

Aga Khan University Examination Board

Notes from E-Marking Centre on SSC-II Pakistan Studies Examination May 2017

Introduction

This document has been produced for the teachers and candidates of Secondary School Certificate (SSC-II) Pakistan Studies. It contains comments on candidates' responses to the 2017 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.

The paper of Pakistan Studies at this level is divided into three components: history, geography and foreign affairs of Pakistan. The candidates performed the history and geography portion relatively better than the foreign affairs ones. Even in the geography based question, the candidates showed the tendency to write general answers without interlinking the answer with the question asked.

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

Detailed Comments:

Constructed Response Questions (CRQs)

Question 1:

Classify each of the given disadvantages in terms of road and railway transportation.

Note: The first disadvantage has been identified for your assistance.

<u>S.No.</u>	Disadvantages of Transport	Identification
<u>Eg.</u>	This transportation contributes more towards environmental pollution.	Road Transport
1.	This transportation is particularly unsafe for carrying fragile items like glass because these items can easily break at times during unexpected halts.	
2.	This transport is not suitable to carry bulky and heavy goods, such as heavy machinery.	
3.	This transport does not provide greater access to all the regions.	
4.	This transport has a limited carrying capacity.	

Better responses identified the disadvantages correctly in terms of rail and road transportation. This reflected a clear understanding of the candidates on this particular topic.

Example:

1.	This transportation contributes more towards environmental pollution.	Road Transport
2.	This transportation is particularly unsafe for carrying fragile items like glass because these items can easily break at times during unexpected halts.	Road Transport
3.	This transport is not suitable to carry bulky and heavy goods, such as heavy machinery.	Railway Transportation
4.	This transport does not provide greater access to all the regions.	Railway Transportation
5.	This transport has a limited carrying capacity.	Road Transportation

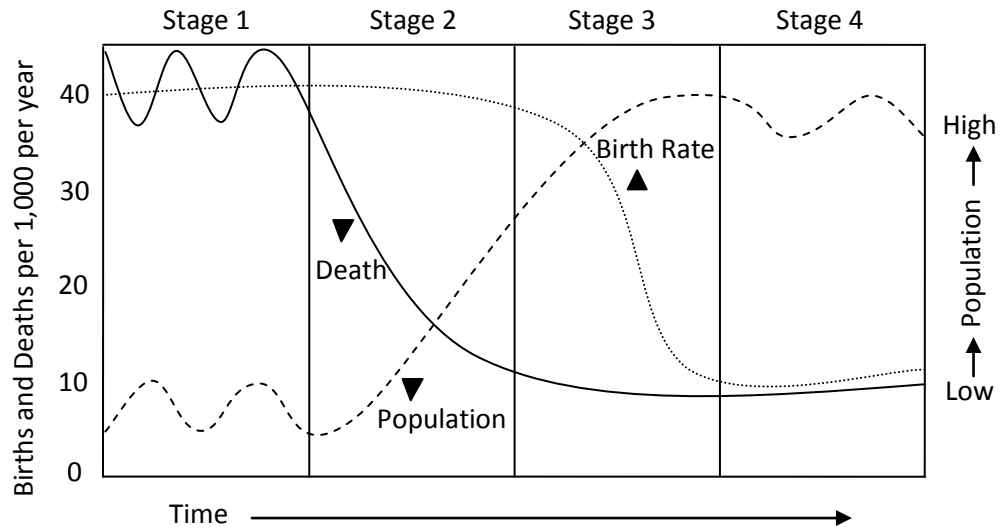
Weaker responses exhibited not only content weakness but also raised questions on the comprehension skills of the candidates. Some of the responses were marked wrong but more responses mentioned air and water transport alongside rail and road which was clearly not asked in the question. The question clearly asked to identify the disadvantages in terms of rail and roadway which was seriously mistaken.

Example:

1.	This transportation contributes more towards environmental pollution.	Road Transport
2.	This transportation is particularly unsafe for carrying fragile items like glass because these items can easily break at times during unexpected halts.	Railway transport
3.	This transport is not suitable to carry bulky and heavy goods, such as heavy machinery.	Air transport
4.	This transport does not provide greater access to all the regions.	Roadway Railway Railway transport
5.	This transport has a limited carrying capacity.	Air transport

Question 2:

The following is the demographic model of population that shows different stages through which population can be studied.



Study the model given above. Identify the stage Pakistan is at and give any THREE reasons behind it.

Better responses reflected that the candidates were equipped with the graph interpretation skills. They were able to identify the stage Pakistan was in and also were able to give appropriate reasons behind the identification. The candidates actually put Pakistan in either stage 2 or in stage 3, giving reasons for the decline in death rate such as better health facilities and increases food production. The candidates who advocated the increase in population for Pakistan gave reasons such as desire for male child; more hands to earn; large families as a source of prestige; refugee influx; family planning was not successful due to cultural restraints.

Example:

Pakistan is at stage 3
The reasons behind this is:
• ~~Early~~ Early marriages
• Desire for a male child
• Religious Beliefs and lack of education/awareness
• The social factor i.e. larger families tend to have more social^{and political} influence leads to high population growth.

Weak responses revealed the weakness in the skill of interpretation. Candidates were not only able to identify the stage correctly but also were not able to give valid reasons to justify their identification. In some responses it was observed that the candidates have identified Pakistan to be in stage 1 and the reasons supported for it were that there has been family planning awareness, late marriages due to women empowerment. Other responses were the ones where the candidate mentioned Pakistan to be in stage 4 and the reasons were all towards the increase in population rather than in decrease in population.

Example 1:

Pakistan is between stage three and four, Because:
① less terrorism due to which low death rate
② High birth rate leads to more population.
③ During these different stages these three things did reduced and increased but due to low death rate and high birth rate population is getting higher.

Example 2:

Pakistan is under developing country so it have high population, and low death rates than birth rate. And Pakistan is at stage 4 according to the given model.

1) There are lack of resources due to rapid urbanization less working force in rural cause it fall in agriculture sector and causing overpopulation.

2) Due to health facilities there is less death rates than birth rate. 3) For employing ^{people} migrating from rural and causing unplanned buildings and deforestation causing pollution and high population.

Question 3:

It was on July 17, 1944 that Gandhi set the ball rolling by writing to Jinnah: "I have not written to you since my release. Today my heart says that I should write to you. We will meet whenever you choose. Do not disappoint me." Jinnah, who at that time was in Kashmir, replied that he would be glad to receive Gandhi at his residence in Bombay on his return. They met at Jinnah's house in Bombay on September 9, 1944 and thereafter corresponded at some length. They met a number of times up to September 26, 1944 but without arriving at an agreement.

Why were Gandhi and Jinnah NOT able to reach an agreement in 1944 despite the above mentioned open-mindedness?

Better responses displayed good understanding of the event that is Gandhi-Jinnah Talks and were able to give valid arguments and counter arguments in terms of Gandhi and Jinnah respectively. The reasons mentioned included Gandhi only wanted to achieve independence first and foremost – partition discussions could follow later, whereas Jinnah wanted to settle the issue of partition first and before the British left; Gandhi insisted that he spoke for all Indians and couldn't accept the position of Muslims as being a separate nation, whereas Jinnah advocated that Gandhi is the only representative of the Hindus and Muslim League is the voice of Muslims; Gandhi also wanted the central government to have control of key areas such as defence and foreign policy, whereas Jinnah wanted these issues to be dealt with by the provinces; Gandhi gave the impression that he did not support the 'Two Nation Theory', whereas this had now become official Muslim League policy; Gandhi upheld C. Rajagopalachari's formula for independence which was strongly rejected by Jinnah.

Example:

Grandhi and Jinnah were unable to reach to an agreement because Grandhi had rejected two nation theory which was the base of Muslim struggle. Grandhi said he spoke for all the Indians but Quaid-e-Azam said Grandhi only spoke for Hindus. Quaid-e-Azam wanted partition first and then British to leave India. Grandhi wanted British to leave India first and considered partition after it. Due to these reasons both Grandhi and Jinnah were unable to come to an agreement.

Weaker responses demonstrated incomplete understanding of the event. Either the candidates did not mention the perspectives of both the leaders or highlighted only one argument. Some of the candidates were not able to recall the event thus were not able to mention appropriate reasons.

Some responses gave irrelevant responses that Gandhi did not favour Muslims or Jinnah was an advocate of Hindu-Muslim Unity but later decided to stand up for Muslims right towards freedom.

Few candidates only concentrated on the word 'open-mindedness' and wrote about Gandhi's positive attitude towards finding solution of Hindu-Muslim rivalry. Some even linked the talks with the Quit India Movement and Gandhi's arrest which was not the demand of the question.

Example:

Grandhi and Jinnah was not able to reach an agreement in 1944 because they both want their sepearte nation and they were not having many problem. Grandhi was arrested due to this at that time he was not able to reach an agreement after releasing he met with ~~Quaid~~ Jinnah. and Jinnah consider a Grandhi as a spok~~s~~man of India.

Question 4:

General Ayub Khan was the first leader who tried to bring in various reforms in Pakistan in the field of agriculture, industries, health and education.

Describe any FOUR impacts of these reforms on Pakistan.

Better responses specifically mentioned the impact of Ayub Khan's reforms such as agricultural output increase, Gross Domestic Product also increased by 7 percent; unemployment was high; health services improved; polarisation of classes; wealth accumulation in few hands; students dissatisfaction; East Pakistan dissatisfaction; increased foreign debt; rise in inflation; increased export. These reasons were well linked with the reforms as well.

Example:

The Reforms of Ayub Khan have both positive and negative impact on Pakistan. The reforms of agriculture i.e. green revolution increased the employment opportunities, Better food production which reduced hunger. But, it created class difference that only rich and Landlords can make farms/crops of (1500 acres and 1000 acres). Moreover, the reforms of industrial field, ^{rise} ~~raised~~ the economy sharply but the wealth of whole country was in the hands of only 22 families. Thus, education increased literacy and health ^{reforms} also provided better ^{medical facilities}.

Weaker responses displayed the misunderstanding on the part of the candidates as they mentioned the reforms instead of the impact. Moreover, some of the responses mixed up the reforms of General Ayub Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and their impacts. They mentioned the effect of nationalisation to be increased in literacy rate; pharmaceutical companies were banned to use their names resulting in cheap medicines, etc.

Some of the responses neither mentioned the reforms or impacts but mentioned the events that took place during Ayub Khan's regime such as Tashkent Declaration, Pakistan-India war etc. Candidates must be reminded that simply recalling events without answering the question (i.e. 'describing impact' as in this case) will not be given any credit in the examination.

Example:

<p>The impacts of these reforms in Pakistan are.</p> <p>1): He introduced different schools for betterment of children. 2): He introduced Hospitals and training centres for nurses and doctors.</p> <p>3): He provided employment in the field of industry. He introduced steel mill by taking loans from different the countries.</p> <p>4): There is^{was} a bad impact that was, the peoples are^{poor} cannot afford the fees of schools.</p>	
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Question 5:

Describe the festival of Basant in terms of its purpose and celebrations.

Better responses showed the candidates' understanding of the festival of Basant. These responses mentioned the purpose to be to celebrate spring or the harvesting season. Also the responses in terms of celebration mentioned flying of kites; wearing of yellow or colourful clothes; cooking of special meals; arrangement of parties, etc.

Example:

Purpose:

To celebrate spring. It is the festival of colours and warmth. People express their happiness in the form of kites.

Celebrations:

1. Colourful kites are made for the people to enjoy with various shapes.
2. People wear colourful clothes to represent spring.
3. Delicious food is arranged according to spring and competitions are held for the kites.

Weaker responses indicated that the candidates are not even aware of the festival and have mentioned its purpose to bring unity and togetherness; to enhance national integration. Moreover the celebrations were mixed up with that of the celebration of Eid which included wearing new clothes; paying charity; offering special prayers, etc. Few responses also mixed up the event with the Hindu/Sikh festival of Mahagaya.

Example:

Purpose:
The purpose of Basant is to make peace and harmony with ⁿ peoples.
Celebrations:
1. It is celebrated by flying the kites.
2. Many people are involved in this festival.
3. Basant festival is is been celebrate at day time & it small kids are celebrating it too.

Question 6:

Why is Pakistan strategically important for the United States of America.

Better responses were those in which the candidates were able to comprehend the question and wrote about the strategic importance of Pakistan for USA, that is, it borders Afghanistan (where US fights its longest ever battle), Iran (which could be the theatre of a future US war), China (America's biggest trade partner with whom US has a swinging trade relationship) and India (one of America's strong allies in the region); for the US, Pakistan provides access to Central Asia, West Asia and South Asia - three of the most critical regions for world peace; Pakistan is essential for America's energy security, given its proximity to two of the world's major oil reserves - Central and West Asia.

Example:

Pakistan is strategically important for the United States of America because:

- ① Trade with the Middle-Eastern ~~countries~~ countries and other land locked countries would be easily ~~access~~ accessible.
- ② The Gulf states are rich in oil. Pakistan can provide an easy access to these Gulf states for USA from a shorter route.
- ③ The strategic position of Pakistan makes it favourable to spy on the USSR; An opposing ally of USA. Spy bases have also been set up in Pakistan.
- ④ Also Pakistan is neighbouring to the land-locked countries like Afghanistan, Iran etc which are favoured by USA. Pakistan can help these countries by aid from USA. (Example: Soviet intervention in Afghanistan).
- ⑤ The deep water port-Gwadar in Pakistan can help set-up USA industries near it.

Weaker Responses highlighted that the candidates either did not read the complete question or were not able to distinguish between the agreements and pacts between Pakistan and US and the importance of Pakistan for US. Thus, these responses mentioned the agreements and pacts that have taken place between Pakistan and US in the past.

It was interesting to see that the candidates, instead of highlighting Pakistan's importance for USA, mentioned the importance of USA for Pakistan.

Example:

1. America promotes industrialisation by setting up new multi-national companies so it increases employment.
2. Pakistan is the leading partner for united states. The trade is increasing day by day with increase in GDP and economy.
3. USA provide aid to pakistan in time of Hardships in form of USAID. USA provided aid to pakistan in the floodings of 2010.
4. USA provides educational opportunities by scholarships and jobs, many people had migrated in past years.
5. USA provides equipments that are important for the defence of pakistan. It provides F-16 jets to pakistan air force.

Extended Response Questions (ERQs)

The following questions offer choice between part “a” and “b”

Question 7:

This was an ERQ (extended response question). This question offered a choice between Part **a** and **b**. Part **a** was based on human geography whereas part **b** was based on post-partition history. Around 70% of the candidates attempted part **a** and only 30% attempted part **b**

Part a:

Walls – a brand under Unilever Pakistan – was launched in Pakistan in 1995 by setting up its own factory. Today its market share is 35-40% of the total ice cream market.

Analyse the contribution of the above mentioned multi-national company towards Pakistan.

Better responses displayed good understanding of the topic by mentioning the contribution of the multinational companies in terms of increased employment; use of local resources; increased competition in the market; increased revenue. The better responses did not end here but they were able to explain and also link these with Walls, giving examples of how the other ice cream manufacturers have introduced different products. The candidates also linked the increased employment with increase in payment of taxes thus increasing the overall revenue of the country. Some of the responses even specifically mentioned the local resources used by Walls.

Example:

- ① Above mentioned multinational country being operated in Pakistan, provides employment opportunities to people of Pakistan.
- ② It's production also meets the local demands of Pakistan i.e. - Wall's Ice cream is available to Pakistan with no any extra charges which were possible if it was imported.
- ③ It helps in Pakistan's GDP to grow and ultimately it becomes one of the cause of economic development of Pakistan and have good relations with other countries.
- ④ It enhances the competition between other local markets ultimately causes them to improve their quality of products.
- ⑤ It uses the local raw materials for its production which are derived from Pakistan again.

Weaker responses, instead of mentioning the contribution, mentioned the impact of multinationals on a country. Thus, they even mentioned the negative impacts which can't be considered as contributions. Moreover, some of the responses merely mentioned the contribution without reflecting on the case given. Another misconception regarding the multi-national companies was observed that it results in import and export of the country and it improves relationships with all the countries wherever these multi-nationals are working.

Yet another weak area observed was that the candidates did not focus on the command word and merely mentioned five contributions of the multi-nationals which led them to lose marks.

Example:

Multi-national company:- Is defined as the multi-national co-operation or world wide co-operation. It means it delivers has international services. that is why in the above mentioned the walls is a ice-cream brand it has 35% to 40% share because it can serve internationally it has many branches over all in the Globe so it is at very high level now. Multi-national company contribution towards Pakistan is that it has number of factories so their market share is that much if it would not be multi-national company that it would not be popular. Multi-national company (like walls) due to them many job are there for unemployed in Pakistan and it provide opportunities to needy and want to work those who wants to work.

Part b:

General Zia-ul-Haq won over the West by extending full support to the USA during the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. It resulted in a huge influx of aid for the rehabilitation of refugees which enabled him to take lots of initiatives in terms of reforms, but at a cost.

Analyse the negative impact of the steps taken by General Zia-ul-Haq as stated above on Pakistan.

Better responses discussed the impacts in detail and were also able to relate that impact with the Pakistani society. The responses included the impact of drug trafficking making Pakistan a major dealer of drugs and the influx of refugees which resulted in economic burden due to sharing of resources, i.e. food and employment, leading to the deterioration of law and order condition. Another impact was the Kalashnikov culture which brought the guns on to the streets of Pakistan.

Example:

General Zia-ul-Haq won support of the western countries and got a lot of aid for rehabilitation of Afghan refugees after the Russian invasion but it also contributed in some of the negativities which are negative impacts which are:-

- * As the Afghan refugees were coming in a large number and Pakistan didn't have enough space for the refugees, they became overburden on resources thus contributing in overpopulation.
- * There was no check of the refugees coming to Pakistan. Refugees settled in Pakistan were making drug consumption common.
- * The refugees also had illegal possession of weapons which made criminal activities common.
- * People were indulged in various crimes such as smuggling etc which worsened the condition of Pakistan.
- * Due to Afghan Miracle, large number of Afghans fled to Pakistan which led to different problems such as they were spreading their own culture and involving Pakistanis in different crimes.

Weaker responses did not exhibit good understanding of the question and, instead of discussing the impact of the reforms, they quoted the reforms itself that Zia-ul-Haq had taken during his rule. Furthermore, candidates mentioned the events of that time period and the reasons that led to the downfall of Zia-ul-Haq which was not required. Many responses only revolved around the Islamisation policies of Zia-ul-Haq, which was not asked in the question at all.

Some candidates, mentioned the impact, but did not elaborate as to why and how it was negative for Pakistan.

Example:

