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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sign. of Candidate _____

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PAKISTAN STUDIES SSC-I (3rd 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.

- World War-II ended in the year:
 A. 1945 B. 1918
 C. 1947 D. 1924
- The last viceroy of the Indo-Pak Subcontinent was:
 A. Lord Curzon B. Lord Minto
 C. Lord Mount Batten D. Lord Montague
- Which one of the following group members were a part of Cabinet Mission Plan?
 A. Liaquat Ali, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Ghulam Muhammad
 B. Lord Pathetic Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander
 C. Simon, Chelmsford, Linlithgow
 D. Gandhi, Nehru, Patel
- _____ desert is located between the Raskoh and Siahn hills.
 A. Thal B. Jubba
 C. Sahara D. Kharan
- _____ is an eastern tributary of river Indus.
 A. Jhelum B. Kabul
 C. Kurram D. Gomal
- Which of the following areas are located in the north of Pakistan?
 A. Dasht-e-Lut, Rub' Al-Khali, Al-Hajarah
 B. Wakhan, Gilgit, Tajikistan
 C. Arabian Sea, Thatta, Thar
 D. Jodhpur, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan

7. _____ and Urdu were recognized as the official languages of Pakistan in 1956 Constitution.
- A. Punjabi B. Pushto
C. Bengali D. Balochi
8. Objectives Resolution was passed in the year:
- A. 1946 B. 1947
C. 1948 D. 1949
9. Which one of the following is known as Presidential Constitution in the history of Pakistan?
- A. 1956 B. 1962
C. 1973 D. 1985
10. Which one of the following is a hero of 1965 war?
- A. M.M. Alam
B. Lalak Jan
C. Rashid Minhas
D. Raja Muhammad Sarwar

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.

SOLUTION SECTION – B (Marks 24)

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

(8 × 3 = 24)

- i. When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah present his famous Fourteen Points? State any two of them.

Answer: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous 14 points in 1929. Two of the most important demands among these 14 points are as follows:

1. The right of separate electorate for Muslims.
2. Federal form of government.

- ii. What was the fate of Sirajuddaula, Sultan Fateh Ali tipu and Bahadur shah Zafar in the reign of British?

Answer: The East India Company had started its operations as a trading company, but it's conspiracies against the Indian rulers soon revealed its political ambitions.

Nawab Sirajuddaula of Bengal was martyred in 1757 and Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu of Mysore was martyred by British in 1799. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur shah Zafar arrested him and sent him to Rangoon.

- iii. What do you know about C.R. formula? State at least two points.

Answer: Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia was a leader of All Indian National Congress. Gandhi and Rajgopal Acharya planned a conspiracy to trap Quaid-e-Azam. They planned a formula in March 1944. This formula is known as CR formula. Some of the main points of C.R Formula were as under:

1. The transfer of population if any would be absolutely on a voluntary basis.
2. The terms of the binding will be applicable only in case of full transfer of power by Britain to government of India.

- iv. What was the difference between the manifestoes of Congress and Muslim League during the General Elections of 1945-46?

Answer: It was the manifesto of Congress that South Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be acceptable to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities of India and that the Muslims also agree to the view point of the Congress.

On the other hand Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah affirmed that the general elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League it meant they wanted Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate home land should be considered as rejected.

- v. Why Rowlatt Act is known as a “Black Law”? What was Quaid-e-Azam’s reaction on it?

Answer: In 1919 Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. In this act, administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. It was named as the Rowlatt act. It was a black law.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah raised his voice against it. He wrote to the viceroy Lord Chelmsford, “In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized government”.

- vi. Why Pakistan Resolution is considered “the most important milestone in the creation of Pakistan”? State at least two main points to justify your answer.

Answer: Pakistan resolution is the most important milestone in the creation of Pakistan as it accelerated the pace of freedom movement and gave new energy and courage to the Muslims who gathered around Quaid-e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for struggle for freedom.

- vii. What are air pollutants? Write four examples as well.

Answer: Gases and those suspended particles in the air which adversely affect human beings and animals are known as air pollutants.

EXAMPLES OF AIR POLLUTANTS:

- i. Oil and fuel combustion in motor vehicles and factories, furnaces, homes etc.
- ii. Brick Kilns.
- iii. Radiations emitted from high tension electric wires.
- iv. Pollen grains.
- viii. Climate of plain areas of Pakistan is intense. How this intensity is beneficial? State three points only.

Answer: There is intensity in climate of the plain areas of Pakistan. It is beneficial in many ways:

1. Different kinds of crops, vegetables and fruits grow in this type of climate.
2. Rivers bring soil along with them so these areas are very fertile.
3. As the income of the people living in this area depends on agriculture so the economic condition of the inhabitants is comparatively better and they enjoy better economic circumstances.

- ix. Who was Cyril Radcliffe? Which injustices he did to Pakistan?

Answer: For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries between the two newly created states of India and Pakistan a boundary commission was formed with Cyril Radcliffe as its head.

Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala:Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India.

- x. Write Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's role as the first Governor General of Pakistan. Write any three points.

Answer: 1. The rehabilitation of refugees was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and crippled state like Pakistan. The problem was managed excellently under the able guidance of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

2. The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah instituted the Federal Court as the first step towards establishment of a national judicial system.

3. He launched civil services and made Pakistan Civil Services Academy.

- xi. Write any three objectives of Second Five Year Plan (1960-65).

Answer: The main objectives and targets of second 5 year plan were:

1. To attain an increase in national income by 24%.
2. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
3. To increase the industrial production of cottage and small scale industries up to 25%.

SECTION – C(Marks 16)

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

Q.3 Why Allama Iqbal considered Islamic State necessary for the implementation of Islamic laws. Narrate his four pronouncements (at least) to show his vision about Pakistan Ideology.

Answer: Iqbal's struggle for the cause of the Muslim nation in India, his revolutionary poetry and his philosophy of action and sustained effort made him the beloved leader of the Indian Muslims. Following are the salient points of Iqbal's philosophy of Muslim Nationhood.

Iqbal believed that if the nations of India remain constantly at war with each other, they will destroy their entire cultural heritage. Economic conditions of their people will deteriorate to an unimaginable extent and they will not be able to find an honourable place in the community of nations. Later developments testified that Iqbal's apprehensions were right. In his famous presidential address delivered in 1930 at the Muslim League session held at Allahabad Iqbal said:

“The formation of a consolidated Muslim North West Indian state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North West India.”

Iqbal outlined two basic principles of an Islamic constitution in the following words:

a) “The law of Almighty Allah is absolutely supreme. Authority except an interpreter of the law has no place in the social structure of Islam.”

b) All the members of the community have a right of being dealt with on the basis of absolute equality.

Iqbal believed that scholars of a Muslim society should, on the basis of their enlightened judgements, 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 a respect but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge, even though we may be led to differ with those who have gone before us”.

Iqbal had always rejected the Congress notion of secular nationalism, on this some critics blamed Iqbal of being unpatriotic; repudiating this he said:

“Nationalism in the sense of love of one's country and even to die for its honour is a part of the Muslim's faith. It comes into conflict with Islam only when it begins to play the role of political concepts and aims to be a principle of human solidarity.”

Iqbal said that the force that binds Muslim nation hood into a unity was not based on colour, race or geography; it was based on faith and Iman. He said:

“Islam is something more than a creed; it is also a community, a nation. The membership of Islam as a community is not determined by birth.”

Q.4 Give a detailed analysis of Northern and North Western Mountain Ranges of Pakistan.

Answer: THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS:

Himalayas and Karakoram mountain ranges form the northern mountains of Pakistan.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS:

World's highest mountain range Himalaya is located in the north of Pakistan. Mountains of this range form a 2700 km long natural border in the Northern region of South Asia. Himalaya range runs in East West direction forming a gigantic bow. Winter sustains from 6 to 8 months in this area.

- The range is further divided into three sub ranges.
- The Shiwalik Range
- The Pir Panjal Range
- The Central Himalayas

Murree and Hazara are a part of the Pir Panjal mountain range. Throughout the winter season the peaks remain snowcapped. Abundant vegetation and forests add to the scenic beauty and can provide good source of foreign exchange earnings by developing tourism on international standards.

Nanga Parbat is the highest and most famous peak of the central Himalaya range. Beautiful Kashmir valley is located between the Pir Panjal and greater Himalaya ranges.

THE KARAKORAM MOUNTAINS:

Karakoram Range located in the north of the central Himalayas, includes some parts of Northern Kashmir and Gilgit. Average altitude of the Karakoram mountains is 7000 m.

This range extends 400 km from Hunza to Shayok. World second highest mountain peak and a great tourist and mountaineers attraction the Mount Godwin Austin commonly known as K2 lies in this range. Major part of the Pakistan's natural and man-made forest is found in this area, these forest are a good source of firewood and timber. People in the Northern areas wear heavy dress, outdoor games like goat killing (buzz kushi) golf and Polo are played only in specific seasons and in the areas where playgrounds are available.

During winters people spend most of the time within their homes, in some areas people migrate to plains to earn a living. Due to exquisite scenic beauty and extremely pleasant weather the northern areas of Pakistan offer a number of attractions for the tourists e.g. Murree, Ayubia , Nathia Gali, Abbottabad, Shugran, Naran, Kalam and the valleys of Hunza and Chitral.

THE NORTH WESTERN MOUNTAINS:

It includes the Hindu Kush mountain range. The Hindu Kush mountain range constitutes the main range of the Western border mountains. Most of these ranges are located in Afghanistan. In Pakistan territory they send off a number of branches South towards Chitral, Sir and Swat. Trich Mir speak in the north is the highest peak of the range (about 7700 meters). These peaks remain snowcapped throughout the year. The height decreases south words in Mohmand territory and Malakand Hills to only 1500 meters. South of the river Kabul, the north south strike changes to the west east aligned safed koh range.

Q.5 Which system was announced by General Muhammad Yahya Khan for General Elections in 1970? State its seven features at least.

Answer: LEGAL FRAMEWORK ORDER (1970):

General Mohammad Yahya Khan, the president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a legal Framework order to hold general elections in 1970.

The salient features of this LFO are as under:

1. The National Assembly would be elected for tenure of 5 years. It would be composed of 300 seats.

2. The minimum age for the election to assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women respectively. A person would have the right to contest election simultaneously on more than one seat.
3. 5th October 1970 and 22nd October 1970 were fixed for the elections of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies respectively.
4. Federal system of government would be introduced in the country and the citizens would enjoy all fundamental rights.
5. According to the constitution, the powers would be distributed and provincial economy would be fully protected.
6. The Independence and freedom of judiciary would be fully honoured. The judiciary would safeguard the fundamental rights of the people. The decisions of the court would be binding on centre as well as provinces.
7. Islamic ideology would be practiced and only a Muslim could become the head of the state (President).
8. The National Assembly would decide all the issues with simple majority vote and quorum would consist of hundred members. The members of the Assembly would enjoy complete freedom of expression. No legal action would be taken against members of the assembly on anything expressed in the Assembly.
9. Pakistan would be a democratic country and the complete name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. National security would be protected and no such thing will be allowed as could cause damage to the national security.
10. The following points were decided for the future strategy.
 - . The promotion of Islamic ways of living.
 - . To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
 - . To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
 - . To make arrangements to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

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