

Aga Khan University Examination Board

Notes from E-Marking Centre on SSC Part II Pakistan Studies Examination May 2015

Introduction

This document has been produced for the teachers and candidates of the SSC Part II (Class X) subject in Pakistan Studies. It contains comments on candidates' responses to the 2015 Secondary School Certificate (SSC-II) Examination, indicating the quality of the responses and highlighting their relative strengths and weaknesses.

E-Marking Notes

This includes overall comments on students' performance on every question and some specific examples of students' responses which support the mentioned comments. Please note that the descriptive comments represent an overall perception of the better and weaker responses as gathered from the e-marking session. However, the candidates' responses shared in this document represent some specific example(s) of the mentioned comments.

Teachers and candidates should be aware that examiners may ask questions that address the Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) in a manner that require candidates to respond by integrating knowledge, understanding and application skills they have developed during the course of study. Candidates are advised to read and comprehend each question carefully before writing the response to fulfil the demand of the question.

Candidates need to be aware that the marks allocated to the questions are related to the answer space provided on the examination paper as a guide to the length of the required response. A longer response will not in itself lead to higher marks. Candidates need to be familiar with the command words in the Student Learning Outcomes which contain terms commonly used in examination questions. However, candidates should also be aware that not all questions will start with or contain one of the command words. Words such as 'how', 'why' or 'what' may also be used.

Question 1

Economic disparity is one of the main problems that hinder national cohesion and integration. Describe any FOUR of the following reasons behind economic disparity in Pakistan.

Labor market outcomes

Taxation

Education

Globalization

Gender discrimination

Development

Ethnic discrimination

Inadequate mobilization and poor allocation of resources

Some reasons of economic disparity were given to the students and they had been asked to explain any four of them. Better responses were the ones where students had provided explanation of any four hindrances listed in the question in the context of Pakistan.

Example:

- Gender discrimination :- Males are given superiority on women, they are allowed to do anything. Women are not send to schools.

- Education :- Poor people in the country can not afford to study in a school that's why they stay illiterate and stay poor.

- Development :- Because of the political situation of Pakistan country's economy is not growing and so no proper distribution of wealth.

- Taxation :- High rate of tax is causing economic disparity because the middle class are paying so much tax and getting nothing in return.

Weaker responses were the ones where the students were unable to understand the questions and tried to explain terminologies. Also it seemed that students were unable to understand the simple vocabulary words used in the question i.e. cohesion, disparity etc.

Example:

- ① education is very important for life.
- ② Development the Industries became very low industries in urban and rural area. increasing industries.
- ③ labour market is ^{high in} ~~low~~ of Pakistan. To trade export and import goods.
- ④ Poverty in Pakistan. So reason behind economic disparity in Pakistan.

Question 2

Complete the table given below with respect to rural-urban migration.

Better responses were the ones where the candidates were able to provide the push and full factors of migration. It was relatively an easier question and most of the students answered well.

Example:

| | Push Factors of Rural Areas | Pull Factors of Urban Areas |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Poor quality of life | Expectation about better quality of life. |
| 2 | Less infrastructure facilities and undeveloped. | Properly developed with entertainment places etc. |
| 3 | Shortages of food due to disguised land, soil erosion, flooding etc. | All food items are available without any shortages. |
| 4 | Unemployment and underemployment | Greater possibilities of getting employment. |

Weak responses were the ones in which the candidates did not talk about the compelling factors of migration. Some of the factors mentioned were not written clearly and were fairly ambiguous.

Example:

| | Push Factors of Rural Areas | Pull Factors of Urban Areas |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | People are going coming from rural areas it is push factor | People migrate from rural to urban areas for better health education & other economical system. |
| 2 | The push factor of rural areas is that people are migrated for the economical's. | The economical development is called pull factors. |
| 3 | Rural areas should be developed by the government of the Pakistan. | The Urban areas are developed as well as we know that. |
| 4 | Push factors of Rural areas is that it will be developed by economical or educational | It is developed. |

Question 3

State any FOUR reasons for the failure of Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944?

Better responses were the one in which students mentioned the reasons behind the failure of Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944 comparing Gandhi and Jinnah's stance.

Example:

- 1) Gandhi ~~was~~ said that partition will be considered after the British had left. Jinnah wanted the partition before British leaves.
- 2) Gandhi was considering himself to be the spokesman of all India. Jinnah reminded him that he was the only spokesman of Congress.
- 3) Gandhi wanted the key areas like defence in the hands of Central Gov. on the other hand Jinnah wanted these parts in hands of Provincial Gov.
- 4) Gandhi rejected 'two nation theory' which was now the permanent policy of League (M.L)

Weaker responses were the ones where students provided vague points and some students held Gandhi responsible without mentioning Jinnah's stance. Strong sentiments of hate against Gandhi were reflected in student's responses.

Example:

- REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF GANDHI - JINNAH TALKS:-
- (1) Gandhi called Jinnah to talk in 1944 at Bombay.
 - (2) Gandhi want some actions against muslim league.
 - (3) Jinnah refused Gandhi's proposals because Gandhi is against muslim league and Jinnah is with muslim league or support muslim league.
 - (4) Jinnah is a honest governer general and remove all obstacle b/w seperation of pakistan and Freedom of muslims.

Question 4

Ayub Khan was the first leader who tried to bring in various reforms in Pakistan in the field of agriculture, industries, health and education. Evaluate any FOUR impacts of these reforms on Pakistan.

Better responses were the ones in which the candidates talked about the impacts of reforms introduced during Ayub Khan's era and provided solid arguments to support their answer.

Example:

Ayub Khan's reforms had both positive as well as negative impacts:-
Positive Impacts:- 1) Agriculture product increased alot because of fertilizers and mechanized farming. 2) The economy of the country rose due to export bonus scheme and industrial reforms. 3) Free education was provided to people.
Negative Impacts:- 1) His agricultural reforms benefited only rich people who can afford mechanized farming, and many farmers were evicted from their jobs. 2) Students were angry due to increase in degree courses from two to three years

Weaker responses were the ones in which the candidates only mentioned the salient features of the reforms without analyzing the impacts of these reforms on Pakistan. It seemed that majority of the students were unable to figure out what they had to do in the question.

Example:

- (1) No land holding will be less than 12 acre and 500 acre was for irrigated land and 1000 was for barani
- (2) 30000 was made tax holiday for a new industry
- (3) Health facilities would be provided to whole Pakistan with proper resources and doctors were to be built
- (4) free education would be provided and new schools

Question 5

Explain any FOUR reasons for the significance of Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.

Better responses were the ones in which students were focused and clearly talked about the importance of Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. It was relatively an easy question; majority of the students responded well.

Example:

- 1) It was Quaid-e-Azam's hearted wish to make Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.
- 2) To Promote national cohesion and unity between the 4 provinces of Pakistan.
- 3) To even out the inequalities and differences between the people of the Pakistan.
- 4) To give identity to people of Pakistan i.e: the Urdu-speaking Pakistanis.

Weaker responses mentioned about the origin and evolution of Urdu language. The candidates were not focused and talked about the promotion of Urdu in the subcontinent. Again it seemed that many students did not understand the question.

Example:

* Urdu is a word of turkey language.....
.. Urdu choose as a national language....
because mostly countries understand the...
Urdu language. It is very easy language
all over the world. Urdu was chosen...
as a national language due to ~~that~~ it is.....
very easy language all over the world.....
and also easy to understand.....!!

Question 6

Describe any FIVE strengths of Pakistan's relationship with USA.

Better responses were the ones in which the candidates were able to discuss the strengths of Pakistan's relationship with USA and provided relevant points to justify their answers.

Example:

- ① USA is a super power, for strengthening its military and provision of defence weapons, Pakistan needs assistance which can be provided by the country USA.
- ② USA needed allies ~~to and Pakistan~~ to compete with USSR, Pakistan helped USA and USA helped Pakistan by giving them military aid.
- ③ Pakistan at the time of independence faced many social and economic problems and regional cooperation with Muslim countries were not enough to overcome those problems, so they needed assistance by USA.
- ④ For dealing with poverty, and overcoming deficit budget Pakistan needed huge loans, which can be provided by super powers like USA. ⑤ US AID is working in Pakistan to help Pakistan overcome poverty and develop its remote areas and providing educational facilities.

Responses which only talked about the weaknesses and held America responsible for everything in Pakistan were considered the poor responses.

Example:

- Pakistan has strength's relationship with USA even other muslim countries don't like this because it helps israil.
- Pakitan has helps USA duxing the war of USA and France.
- Pakistan helps USA in any problem.
- Pakistan has vast relationship with USA.
- Pakistan and USA are not neighbouring countries and not similar religious countries yet they have strength in them.

Extended Response Questions (ERQs)

Question 7a:

This was an Extended Response Question having part **a** and **b**.

Describe any FIVE benefits that Pakistan can reap through the development of Gawdar Port.

This was an ERQ answered by most of the students.

Better responses were the ones in which the candidates talked about the benefits Pakistan is expected to earn through the development of Gawadar port. The candidates provided relevant and valid points to justify their answers.

Example:

Benefits that Pakistan can reap from the development of Gawadar Port are:-

- 1) Gawadar can serve as a entrepot for central Asian landlock countries.
- 2) It can be a source of revenue generation for Pakistan.
- 3) It can boost the fishing industry of Pakistan.
- 4) The ship breaking industry ^{at Gawadar} is also beneficial for Pakistan.
- 5) Pakistan can receive transit fee from Afghanistan.
- 6) Gawadar increases relationship between Pakistan and China. It also gives boost to trade.

Weak responses were the ones where the candidate did not clearly talk about the expected benefits and provided list of irrelevant benefits. Many candidates also merged Gawdar port with the Karachi port and provided invalid justification to support their answer.

Example:

The Gawadar Port gives us many benefits to us. All these are explained following;

- ① By the development of Gawadar Port the benefits are we get water from it.
- ② We can get electricity from it.
- ③ We can get agricultural system from it.
- ④ We can get seed from it.
- ⑤ We may get the crops from it as well.

We can get many things from this port by the development of this. Say above are the benefits of that port which is developed in Pakistan.

Question 7b

In 1998, Pakistan carried out a series of nuclear tests in Baluchistan. These tests were very popular within Pakistan where many people were proud of the country's show of strength. However, they brought widespread international criticism and sanctions.

Describe any FIVE sanctions imposed by other countries on Pakistan as a result of these tests.

This was an ERQ. Very few candidates had answered this question.

Better responses were the ones in which the candidates mentioned the sanctions imposed by other countries and international organisation on Pakistan as a result of nuclear tests 1998.

Example:

1) When Pakistan started nuclear tests many of the countries tried to stop it by threatening the government of Pakistan.

2) USA stopped aids in Pakistan which could create a great loss in Pakistan.

3) Being a nuclear power, Pakistan could become a powerful country there fore world bank started imposing heavy loans on Pakistan.

4) IMF stoppe d giving funds to Pakistan after Pakistan started the nuclear tests in Balochistan.

5) After listening about the nuclear tests Japanese also started to cut the trade route with Pakistan and stopped the exchange of currencies between the two countries.

Weak responses were the ones in which students discussed the importance of nuclear tests for Pakistan instead of writing about the sanctions imposed on Pakistan as a result of nuclear tests 1998.

Example:

- The relationship of Pakistan with other countries were good.
- The export of Pakistan were increased by mean of nuclear.
- Other countries show strength with Pakistan.
- Many other muslim countries were proud on their religious country.
- Many other countries were create foreign exchange with Pakistan.