

Pakistan Studies

Candidate name

Candidate name	
Candidate number	
Centre name	
Centre number	

Candidate number

Centre name

Centre number

Paper: Pakistan studies

TIME = 1.5 HOURS

It is necessary to respond on the provided question and answer booklet. No additional material is required.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You must write your name, candidate number, centre name and centre number on the answer sheets in the designated spaces.
- Attempt all the questions using a dark blue or black pen.
- It is important to follow the instructions provided within each sections.
- Do not use erasable pen, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
- Avoid writing on any bar codes.

INFORMATION:

- This paper has two sections and a total of 25 marks.
- Section A carries 15 marks (Objectives)
- Section B carries 10 marks (each question carries 5 marks so attempt any 2 questions)

Section A:
(Objective Section) - 15 marks

Question 1:

When was Partition of Bengal done?

- A) 1903
- B) 1904
- C) 1905
- D) None of the above

Question 2:

When did the Muslims of India start Khilafat Movement?

- A) 1905
- B) 1906
- C) 1909
- D) 1919

Question 3:

Name the book written by Syed Ahmed Khan to compare similarities between Islam and Christianity.

- A) causes of Indian revolt
- B) Tabayin ul Kalam
- C) Loyal Mohammadans of India
- D) None of the above

Question 4:

Khilafat in Turkey was abolished by

- A) Suleman Demeral
- B) Mehmut vi
- C) Mustafa Kamal
- D) None of the above

Question 5:

When did Jinnah present his 14 points?

- A) 1927
- B) 1928
- C) 1929
- D) None of the above

Question 6:

Which province of Pakistan uses Krez system of water irrigation?

- A) Sindh
- B) Punjab
- C) KPK
- D) Balochistan

Question 7:

Name the forest of Pakistan having small height

- A) Alpine
- B) Coniferous
- C) Irrigated
- D) Mangroves

Question 8:

The biggest coal field of Pakistan is

- A) Quetta
- B) Thar
- C) Mari
- D) None of the above

Question 9:

The largest industry of Pakistan is

- A) Jute
- B) Fertilizer
- C) Cotton textile
- D) None of the above

Question 10:

Which employment sector of Pakistan is the largest sector?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) None of the above

Question 11:

Which employment sector of Pakistan is reducing rapidly?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) None of the above

Question 12:

Pakistan's largest Dam is

- A) Mangla
- B) Tarbella
- C) Neelam-Jehlum
- D) Warsak

Question 13:

Gandhi started which Movement in 1942?

- E) Non Co-operation Movement
- F) Civil Disobedience Movement
- G) Salt March
- H) Quit India Movement

Question 14:

Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- E) Lord Mountbatten
- F) Lord Irwin
- G) Lord Chelmsford
- H) Lord Wavell

Question 15:

Who was the 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- E) Liaqat Ali Khan
- F) Jinnah
- G) Iskander Mirza
- H) None of the above

- End of Sec-A -

Sec-B (10 marks)

Answer any **two (2)** questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks

Q1)

Why did Pakistan take so much time to form its 1st constitution? Explain your answer with reference to various issues faced by Pakistan. [5 marks]

OR

Describe the main provisions of 1973 constitution of Pakistan formed by the govt. of Bhutto. [5 marks]

Q2)

Write about any main 5 cash crops of Pakistan with their importance and areas.

[5 marks]

OR

Describe various economic challenges faced by Pakistan after 1965 war.

[5 marks]

Q3)

Describe any 5 renewable resources of energy can be used in Pakistan.

[5 marks]

OR

Due to various issues Pak-India relations remained conflicting. How successful were Pak-India relations since the creation of Pakistan? [5 marks]

MARKING KEY
PAK STUDIES PAPER
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1905

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Tabayin ul Kalam

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- End of Sec-A -

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Q1)

Why did Pakistan take so much time to form its 1st constitution? Explain your answer with reference to various issue faced by Pakistan. [5 marks]

- Jinnah was the head of committee working on Constitution so when he died the whole process stopped so it took much time to form its 1st constitution.
- East and West Pakistan were both demanding more share in the finance and seats in the assembly. East was more populated than West while West claiming more due to their efforts in Pakistan movement
- Since Pakistan was formed on Islamic concept so all the provisions of our constitution should be matched with its principles so again it took much time to discuss all the provisions with the religious people.
- The people of East Pakistan wanted Bangali while the People of West Pakistan demanded Urdu as the National Language. When this dispute could not be overcome so both the languages were chosen as the National Languages.

OR

Describe the main provisions of 1973 constitution of Pakistan formed by the govt. of Bhutto. [5 marks]

- The 1973 Constitution introduced a **parliamentary system** with the Prime Minister as chief executive.
- **Islam was declared the state religion** of Pakistan.
- The **name “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”** was restored.
- **Fundamental rights** of citizens and independence of judiciary were guaranteed.
- Provinces were given more **autonomy under a federal structure**.
- **Direct elections** based on adult franchise were ensured.
- The President became a **ceremonial head of state**, while real power rested with Parliament.
- The Constitution stressed **Islamic provisions** such as teaching Quran and preventing un-Islamic laws.

Q2)

Write about any main 5 cash crops of Pakistan with their importance.

[5 marks]

- **Wheat:** The most important staple crop of Pakistan, cultivated across the country with Punjab as the leading producer. It ensures national food security and also supports rural livelihoods.
- **Rice:** Known for its basmati variety, Pakistan exports large quantities mainly from Punjab and Sindh, earning valuable foreign exchange.
- **Sugarcane:** Widely grown in Sindh, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it provides raw material for sugar, ethanol, and related products, sustaining many sugar industries.
- **Cotton:** A vital cash crop for the textile sector, mainly produced in Punjab and Sindh, it drives both industrial development and export earnings.
- **Tobacco:** Cultivated in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, it is primarily used in cigarette manufacturing, generating employment and tax revenue.

OR

Describe various economic challenges faced by Pakistan after 1965 war.

[5 marks]

1. Pakistan needed to shift money from its high defense spending to development.
2. Increasing exports of rice, textiles, and other goods contributed to foreign exchange earnings.
3. Import reliance was decreased by encouraging industrialization and domestic manufacturing.
4. To reconstruct the economy, foreign help and international loans were sought.
5. Investments in agriculture and land reforms enhanced rural income and the availability of food.
6. Recovery and expansion were aided by bolstering trade links with friendly countries.

Q3)

Describe any 5 renewable resources of energy can be used in Pakistan.

[5 marks]

1. Solar Energy: Pakistan has a lot of sunlight that can be used to generate electricity, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan.
2. Wind Energy: - Sindh's wind corridors (Gharo & Jhimpir) have the capacity to generate substantial amounts of electricity.
3. Hydropower: - Water turbines from rivers and dams provide renewable electricity.
4. Biogas: - Clean energy for rural regions can be generated from agricultural wastes and animal waste.
5. Geothermal Energy: - In northern regions, geothermal heat sources can be used for heating and power.

OR

Due to various issues Pak-India relations remained conflicting. How successful were Pak-India relations since the creation of Pakistan?

[5 marks]

- Since 1947, Pakistan and India have faced **strained relations** due to unresolved disputes.
- The **Kashmir issue** has remained the central conflict between both countries.
- The **wars of 1948, 1965, and 1971** deepened mistrust and hostility.
- The **division of assets and refugee crisis** at independence created early bitterness.
- Despite the **Indus Waters Treaty (1960)**, water distribution remained a concern.
- The **Siachen Glacier conflict** added to military tensions.
- **Cross-border militancy and terrorism** worsened bilateral ties.
- Political and media hostility have prevented **strong people-to-people contact**.
- Trade and regional cooperation under **SAARC** suffered due to lack of trust.
- Overall, Pak-India relations have been **unsuccessful**, marked by conflicts rather than cooperation.