

## **Aga Khan University Examination Board**

### **Notes from E-Marking Centre on SSC-II Pakistan Studies Examination May 2018**

#### **Introduction:**

This document has been produced for the teachers and candidates of the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Part II subject in Pakistan Studies. It contains comments on candidates' responses to the 2018 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 SLOs 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.

#### **General Comments:**

The paper of Pakistan Studies at this level comprises of several components. This year candidates did fairly well the questions which required more of a general approach. Whereas, it was generally felt that the students lack basic historical and cultural knowledge necessary to answer various questions. Most candidates performed poorly in questions dealing with geography and foreign policy part. However some candidates produced good responses to questions from these sections well. It seemed that the candidates were not well prepared to answer questions from these topics. It was also observed that candidates do not spend time in reading questions which lead to poor answers as in most cases candidates prepared a general response which they wrote without realizing the demand of the question.

**Note: Candidates' responses reproduced in this report have not been corrected for grammar, spelling, format or factual information.**

**Detailed Comments:**

**Constructed Response Questions (CRQs)**

**Question 1:**

Aliya lives in a suburban area of the country which is famous for various handmade objects. She decided to open a home unit with the help of the Micro Finance Bank. Her employees were mainly females of that area who are skilled in the art of handmade objects. Aliya's aim is to sell these artifacts nationally and internationally.

What FOUR benefits can be reaped by Aliya and the families living in that area through this unit?

*Better responses* were the ones where the candidates were able to comprehend the given situation and answered in light of the context given. Candidates were able to understand the benefits that can be reaped by the village and the owner of the small scale industries. This included the increase in the employment opportunities, increase in the standard of living, increased usage of the local raw material, meeting the demand of local markets, increase in earning, reduce rural-urban migration, initiate empowerment of women in the area which would reduce gender discrimination in the area, help in countering poverty in the region etc.

**Example:**

- It can be a source of income for the families in that area which would decrease their needs and improve their way of living.
- The women could be ~~set~~ self-sufficient, such that they do not be dependent on the males of their families.
- The regional employment rate will go up and the labour force will increase because of such an industry.
- Better lifestyle with proper education, less domestic abuse will be promoted as women will be working and more income would be <sup>coming in</sup>.

*Weaker responses* reflected lack of understanding of the candidates in terms of the benefits of small scale industries on a smaller scale and on a larger scale. Some of the responses mentioned increased in foreign exchange reserve, increased infrastructure development in the area. Some of the candidates were not able to comprehend the given situation at all and mentioned that how can they increase their business which was not at all required in the question.

**Example:**

① they can make their advertisement and give it to media to publish ② they can make the deals for ~~sell~~ selling the artifacts. ③ they can ~~to~~ <sup>make</sup> website on internet for selling artifacts ④ they should give the article to newspaper ~~to~~ to publish it for selling the artifacts.

**Question 2:**

Today, Pakistan is the most urbanised nation in South Asia with the urban dwellers accounting for about 37 percent of the country's total population. The country's urban population multiplied more than tenfold between, 1950 and 2012. Compared to this, the total population increased over fivefold.

The given description highlights major problem faced by Pakistan. Discuss any TWO reasons that are contributing towards the given problem.

This question had two layered embedded in it. The first was to identify the problem that has been highlighted through the given statistic and then was to discuss the reasons behind the given problem.

*Better responses* highlighted that the candidates were able to identify the given problem reflected through the statistics given which was urbanization and then, discussed the causes associated with it. The responses mainly included the problem of hidden unemployment in the rural areas, better opportunities in terms of education, employment and health in the urban centres, loss of fertility due to recurring floods and the problem of water logging and salinity, etc.

### Example:

The problem which Pakistan is facing right now is rural to urban migration which is now ~~control~~ out of control. This problem arise due to (1) In urban area, there are better chance of job opportunities. People living in village will come to urban area in search of good job and better living. (2) Second reason is that in villages there is no proper facilities like health education etc etc. So many people come to urban to seek for better education as well as better health facilities.

Weaker responses were of two types. First where the candidates were able to identify the problem but instead of writing the causes, mentioned its effects such as increase in crime rate, increased burden on land resources etc. Second type was the ones who have identified the problem incorrectly i.e., over-population and mentioned the causes such as want of a son, need of more earning hands etc. Some of the candidates mentioned the problems as a result of over-population; such as, lack of employment, burden on available resources etc. which was not the demand of the question.

### Example 1:

The given description highlights the problem i.e. Overpopulation.

(i) Desire for boy (child): Since in Pakistan child labour is on its peaks and in a male-oriented society everyone especially poor people want more children (boys) as their earning hands.

(ii) Early marriages: Most of the girls are not getting education in Pakistan thus they cannot help their parents to enhance their economic condition hence they become burdens and get married at very early age.

**Example 2:**

The dramatic increase in population is due to the following:

1. Early Marriages is done when a child reaches puberty due to which the fertility rate more children are <sup>born</sup> desired. It is socially desired to have a male child, more children is considered as more hands to earn.
2. People are not educated. Women mostly aren't aware of the negative consequences of high population. An educated, aware woman is career oriented, desires short family etc. Hence the population is very high due to above mentioned points.

**Question 3:**

Elaborate on the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the leader of All India Muslim League from 1940 to 1947.

*Better responses* were those which had mentioned the contribution of Muhammad Ali Jinnah within the time period given that is 1940-1947. The candidates mentioned the negotiations conducted by him with the Congress and British leaders. His dynamic leadership led to the winning of 1945-1946 general elections, his stance on the demand of Pakistan which was non-failing throughout different proposals put forward by the British etc.

Example 1:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a firm believer of a united India but during Congress rule, watching Muslims suffering in hands of Congress he decided to have a separate homeland for Muslims. Jinnah managed very well <sup>st</sup> condition of Muslim League in second election. He refused many proposals such as Cripps mission, Cabinet mission and Simla conference as they did not point out towards separate homeland for Muslims. He even made Gandhi realize that a united India was no longer a possibility and at last he got Pakistan and became its 1<sup>st</sup> Governor general.

Example 2:

In Lahore resolution he made up his mind to work for a separate homeland. He represented the Muslims of India in Cripps mission, Simla conference and Cabinet mission and accepted nothing less than Pakistan. He was a strong advocate of two nation theory reflecting in Gandhi Jinnah talks proving an eye-opener for Gandhi that Pakistan is a real possibility. He organized the League for 1946 elections winning 87% of Muslim seats proving he is the sole representative of Indian Muslims. He became Pakistan's first Governor General (1947) guiding Pakistan through its initial phase.

Weaker responses generally mentioned Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and that he was responsible in unifying the Muslim League etc. This seemed that candidates had overlooked the time period specifically mentioned in the question. Moreover, the candidates instead of writing his role as a leader of Muslim League generalised the answer that he was intelligent and tried to establish the young Pakistan etc.

**Example:**

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a love, hardworking, devoted, dedicated, thoughtful,  
kind, humble and was the owner of very good personality. He is the ideal of  
today's generation because of his work that he did late in 1940's. He was  
one of the members of All India Muslim League and fought for Pakistan till  
his death. He represented all the Muslims that were situated in the whole  
sub-continent and at last he won the fight by gifting Pakistan to us.  
~~He died~~ He died in 1948 due to major tuberculosis.

**Question 4:**

The given data shows the comparison of economic growth during 1950s-1960s in the agriculture sector of Pakistan.

Regional Growth Rates (Percent per annum)		
East Pakistan	1950's	1960's
Overall	1.9	4.0
Agriculture	1.9	2.7
Non-agriculture	2.9	5.0
West Pakistan		
Overall	3.1	6.7
Agriculture	1.4	5.0
Non-agriculture	5.0	7.9

With reference to the given table, mention any FOUR agrarian strategies that had been introduced by General Ayub Khan to promote economic growth of the country.

*Better responses* were those which correctly mentioned the agrarian strategies introduced by General Ayub Khan which included his land reforms, easy loans for the farmers, building of dams and link canals, initiation of mechanization, use of chemical fertilisers and high yielding varieties of seeds, set up of agricultural development bank etc.

### Example 1:

- 1) Ayub Khan introduced mechanization for agriculture and the use of high yielding variety of seeds and chemical fertilizers.
- 2) He provided interest free loans to farmers so that they could buy tractors, threshers etc.
- 3) He provided incentives to industrialists to establish industries and as a result, economy improved.
- 4) Export Bonus Schemes were introduced to give bonus to those industries which increased its production.

### Example 2:

⇒ landowners could have 500 irrigated, 1000 un irrigated land, extra land was taken by government by providing fair compensation long term redeemable bonds. ⇒ Two dams (Bakbara and another was built) were built. ⇒ tubewells, barrages, canal irrigation was encouraged to enhance growth. ⇒ research centres were opened, to research on the better quality seeds and varieties. ⇒ funds and loans were provided to farmers. ⇒ Fertilizers were made available in low cost, ⇒ fertilizer industry plant was opened with assistance of Saudi Arabia. ⇒ Tax holidays were announced to attract more industrial investors. ⇒ Profit margin was increased. ⇒ bureaucratic constraints were removed from market. ⇒ Prices of items were controlled. ⇒ Private investors were encouraged.

Weaker responses could not comprehend the question and were unable to reach to the specificity of the question which was agrarian reforms of Ayub Khan. Candidates mentioned all the other reforms of Ayub Khan such as setting up of industries, introducing family laws etc.

Example:

There are four agrarian strategies that had been introduced by general Ayub Khan.

- Industrial reforms.
- Educational reforms.
- Agricultural reforms.
- Non-agricultural reforms.

Question 5:

Mention any TWO significant roles played by media in promoting culture.

*Better responses* were those in which the candidates appropriately mentioned the role which is initiating awareness, advocating tolerance, upholding all the cultural elements, formation of opinion, informs one about the details of different cultures around them etc.

Example:

(i) Drama serials and movies i.e digital media shows the culture of Pakistan not just in Pakistan but also in foreign.

(ii) Recording celebration of festivals and this make it on-air at TV also promote our culture.

*Weaker responses* instead of highlighting the role of the media, mentioned the role of different elements of the media. For instance, drama serials, plays and music but, they were not able to link it with the question, thus; they were not able to gain meaningful marks.

Example:

→ It ~~promotes~~<sup>does</sup> different programs which help in promoting culture.

→ It shows different aspects ~~and~~ of society and establish love which promotes culture.

**Question 6:**

State any TWO steps that the government has taken to promote Sindhi language in Pakistan.

*Better responses* clearly mentioned the steps taken by the government for the promotion of Sindhi language in Pakistan that mainly included making it a compulsory language to be taught in the schools, setting up of organisations like Sindhi Literary Board and Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula. Similarly, they mentioned that Pakistan television and Radio Pakistan introduced programmes based on promoting Sindhi language and culture, setting up of Sindhiology department has been established at Sindh University Jamshoro, setting up of Sarmast Academy and the development of Sindhi dictionary etc.

**Example 1:**

- (i) Sindhiology department <sup>formed</sup> in the Sindh University <sup>in</sup> Jamshoro.
- (ii) Sindhi was promoted by publishing Sindhi newspaper.
- (iii) Sindhi was promoted by introducing Sindhi literature in schools.

**Example 2:**

- 1) Government promotes Sindhi language by telecasting Sindhi dramas in whole country.
- 2) Government has made Sindhi the compulsory subject to be taught in schools.

There were few *weaker responses* which merely described the history of Sindhi language and talked about the promotion of Urdu language instead of Sindhi.

**Example:**

1) When Pakistan was separated by subcontinent Sindh was the part of Pakistan and people were mostly Sindhi speaking.  
2) Urdu was declared as national language but provincial languages were different and Sindh has Sindhi language.

**Question 7:**

“China always regards Pakistan as a priority in its neighbourhood diplomacy and China’s development should first and foremost benefit its good neighbours, especially Pakistan”.

(Kong Xuanyou)

In light of the given statement, describe any FIVE important aspects of Pak-China relationship in the current situation.

*Better responses* reflected understanding of candidates in terms of relationship with China not in the historical perspective but that of the current situation with Pakistan. The candidates highlighted the investment of China in terms of infrastructure development, provision of the interest free loans, co-operation in the manufacturing of arms and ammunition, development of Gawadar Port etc.

**Example:**

- ① China has been investing since years to develop the infrastructure of the Pakistan. "CPEC" (China Pakistan economic corridor) is such an great example.
- ② China has been financing the "Karakoram Highway" for its development. As it is a major trade route between both countries.
- ③ China has been also providing technology assistance in the development of space programme. Pakistan's first remote sensing satellite PRSS-1 is going to be launched in June 2018 with help of Chinese rocket system and launch center.
- ④ China has also provided assistance to Pakistan by means of military equipment. Pakistan China both produced the new radar systems. China helped Pakistan in development of "JF-17 Thunder Jet Fighter".
- ⑤ China is also assisting Pakistan in the enrichment of Uranium and China provides the nuclear reactors for overcoming energy crisis in Pakistan.

*Weaker responses* were the ones where the candidates instead of highlighting the current situation mentioned the past events where we were friends or when there was no support by China. This reflected that the candidates were not aware of the current situation and have rote learned the points on relationship rather than drawing connections from past and bringing it to present. Some of the responses talked about the effects of the relationship with China rather than mentioning the current status of relationship.

Example:

- 1) Economy of Pakistan will increase
- 2) Increase in foreign currency
- 3) There will be strong relationship with china
- 4) Import and export increase.
- 5) will stand together in wars and help each other.

### Extended Response Questions (ERQs)

This question offered a choice between part **a** and **b**. Part **a** was based on history whereas part **b** was from the topic of economic development. Majority of the candidates attempted option **a** and did well.

**Question 8a:**

Following the independence in 1947, Pakistan took nine years to draft its first Constitution.

Explain any **THREE** reasons that delayed the process of constitution making in the initial years of Pakistan.

*Better responses* mentioned how the power struggle between political heads, issue of representation (East Pakistan wanted representation on the basis of population), language issue (East Pakistan wanted Bengali to be the national language of Pakistan), East Pakistan wanted complete provincial autonomy, dissolution of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by governor general Ghulam Mohammed (he was not ready to be the nominal head of the state), lack of capable political leaders (Death of Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan) etc., led to the delay in the constitutional process.

### Example 1:

The main reasons that delayed the constitutional making were:

(i) The death of leaders like Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan result in the lack of well experienced personnel ~~that~~ <sup>who</sup> would frame a new constitution.

(ii) The two wings (East and West Pakistan) were far from each other. And there were many differences both socially and culturally. Due to this it was difficult to govern the both wings under one constitution that will accept the demands of both wings.

(iii) The third reason was the provincial governments were not ready to give power to the central government. And the self interest of political leader to stay in power together lead to delay in making constitution.

### Example 2:

- ① a ① The Governor General Ghulam Muhammad had dissolved the Assembly and removed Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra (who wanted to limit Governor General's power) on grounds that people have lost confidence in the Assembly.
- ② After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan and death of Quaid-e-Azam there was a vacuum for a good leader to lead the nation and draw a constitution.
- ③ The distribution of Power to the two wings of the country i.e East and West Pakistan was <sup>causing</sup> a problem.
- ④ The government had to look after the issue of increasing refugee in Pakistan causing many problems delaying constitution.
- ⑤ Ulemas of that time weren't exactly convinced with the constitution. They thought the country isn't 'Islamic' enough.

*Weaker responses* simply highlighted the initial problems of Pakistan in terms of the unfairness of the boundary commission. Some of the candidates simply mentioned the initial problems such as refugee problem and unfair distribution of finances which were not the correct cause, the constituent assembly was already formed and its function was completely different from that of the other institutions.

### Example 1:

a) Pakistan has faced a lot of problems right after Independence, such as refugee settlement, Kashmir issue etc. There was unjustified distribution of financial and military assets. Pakistan was not very developed and require a great strength, hardwork and great financial for its development. Immediate death of Quaid-e-Azam was a serious blow to the young country. Apart from this leaders of Pakistan were not united on any same cause. Islamic political parties demanded that constitution should be fully based on Islamic laws. Furthermore Pakistan doesnot have much trained civilians and personells. Difference between East and West Pakistan could not be sort out. Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951 was another great shock experienced by Pakistan. Initially, Pakistan have many problems to face and many issues to be settled, and afterwards the differences among the leaders leads to the delay in constitution.

### Example 2:

~~The mentioned problems were~~  
The delayed process of constitution making in the initial years of Pakistan was  
1) Pakistan was already suffering because of the distance between east Pakistan and west Pakistan because of which the communication was difficult between the two areas.  
2) Ferozpur and Gujdarpur were given to India because of which India had a border with Kashmir and even though the whole population of Kashmir was muslim, India started to take over because of which war broke out.  
3) Calcutta was given to India at the time of partition although it had muslims and Calcutta had all the industries and goods because of which Pakistan had faced a huge unstable economical situation.

**Question 8b:**

Study the given problem.

Urban labour force is more diversified in terms of skill, education, union membership and coverage by the minimum wage legislation as compared to the labour force in the rural areas.

Unlike urban areas, the employment association in the rural areas is informal in nature, thus, the employment opportunities are scarce in rural areas.

The given description mentions some problems that cause economic disparity in Pakistan. Suggest and justify THREE viable solutions, to overcome the given problems.

This question was well-attempted by the candidates.

*Better responses* gave interesting suggestions such as, setting up of cottage industries, provision of basic facilities, women employment/ empowerment, provision of education etc. Moreover, the candidates were able to link their suggestions with the overcome of the disparity in Pakistan. The justification varied from candidate to candidate. Some linked the equal distribution of resources with that of creation of employment opportunities etc.

**Example:**

*To overcome the economic disparity :-*

- Government should launch effective schemes and should focus on providing free education and medical facilities as well create awareness on importance of education.
- Government should promote small-scale and cottage industries by providing interest-free loans and financial support to people. Which will be effective in eradicating unemployment problems.
- Feudalism should be abolished to provide more lands to farmers for agriculture and solve unemployment crisis.
- Also improve transport system for easy transport of goods and access to more schools. globalization
- Promote telecommunications for distant-learning and

Weaker responses covered the problems that resulted in the disparity rather than the suggestions to overcome the problem. Some of the candidates though were able to mention the solution but were not able to link it or justify it with how it can lead to overcome disparity in Pakistan. Moreover, the question was specific towards economic disparity whereas responses were mainly targeted towards social disparity.

**Example:**

Q18 Part (b)

- 1) In Urban areas the female's give's proper education and then ~~she~~ she help's the children's to educate but at the early marriages.
- 2) In Urban areas the facilities of hospitals and medical to created the hospitals and medican's which are mostly used. and malces ~~some's~~ some's of the school's collage's to help's the Urban people's
- 3):- In transport, there is no transport in Urban areas to help for study in univernity to out of village's.
- 4)- studies to farmer's it help's to move techniques in the work's of farming.

These are the solution's of the problem's.