

Version No.			

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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sign. of Candidate _____

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PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-II (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.

- The 1973 Constitution introduced _____ system of government in Pakistan.
 A. Federal B. Unitary
 C. Presidential D. Confederation
- For establishing peace at the behest of UNO, Pakistan sent its army to
 A. Vietnam B. Korea
 C. Congo D. Albania
- Pak-Afghan border is also known as:
 A. Line of Control B. Working Boundary
 C. Radcliffe Line D. Durand Line
- Pakistan spends a great amount of foreign exchange on import of _____ every year.
 A. cement B. surgical equipments
 C. petroleum D. electric appliances
- The Objectives Resolution was made a regular part of _____ constitution.
 A. 1956
 B. 1962
 C. 1973
 D. Legal Frame Work Order (2002)
- The first dry port was built in Pakistan at:
 A. Lahore B. Karachi
 C. Sialkot D. Peshawar

7. In which script, the Sindhi language is written?
A. Arabic B. Devanagari
C. Shahmukhi D. Kharosthi
8. Which sector is important for economic and social development of Pakistan?
A. transport B. defence
C. education D. environment
9. In Pakistan first census was conducted in the year _____
A. 1950 B. 1951
C. 1952 D. 1953
10. The primary objective of Pakistan foreign policy is to ensure:
A. Territorial Sovereignty
B. Racial Superiority
C. Military Expansionism
D. Regional Dominance
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Federal Board SSC-II 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 was Shariat Ordinance implemented?

Ans. The Government of Pakistan passed Shariat Ordinance in 1979. It was implemented to deal with the matters of stealing, drinking alcohol, rape and other crimes under Shariat Law.

ii. How was the water dispute among provinces solved during Nawaz Sharif's first regime?

Ans. The water dispute among provinces was solved during Nawaz Sharif's first regime through an agreement. In 1991, Chief Minister of the four provinces signed an agreement about the division of Indus Water and sharing of water shortage.

iii. What role do energy resources play in the economic development of Pakistan? Write briefly.

Ans. Electricity, gas, petroleum and coal are important sources of energy in Pakistan. These resources are important inputs for economic development, i.e. industrial, agricultural, commercial and transport sectors.

iv. When and what did the Security Council suggest the solution of Kashmir issue?

Ans. On 21st April 1948, the Security Council decided that Kashmir's future would be according to the will of the people of the state. A plebiscite would be carried out under the supervision of the United Nations which will determine the fate of Kashmir.

v. List down three important means of irrigation used in Pakistan.

Ans. A large part of agricultural land in Pakistan depends upon various means of irrigation. The most important means of irrigation are canals, Karez and tube wells.

vi. What are the two major kinds of crops grown in Pakistan? Give two examples of each.

Ans. The crops grown in Pakistan are divided into two major groups according to seasons:

- a. Rabi Crops (September to April)
Wheat and barley are important Rabi Crops.
- b. Kharif Crops (April to October)
Rice and cotton are important Kharif Crops.

vii. Give a brief analysis of the gender composition of population in Pakistan.

Ans. Gender-wise distribution of population means division of population on the basis of male or female. According to the facts and figures of 2018 -19, male population constitutes about 51% while female population constitutes 49% of the total population of Pakistan. Due to rural-urban migration of labour force, urban areas have larger number of males than the rural areas.

viii. How was the Martial Law of 1977 lifted?

Ans. The Martial Law of 1977 was lifted in 1985. On 30th December 1985, the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies passed bills to lift Martial Law.

ix. Write down three benefits the privatization policy of General Musharaf brought to Pakistan?

Ans. An important development of Musharaf era was the introduction of privatisation policy. Following were the three important impacts of that policy.

- increase in the government income.
- increase in the foreign direct investment in the country.
- production of quality goods in factories.

x. Write down three important steps to reduce poverty in Pakistan.

Ans. Poverty is an important problem of Pakistan. Following measures should be taken to reduce it:

- creation of job opportunities in different departments
- issuance of loan schemes for youth to establish their own businesses
- provision of basic facilities to the citizens by the state.

xi. Write any three names of Urdu in its evolutionary stages.

Ans. Urdu was known with different names in its evolutionary stages. For example Reekhta, Urdu-e-Muala and Lashkari.

SECTION – C(Marks 16)

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

Q.3 How did the policy of nationalization affect industry and education in Pakistan?

Ans. Nationalization is the process of taking privately controlled companies, industries, or assets and putting them under the control of the government.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1972 introduced the policy of nationalization in Pakistan. This policy left long lasting impacts on Pakistan's state and society.

Following are its impacts on industry and education.

1. Impacts on Industry

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of industry.

Positive Impacts

- Due to the Labour Reforms of 1972, the exploitation of the labourers was ended. Their salaries and other benefits were increased.
- The industrial institutions began to pay all duties and taxes to the government, which increased the national income.
- The mill owners showed better attitude with the labourers. Strikes were gradually decreased.
- The hold of 22 families in the industrial circle ended and the capitalist class was discouraged.

- v. The control over the industrial units helped the government to maintain the prices of the industrial goods.

Negative Impacts

1. The investors set up only few industries in Pakistan, due to which the industrial development slowed down. By taking the control of industrial units, the government expenditure increased tremendously.
2. The labour unions went on strikes frequently which affected greatly the performance of the units.
3. Political appointments of the labourers were made in the industrial units. So the speed of work became slow gradually.
4. The salaried staff did not shoulder their responsibilities seriously which promoted corruption in the country.
5. Due to government control, many low-production units increased the burden on the national treasury.

2. Education

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of education.

Positive Impacts

1. The government of Mr. Bhutto nationalized many of the private educational institutions in the country in 1971. Due to nationalization, the financial benefits of the employees were brought on par with those of the government educational institutions.
2. Students were given special concessions in transport fares. The student scholarships were also increased four times.
3. Many medical, engineering and professional universities were established. Schools and colleges were upgraded.
4. Training institutions for the school teachers were established.
5. Approval was given to set up Allama Iqbal Open University. Centres for adult education were also opened.

Negative Impacts

1. The government had to pay the salaries of the staff from the national treasury. This financial burden increased the difficulties of the government.
2. The owners of the private institutions were unhappy.
3. Tension developed between the transport owners and the students.
4. The unlimited liberty made the students negligent to their educational activities.
5. The student unions were organized in the institutions through political parties, which were a great threat to peace and security.

Q.4 Describe major metallic and non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan with reference to their economic values and distribution.

Ans. Mineral resources are the most precious treasure for the economic development of a country. They play important role in the economy of Pakistan as well. Minerals are basically divided into two groups, metallic and non-metallic.

In Pakistan, both types of minerals are found at different places. Following tables are showing economic values and distribution of metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Non- Metallic Minerals

Economic Values	Distribution
1 <u>Petroleum:</u> It is important for energy requirements. It is a significant input of industrial growth. Petroleum products include;	The Potohar Plateau is an ancient region of petroleum production. The oil wells off this area are located in Balkassar,

	transportation fuels, fuel oils for heating and electricity generation.	Khor, and Kazzyan. In Lower Sindh Khaskhdi and Kinaat, are important oil producing areas.
2	<u>Natural Gas:</u> Beside energy resource, natural gas is an important ingredient in industrial products such as paints and plastics.	Dhodak, Pirkoh, Dhallian are important natural gas resources of Punjab. Ud , Zun in Balochistan and Khairpur, Kandhkot and Sarang in Sindh are other important gas fields of Pakistan.
3	<u>Coal:</u> It is an important and ancient source of energy. Coal provides fuel to industrial plants by generating thermal electricity. It is also used in brick kilns and other factories such as textile and cement.	Coal is mined at Dandot, Makarwal in areas of Salt Mountain in Punjab. In Sindh important coals mines are in Thar and Lakhra. In KPK, coal reserves are found in Hangu. In Baluchistan, it is mined at Khost, Degari and Harnai.
4	<u>Rock Salt:</u> Rock Salt is being used in food as well as in the chemical industry.	Huge reserves are found in Salt Mountain in Khewra, Kalabagh, and Bahadur Khel.
5	<u>Gypsum:</u> Gypsum is used as a raw material in a number of industries like phosphate fertilizers, cement industry, paper manufacturing, plaster of paris, paint , polish and rubber industry.	Khewra, Dandot, Dand Khel, Rohri, Kohat, etc are important sites of gypsums reserves in Pakistan.
6	<u>Lime Stone:</u> It is used in a number of industries like glass manufacturing, soap making, steel manufacturing, betel leaf, lime and soda ash industry etc.	In Pakistan, lime stone is found in northern and western mountainous areas. Daud Khel, Wah , Rohri, Hyderabad, are important sites in this regard.
7	<u>Marble:</u> It plays important role in construction industry for making floor and walls of buildings.	Mardan, Swat, Nowshera, are important sites of marble reserves.
8	<u>Sulphur:</u> It is used in ordinance factories, chemical industry, pharmaceutical industry, fertilizers, etc.	Peshawar, Chitral, Karachi, are important sites of Sulphur mining.

Metallic Minerals

Economic Values	Distribution
1 <u>Iron Ore</u> There are 430 million tons of iron reserves in Pakistan. It is mainly used for the production of steel.	Kalabagh and Chilghazi are important areas of the iron ore reserves.
2 <u>Chromite</u> Chromite is a raw material for steel industry. Pakistan exports chromite to a number of countries. Hence, it plays an important role in earning foreign exchange.	Muslim Bagh, Chaghi and Kharran have chromite reserves.

Q.5 Trace the role of minorities in Pakistan with specific reference to Quaid's Speech of 11th August 1947.

Ans. The role of minorities in the creation and development of Pakistan is very significant. Pakistan was the first country in the world to assure its minorities about their future by specifically allocating a portion of the national flag - the white colour which traditionally represents purity and innocence- and which the minorities have kept so, over many decades.

Quaid-e- Azam, the founder of Pakistan reminded us again and again that Pakistan will treat its minorities with justice, equality and respect.

Religious Freedom and Equality to Minorities

The Quaid at the Constituent Assembly on 11th August 1947 under the chairmanship of Jogendra Nath Mandal declared,

“You are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion, 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 equal citizens; and equal citizens of one state. ”

On 11th October 1947, Quaid said he would repeat it again and again in public and private statements that “we will treat minorities with justice.”

His choice of Jogendra Nath Mandal as the first Law Minister in his cabinet expressed his will to give equal rights to minorities.

Role in Judiciary

After the independence, minorities in Pakistan contributed to make the country strong and powerful. They have always tried to perform prominently in all fields. In judiciary, the name of Justice AR Cornelius does not need any introduction. He has rendered invaluable services. He had expertise in Shariah and Fiqh. He was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He played a major role in compiling the 1973 Constitution. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kakaos had great knowledge of the Quran and Sunnah. He remained the judge of Supreme Court for eight years. Justice (Retd.) Rana Bhagwan Das was a judge in the Supreme Court too.

Role in Military

Group Captain Eric Gardenhall, Wing Commander Marvin Middlecoat, Squadron Leader Peter Christie and Flight Lieutenant William D. Harrow Leigh received high civil and military awards for their excellent performances.

Harcharan Singh was the first Sikh officer to be included in the Pakistan Army. Recently, Dr. Kailash Kumar has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant colonel in Pakistan Army. Similarly, Rear Admiral Lesley Norman Gavin has been awarded Sitara-e-Basalat and Sitare-e- Imtiaz.

Role in Social Services

Minorities play important role in social services. Doctor Ruth Pfau worked for the leprosy patients till her death. Doctor Drago of Mirpur Khas was famous especially for treating poor patients.

In the Field of Sports

In the field of sports, there are prominent names who represented Pakistan at international level; like Anil Dalpat, Danish Kaneria, and Anthony D' Souza in cricket, Michael Masih in football and in yachting , Behram D. Avari.

Conclusion

It is very much clear that Quaid-e-Azam was committed to develop Pakistan into a democratic country based upon the principles of equality, fraternity and justice for all. National cohesion demands equality for all.

Pakistan is a multicultural bouquet of many religions, languages and cultures and the difference only add to its beauty.