

OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS OF PAKISTAN STUDIES SYLLABUS

I. Genesis of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. To understand and appreciate the spread of Islam as a progressive, social and economic discipline in South Asia.	I. Ideology of Pakistan - Concept - Components:
2. To know about the social and cultural changes brought by Islam with particular emphasis on the contribution of the Ulema.	1. Islam 2. Democracy 3. Social justice, equality and responsibility. 4. Basic Human Rights.
3. To realize the importance of revival of Islamic Society in the changing world context and Pakistan, being a step towards this revival.	II. Pakistan – The result of Muslim Struggle. 1. Tehrik-e-Khilafat 2. Foundation of Muslim League 3. Ali Garh Tehrik 4. Pakistan Resolution 5. Cripps’ Mission 6. Elections of 1945-46 7. Cabinet Mission Plan 8. Simla Conference 9. Interim Government 10. 3rd June 1947 Plan 11. Independence Act 1947 12. Emergence of Pakistan
4. To understand the importance of the struggle and appreciate the role of different personalities and people in various provinces.	
5. To know about the mass political struggle under the banner of Muslim League.	

II. Initial Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. To know about the salient aspects of partition	A. Problems: 1. Introductory remarks. 2. Red Cliff Award – Its injustices 3. Administrative problems 4. Influx of Refugees 5. Division of Assets 6. Division of Armed Forces and Assets 7. Water/Canal Dispute 8. Accession of princely states (Junagarh, Manawdar, Kashmir, Hyderabad Daccan) 9. What actions were taken to resolve the problems? 10. National Solidarity and stability
2. To appreciate the leadership and guidance provided by Quaid-i-Azam	B. The vision of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah about Pakistan 1. Settlement of Refugees
3. To appreciate the sufferings and scarifies made by the people of Pakistan	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Advice to Govt officials for national service 3. Provincialism, parochialism. 4. Guiding principles for the economy of Pakistan. 5. Guiding principles of Foreign Policy 6. Advice to the students to concentrate on education. <p>C. Ways and means to resolve problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leadership qualities ii. Negotiations, premises, concessions, discussions. iii. Faith, Unity and Discipline.
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III. Geography of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To appreciate the strategic location of Pakistan 2. To know about the salient physiographic and climatic conditions of Pakistan 3. To appreciate the various geographic and political parts of Pakistan 4. To know about the landscape and their development. 5. To appreciate geographic potential and environment 6. To understand interaction within and between human processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physiography of Pakistan 2. Climatic zones of Pakistan 3. Imbalanced Economic Growth and Regional Disparities. 4. Influence of climatic on human life 5. Geo-strategic position 6. Attraction for tourists 7. Gateway to land locked countries: Afghanistan, Central Asian Republics 8. Map Reading

IV. Steps towards an Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know about the cardinal principles of the constitution of Pakistan 2. To know about the Islamic provisions 3. To appreciate the implementation of constitutional provision on Islamization. 4. To know the Fundamental Rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significance and impact of objectives resolution 1949. 2. Islamic provisions in the constitutional documents 3. Steps towards Islamization since 1949. 4. Difficulties in the way of Implementing Islamic provisions. 5. Rights and responsibilities. 6. Affects: if one breaches and deviates from them

granted by the constitution.	<p>7. Human Rights.</p> <p>8. Salient features world Human Rights Declaration 1948</p> <p>9. Khutba Hujjat-ul-Vida, the comprehensive charter of Human Rights.</p>
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V. Administrative Structure of Pakistan and Good Governance

Objectives	Contents
1. Acquaintance with the institutions and their role in the uplifts of the country.	1. Federal Government-various Institutions and their functions.
2. Knowledge of the working of political institutions in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	2. Provincial Governments and their functions
3. Understand role of an individual in the progress of the country.	3. Local Governments with reference to Devolution Plan 2001
4. Knowledge of leadership in the country.	4. Islamic perspective of good governance
5. Understand the Islamic perspective of Good Governance and its role in the devolution of power plan.	5. Administration in the era of Hazrat Umar (RAU)
6. Comprehend the obstacles and their remedies in the way to Good Governance	6. Devolution of power plan and Good Governance. Target and expectations.
	7. Obstacles and remedies in the way to Good Governance.

VI. Culture of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. To get acquainted with the antiquity of civilization in Pakistan	1. Meeting and significance of culture.
2. To know about the cultural heritage of Pakistan	2. Ancient civilization with reference to Pakistan Epitome from "History of World" by Tryon Be.
3. To appreciate the common characteristics of Pakistan culture.	3. Culture Heritage of Pakistan main sites.
4. To recognize the gender equity issue in relation to women's right in Islam and policies adopted in Pakistan for women's participation in Socio-Political affairs.	4. Common Characteristics of Pakistan Culture. Be Pakistani, buy Pakistani by Pakistani.
	5. Gender equity; issues and problems.
	6. Rights of women in Islam
	7. Policies for women participation in socio-political affairs of Pakistan

VII. Languages of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. To understand the importance of language as vehicle of cultural integration and human relationship 2. To know about the important languages of Pakistan	1. Languages as vehicle of cultural integration and human relationship 2. The National Language – Urdu: Historical development 3. Regional languages in Pakistan: - Punjabi - Pushto - Sindhi - Balochi

VIII. National Integration and Prosperity

Objectives	Contents
1. To create awareness about national and integration and cohesion 2. To develop understanding about the importance of integration and cohesion in an Islamic Society 3. To create awareness about the problems in the way of national integration cohesion in Pakistan and remedial measures.	1. Meaning of national integration and cohesion 2. Significance in an Islamic Democratic State. 3. Problems in the way to national cohesion and integration in Pakistan 4. Remedial measures My, your and our role.

IX. Economic Planning and Development in Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. To know about Economic Planning and its importance 2. To know about the efforts for economic development of Pakistan in specific fields and the impact of science and technology on economic development and change	1. Meaning and importance of Economic Planning and Development. 2. Agricultural Development 3. Industrial Development 4. Trade and Commerce 5. Natural Resource Development and their conservation. 6. Education and Health for All 7. Information Technology 8. Economic Planning in the light of five years plans: 1. Strategy 2. Targets 3. Achievements An overview of the plans as a whole

X. Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objectives	Contents
1. Understanding Foreign Policy and the factors that go to shape the Foreign Policy of Pakistan	1. Definition of Foreign Policy
2. Appreciate the trends in the policy of Pakistan	2. Principles of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan
	3. Objectives of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan
	4. Determination of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan
	5. Foreign policy of Pakistan with China, India, Iran, USA, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia
	6. A glimpse of world affairs and our Foreign Policy successes and failures

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

In contrast to the previous practice the examination will not be based on a single textbook, but will now be curriculum based to support the examination reforms. Therefore, the students and teachers are encouraged to widen their studies and teaching respectively to competitive textbooks and other available material.

Following books are recommended for reference and supplementary reading:

1. Pakistan Studies
Publishers: National Book Foundation, Islamabad
2. Pakistan Studies
Publishers: Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore
3. History & Culture of Pakistan
Written by: Nige Kelly
Publishers: Peak Publication
4. Pakistan Studies, a Historical Perspective
Written by: F.N. Bajwa
Publishers: Oxford University Press



Federal Board HSSC-II Examination
Pakistan Studies Model Question
Paper

FBISE
WE WORK FOR EXCELLENCE

Roll No:

Answer Sheet No: _____

Signature of Candidate: _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

SECTION – A

Time allowed: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

Note: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-3. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 15 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q.1 Insert the correct option i.e. A/B/C/D in the empty box opposite each part. Each part carries one mark.

- i. Who was the Viceroy who partitioned Bengal into two provinces?
- A. Lord Hardinge
B. Lord Minto
C. Lord Reading
D. Lord Curzon
- ii. What was the percentage of the Muslim population in Calcutta at the time of partition?
- A. 25
B. 40
C. 50
D. 55
- iii. Which province is Hanna lake the tourist resort of?
- A. Punjab
B. Sindh
C. NWFP
D. Baluchistan

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

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- iv. Who presented the Objectives Resolution?
- A. Maulvi Tamizuddin
B. Khawaja Nazimuddin
C. Liaqat Ali Khan
D. Quaid-i-Azam
- v. What is the minimum proportion of the cabinet members that has to be selected from the National Assembly by the Prime Minister?
- A. $\frac{3}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. $\frac{1}{3}$
D. $\frac{1}{4}$
- vi. Which of the following was the most important centre of Gandhara Civilization?
- A. Mehrgarh
B. Taxila
C. Bhambore
D. Harrapa
- vii. Which language is Mast Tawakkali the famous poet of?
- A. Punjabi
B. Sindhi
C. Pushto
D. Baluchi

viii. Who was the first to define the concept of nationality as 'Asabia'?

- A. Al-Farabi
- B. Ibn-e-Rushd
- C. Ibne Khaldoon
- D. Ibn-e-Sena

ix. Which of the following accounts for 32% of Pakistan's GNP?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Foreign Trade
- D. Banking

x. Which of the following international organizations is Pakistan NOT a member of?

- A. ECO
- B. OIC
- C. NATO
- D. NAM

For Examiner's use only

Q. No.1: Total Marks:

Marks Obtained:



Federal Board HSSC-II Examination
Pakistan Studies Model Question
Paper

Time allowed: 2.15 hours

Total Marks: 40

Note: Sections 'B' and 'C' comprise pages 1-2 and questions therein are to be answered on the separately provided answer book. Answer all the questions from section 'B' and two questions from section 'C'. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e., sheet B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B
(24 marks)

Note: Attempt **ALL** the questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Q.2 Define the Ideology of Pakistan. (3)
- Q.3 What do you understand by the system of separate electorate? (3)
- Q.4 State the views of Quaid-i-Azam with on: (3)
Economy **OR** Role of civil servants
- Q.5 How was the Radcliff award unjust to Pakistan? (3)
- Q.6 Make a flowchart of the physical features of Pakistan. (3)
- Q.7 Enumerate the tourist attractions of: (3)
Lahore **OR** Peshawar
- Q.8 In what way is the Khutba Hujjat-ul-Wida a superior document of human rights? (3)

Q.9 What is the importance of Urdu as the national language in the national integration of Pakistan? (3)

(OR)

What is the significance of Human Resource Development for Pakistan? (3)

SECTION – C

(Marks: 16)

Note: Attempt **TWO** questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.10 Analyze the important events of Pakistan movement from 1940 to 1947. (8)

Q.11 Federation of Pakistan can be made viable by removing imbalances at all levels. Discuss. (8)

Q.12 Discuss the failures and successes of Pakistan's foreign policy since 1947. (8)
