passed and constitution was repealed. Ayub Khan already a powerful figure as Commander in Chief of army, took role of Chief Martial Law Administrator and then removed Iskander Mirza from office. Power now totally with Ayub Khan and took role of President. Event known as 'Glorious Revolution'.

Question

Describe the 1956 Constitution?

(N2013/Q4a)

Adopted by 2nd Constituent Assembly, a compromise between Muslim League and United Front, Islamic Republic of Pakistan pronounced, Mirza became President who could choose the Prime Minister. President had to be a Muslim and had emergency powers and could dissolve National Assembly. There was a cabinet (advisory only) and a National and Provincial Assembly. Constitution scrapped in 1958 and martial law declared.

Question

Why did Ayub Khan come to power in 1958?

(N2013/Q4b)

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension. Iskander Mirza had lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Suharwardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Therefore Ayub Khan and the military decided to take over.

Question

Were the social reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer.

(J2014/Q 4 c)

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Women's rights benefited too from reforms affecting divorce and marriage. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. However there were other domestic policies that were important. In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced which was a 4 tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils, which were set up, was such that martial law was lifted.

However there were other factors, which were important aspects of his domestic policies. Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. In 1962 an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. As a result of these policies economic growth rose sharply. National growth rate rose more than 7% and the economy grew three times faster than any other South East Asian country. However the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and the general population didn't benefit.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Question

Why was Islamabad chosen as the new capital of Pakistan? [7] J2015/Q4b)

Government officials would be moved well away from the commercial districts of Karachi that might have some unwanted influences on them. It was also seen as an appropriate movement of the power base from the industrially and commercially developed south to the underdeveloped Punjab region in the north. Ayub Khan wanted to be closer to the army's command headquarters in the north which he saw as vital in times of martial law. Karachi had a very warm and humid climate and, as a port, it wasn't felt that it represented the needs of a capital city as the existing buildings were not adequate in number or up to the standards required by a capital. The layout and structure of the existing port city did not allow it to take on the functions of a modern capital. With its position on the coast, it was considered vulnerable to attacks from the Arabian Sea. The vast influx of refugees intensified the existing problems and created new ones.

Question

What was the 'One Unit' Scheme? [4] J2016/Q4a)

Iskander Mirza (Acting Governor-General) introduced it in 1955 to unify all of West Pakistan. He claimed it would bring about greater efficiency and enable more rapid development. West Pakistan politicians and administrators feared their influence may be challenged if they did not do this, especially as there were 10 million more people in East Pakistan. By unifying West Pakistan and making West Pakistan and East Pakistan official with equal representation in the Assembly, the One Unit Scheme prevented East Pakistan from gaining a majority in the Assembly. This was very unpopular in East Pakistan.

Question

Explain why Ayub Khan introduced Martial Law in 1958. J2016/Q4b)

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when General Ayub Khan felt the army should take control to restore stability. East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension. Iskander Mirza had lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Suharwardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Therefore he turned to Ayub Khan and the military for help.

Chapter 13

Separation of East Pakistan

Why did East Pakistan wish to break away from Pakistan? [7]

(J2003/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why East Pakistan wanted to break away from Pakistan. Most candidates found little difficulty with this and scored highly. However, there were a number of candidates who tended to list the reasons rather than explain them, or they tended to write about the period in general terms.

'Economic factors were more important than political considerations in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(J2004/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the reasons for the creation of Bangladesh, many candidates predictably merely described all they knew rather than focusing on economic and political reasons and so were limited to a mark within Level 2 however, it was pleasing to note that there were many candidates who did attempt to answer the question as set, assessing the relative importance of each set of factors and for these higher marks were rightly achieved.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Economic:

Most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

Political:

Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. The demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

'The Six Points made by Mujib-ur-Rahman and the Awami League was the most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

[14] (J2006/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the relative importance of the factors leading up the creation of Bangladesh, many candidates found some difficulty in scoring high marks. Weaker candidates described the Six Points and some related them to the creation of Bangladesh. Better candidates knew a number of factors, particularly relating to real or supposed discrimination and were able to prioritise the factors.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. Six Points to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have

its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable. Most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

'The geographical position of East Pakistan was the most important reason for the creation of Bangladesh in 1981'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2007/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) on the reasons for the creation of Bangladesh, knowledge was generally good with some answers attempting to explain these. The incorrect date in the question, for which Examiners must apologise, did not appear to have any adverse effect on candidates. However many candidates found difficulty in explaining these reasons and provided a narrative answer, thus failing to score marks in levels 3 or 4.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. Geography to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west. The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

Why did East Pakistan wish to become independent of West Pakistan? [7] (N2008/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent. Most answers tended to include at least some explanation so many were able to reach Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

East Pakistan was resentful of the fact that it was under-represented in the Pakistani army and the Civil Service. Due to the distance from the West, it felt that it was under political repression

and with an undemocratic government. Because it had a weaker industrial base than the West and suffered from floods, it resented that it received little attention from the rest of Pakistan.

Were economic factors more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14] (J2009/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In (c), there were some good answers to the question asking the reasons for the creation of Bangladesh. However in doing this, candidates had to be mindful that they had to deal with economic factors as well as others in order to access Level 4 and also to explain why these factors resulted in the creation of Bangladesh rather than merely describe them. Few were able to do this part well and many answers tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of the reasons.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least TWO factors, including economic ones. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

East Pakistan was a long way from West Pakistan and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the West, not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in the East and this caused further discontent. Also, the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again, most benefits went to the West. The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave East Pakistan in control of everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, the Awami League wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two halves of the country. Some politicians in both East and West Pakistan argued more and more for regionalism. The demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were, however, rejected by Ayub Khan, and the Awami leader Mujib-ur-Rahman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look more possible. The behaviour of the Pakistan army towards the population of East Pakistan from March 1971 turned most against rule from Islamabad. The intervention of Indian troops in East Pakistan in December resulted in a swift conclusion to the fight and Bangladesh became independent.

'Political factors were more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.' Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer. [14] (J2011/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) there were some good answers to the question about the reasons for the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Many candidates had a good knowledge of these factors, especially those relating to social, economic and geographical reasons, but there was substantial confusion relating to the politics of the day. In order to achieve a mark in Level 4, candidates needed to discuss political factors as well as others and to explain why these factors resulted in the creation of Bangladesh rather than merely describe them. Few candidates were able to do this well and many answers tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of the reasons or at best Level 3 for other factors. Many candidates found it difficult to discuss the political reasons and explain why they led to the creation of Bangladesh. There was little comment on the role of India in this.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two including political factors. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, it wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However, the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable. The intervention of Indian troops in East Pakistan resulted in a swift conclusion to the fight for independence. East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a land ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

Question

Explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent of West Pakistan. [7]

(J2013/Q4b)

East Pakistan was resentful of the fact that it was under-represented in the Pakistani army and the Civil Service. Due to the distance from the West it felt under political repression and with an undemocratic government. Because it had a weaker industrial base than the West and suffered from floods it resented that it received little attention from the rest of Pakistan.

Question

Were political concerns more important than economic ones in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14]

(J2014/Q5c)

Political:

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave East Pakistan to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan, which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However Ayub Khan rejected the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League. Its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

Economic:

East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area, which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

SOURCE A

(J2016/Q1a)

The cyclone that broke Pakistan's back

Cyclone Bhola hit East Pakistan on 12 November 1970. It wiped out villages, destroyed crops and killed nearly one million people. Nearly 85 per cent of the area was destroyed. Three months after the cyclone, 75 per cent of the population was receiving food from relief workers. Historians believe the devastation caused by the cyclone, the view that the government had mismanaged the relief efforts and West Pakistan's blatant neglect, all contributed to the high levels of anti-West Pakistan feeling. This led to a sweeping victory for the Awami League, and eventually the breakup of Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh. The catastrophe happened in Pakistan yet it is felt that few Pakistanis even know of it by name. Fewer still remember that it eventually contributed to Pakistan's breakup. From The Express Tribune, 18 August 2010.

Marking Scheme **Marking Scheme**

According to Source A, what problems were caused by Cyclone Bhola in 1970? [3]

Reward each correct statement identified from source with 1 mark, up to a maximum of 3.

It destroyed villages and crops. Nearly 1 million people died. 85% of the area was destroyed.

3 months later 75% of population were receiving food from aid workers. There were ill feelings towards West Pakistan over the amount of aid

SOURCE B



The Signing of a peace treaty by high ranking military officers.

What does Source B tell us about the outcome of the conflict between East Pakistan and West Pakistan?

(J2016/Q1b)

Marking Scheme

It suggests that the ending of the conflict was an important event because there are military men of high rank witnessing the signing of a peace treaty. The source shows that the Indian army had become involved in the conflict. The end of the conflict led to the formation of Bangladesh. The source suggests that this news was important so would be broadcast around the subcontinent and probably the world.

Why did the victory of the Awami League in the 1970 elections in Pakistan cause a constitutional crisis?

(J2016/Q1c)

President Yahya Khan was not willing to allow the Awami League to take over the National Assembly by forming a government. The Awami League had won a landslide victory in East Pakistan and the National Assembly and was in a position to form a government on its own. The future Prime Minister and the entire cabinet could be formed from the Awami League. Even though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan People's Party had won an overwhelming victory in West Pakistan, it was likely it would have no role in the future government.

The Awami League had won the election on a programme limiting the power of central government over the provinces. The different areas of the country wanted to have control over their foreign exchange earned from trade which would subsequently reduce the funds to the central government in West Pakistan.

How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer.

(J2016/Q1d)

Successes:

In 1974 the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib was invited to meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Countries in Lahore. Pakistan agreed to officially recognise Bangladesh. The countries agreed to view each other as Muslim friends and to resolve their differences. In 1975/6 there was an exchange of ambassadors and an agreement was reached to cooperate on trade, tourism and the media. In 1986 trade between the two countries reached a value of \$40 million. In 1985 and 1988 Pakistan was the first country to provide aid to Bangladesh due to severe weather.

Failures:

Pakistan withdrew from Commonwealth and SEATO. Some non-Bengalis reported facing persecution and deprivation in Bangladesh. In 1974 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh to discuss the redistribution of shared assets but nothing was agreed. There was disagreement over the role of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

Chapter-14

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

Question

In which of the following did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto have most success:

- (i) reform and control of the armed forces;
- (ii) constitutional reform;
- (iii) education and health reforms?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

(N2002/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the success of a number of reforms introduced by Zulfiqar Bhutto, many candidates predictably merely described these and other reforms and so were limited to a mark within level 2. However it was pleasing to note that there were many candidates who did attempt to answer the question as set, assessing the relative importance of each set of reforms and for these higher marks were rightly achieved.

Question

Why did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto fall from power in 1979? [7]

(J2003/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Bhutto fell from power but many answers tended to describe his time in office without focussing on the question.

Question

'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2004/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), on Bhutto's domestic policies, knowledge was limited and answers were often vague with many candidates also including foreign policy which was not asked for in the question. There were few candidates who were able to do this part well and most answers tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of reform during this time.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

The new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate. However other aspects of his domestic policies were also important. Free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards. He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

Question

'Social reforms were the most important of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2006/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), on Bhutto's domestic policies, knowledge was good but answers were often descriptive, with many candidates also including foreign policy, which was not asked for by the question. There were few candidates who were able to do this part

well and most answers tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of reform during this time. Some candidates found difficulty with the term 'social reforms'. However it was pleasing to note that there were a number of candidates who did attempt to answer the question as set and as a result did score highly.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. Social reforms to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Amongst Bhutto's social reforms, free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them. He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units. Pharmaceutical companies were banned from charging for a particular medical brand name and so medicines became cheaper. However this did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan. However other aspects of his domestic policies were also important. The new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate. He produced the 1973 Constitution in an attempt to return to a form of parliamentary democracy and it was important since it is the basis upon which Pakistan has been governed to the end of the 20th Century apart from when it was suspended due to martial law. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet.

Question

Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrested and subsequently executed in 1979? [7] (N2007/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there was a preponderance of descriptive answers to the question asking for the reasons why Bhutto was arrested and executed. Few answers were able to explain a number of reasons why this happened.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them. Bhutto was finally accused of conspiracy to murder a political opponent and was found guilty. He refused to plead for clemency to the President.

Question

'Education reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2008/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: Answers to part (c) were not substantive. Most were able to describe some of Bhutto's domestic reforms but, marks tended to be limited to Level 2 with a maximum

of six. Again, it has to be repeated that in order to access the higher marks in Levels 3 and 4, candidates were required to explain and make comments on how important such attempts were, rather than merely describe them. Answers to this question highlight again the need of Centres and their candidates to focus much more clearly on explanation (not description).

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two. Education reforms to be explained for maximum marks. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Amongst Bhutto's education reforms, free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them. However other aspects of his domestic policies were also important. He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units. Pharmaceutical companies were banned from charging for a particular medical brand name and so medicines became cheaper. However this did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan. A new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate. He produced the 1973 Constitution in an attempt to return to a form of parliamentary democracy and it was important since it is the basis upon which Pakistan has been governed to the end of the 20th Century (apart from when it was suspended due to martial law). One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership, and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, the blame was clearly laid at his feet.

Question

Why did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto come to power in 1971? [7]

(N2009/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) most candidates tended to concentrate on Bhutto taking advantage in the aftermath of the loss of East Pakistan, whilst for other candidates little was known of the reasons for him coming to power and scored poorly.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

The army had been defeated by India and was at a low ebb. Yahya Khan had been disgraced and Bhutto took the opportunity to seek power. Pakistan also lost East Pakistan which became Bangladesh and again Yahya Khan and the army were blamed – and Bhutto took advantage. His programme of reform was attractive and appealed to the electorate. As a result Bhutto's party won an overall majority in the National Assembly. He was also able to establish power by taking control of the army and appointing his own leaders. The FSF (secret police) further established his power base.

Question

Source: *Since 1947 relations between India and Pakistan have been very poor. India resented partition and the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan feared India's intentions towards the new state. Above all the question of Kashmir has dominated the relationship. Two wars were fought between 1965 and 1971 but there was one glimmer of hope – the Simla Agreement.*

What was the Simla Agreement? [4]

(N2010/Q/5a)

Examiner Comments: The short answer question on the Simla Agreement was not well answered, with generally only 1 or 2 marks being achieved.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

An agreement signed in July 1972 between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi. India agreed to return prisoners of war to Pakistan in return for a promise from Pakistan that the Kashmir problem would be discussed with India and not with bodies such as the UN. It improved Pakistan's international reputation and increased Bhutto's popularity by bringing home POWs.

Question

'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] (N2011/Q5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) there were some good answers to the question asking for the importance of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. As with other questions, it is important that candidates attempt to explain the importance of these policies in order to achieve a Level 3 or 4 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two including constitutional reforms. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

A new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate. He produced the 1973 Constitution in an attempt to return to a form of parliamentary democracy, and this is important since it is the basis upon which Pakistan has been governed to the end of the 20th Century, apart from when it was suspended due to martial law. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, the blame was clearly laid at his feet. However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important. He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units. Pharmaceutical companies were banned from charging for a particular medical brand name and so medicines became cheaper. However, this did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan. Amongst Bhutto's education reforms, free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools until new ones could be built. The reforms were not very successful, since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and it was also very expensive. Many families resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them.

Question

Describe the Simla Agreement. [4]

[J2013/Q4a]

1972 (2 July), Bhutto signed Simla Agreement with Indira Gandhi of India. She agreed to return prisoners of war in a return for a promise from Pakistan that the Kashmir problem would be discussed with India and not with others e.g. UN. Increased his popularity in Pakistan, international reputation enhanced, not given up on Kashmir

Question

Why was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed in 1979?

[J2014/Q5b]

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet. Bhutto was accused of conspiracy to murder a political opponent by sending the FSF to kill him and was found guilty. He refused to plead for clemency to the President. Zia wanted to get rid of Bhutto to demonstrate his growing power and his lack of weakness to the army in particular.

Question

How successful were Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977? [J2015/Q5c]

Successes

A new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together. It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had equal status in the Senate. He produced the 1973 Constitution in an attempt to return to a form of parliamentary democracy and it was important since it is the basis upon which Pakistan has been governed to the end of the 20th century, apart from when it was suspended due to martial law.

He also tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units. Pharmaceutical companies were banned from charging for a particular medical brand name and so medicines became cheaper. Amongst Bhutto's education reforms, free primary education was introduced. New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised. The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards.

Failures

One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed.

Banning pharmaceutical companies from charging for a medical brand and making medicines cheaper did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and as a result many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan.

The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools while new ones were built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

Question

Describe Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's health reforms of 1972. [4]

[J2016/Q5a]

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced a health scheme in 1972 in which Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units in urban areas were to provide widespread healthcare. It expected to set up 1 Rural Health Centre for every 60 000 people and 1 Basic Health Unit for every 20 000 people. Training colleges for doctors and nurses were expected to admit students on merit and on qualification (after first year) they could be placed anywhere by the government. The sale of branded medicines was banned in an attempt to reduce the cost of these and could be purchased without prescription. However, the reforms were expensive and there was a shortage of doctors and nurses. International drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan due to a lack of profits from unbranded medicines.

Question

Explain why Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule ended in 1977.

[J2017/Q4b]

- The focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and with Bhutto in particular, so when things went wrong he was blamed.
- The changes in education were criticised as they led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones were built/the building of new schools/ the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly/was very expensive.
- Many families resented the educational reforms because it meant a loss of earnings for them.
- Opponents alleged that Bhutto and his party manipulated the election in March 1977, which led to protests that were put down by the police.
- Martial law was imposed in Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad and strikes by bus and truck drivers in Karachi (Operation Wheel Jam), caused further problems for Bhutto.
- During Bhutto's time in office the economy declined which contributed to unrest and reduced support for his government.

Zia-ul-Haq

Question

In which of the following did Zia-ul-Haq have most success between 1977 and 1988:

- (i) Islamization;
- (ii) economic affairs;
- (iii) political affairs?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

(J2003/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on the success of economic, political and Islamization reforms introduced by Zia, many candidates predictably merely described these and so were limited to a mark within level 2. A good example of this relates to the Islamization programme, which consisted of a list of measures introduced without any analysis of success. However, it was pleasing to note that there were many candidates who did attempt to answer the question as set, assessing the relative importance of each set of reforms and for these higher marks were rightly achieved.

Question

'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

(N2005/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: However in part (c) on Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies, knowledge was good but answers were often only descriptive with some candidates also including foreign policy which was not asked for by the question. Very few candidates were able to answer this part well and most attempts tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of reform during this time. Again it should be emphasised that the question looked for explanation and comment on his policies rather than a description of what he did. This was particularly evident in addressing his Islamic reforms which were almost totally descriptive with no comments whatsoever. Once again it highlights the need of Centres and their candidates to focus more clearly on explanation rather than description.

Marking Scheme: Explain at least two factors (Islamic laws to be explained for maximum marks). Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government. With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. There was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss The Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Question

Why did Zia ul-Haq introduce his Islamic reforms between 1977 and 1988? [7] (J2006/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Zia-ul-Haq introduced his Islamic reforms. However, as to be expected with questions on these, many weaker candidates saw it as an opportunity to describe all they knew about the nature of these reforms.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Zia introduced the Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process because he felt that Pakistan was weaker as a result of these. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code. He also wanted to implement laws which punished people for showing disrespect towards the Holy Prophet and ensured that Islamic education was implemented in schools so as to raise Islamic awareness amongst students. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to the poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

Question

'Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy was more successful than his domestic reforms'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2007/Q1/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), there were few good answers to the question asking for an assessment of the relative success of Zia-ul-Haq's foreign and domestic policies. There were few candidates who were able to do this part well. The tendency was for many just to describe all they knew about the nature of such policies so most answers could only be awarded level 2 for straightforward description of what happened. However, it was pleasing to note that there were a number of candidates who did attempt to answer the question as actually set on the exam paper - as a result, they did score highly. Answers to such questions need to be able to explain why and/or how each of the issues they describe was successful or a failure.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Foreign policy

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to the West working very closely with Pakistan and providing military and economic support in return for becoming a base for anti-Soviet activities. Zia's standing in the West increased and he was able with their support to sell military assistance to other Muslim countries. By 1985 there were in excess of 50,000 Pakistanis working in the Middle East as a direct result of this policy.

Domestic policies

Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government. With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. There was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Question

Why did Zia ul-Haq introduce a series of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988? [7] (J2008/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), many focused as required by the question on the reasons

why Zia-ul-Haq introduced a series of Islamic laws. Candidates often scored highly within Level 3, producing competent answers.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Zia introduced the Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process because he felt that Pakistan was weaker as a result of these. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code. He also wanted to implement laws which punished people for showing disrespect towards the Holy Prophet and ensured that Islamic education was implemented in schools so as to raise Islamic awareness amongst students. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to the poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

Question

Source: *Zia ul-Haq was aware that Pakistan needed a well organised and stable government. One of his measures to provide a strong government was the introduction of the Hudood Ordinances.*

What were the Hudood Ordinances? [4]

(Specimen 2010/Q/5a)

Marking Scheme: Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates may refer to:

1977, Zia's Islamisation programme, different punishments for different crimes including Offences against Property Ordinance, Offences against Zina Ordinance, Offences against Qafq Ordinance and Prohibition Ordinance, Islamic punishments for gambling, drinking, theft and adultery, punishments included amputation, caning etc, also included laws affecting women.

Question

'Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2010/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c) on Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies, candidates' answers were largely narrative in format and few were able to explain their importance especially related to Islamic reforms. As a result, most candidates were only able to score a mark within Level 2 at best. Centres must impress upon their candidates that in such questions an explanation is required to achieve a Level 3 or 4 mark, and descriptions will only attract a Level 2 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains at least two factors including Islamic laws. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government. With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. There was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Question

Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his package of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988? [7] (J2011/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) many candidates wrote good answers on the reasons why Zia-ul-Haq introduced his package of Islamic laws, whilst others saw it as an opportunity to describe all they knew about them, which was not the point of the question. His desire to counter the policies of his predecessor was well known but little else. Many saw his motive as being linked to somehow influencing international perceptions without being able to substantiate this claim. Nevertheless, many candidates produced competent answers and scored within Level 3.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Zia introduced the Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process because he felt that Pakistan was weaker as a result of these. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code. He also wanted to implement laws which punished people for showing disrespect towards the Holy Prophet and ensured that Islamic education was implemented in schools so as to raise Islamic awareness amongst students. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to the poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

Question

'Economic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [W/2012/Q5c]

With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. However there were other important domestic policies. Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government.

There was also a need for Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Question

What were the Hudood Ordinances? [4] [N 2013/Q4a]

Part of his Islamisation programme, 1977 onwards, including Offences against Property, Zina, Qafq and Prohibition Ordinances. Islamic punishments for gambling, drinking, theft and adultery, e.g. amputation of right hand for theft and 80 stripes of the cane for drinking alcohol. 1980 Zakat Ordinance imposed a 2.5% wealth tax to be given to the poor, Ushr Ordinance 5% tax on agricultural income which supported Zakat.

Question

What difficulties did Zia-ul-Haq find in ruling Pakistan during the late 1980s? [J2013(41) Q5b]

Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Pakistan became a more violent country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society. The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and wanted to break away from Pakistan. It was beginning to be ungovernable. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to PM Junejo setting up an inquiry which seemed to blame top army commanders, which Zia found untenable and so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia and further difficulties.

Question

Was the promotion of Islamic values the most important achievement of General Ziaul- Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988? Explain your answer. [N 2014/Q4c]

Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government. With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6.2%, amongst the highest in the world at that time. Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families. Zia tried to build up investors. Confidence in Pakistani industry was increased by de-nationalising many firms. This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries. There was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted but Zia remained President, unchallenged.

Question

(a) What was the 'Afghan Miracle'? [4] [J2015/Q4a]

USSR's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to an immediate impact on Pakistan's relationship with other countries. Zia was seen as leader of a Muslim nation on the frontline against communist forces. Economic and military support came from the West and Pakistan became an important base against the Soviets. Pakistan became a leading country in world politics and this led to huge sums of money coming into the country to pay for the care of refugees and the armed forces. Zia was able to use some of the funds to make economic progress and reform the economy.

Question

Why did Zia-ul-Haq find it difficult to rule Pakistan during the late 1980s? [J2016/Q5b]

Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Violence grew throughout the country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society. The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and there was a movement to break away from Pakistan. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to Prime Minister Junejo setting up an inquiry. Zia-ul-Haq could not tolerate this, so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia-ul-Haq.

Chapter 15

Benazir & Nawaz Sharif

Pakistan in the last decade of the 20th century

Source: *Towards the end of the 1980s Benazir Bhutto was forced to work in a coalition with the MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement), Muslims who had migrated from India to Pakistan. At this time violent protests increased all over Pakistan; one of these led to the Pucca Qila massacre.*

What was the Pucca Qila massacre? [4]

(J2010/Q/5a)

Examiner Comments: In the short answer question, most candidates scored well and there were 3 or 4 marks gained by most of those who answered it.

Marking Scheme

May 1990, in Hyderabad, 40 supporters of MQM killed by police. Women and children included. Such violence led to the President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) dismissing her government

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? [7]

(N2010/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), most candidates attempted to answer the question on why Benazir Bhutto fell from office in 1990 but knowledge of this topic was weak. It is important that Centres and their candidates recognise that in future years, topics in the later part of the twentieth century will continue to be set and it is hoped that they both understand the need to ensure that these are dealt with as comprehensively as others set in earlier times. Good time management is a key factor here.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

She was criticised by many for the alleged corruption of her husband Asif Ali Zardari and PPP leaders were suspected of being involved; this tainted her own reputation. She came into confrontation with provincial governments especially as she had to work in a coalition with the MQM which was a party that represented Muslims who had migrated from India to Pakistan and settled in Sindh. This angered many PPP members in Sindh. Violent protests throughout Pakistan led to the MQM leaving the coalition and joining with the opposition which meant that her majority was gone. Further violence and deaths led to her dismissal because she and her government were blamed for the breakdown of law and order.

Source: *In August 1990, after accusations of corruption and amid increasing violence, Benazir Bhutto was dismissed as Prime Minister. She had been Prime Minister for less than two years. Following her government's dismissal, Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister.*

What problems did Nawaz Sharif face as Prime Minister during the 1990s? [4] (J2011/Q/5a)

Examiner Comments: In the short answer questions most candidates knew some of the problems faced by Nawaz Sharif, although there were often generalised descriptions associated with allegations of corruption without substantiation. Many candidates were able to score at least 2 marks on this question.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

Divided nation, supporters of Benazir Bhutto wanted him to fail, difficult to promote economic progress and religious ideas at same time, lost USA aid, accused of involvement in death of

Asif Nawaz, army Commander-in-Chief, dismissed, lost aid and support from other nations in 2nd term of office following nuclear testing, failures in fighting in Kashmir – blamed Musharraf, whom he tried to sack. Overthrown.

Question

Why did General Musharraf come to power in 1999? [7] (N2011/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), most candidates attempted to answer the question on why General Musharraf came to power in 1999 but knowledge of this topic was weak. It is important that Centres and their candidates recognise that in future examinations, topics in the later part of the twentieth century will be set and that they understand the need to ensure that these are dealt with as comprehensively as those set in earlier times.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Sharif was giving support for the Taliban in Afghanistan and this damaged relations with USA, as they refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, suspected of bombing the US embassy in Kenya. Pakistan also tested nuclear weapons, which angered a number of countries who then halted aid to Pakistan and brought Sharif much criticism. He also blamed Musharraf for the embarrassing retreat from the fighting in Kashmir. The army refused to accept this criticism. Sharif tried to sack Musharraf whilst he was visiting Sri Lanka and, as a result, the army decided to intervene in the government and overthrew Sharif.

Question

What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan? (J/2012/Q5a) [4]

1988-90, 1993-96. Faced opposition from politicians who wanted her to fail, Husband Zardari accused of corruption, divisions within her party (PPP), IJI criticised government of being close to USA. Confrontations with provincial govts, violent protests, Coalition party MQM joined with IJI, Pucca Qila massacre

Question

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996? (N/2012/Q5b) [7]

She was opposed by all sides, her own party the PPP and especially from her mother and brother who was eventually killed by police in Karachi. This was the last straw for the president as rumours blamed opposition and government involvement in the killing. Nawaz Sharif mounted a personal attack on Bhutto focussing on her business interests and political methods and also held rallies and demonstrations in several cities. There was much violence and killing as a result which reflected badly on her government. Her husband Zardari was rumoured to be involved in shady business dealings that undermined her position. Pakistan's economic problems led to a request for a loan from the IMF which led to strict financial controls that were blamed on the government. Finally the government refused to carry out the Supreme Court's decision to dismiss 20 judges appointed by the government which caused a political crisis. The dismissal of the Chief Minister in the Punjab after he had upset the PPP also attracted much criticism of Bhutto's handling of the matter.

Question

Marking Scheme

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's coup. (J/2013/Q/5a)

1999, Nawaz tried to blame Kashmir retreat on Pervez Musharraf but not accepted. Nawaz Sharif tried to sack him when he was visiting Sri Lanka and not allowing him to return to Pakistan. His army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif and Pervez Musharraf returned and put Pakistan under military rule. A bloodless coup, life allowed to get on as normal

Question

Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996? [N2015/Q5b]

Opposition from Nawaz Sharif tried to undermine her government with some success, organising strikes, marches and critical speeches. Opposition increased when these leaders were arrested. Family feuds over control of the PPP also highlighted the problems she faced especially as these were well publicised. The killing of her brother Mir Murtaza in a police ambush raised suspicions of government involvement especially when none of the police involved were arrested and some were promoted. Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused of receiving money from government deals and being involved in political murders and although the allegations were never proved, the inference was that the government was tarred with corruption.

Question

Was the Co-operative Societies scandal the most important reason why Nawaz Sharif fell from office in 1993? Explain your answer. [J 2016/Q5c]

Cooperative Societies scandal

Mismanagement of the Societies led to loss of savings by millions of people. Many of the Societies had granted huge loans to the Ittefaq Group this damaged Nawaz Sharif's reputation.

Kalashnikov culture

There was easy availability of guns. There was crime, terrorism, kidnappings and murder. There were issues associated with refugees from the Soviet-Afghan war. Drug addiction increased.

Economic measures

Nawaz Sharif increased investment to provide jobs but few loans were repaid. US aid ceased at the end of the Soviet-Afghan war.

BCCI scandal

The collapse of BCCI bank in 1991 due to concerns about the bank's lending practices. Investors lost huge sums of money.

Shariat Bill

There was some opposition to the increased role of religion in government.

Relations with President

Nawaz Sharif disagreed with the President over the appointment of a new army chief of staff and Eighth Amendment.

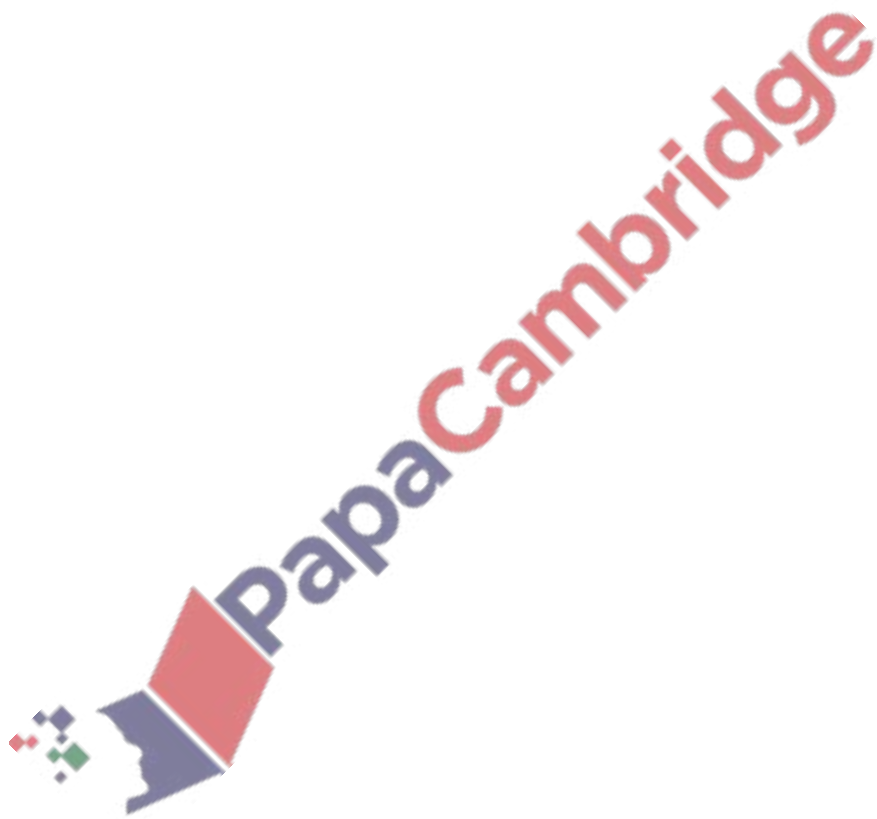
LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Question

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's rise to power in 1999.

[N2016/Q5a]

- Nawaz Sharif tried to blame the Kashmir retreat on Pervez Musharraf but this was not accepted.
- Nawaz Sharif tried unsuccessfully to replace him as the chief of army when he was visiting Sri Lanka.
- Nawaz Sharif would not give permission for his plane to land in Pakistan.
- Pervez Musharraf's army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif, allowing his plane to land.
- He then put Pakistan under military rule.
- It was a bloodless coup which allowed life to go on as normal.



Chapter 16

World affairs since 1947

Question

Why has Pakistan supported the Palestinian cause? [7] (N2001/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers from a question, which was topical given the political situation at the time. Generally most candidates were able to score well on this part.

Question

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? [14] (N2001/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) on relations with the USSR there was the opportunity for candidates to score highly if they could explain both the successes and failures of their relationship. Well-prepared candidates were able to do this and produced well thought out answers that were relevant and concise. However, as in previous years, most candidates tended to produce a narrative of how the relationship between the two countries has developed since 1947. As a result some of the content of the answers was relevant but opportunities were lost to score highly since the response was not focused enough.

Question

Why was Pakistan unsuccessful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against India? [7] (J2002/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates found it difficult to score marks on the reasons for the failure of Pakistan to beat India in the wars of 1965 and 1971. The main reason for this was that few candidates knew much about these events in terms of outcome. Many candidates produced rambling accounts of the wars which tended to focus on the unhelpful attitudes of the Chinese, Russians and the USA. As a result only some of the information was relevant and so marks tended to be fewer for this part.

Question

Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947? [7] (N2002/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Pakistan joined the United Nations. Generally most candidates were able to score well on this part which was pleasing to Examiners.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the USA between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (N2002/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c) on relations with the USA there was the opportunity for candidates to score highly if they could explain both the successes and failures of their relationship. Well-prepared candidates were able to do this and produced well thought out answers that were relevant and concise. However, as in previous years, most candidates tended to produce a chronological narrative of how the relationship between the two countries has developed since 1947. As a result some of the content of the answers was relevant, but opportunities were lost to score highly since the response was not focussed enough.

Question

How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (J2003/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Pakistan's relationship was so poor after 1947, but generally candidates wrote a narrative of events without much focus centred on Kashmir and the intransigence of the Indian government during these years.

Question

Why was Pakistan's relationship with India so poor between 1971 and 1988? [7] (N2003/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Pakistan's relationship was so poor after 1947, but generally candidates wrote a narrative of events without much focus centred on Kashmir and the intransigence of the Indian government during these years.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (N2003/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), on relations with Britain and the Commonwealth, there was the opportunity for candidates to score highly if they could explain both the successes and failures of their relationship. There were some very pleasing answers this year to this kind of question – this has not been so noticeable in previous years. Well-prepared candidates were able to explain both the successes and failures of the relationship and produced well thought out answers that were relevant and concise. However, as in previous years most candidates tended to produce a chronological narrative of how the relationship has developed since 1947. In such circumstances this often does not enable candidates to properly address the question. As a result, some of the content of the answers was relevant, but opportunities were lost to score highly since the responses were not focused enough. Having said that, there were genuine and pleasing attempts to answer the question as set.

Question

Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972? [7] (J2004/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were few good answers to the question asking for the reasons why Pakistan left SEATO.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

America saw it as only applying to Communist aggression and Pakistan realised that it would not apply to their protection against India. Further uncertainties were caused when the Pakistan government delayed its ratification despite the Treaty being signed by its Foreign Minister. Therefore weaknesses were apparent. Pakistan tried to secure further aid as a result of its membership and a permanent military force to protect member states. Both of these were refused which further weakened Pakistan's resolve. When the organisation failed to support Pakistan in its wars with India withdrawal seemed to edge closer. Pakistan firmly believed SEATO should have supported it and became disenchanted with it.

Question

How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1988? [14] (N2004/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: However, in their responses to part (c) on the degree of success that Pakistan and India had in dealing with the Kashmir issue, few candidates were able to answer the question with confidence. Most candidates chose to produce a chronological narrative of Kashmir since 1947 and indeed before this date with little attempt to comment upon the successful or unsuccessful nature of negotiations/events aimed at resolving the issue. As a result most candidates found difficulty in achieving half marks for this question.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.
Successes

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948 leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. India promises to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. Continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988?
[14] (N2004/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), on relations with Afghanistan, there was the opportunity for candidates to score highly if they could explain both the successes and failures of their relationship. There were some very pleasing answers this year. Well-prepared candidates were able to explain both the successes and failures of the relationship and produced well thought out answers that were relevant and concise. However, as in previous years many candidates tended to produce a chronological narrative of how the relationship has developed since 1947. In such circumstances this often does not enable candidates to properly address the question. As a result, some of the content of the answers was relevant, but opportunities were lost to score highly since the responses were not focused.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Leaders of the 2 countries have visited each other which has helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures

Afghanistan has violated a trade agreement on several occasions. Diplomatic relations have been severed due to hostility between the two countries but later renewed. During the Afghan - Russian War, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas.

Question

Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988?
[7] (J2005/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the importance to Pakistan of joining the United Nations.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements especially Muslim countries. Other issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

Question

Why has Pakistan supported the Palestinian cause? [7]

(N2005/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) there were some good answers to the question asking for the importance to Pakistan to the Palestinian cause.

Marking Scheme: Explain reasons.

Pakistanis have identified themselves with the Palestinians as Fellow Muslims who should be supported in their Cause. The Objective of the OIC of which Pakistan is a member is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians. At the Second Conference in 1974 more specific support was forthcoming.

Question

Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7] (J2006/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b) candidates had to explain why India was successful in the wars against Pakistan in 1965 and 1971. For many candidates this question was misinterpreted, with their answers tending to be a description of the wars and why they took place rather than reasons for India's success. As a result, few candidates managed to achieve Level 2 or 3. However, once again, those candidates who were aware of the demands of the question were able to focus their answers concisely.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons. *In 1965 the Pakistan army had never expected a full scale war with India over Kashmir. Their plans to encourage an uprising in Indian occupied Kashmir did not work. Indian troops attacked and Lahore was caught unprepared. By 1971, the Indians had developed a much bigger army and used the civil war in East Pakistan to fight Pakistan. The speed and ease of the Indian victory confirmed the Indian army's superiority.*

Question

How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1988? [14] (N2006//4c)

Examiner Comments: In their responses to part (c), however, most candidates found great difficulty in scoring high marks. Most candidates were able to describe events since 1947 but they did not explain and make comments on how successful such attempts were. Again it highlights the need of Centres and their candidates to focus very firmly on developing the skills of explanation.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation. *Successes:*

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948 leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949 an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops. Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957 the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by a UN supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. Continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

Question

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? [14] (N2006/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), on the relationship between Pakistan and Russia, knowledge was generally good with some answers attempting to explain the successes and failures of this since 1947. However, others tried to make simplistic and/or passing comments on parts of the relationship being successful or unsuccessful. Curiously, some candidates were successful in answering this question but not the equivalent part of the previous question.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961

India accept Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962

£11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963

Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding

Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966

Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968

Bhutto visits USSR in 1972

USSR support for building a steel mill

Failures:

Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949

Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir

Pakistan joins USA-sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955

USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India

Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956 USA spy plane scandal 1960 – plane took off from Pakistan

Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR

Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979

USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme

Question

Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947? [7]

(J2007/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates were required to explain why Pakistan joined the United Nations. Many suggested, with the benefit of hindsight, that the reasons were mainly to do with Pakistan solving all of its ills. Most of the detail was, however, justifiable and, as a result, many answers managed to achieve a level 3 mark.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements, especially Muslim countries. Other relevant issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

Question

Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988? [7]

(J2007/Q/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), many answers concentrated on the problems relating to Kashmir with few extending their responses to the problems related to the legacy of war, the nuclear testing programme and the after-effects of Indira Gandhi's assassination.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Pakistan was unhappy with the Simla agreement signed with India following the war. In return for the release of 90,000 prisoners of war, Pakistan agreed not to pursue a solution to the Kashmir problem in international forums. This annoyed Pakistan which had sought a solution through the United Nations. Pakistan was also shocked at India's nuclear test programme in 1974. It raised real fears that its neighbour had a nuclear capability. Relations became even worse when India suspected that Pakistan was training Sikh extremists and when Indira Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh in 1984. Further, relations were strained by the on-going legacy of wars between the two countries.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the USA between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (J2008/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: Part (c) saw some good answers. Those who scored well did so because they considered, as the question instructed them, the relative success of Pakistan's relationship with the USA during 1947-88. The tendency in previous years was for many to describe in chronological order all they know about the events that shaped such a relationship. Such answers ignored the command in the question and so tended to be awarded Level 2 for a straightforward narrative of the relationship. However, in recent years there has been a vast improvement in candidate responses to such answers. This year was no exception, with many attempting to address positive and negative aspects of such a relationship. Such answers achieved Level 4. Teachers need to guide their candidates in how to approach such a question: avoiding the chronological and rote-learning approach and, instead, offering an analysis of successes and of failures.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

1950 Liaquat Ali Khan visits United States.

Willing to join US in anti-communism pack in return for military aid.

Joins SEATO and CENTO.

Soviet War against Afghanistan in 1979 sees substantial military and economic aid for Pakistan which sees Pakistan as third highest recipient of US aid.

Failures:

US provides military aid to India during its war with China in 1962 – places strain on relations.

Pakistan turns to China for friendship in 1962.

US places arms embargo on India and Pakistan during 1965 war which badly affected Pakistan.

Bhutto leaves SEATO.

American aid suspended in 1977 and again in 1979.

Question

Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1988? [7] (N2008/P1/5b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), there was generally a good attempt to answer the question which asked for the reasons why Pakistan has supported the Palestinian cause. Most answers were able to explain a number of reasons why this happened. Candidates appeared confident and well prepared for answering this question.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Pakistanis identify themselves with the Palestinians as fellow Muslims who should be sup-

ported in their Cause. The objective of the OIC, of which Pakistan is a member, is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians. At the Second Conference in 1974, more specific support was forthcoming.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1988? [14]
(N2008/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), candidates were required to explain and make comments on how successful was Pakistan's relationship with India. Again, the temptation was that candidates merely described the relationship, but they did tend to have a knowledge that was generally good, with some answers attempting to explain the successes and failures in this relationship. However, most candidates found difficulty in explaining this relationship. Instead, they provided a narrative answer, thus failing to score marks in Levels 3 or 4. Equally, many others in describing the relationship tried to say it was (un)successful, but failed to explain why. Centres need to seek ways to ensure their candidates are equipped with the necessary confidence to identify such questions and the necessary skills to answer such questions appropriately.

Marking Scheme: Explains the successes AND failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Agreement regarding border between East Bengal and Assam 1948

Minorities Agreement 1950

Simla Accord 1972

Failures

Kashmir

1965 and 1971 Wars

Nuclear arms race

Aftermath of Indira Gandhi's assassination

Question

How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (Specimen 2010/Q/4c)

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948 leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949 an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops. Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957 the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by a UN-supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. Continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

Question

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14] (Specimen 2010/Q/5c)

Marking Scheme: Explains both successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961

India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962

£11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963

Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding

Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966

Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968

Bhutto visits USSR in 1972

USSR support for building a steel mill

Failures:

Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949

Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir

Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955

USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India

Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956

U2 spy plane scandal 1960 – US plane took off from Pakistan

Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR

Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979

USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme

Question

Why did Pakistan join the United Nations in 1947? [7] (J2010/Q/4b)

Examiner Comments: In part (b), candidates had to explain why Pakistan joined the United Nations in 1947. Most answers were focused and candidates generally gave accurate answers and were able to score within Level 3. Most answers focused correctly on Pakistan's need for aid and on outside agencies to help with the problems with India after partition.

Marking Scheme: Explains reasons.

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian states and movements, especially Muslim countries. Other issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14] (J2010/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), there were some good answers to the question about Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan. Many candidates had a good knowledge of the relationship between the two countries and were able to comment on the level of success or failure of this, and there were some good answers that achieved 10 or 11 marks within Level 4. However, there was a significant minority of candidates who adopted a chronological narrative

of the relationship between the two countries and failed to comment on any successes or failures and, as such, were unable to secure a mark beyond Level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Leaders of the two countries visited each other which helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures

Afghanistan violated a trade agreement on several occasions. Diplomatic relations were severed due to hostility between the two countries but later renewed. During the Afghan – Russian War, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas. Problems relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs in the border region. Increase in terrorist problems.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999? [14]
(N2010/Q/5c)

Examiner Comments: In part (c), there were some good answers to the question about Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan. Many candidates had a good knowledge of the relationship between the two countries and were able to comment on the level of success or failure of this, and there were some good answers that achieved 10 or 11 marks within Level 4. However, there was a significant minority of candidates who adopted a chronological narrative of the relationship between the two countries and failed to comment on any successes or failures and, as such, were unable to secure a mark beyond Level 2.

Marking Scheme: Explains both. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes

Support for China joining UN in 1952.

Boundary issues settled in 1963 agreement.

Trade developed in 1960s – a \$60 million long-term interest free loan regarding import of machinery.

China permitted PIA to use any airport in 1963, in face of opposition from USA.

Increased numbers of visitors from China – journalists, engineers, scientists etc.

China gave Pakistan full support during 1965 war with India, including military aid 1978.

Karakoram Highway provided first road link and opened 2 countries up to trade and tourism.

1986 nuclear power treaty signed.

Failures

1950s saw a cooling off as Pakistan supported pro-USA policies.

Concerns during 1950s about border issues.

In 1959 Pakistan voted against China's admission to UN and condemned military action in Tibet.

During the 1971 war with India, China withdrew support for Pakistan due to opposition from USSR which supported India.

During 1990s China wanted to develop relations with other countries, especially India.

China hinted during this time that Pakistan might compromise over Kashmir.

China concerned that Pakistan might stir up Muslims living just over the border in China.

Question

How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999?
Explain your answer. [14] (N2011/Q/4c)

Examiner Comments: Candidates who answered question 4 were probably attracted to part (c), which required them to explain how successfully India and Pakistan handled the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999. The number of marks achieved depended on candidates' ability to explain their answers rather than adopt a narrative approach. The best candidates focused on explaining how the Kashmir issue had been handled and analysed the success or otherwise of this.

Marking Scheme: Explains successes and failures. Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

Successes:

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948, leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949, an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops. Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957, the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by a UN-supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. In 1987, elections were rigged by India in an attempt to show popular support for its occupation. In 1999, Kargil crisis brought threat of nuclear war between the two sides. Kashmir continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

Source: *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.*

Question

Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crisis. [4]

(N2011/Q/5a)

Examiner Comments: The short answer question on the U2 crisis was usually well answered with generally 2 or 3 marks being achieved.

Marking Scheme: Candidates might refer to:

1960, spy flights over USSR, Gary Powers shot down, flown from a US base in Pakistan, USSR angry with Pakistan threatening military action, told USA could no longer use airbase unless destination known of aircraft, showed how close the two countries had become.

Question

[N2012/Q4c]

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer

Successes:

Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961

India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962

£11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963

Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding

Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966

Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968

Bhutto visits USSR in 1972

USSR support for building a steel mill

Failures:

Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949
 Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir
 Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955
 USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India
 Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956
 USA spy plane scandal 1960 – plane took off from Pakistan
 Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR
 Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979
 Growth of economic and cultural ties slow due to Afghanistan effect
 USSR unhappy with Pakistan's nuclear programme

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [J2013/Q5c]

Successes:

Will refer to: British personnel remained in Pakistan post 1947, Britain helped to broker a peace deal in 1965, Margaret Thatcher visited in 1981, £46m aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, important trading partner, Commonwealth member until 1971, aid given to Pakistan by richer Commonwealth countries.

Failures:

Will refer to: Britain refuses to interfere in Kashmir problem, Pakistan criticism over Suez crisis, Britain abstains at UN over Bangladesh issues, Pakistan withdraws from Commonwealth in 1971.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Question

How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [J2013/41/Q4c]

Successes

As a member of the UN Pakistan has raised the question of Kashmir on several occasions and also became the spokesperson for many Asian states who had not gained independence during the 1950s. It has supported the Palestinian cause and has also contributed to a number of UN peacekeeping forces throughout the world. Its membership of CENTO was treated enthusiastically because many of its fellow members were Muslim countries. Membership of OIC has reinforced the image of Pakistan as one of the world's leading Muslim nations and has provided it with much needed interest free loans and grants.

This has also been the case through its membership of RCD. Has received financial and technical support from the World Bank through the Indus Water Treaty in 1959 as well as finance to help establish hydro-electric and soil reclamation programmes which has been vital for the stimulation of Pakistan's economy and industries.

Failures

The downside of Pakistan's membership of the UN is its failure to gain a solution to the Kashmir problem. Membership of SEATO failed to secure any protection for its problems with India or during the Bangladesh crisis and was mainly designed to prevent communist aggression in South East Asia. Pakistan also failed to secure aid through the organisation as well as a permanent military force to protect its members. As a result Pakistan left in 1972. Membership of CENTO lapsed in 1979 mainly as a result of the failure of the USA to join the organisation.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999?
Explain your answer. [N2013/Q5c]

Successes:

Agreement regarding border between east Bengal and Assam 1948
Minorities Agreement 1950
Simla Accord 1972.

Failures:

Kashmir
1965 and 1971 Wars
Nuclear arms race
Aftermath of Indira Gandhi's assassination
Kargil conflict 1999

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Question

Why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947? [J2014/Q4b]

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements especially Muslim countries. Other issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute.

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999?

[N2014/Q5c]

Successes

Leaders of the two countries have visited each other which has helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 war remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures

Afghanistan has violated a trade agreement on several occasions.

Diplomatic relations were severed due to hostility between the two countries but were later renewed. During the Afghan–Russian war, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas.

Problems relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs in the border region.

Increase in terrorist problem.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Question

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

[J2015/Q5c]

Successes

1950 Liaquat Ali Khan visits United States

Willing to join US in anti-communism pack in return for military aid

Joins SEATO and CENTO

1980s sees substantial military and economic aid for Pakistan (\$4.2 billion) which sees Pakistan as third highest recipient of US aid

1989 Bhutto visits US

1993 Clinton restores sales of aircraft in return for Pakistan stopping production of weapongrade uranium

1996 Bhutto visits US and gains \$388 million in military equipment

First Lady Hillary Clinton visits Pakistan

Failures

US provides military aid to India during its war with China in 1962 – places strain on relations
Pakistan turns to China for friendship in 1962

US places arms embargo on India and Pakistan during 1965 war which badly affects Pakistan

Bhutto leaves SEATO

American aid suspended in 1977 and again in 1979

1988 US aid falls dramatically and creates problems for Benazir Bhutto

US President George Bush blocks aid to Pakistan due to nuclear weapons in 1989

1992 US comes close to declaring Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and places economic sanctions on the country

1998 US condemns Pakistan's nuclear weapons tests

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Question

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

[N2015/Q5c]

Successes:

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948 leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949 an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops.

Question

Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957 the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by a UN supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. In 1987 elections were rigged by India in an attempt to show popular support for its occupation. 1999 Kargil crisis brings threat of nuclear war between the 2 sides. Continues to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Question

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the UK and the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. [N2016/Q5c]

Success

- British personnel remained in Pakistan post 1947
- Britain helped to broker a peace deal in 1965
- Margaret Thatcher visited in 1981
- £46m aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, an important trading partner
- Commonwealth member until 1971, aid given to Pakistan by other Commonwealth countries
- Britain supported Pakistan's support of Afghanistan during conflict with Russia and gave £30m aid in support of Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- By 1986, there was some £376m worth of trade between Pakistan and the UK Pakistan re-joined the Commonwealth in 1989.

Less success

- Britain refused to interfere in Kashmir problem
- Pakistan criticism over Suez crisis
- Britain abstained at United Nations over Bangladesh issues
- Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1971
- Pakistan was suspended from the Commonwealth in 1999 due to the military coup.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Question

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and its neighbour Afghanistan successful from 1947 to 1999?

[J2017/Q5c]

Successful

- During Zahir Shah's time in office relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were friendly and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from other powers.
- There were good relations when an Islamic foreign policy was introduced, leading to visits between both countries by Bhutto and later Zia-ul-Haq and Daud in 1970's.
- There was humane treatment in Pakistan of Afghan refugees following outbreak of Afghan–Russian War.

Less successful

- Afghanistan had territorial claims to part of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) following establishment of Pakistan in 1947.
- Afghanistan voted against Pakistan joining UN in 1947.
- Afghanistan did not always adhere to a trade agreement with Pakistan;
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries were withdrawn in 1955 but later renewed.
- During the Afghan–Russian War, planes entered Pakistani airspace and some of the Pakistani frontier areas were bombed.
- After the war, law and order was hard to restore in Afghanistan; problems spread into the border region relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs.
- There was an increase in Islamic militancy following support given to the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Level 5: Explains with evaluation

