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Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

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## PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-II (3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

- (1) During Z.A. Bhutto era, the land ownership of the irrigated land was limited to:  
 A. 100 acres  B. 125 acres   
 C. 150 acres  D. 175 acres
- (2) According to the 1973 constitution, the head of the country is:  
 A. President  B. Prime Minister   
 C. Army Chief  D. Chief Justice
- (3) Which one of the following is the biggest organ of the United Nations?  
 A. Secretariat  B. General Assembly   
 C. Security Council  D. International Court of Justice
- (4) How many Central Asian Republics became independent after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991?  
 A. 5  B. 6   
 C. 7  D. 8
- (5) The canals which provide water throughout the year for irrigation purposes are called:  
 A. Perennial canals  B. Non perennial canals   
 C. Seasonal canals  D. Flood canals
- (6) Which one of the following is the biggest project for production of hydro-electric power in Pakistan?  
 A. Tarbela Dam  B. Mangla Dam   
 C. Warsak Dam  D. Khanpur Dam

- (7) Which one of the following country is the largest market of Pakistani export items?
- A. America  B. China   
C. Britain  D. Germany
- (8) How many persons live in a square kilometer area in Pakistan?
- A. 126  B. 226   
C. 326  D. 426
- (9) Which one of the following city of Baluchistan is famous for its annual fair?
- A. Quetta  B. Sibbi   
C. Ziarat  D. Lasbela
- (10) Which non-Muslim Judge played an important role in compiling the 1973 constitution?
- A. Justice Bhagwandas   
B. Justice AR Carnelius   
C. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kakaos   
D. Justice Dorab F Patel

Federal Board SSC-II Examination  
Pakistan Studies Model Question Paper  
(Curriculum 2006)

Time allowed: 2.15 hours

Total Marks: 40

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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.

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**SECTION – B (Marks 24)**

**Q.2** Attempt any **EIGHT** parts from the following. All parts carry equal marks. (8 × 3 = 24)

i. Why the 1973 constitution is called a semi-rigid constitution?

**Answer:** The 1973 constitution is called a semi-rigid constitution because the method of amendment in it is neither too difficult nor too easy. A two-third majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) is required to make an amendment in the constitution.

ii. Explain briefly the scheme 'retire debt, adorn the country'.

**Answer:** Since long, the economic condition of the country was not improving and the governments had to take loans from IMF, World Bank and other countries. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif started a scheme called 'Retire debt, adorn the country'. He appealed the nation for donations. The nation welcomed this scheme and about 17 billion rupees were collected till June 1999 in this head.

iii. How was women empowerment given more weightage during General Musharraf period?

**Answer:** During General Musharraf Era, a lady Dr Shamshad Akhtar was appointed as Governor State Bank. Women were appointed fighter pilots in the Air Force. Women were allowed to contest on general seats despite having reserved seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies. Women were given small loans without guarantees on easy terms by banks. Women were appointed traffic wardens. A direct commission was made possible for women in army.

iv. Describe location of Pakistan with respect to its neighbours.

**Answer:** Pakistan is situated in the South of the Continent of Asia. Pakistan shares its Eastern border with India, northern border with China, north western border with Afghanistan and western border with Iran whereas Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

v. How is Pakistan facilitating Afghanistan in its trade relations with other countries?

**Answer:** Afghanistan is a landlocked country as it does not have an access to any sea. Afghanistan was facing difficulty in establishing trade relations with other countries. Keeping this situation in view, Pakistan provided transit facilities to Afghanistan. Permission was accorded to transport goods from and to the sea ports of Pakistan. This is how Pakistan is facilitating Afghanistan in its trade relations with other countries.

vi. What does SAARC stand for? When was it set up? Write its basic aim.

**Answer:** SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was established in 1985. The basic aim of this organization was to increase joint cooperation among the member countries.

vii. What are three main reasons for low per acre average yield in Pakistan?

**Answer:** Following are the three main reasons for low per acre average yield in Pakistan:

1- Pakistan has not been successful in achieving agricultural self-sufficiency due to backwardness. Farmers still use old and traditional methods.

2- In Pakistan, there is a vast system of irrigation but the rivers cannot supply water to all available agricultural land which creates problems.

3- Natural disasters (floods, earthquakes etc), water logging and salinity, low quality seeds and fertilizers affect the per acre yield.

viii. How is water logging and salinity dangerous for crops to grow?

**Answer:** A large part of the agricultural land is not cultivable due to water logging and salinity. Under water logged condition, the concentration of toxic gases increases infertility. Increase in salinity reduce amount of pure water available for crops. Plants require additional energy to absorb water from saline soil. All this affects the proper growth of crops.

ix. Narrate any three important problems, most of the Pakistani educational institutions are facing.

**Answer:** 1- The budget allocation for education in Pakistan is insufficient. There is a scarcity of trained teachers as well.

2- The facilities of co-curricular activities is very limited.

3- Most of the educational institutions in Pakistan face shortage of basic facilities like clean drinking water, electricity shortage, faulty system of sanitation, hostels and transport problems etc.

x. How is Urdu language creating cohesion in Pakistan?

**Answer:** Urdu has a vital role in producing cohesion in Pakistan. The language is not associated with a specific region or racial group. It is spoken and understood all over Pakistan. It has become the language of communication. It has been the medium of education.

xi. How did Sachal Sarmast play his role in the spread of Sindhi language?

**Answer:** The highly esteemed poet Sachal Sarmast wrote poetry in Sindhi, Urdu, Saraiki, Punjabi and Persian languages. He was a man with sufi qualities. In mysticism, his special topic was wahdat-ul-wajood. He enriched the tradition of religious songs

### SECTION – C (Marks 16)

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

**Q.3** Analyze the Afghan Jihad and refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.

**Answer:** The invasion by Russian forces into Afghanistan in 1979 created a new challenge for Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq adopted a firm policy and stood against the intervention of the Russian forces.

### **The Afghan Jihad**

The Afghan nation stood bravely against the Russian attack. The moral support of people and government of Pakistan raised the morale of Afghanistan freedom fighters later on called Afghan mujahidin. Freedom loving groups of Afghan militants kept up their armed struggle against Russian occupation. With the support of Pakistan and the US lead Western block including the Arab states, the mujahidin inflicted heavy defeats on Russian forces in every field. The support was military, economic and diplomatic. Russians were completely demoralized due to strong opposition in Afghanistan and because of their heavy losses; they had to sign an Accord in April 1988 in Geneva. The Russia withdrew her forces from Afghanistan on 15 February 1988.

### **The Refugee Problem**

Over three million Afghan citizens, uprooted from homes had to migrate for seeking refuge in Pakistan. These helpless people badly needed shelter, medicine and food to eat. Pakistan had to set up refugee camps in different areas of Pakistan. Pakistan fulfilled all types of their requirements with the help of international community. The families of some of these refugees are still living in Pakistan.

### **The Impact on Pakistani Society**

The migration of Afghan refugees to Pakistan during Russian attack had far reaching effects on Pakistani society. Though the Afghan mujahidin emerged victor in the struggle, Pakistan had to pay very heavy price for her Afghan policy. Heroin-a drug was for the first times introduced in Pakistan during this period. Massive quantities of illegal weapons were smuggled into Pakistan which gave rise to innumerable terrorist groups in the country. Smuggling of electronic appliances became very common. The students of some Pakistani religious madrassas also participated in Afghan jihad. Some of them later on created problems for the country. The thousands of families of Afghan migrants are still living in Pakistan which is a burden on the weak economy of the country.

**Q.4** Discuss briefly the location and production of cottage, small and large scale industries.

#### **Answer:**

Industries are the backbone of a country. They bring new goods in the market and fulfill our day to day requirements. Following are details of cottage, small and large scale industries.

#### **1. Cottage Industries**

An industry or act of production which is carried out in homes or on a small scale falls in the category of cottage industries. Cottage industries usually include those industries in which Pakistani craftsmen use old fashioned, simple tools and traditional methods. Local raw material is used in these industries. Our famous cottage industries include:

craft of spinning with a spinning wheel, leather goods manufacturing, craft of making clay utensils, wood and iron craft, different items of daily use from leaves and cane , embroidery on clothes, weaving cotton, making woolen and jute items with hand tools , metal goods, and dagger and knife manufacturing, sports goods manufacturing, silver and gold craft , stone craft, clay toys manufacturing

#### **Location of Cottage Industries**

Cottage industries are mostly located in rural areas of all provinces of Pakistan

#### **2. Small Industries**

In the industrial sector of Pakistan, a large number of people are associated with small industries. Small industry means that industry which employs 2 to 9 workers and manufactures different items. A few of our small industries are listed:

Dairy farm industry, bee-keeping industry, utensil making industry, fan, electric motor making industry, poultry farming, carpet weaving, sports good manufacturing industry, manufacturing of stainless steel cutlery, etc

### **Location of Small Industries**

Small industries are mostly located in urban and semi urban areas of all provinces of Pakistan

### **3. Large Scale Industries**

The following large scale industries in Pakistan are very important:

sugar industry, iron and steel industry, petroleum and petroleum products industry, automobile (jeeps, cars) industry, armaments industry, heavy machinery industry, buses, tractors industry, motorcycle industry, machinery, T.V. sets industry, refrigerator, air-conditioner industry, tobacco and cigarette industry, textile and textile related industries, leather and leather goods industry, paper and paper products industry, cosmetics industry, tyres and tubes industry

### **Location of Large Scale Industries**

Large scale industries are mostly located in cities like Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Sialkot, and Faisalabad

**Q.5** Describe at least eight social problems faced by Pakistani Society.

### **Answer:**

### **Major Social Problems of Pakistan**

Some big social problems of Pakistan are given below:

#### **1. Inflation**

The fast growing population of Pakistan is showing negative effects on its per capita income. Opportunities for savings are getting fewer and the standard of living is falling

#### **2. Disorderly state of health and cleanliness**

Many precious lives are lost each year due to the disorderly state of health and cleanliness. Despite scientific development, people lack awareness of the rules of good health.

#### **3. Illiteracy and ignorance**

Illiteracy and ignorance are major problems faced by Pakistan. People cannot differentiate between right and wrong due to illiteracy, and cannot play an important role in the economic development of the country.

#### **4. Weak economy**

A lot of people are unemployed because of the country's weak economy. This leads to turmoil in the country.

#### **5. Poverty**

There is a lack of appropriate employment opportunities and due to poverty the standard of living of people is low. For the eradication of poverty it is important that new employment opportunities should be created and resources should be improved.

#### **6. Unequal distribution of wealth**

Unequal distribution of wealth leads to the rich getting richer and the poor becoming poorer. This is creating many problems.

#### **7. Food and Water Crisis**

Majority of people living in some remote areas are facing food shortage and clean drinking water

#### **8. Unemployment**

Every year thousands of students graduate from universities but the government and private sectors do not offer them jobs which results in increase in unemployment.