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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sign. of Candidate _____

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PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC–I (2nd Set Solution)

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 15 Minutes

Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. **Do not use lead pencil.**

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. All parts carry one mark.

- Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year:
 A. 1906 B. 1913
 C. 1916 D. 1920
- Which one of the following is the man-made forest in Pakistan?
 A. Alpine forest B. Tropical thorn forest
 C. Himalayan forest D. Changa Manga forest
- The desert _____ is located in province Baluchistan:
 A. Thal B. Thar
 C. Kharan D. Nara
- _____ are amongst the hottest places on Earth.
 A. Sibbi and Jacobabad B. Gilgit and Baltistan
 C. Karachi and Hyderabad D. Islamabad and Rawalpindi
- Which one of the following is the second highest mountain in the world?
 A. Mount Everest B. K-2
 C. Kangchenjunga D. Lhotse
- Salt deposition on the surface of soil is known as:
 A. Salinity B. Water logging
 C. Rust D. Black knot
- Baluchistan and _____ plateaus are found in Pakistan.
 A. Thal B. Biafo
 C. Potohar D. Indus

8. Miss Fatima Jinnah contested the Presidential elections against:
- A. Yahya Khan B. Ayub Khan
- C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto D. Zia ul Haq
9. Which one of the following bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam in Karachi?
- A. State Bank B. Habib Bank
- C. National Bank D. United Bank
10. In 1970 elections, which party did **NOT** win even a single seat in West Pakistan?
- A. Muslim League B. Peoples Party
- C. Jamat-e-Islami D. Awami League
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Federal Board SSC-I Examination
Pakistan Studies Model Question Paper
(Curriculum 2006)

Time allowed: 2.15 hours

Total Marks: 40

Note: Answer any eight parts from Section 'B' and attempt any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 24)

Q.2 Attempt any **EIGHT** parts from the following. All parts carry equal marks.

(8 × 3 = 24)

i. When and why Quaid-e-Azam was given the title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity?

Ans. Under Lucknow Pact Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah united both the nations (the Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity.

ii. How did the results of elections of 1945-46 prove Muslim League, the only representative party of Muslims of India?

Ans. Elections of 1945 -46 were based on separate electorate. From the entire country 30 seats were reserved for Muslims in the central legislative assembly. There were 495 reserve seats for Muslims in all the provincial assemblies. Muslim League won 100% seats of central assembly and 92% seats of provincial assemblies. Hence proved that Muslim League is the only representative of Muslims of India.

iii. Identify the location of at least three glaciers of Pakistan with reference to their sources.

Ans. Siachen, Biafo and Baltoro are among the huge glaciers of Pakistan. They are located in northern mountains. Source of all these glaciers is Karakoram mountain range.

iv. Which area of Pakistan has a maritime climate? Write at least two characteristics as well.

Ans. Coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan have a maritime climate. Maritime climate is always marked with moderate level of temperature. Humidity level always remains high here. Cool breeze blows from the sea towards the land.

v. What reforms were introduced by Ayub Khan in Muslim Family Laws Ordinance?

Ans. The reforms introduced by Ayub Khan in Muslim Family Laws Ordinance were as follows:

- i. Registration of marriage was declared compulsory.
- ii. Second marriage without the consent of the first wife and the local council was banned.
- iii. Orphan grandchild was given the right to have share in inheritance.
- iv. Family planning methods shall be made available to control the fast growth of population in Pakistan.

vi. Narrate any three contributions of Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. The contributions of Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan are as follows:

1. On 12th March 1949 he moved the objective resolution in the constituent assembly of Pakistan.
2. In 1950, Pakistan and India signed a pact called Liaquat Nehru pact because of his efforts.
3. He paid historic visit to USA in 1951 which proved to be a milestone in the history of Pakistan USA relations.
4. He established the National Bank of Pakistan and the currency printing press at Karachi.

vii. "Ijtihad is a pre-requisite of Progress" in the opinion of Allama Iqbal. Comment, briefly.

Ans. Allama Iqbal believed that scholars of a Muslim society on the basis of their enlightened judgements should solve the problems arising in the modern age in the light of the Quran and Sunnah.

Iqbal suggests that: "the only course open to us is to approach modern knowledge with the respect but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge."

viii. Briefly analyze the 3rd June Plan. Write at least three points.

Ans. Lord Mountbatten the last viceroy of the subcontinent had drawn up a plan by May, 1947 which was announced on June 3rd 1947. Following are the important points of the plan.

1. Punjab and Bengal assemblies will decide for the future of their provinces.
2. Referendum was decided for North West frontier province.
3. In Balochistan, Shahi Jirga and Quetta municipal committee will decide the future of the province.

ix. Write a short note on wildlife found in Pakistan.

Ans. There is a large variety of birds and animals found in the different areas of Pakistan. The Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan and Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan. Ice leopard, Marco Polo sheep and stag are among the most endangered species.

x. When was Muslim League Legislators' Convention held? Which resolution it adopted?

Ans. An All India Muslim League legislators' convention was held in Delhi from 7th to 9th April 1946. The Delhi resolution demanded that the Muslim majority provinces be integrated into a completely sovereign independent state Pakistan. From the Muslim League, this was the first resolution of this kind which spoke clearly about the state of Pakistan comprising all Muslim provinces of the subcontinent.

xi. Briefly describe the contributions of Pakistani People during 1965 war. Write at least three points.

Ans. During the Pakistan, India war of 1965, Pakistani masses helped their armed forces. Citizens set up medical camps and blood banks for treating the wounded ones. The writers and poets encouraged the nation by their war anthems. The

leaders of the opposition parties met with the president and assured him their full support during the war.

SECTION – C(Marks 16)

Note: Attempt any **TWO** questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 ×8 = 16)

Q.3 Analyze the impacts of British Colonialism on various aspects of life in Indo-Pak Subcontinent.

Ans. **Colonialism:**

Colony is a country or area ruled by another country, the practice of occupying other countries for rule is called colonialism.

Background of British Colonialism on the Subcontinent:

The British East India Company came to India as traders, they primarily traded in silk, cotton, indigo dye, tea and opium. They landed in the Indian subcontinent on August 24, 1608, at the port of Surat. The British Raj infact refers to the period of British rule on the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947.

Impacts of British Colonialism on Various Aspects of Life:

- In 1857 the British East India Company ruthlessly suppressed the uprising of Indian soldiers. These brave Hindu and Muslim freedom fighters, who were extremely disorganized and had no central command, were easily defeated by the British armed forces. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, arrested him and sent him to Rangoon. In 1858 the East Indian Company was dissolved by the British government and India came under the direct rule of the British Queen.
- Suppression and economic exploitation are the natural outcomes of the colonial system. People of the colonized countries resist foreign rule, the ruthless force applied for the suppression of the resistance turns the colonial system into imperialism.
- The British colonizers applied all imperialistic tactics in the governance of India, once the richest country of the world and referred to as “the gold sparrow”, was plundered continuously for many years by the British. British wanted to stay for the longest possible time in this land. For this purpose they used the policy of “divide and rule.”
- The British rooted up the centuries old Muslim education system and replaced it with a system of their own. The new system was designed with a purpose of producing clerks and low grade staff to work in the offices of the government. This new system of education was a strong tool for the strengthening of the British Control over India. Muslims resisted the new western education system, where as Hindus welcomed it as a great opportunity. As a result, Muslim’s literacy rate dropped to a level which was terribly low.

British had superb techniques of governance; they paid great attention to the building of basic infrastructure in India. They gave Indian irrigation system which is best of its kind in the world. Metallic roads, railways and telegraph were for the first time introduced in India during this time. Printing press, machine driven industry and mining techniques were introduced during the British era.

Q.4 Which events paved the way for separation of East Pakistan?

Ans. East Pakistan was the right wing of the federation of Pakistan. This wing separated from us in 1971 due to internal and external reasons. The causes of separation of East Pakistan are mentioned below:

AYUB KHAN’S DICTATORIAL ERA:

Ten years dictatorial regime of Ayub Khan was imposed on Pakistan. People of East Pakistan didn’t like this undemocratic rule and were forced on separation.

LACK OF NATIONAL LEADERSHIP:

Pakistan lacked the patriotic leadership after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liaqat Ali Khan. The leaders of the Muslim League could not understand the problems faced by the people because they were not in constant contact. It caused the separation of East Pakistan.

POOR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

East Pakistan suffered always poor economic conditions. Before partition of India, Hindu industrialists and landlords were the cause of economic sufferings of West Bengal. Now once again Hindus dominated the economy of East Pakistan. Despite all the efforts it remained backward economically as compared with the other provinces of Pakistan. This created a sense of deprivation amongst the local people that led to the separation of East Pakistan.

NEGATIVE ROLE OF HINDU TEACHERS:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the government failed to inculcate and create the spirit of Pakistani nationalism. Unfortunately, Bengali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus. Therefore, Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges who tarnished the minds of new generation with the idea of Bengali nationalism. It paved the way for separation from West Pakistan.

ISSUE OF BENGALI LANGUAGE:

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disintegrating the national unity. Bengalis launched a movement in favour of Bangla language. This movement was suppressed for the time being and later in 1956 constitution Bangla and Urdu both languages were given the status of national languages but it couldn't satisfy the Bengalis. The situation ended in separation of East Pakistan.

PROVINCIAL PREJUDICES:

The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. Politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the national assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of East and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused the partition of country into two parts.

SIX POINTS FORMULA OF SHEIKH MUJEEB UR RAHMAN:

Six points formula of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rahman proved fatal and last labour in the separation of the East Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate States and semi federation state should also be established. He succeeded in his self made drama of the Independence.

MILITARY ACTION:

Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rahman announced revolt on 23rd March 1971. Even the flags of Bangladesh were hoisted and people belonging to West Pakistan were massacred. Keeping in view the circumstances, it was decided to launch a military action. This action created further reaction against West Pakistan and Central Government further lost public support.

Q.5 Trace the origins and evolution of Two Nation Theory with specific reference to economic and social deprivation of Muslims in India.

Ans. Pakistan ideology is devised from Islam. Islamic faith is based on two fundamental principles. Tauheed (oneness of Allah Almighty) and Risalat (finality of Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him).

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION OF THE MUSLIMS IN INDIA:

In the beginning the impact of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's efforts to spread modern education among Muslims was very limited. Majority of the Muslims under the influence of emotional leaders cherish the dreams of reviving the glorious Muslim past and ignored Sir Syed's appeals to learn English and join modern educational institutions. The result was Muslims' backwardness in all walks of life. They had lagged far behind of the Hindus who had taken early initiative by adopting British education system and by entering into the services of the British government. With the passage of time the

Muslims were utterly deprived of their share in agriculture, industry and commerce. The Muslims of the subcontinent were subjected to economic exploitation during British rule. There were little job opportunities for them. The Muslim majority areas were deliberately kept backward. Besides, business was based on interest system. There were little chances for the Muslims to establish their own interest free business.

The business of the Muslims was ruined. In order to get the support of the Hindus, the British gave them special business privileges.

They were greatly suffering at the hands of Hindu money lenders. Leaders like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal believed that the Muslims would not progress economically unless they were emancipated from the Hindu exploitation and were allowed to flourish in an atmosphere of political independence. This economic deprivation of Muslims, forced them to think about their distinct identity, which later developed in the form of Two Nation theory.

TWO NATION THEORY:

Two Nation theory means there are two nations living in the subcontinent which are Hindus and Muslims. These two nations are totally different from each other on the basis of their customs, religions and social and moral values. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British system of democracy was not suitable for Indian conditions. He argued that the two major nations of India the Hindus and the Muslims had different religious and cultural backgrounds. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan deserves the merit of being the real originator of the Two Nation theory.

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