

MARKING SCHEME PAKISTAN STUDIES MODEL PAPER CLASS 9

SCORING KEYS SECTION: A (MCQs)

Marks: 10

Q. No. 1

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Answer Key | C | D | A | B | D | D | B | A | B | C |

RUBRICS

SECTION -B

Marks (8 x 3) = 24

Q. No. 2

- i. Write three important objectives of ideology which are helpful for attaining the national objectives.

- Ans:
- Ideology keeps the members of a nation or society united.
 - Ideology guides the nation in framing their constitution and related state laws.
 - Ideology guards the culture, civilization, social and religious values of nation.
 - Ideology creates the ability among nations to face difficult conditions and solve their problems.
 - Ideology plays an important role in shaping the national identity and character and makes a nation distinguished from others.
 - Ideology motivates a nation to lead a purposeful life.
 - Ideology guides a nation towards knowledge and action along with material development, the path and spirituality of humanitarianism.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
| Each correct Objective | 1 |
| Three Correct Objectives | 1+1+1=3 |

- ii. Write three main reasons due to which Congress felt her mistake of giving the finance ministry to Muslim League.

- Ans:
- All the Congress Ministers were at the mercy of Ministry of Finance.
 - Pressing steps were taken in the budget to poverty elevation.
 - Taxes were levied on industrialists.
 - An inquiry commission was also proposed to check the tax evasion.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
| Each correct Reason | 1 |
| Three Correct Reasons | 1+1+1=3 |

- iii. Write three important suggestions of Cripps mission for the solution of political

crisis of India.

- Ans:
- i. Indian independence at the end of war.
 - ii. Newly constitution adheres to the principles of federation and defend the right of minorities.
 - iii. It was proposed that any province would be given a right to opt out of the Union.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Each correct Suggestion | 1 |
| Three Correct Suggestions | 1+1+1=3 |

iv. Write three important suggestions of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

- Ans:
- i. Group A included the Hindu Majority Provinces i.e. U.P, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orisa and Bihar
 - ii. Group B included the Muslim Majority Provinces i.e. Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP), Sind, Baluchistan
 - iii. Group C included the Muslim Majority Provinces of Assam and Bengal.
 - iv. There will be a central active consisting of all the groups having defense, communication and Finance departments. Important thing in this proposal was that if a promise decide separation from any group, after 10 years, will have the right of separation.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Each correct Suggestion | 1 |
| Three Correct Suggestions | 1+1+1=3 |

v. Write three unjust decisions about Economy by British during their role in India.

- Ans:
- i. Levied heavy taxes that finished the exports of India and became a country of imports.
 - ii. Discourage the industrial development.
 - iii. The feudal system was left as it was, which discouraged the people participation in government affairs.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Each Wrong Decision | 1 |
| Three Wrong Decisions | 1+1+1=3 |

vi. Write main three reasons of Climate of an area on which it depends.

- Ans:
- i. The distance from the Equator and the sea.
 - ii. Altitude from sea surface.
 - iii. Direction of winds and Mountains.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Each correct Reason | 1 |
| Three Correct Reasons | 1+1+1=3 |

vii. By carefully looking at the map, write the names of three Eastern Tributaries of the Indus River.

- Ans: i. Sutlej
 ii. Ravi
 iii. Jhelum
 iv. Bias

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Each correct Eastern Tributary | 1 |
| Three Correct Eastern Tributaries | 1+1+1=3 |

viii. Write three main characteristics of coastal areas of Pakistan.

- Ans: i. The weather remains moderate due to sea breeze.
 ii. Because of very gentle slope, marshy areas like Ran kuch are found here.
 iii. Thickly populated areas due to Karachi Sea Port.
 iv. Main occupation of people is fishing besides trade.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Each Correct Characteristic | 1 |
| Three Correct Characteristics | 1+1+1=3 |

ix. According to Indus Basin Treaty 1960, which three rivers were given to Pakistan?

- Ans: i. Indus
 ii. Chenab
 iii. Jhelum

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Each correct name of River | 1 |
| Three correct names of Rivers | 1+1+1=3 |

x. Write the three important points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance of Ayub Khan rule?

- Ans: i. Willingness of the first wife was mandatory for second marriage for any male.
 ii. Traditional method of divorce of three times together was abandoned in the law for divorce and it was given a legal shape.

- iii. Imam and Khateeb were appointed as registrar for entry of marriages in the Union Council.
- iv. First time family planning was introduced for the control of population.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Each important Point | 1 |
| Three important Points | 1+1+1=3 |

xi. Write three important reasons of British victory in war of Independence 1857.

Ans: i. Modern Sciences.

ii. Military Equipment

iii. Advancement of Training

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Each important Reason | 1 |
| Three important Reasons | 1+1+1=3 |

SECTION – C

Marks (2 x 8) = 16

Note: Attempt any two of the following. All Carry equal marks.

Q. No. 3 Explain the points of 3rd June 1947 Plan? How did Radcliff divide Punjab and Bengal?

Ans: Following are the points of 3rd June Plan.

- i. Separate Sessions will be held of Muslims and Non-Muslims members after some days of Punjab and Bengal, if any one group was in favour of division of respective province then the province will be divided into two parts.
- ii. In case of partition of provinces, a Commission will be constituted to determine the boundaries.
- iii. Sindh provincial assembly would decide in special session to join either India or Pakistan.
- iv. The future of Kyhber Pakhtunkhwa shall be decided by voters of the province through referendum that they want to join Pakistan or India.
- v. The decision of Balochistan shall be made by Shahi Jirga and members of municipal committee Quetta
- vi. District Sylhet of Assam province shall be decided through referendum either to join Muslim majority Bengal or not.

According to the 3rd June, plan the provinces of Punjab and Bengal were decided to be divided. For this purpose, a British lawyer, Sir Radcliff was appointed as Chairman unanimously to demarcate the boundaries. In case of disagreement, the final decision

was to be made by Radcliff. Several sessions of both the Group of Boundary Commission i.e. Bengal and Punjab were held but representatives of the congress and the Muslim league could not agree on any scheme. On 17th August, 1947, Radcliff award was declared which gave some Muslim majority areas to India, for example district Gurdaspur state, Non-Muslims were in majority in only one Tehsil Pathankot of District Gurdaspur. In those area the Head works of rivers to irrigate Pakistan were given to India which later on created the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan. Likewise Calcutta, the capital of Bengal was given to India and demand of the Muslim league was to hold referendum in Calcutta because Muslim league expected the poor and destitute Hindus will also vote in favour of Pakistan along with Muslim minority. But the British did not agree with this demand of the Muslim league. Thus Calcutta, the place of great economic sources went to India.

This award shows that most leading Government Officers played vital role to damage Pakistan by favouring congress. In spite of all these injustices, Quaid-e-Azam showed statesmanship and told "Based on injustice, this award cannot called constitutional. This award reflects the bad intentions. Here political decisions are made instead of constitutional but as a prestigious nation we are bound of this award".

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|--|-----------------|
| One Mark of Each Point of 3 rd June | 01 |
| Total Six Points | 1+1+1+1+1+1 = 6 |
| One Mark each for detail of Punjab and Bengal Division | 1+1 = 2 |
| Total Marks | 06 + 02 = 08 |

Q. No. 4 What is meant by Natural Vegetation? Explain in detail six types of forests in Pakistan.

Ans: **Definition:** Forests are those natural vegetations which have covered a large part of the Land.

Six Types of Forests:

1. Highland Forests:

These forests are found in Northern areas, Chitral, Dir, Kohistan and Galliyat etc. these are evergreen forests. Deodar and pine trees are found here. These trees are used for furniture and building purpose.

2. Coniferous Forests:

These forests are found in the Northern areas of Pakistan. These are found in Abbotabad, Mansehra and Murree. Besides, these forests are also seen in the highland of Quetta and Qalat Division in Baluchistan. These forests are evergreen and grow in low temperature. The coniferous, Deodar and pine trees are important. Moreover, it plays an important role in keeping the environment clean, prevent soil erosion and attracts tourists. These are used as timber and for making furniture.

3. The Riverain or Bela Forests:

Such forests are found along the banks of Indus River and its tributaries. The main varieties include Shisham and Babul trees. It provides very fine and hard wood for furniture.

4. Coastal Forests:

These forests are found on the Delta of river Indus and river Hub. Trees in these forests are of small size. These trees can also survive in salty water. Height of these trees are about 3 meters and sometimes it rises up to 6 meters. People living in coastal areas use its wood as timber.

5. Artificial Forests:

These are planted forests. Most of the species such as Shisham, Acacia and eucalyptus are grown for different purposes. These forests are found in Changa Manga near Lahore, Thall Desert, District Sahiwal, Ghulam Muhammad and Guddu Barrages.

6. Dry Shrub Forests:

These forests are also called arid or desert forests. The arid thorny forests are the important. Acacia, Berry, Karid, Oak etc are important plants in the region. These plants are found in the Indus plain and arid regions of Baluchistan.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Definition of Natural Vegetation | 02 |
| 1 Mark for each type and its detail | 1+1+1+1+1+1 = 6 |
| Total Marks | 06 + 02 = 08 |

Q. No. 5 When did East Pakistan separate? Write in detail the cause of this separation.

Ans: East Pakistan was separated and became Bangladesh on 16 December 1971.

Causes of the Separation of East-Pakistan:

1. Problem Of Geographical Location:

Unluckily, both parts of Pakistan were at a distance of 1600 km and India was in between the two. This physical distance was creating problems in defence and transportation.

2. Language Issue:

After the establishment of Pakistan, only Urdu was adopted as National language but majority of the East Pakistanis loved their language and literature, used to speak Bengali. After independence, when central government declared only Urdu as national language of Pakistan, the people in East Pakistan demonstrated and launched a movement in favour of Bengali. At last under compulsion, the central government declared both Urdu and Bengali as national languages but now the time had passed. The people of East Pakistan disliked the West Pakistanis and the issue of language reached the Bengali nationalism.

3. Deviation From Democratic Values:

New constitution was prepared in a long period of 9 years in Pakistan due to which different pillars of the government opposed each other. Hardly a constitution was prepared in 1956, but the same was abolished after some time and a never ending military dictatorship was becoming strong in the country. Awami league, the winning party of 1970 election was deprived of the power by one pretext or another, although the party got overwhelming majority in the election of 1971. The result was the separation of East Pakistan.

4. Economic Disparity:

Pakistan was not economically stable as a whole, from the inception but especially the ratio of poverty in East Pakistan was very higher due to different causes. Bengalis were of the opinion that their economic backwardness will be finished with the establishment of Pakistan but their dreams remained untrue. Besides, there was displeasure due to the undemocratic attitude of the politicians of West Pakistan. At last the six point formula of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman became very popular among the people. Mujib-ur-Rehman told the people of East Pakistan that without provincial autonomy, the progress of East Pakistan is impossible. At last after the election of 1970, when Yahya Khan did not transfer the power to Mujib-ur-Rehman, he substituted the demand of provincial autonomy for freedom.

5. Military Action:

Political restlessness and Armed struggle of Awami League in East Pakistan was termed as revolt by the government of Pakistan and took action in East Pakistan. Many innocent citizens along with the Armed persons were killed in the military action. As a result people of East Pakistan became enemies of the Army. Last Governor of the East Pakistan, Dr. M.M. Malik, advised President General Yahya Khan to solve the matter through political means, but his proposals were not taken into account.

6. Role Of India And Super Powers:

Taking advantage of the internal political situation of Pakistan, the then superior powers (Soviet Union and America) used to interfere in East Pakistan through different means. India not only imparted military training to the escaped refugees from East Pakistan but also provided them weapons. Later on, American government declared that 7 American Marine Craft in Indian ocean is coming to save West Pakistan instead of East Pakistan. Thus the process of separation of East Pakistan was secretly supported by America. During the 2nd Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore in February, 1974, Pakistan properly accepted Bangladesh, (The Former East Pakistan).

7. Negative Role Of Hindu Teachers:

After establishment of Pakistan, unfortunately, Bangali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus. The Hindu teachers were in majority in

schools and colleges. They prepared the minds of new generations to rebel against the ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for disintegration of Pakistan.

| Checking / Marking Hints | Marks |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 mark for date of separation | 01 |
| 1 Mark for 1 cause (Total Seven Causes) | $1+1+1+1+1+1+1 = 7$ |
| Total Marks | $07 + 01 = 08$ |