

Solution of Pakistan studies Model paper 2021-2022 SSC-1

MCQ's Key:

1.D	2.A	3.D	4.B	5.B	6.B	7.A	8.A	9.C	10.C	

Section:B

Q.2 i. What are the basic sources of Pakistan's ideology ?

Ans. Ideology is not formed in a day it is shaped after a long process of development and evolution. A nation's history ,traditions ,customs and religion are the major sources of ideology.

ii. What is meant by two Nation theory?

Ans. Two Nation theory means that there are two Nations living in the subcontinent which are Hindus and Muslims .These two nations are different from each other on the basis of their customs ,religions and social and moral values.

iii. Identify the administrative problems faced by Pakistan at the time of partition.

Ans. Administrative problems faced by Pakistan at the time of partition were Hindu government servants had to be replaced by the untrained and unskilled local recruits .Karachi, the capital of the new state lack the basic infrastructure. Government offices were set up in military barracks and tents .The government officers had to work without basic stationery items.

iv. Describe the division of physical features of Pakistan.

Ans. On the basis of physical features the land of Pakistan is divided into five different regions i.e. mountains plateaus , plains ,deserts and coastal regions.

v. Write down the exact location of Pakistan according to longitude and latitude.

Ans. Pakistan is one of the largest countries of South Asian region. It lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east.

vi. What was the basic conflict in the Jinnah Gandhi talk?

Ans. The basic conflict in Jinnah Gandhi talk was Gandhi's unfair demand that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress unconditionally in its struggle for independence .Jinnah in response argued to solve the problem of Muslim independent home land before the British leave India.

vii. What is the importance of objectives resolution in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

Ans. Objective resolution provided a framework for the future constitution of Pakistan .It contains steps which were to be taken for the fulfillment of the basic aim of establishment of an Islamic society .It becomes preamble of all the successive constitutions of Pakistan.

viii. State any three Islamic provisions of 1956 constitution.

Ans.1. Only a Muslim could be elected as president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2. Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic learning and research.
3. It was the responsibility of the state to take care that no law repugnant to the spirit of Islam is passed and promulgated.

ix. Into how many climatic regions Pakistan is divided?

Ans. Pakistan is divided into four climatic regions.

- Subtropical Continental highland.
- Subtropical Continental plateau.
- Subtropical Continental lowland.
- Subtropical coastal areas.

x. What are the basic reasons of waterlogging and salinity?

Ans. Poor drainage system, non cemented canal and excessive use of water for crops are the basic reasons of water logging and salinity.

xi. Write down any three important points of the comparison between the Cripps offer and Cabinet mission Plan.

Ans.

Cripps Offer	Cabinet Mission Plan
1. It aimed to seek Indians support to win world war 2.	1. It is aimed to discuss transfer of power from British empire to Indian government.
2. It was stated that provinces which would not approve the constitution would have authority to establish their independent status.	2. A clear concept of partition was presented in the form of grouping scheme i.e. Group A, Group B and Group C.
3. It was proposed that subcontinent will be under British crown.	3. A union for subcontinent was proposed.
4. Defence, foreign affairs	4. Union should deal with the

and communication will be handed over to Indians.	subjects of defence ,foreign affairs and communication.
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Section-C

Q.3. Explain the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Quaid-e-Azam's statements.

Answer . Ideology of Pakistan in the light of Quaid's Statements:-

According to Quaid-e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal ,Asam ,Sindh,North West frontier province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, Civilization ,traditions, ethics and economics.

The Quaid's vision of Pakistan and his ideas on Muslim nationhood can be understood in the light of his statements :Addressing the historical 23rd March 1940 Muslim League session the Quaid-e- Azam made it clear:

“The Muslims of India will never accede to a constitutional scheme which results in the establishment of the Hindu domination in India”

In his presidential address in the All India Muslim League Lahore session on 22nd March 1940 he said,:

“Islam and Hinduism are not religions in the strict sense of the word but are infact different and distinct social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality . The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies ,socials, customs and religions .They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of life are different.To yoke together two such nations under a single state must lead to destruction .Muslims are a nation by any definition of a nation .Therefore there is a need of separate state where they could lead their lives by their own values and religion.”

Addressing at The Othmania University Hyderabad on August 1941 Quaid said :

“Fundamentally in an Islamic state all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Quranic principles and injunctions .In an Islamic state neither its head nor any Parliament or an institution or an individual can act absolutely in any matter. Only the Quranic injunctions control our behaviour in the society and in the politics”.

Addressing the first constituent assembly of Pakistan the Quaid pronounced the guiding principles of State policy.

He emphasized that the r**Q.Q.s** of the non Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid-e- Azam said:

“You are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the state..... We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state.”

. (August 11, 1947)

Q.4. Describe the pattern of drainage system of Pakistan.

Answer: Drainage System of Pakistan is divided into three parts:

1. River Indus and its tributaries.
2. Internal or Inland drainage system.
3. Drainage system of southern Balochistan.

1. River Indus and its Tributaries:-

- One of the longest rivers of the world.
- Originates in Tibet from lake Mansarowar.
- Flows in east-west direction.
- At ‘Sazin’ takes a southward turn.
- Dasu (District Kohistan).
- 6500 meters deep gorge.
- Sazin to Kalabagh (most tortuous and intricate route).

Tributaries of River Indus:-

Western Tributaries

Or

Right Bank Rivers

- River Gilgit
- River Kabul
- River Kurram
- River Gomal

Eastern Tributaries

Or

Left Bank Rivers

- River Jhelum
- River Chenab
- River Ravi
- River Beas/Sutlej
 - Left Bank tributaries join one another at different points and form Panjnad at Mithankot.
 - River Indus finally falls into Arabian sea.

2. Internal or Inland drainage system:-

Northern part of South western Balochistan is known as Inland drainage system.

- It has Chaghi and Raskoh mountains in its north.
- It has Siahian mountains in its south.
- Rivers remain dry mostly.
- Rivers don't fall in the sea, either absorbed in forests or few fall into lakes.
- Saltwater lakes(Hamuns) shallow and marshy.
- Hamun Mashkhel,Hamun Lora,Hamun Murgho.

3.Drainage System of Southern Balochistan:-

Most important river systems of Southern Balochistan are:

River Hab	River Porali	River Hingol	River Dasht
Kirthar range in the east	Between Pab and Hala mountain range	Hala hills in the east	50 km west of Turbat
Pab range in the west	Ends in fertile Lasbela plain	Makran coast hills in the west	River Ketch and Nihing join at this point
Hab dam built across the river			Mirani dam built on river

Q. 5.Compare and Contrast the constitutions of 1956 and 1962.

➤ **Answer:**

➤ 1956 Constitution	➤ 1962 constitution
➤ 23 rd March 1956-7 th October 1958	➤ 8 th June 1962-25 th March 1969
➤ The state of Pakistan declared as	In original text state of Pakistan named "The

“Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.	Republic of Pakistan” but on strong public protest it was later ammended as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.
➤ Safeguards were provided for the citizens of Pakistan.	➤ Safeguards were provided after a strong popular protest.
➤ Unicameral Legislature was established. Representation of both provinces was on the basis of parity.	➤ Unicameral Legislature was established known as National Assembly.
➤ Parliamentary form of Government adopted.	➤ Presidential form of Government adopted.
➤ Prime minister was the head of federal executive.	➤ President was the executive head. Office of Prime minister didn’t exist.
➤ President was to be elected by all members of National and Provincial Assemblies.	➤ President was elected under an indirect electoral system in which BD members served as electoral college.
➤ Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic learning and research.	➤ Provision was made for the establishment of an Advisory council of Islamic ideology.
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