PAKISTAN STUDIES

For Class-IX (50 Marks)

1. IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

- 1. Definition, sources and significance of ideology
- 2. Basis of Pakistan Ideology with particular reference to the basic values of Islam and economic deprivation of Muslims in India
- 3. Two-nation theory: origin and explication
- 4. Pakistan ideology: Allama Iqbal's and Quaid-i-Azam's pronouncements

2. MAKING OF PAKISTAN

- 1. Pakistan Movement (1940 47)
 - Pakistan Resolution (1940)
 - Cripps Mission (1942)
 - Jinnah-Gandhi Talks (1944)
 - Simla Conference (1945)
 - General Elections (1945-46)
 - Muslim League Legislators' Convention (1946)
 - Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)
 - Interim Government (1946-47)
 - 3rd June Plan (1947)
 - Partition and the creation of Pakistan (1947)
- 2. British colonialism: Their objectives and strategies in British India
- 3. Quaid-i-Azam's role in the making of Pakistan

3. LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

- 1. Location
- 2. Geographical Features
 - Landforms
 - Climatic Conditions
 - Glaciers and Drainage System
- 3. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
 - Vegetation
 - Wildlife
- 4. Major Natural Regions: Their Characteristics, Potential and problems
 - Plains
 - Deserts
 - Coastal Areas
 - · Arid and Semi-Arid Mountains
 - Sub-Humid and Humid Mountains
- 5. Major Environmental Hazards and remedies
 - Salinity and water-logging
 - Deforestation
 - Desertification
 - Pollution and its forms

4. HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

- 1. Consolidation of the state and search for a constitution, 1947-58
 - Early problems
 - Quaid-i-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Objectives Resolution
 - Accession of states and tribal areas
 - 1956 Constitution
- 2. Ayub Khan Era, 1958-1969
 - Martial Law
 - B.D. System
 - Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1959

- 1962 Constitution
 - 1965 Elections
 - Indo-Pak War 1965
- **Economic Developments**
- Land Reforms
 - - Yahya Khan Regime, 1969-71

 - Legal Framework Order and Elections of 1970 Separation of East Pakistan and Emergence of Bangladesh