

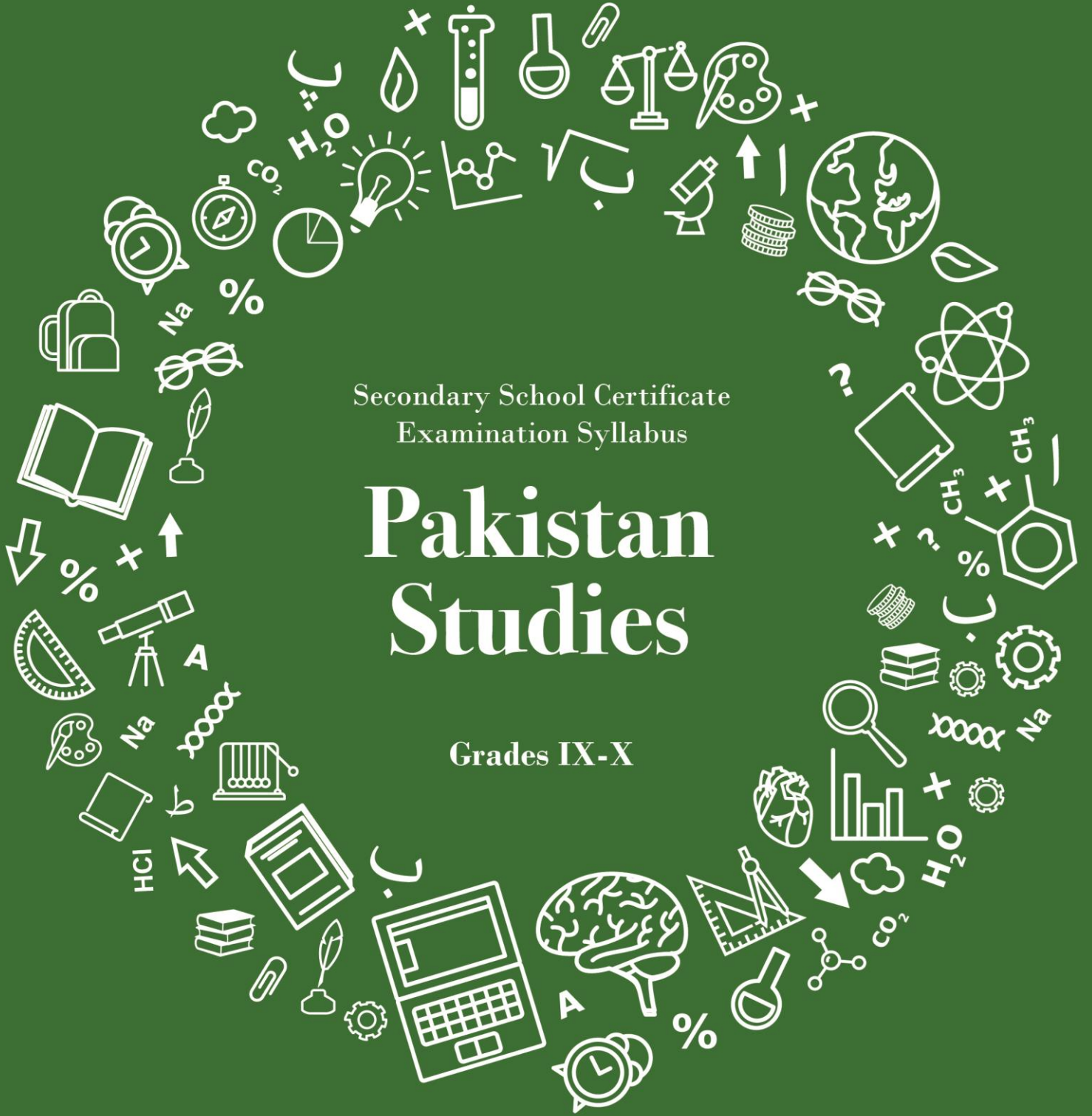


آغا خان یونیورسٹی ایگزامینیشن بورڈ
AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

Secondary School Certificate
Examination Syllabus

Pakistan Studies

Grades IX-X



Student Learning Outcomes of AKU-EB SSC Pakistan Studies Syllabus

Part I (Grade IX)

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level ¹		
			K	U	A
1. Ideological Basis of Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
1.1 Importance of Pakistan Studies	1.1.1	recognise the importance of Pakistan Studies as a subject which facilitates in understanding the origin, creation and development of Pakistan;		*	
1.2 Definition and Significance of Ideology	1.2.1	define the term ideology;	*		
	1.2.2	discuss the significance of ideology for a nation;		*	
1.3 Pakistan's Ideology: In the light of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam's speeches	1.3.1	summarize the speeches of Allama Iqbal (1930 Allahabad Address) and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1948, speech at Islamia College, Peshawar; address on 23rd March, 1940) defining the ideology of Pakistan;		*	
	1.3.2	extract the components of Pakistan's ideology from above mentioned speeches.		*	

¹ K = Knowledge, U = Understanding A= Application and other higher-order cognitive skills.

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
2. Historical Background 1857-1935	Students should be able to:				
2.1 Emergence of Political Consciousness amongst Indian Muslims	2.1.1	trace the origin and evolution of the Two Nation Theory with reference to socio-economic and political conditions of Indian Muslims from 1857 onwards;		*	
	2.1.2	discuss the reasons for the establishment of All India Muslim League in 1906 i.e. Bengal Partition 1905, Simla Deputation 1906 and Politics of Indian National Congress;		*	
	2.1.3	describe the aims and objectives of All India Muslim League in 1906;		*	
2.2 Attempts at Constitutional Reforms	2.2.1	discuss the major acts/ events contributing towards the constitutional reforms in the subcontinent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morley-Minto Reforms 1909 • Reversal of the Partition of the Bengal 1911 • Lucknow Pact 1916 • Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 • Simon Commission 1927 • Nehru Report 1928 • Jinnah's 14 Points 1929 • Round Table Conference 1930-32 • Government of India Act 1935. 		CA ²	

² CA=Classroom Activity, not to be assessed under examination conditions

Topic and Sub-topic		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
3. Emergence of Pakistan		Students should be able to:				
3.1	Towards Pakistan Resolution (1940)	3.1.1	analyse the reasons for Muslim League's failure in the general elections of 1936-37;			*
		3.1.2	discuss the impact of Congress Rule and the Day of Deliverance 1939;		*	
		3.1.3	state the Pakistan Resolution 1940;	*		
		3.1.4	analyse Pakistan Resolution 1940 with reference to the events happening before and after the resolution in the subcontinent;			*
3.2	Second World War and the Subcontinent	3.2.1	discuss the impact of the Second World War (1939-45) on the subcontinent and its connection to the Quit India Movement 1942;		*	
		3.2.2	explain the major features, outcomes and significance of Cripps Mission 1942, Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944, Simla Conference 1945, General Elections 1945-1946 and Cabinet Mission 1946;		*	
		3.2.3	analyse the reasons behind the difference between the results of elections of 1936-37 and 1945-46;			*
3.3	Partition and the Creation of Pakistan	3.3.1	explain the major features of the 3 rd June plan and its implementation;		*	
		3.3.2	discuss the major features of the Boundary Commission;		*	
		3.3.3	analyse the injustice of the Boundary Commission and its impact on Pakistan;			*
		3.3.4	describe the Independence Act 1947;		*	
		3.3.5	state areas that became the part of Pakistan in 1947;	*		

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes	Cognitive Level			
		K	U	A	
Students should be able to:					
3.4 Formative Phase of Pakistan 1947-48	3.4.1	discuss the immediate problems faced by Pakistan in the establishment of an independent nation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of financial and military assets, • Refugee problems, • Administrative problems, • Problem of national language, • Canal water dispute, • Princely states (Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir); 		*	
	3.4.2	evaluate how successful Pakistan was in overcoming the initial problems.			*

FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023 AND ONWARDS

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
4. Land, Climate and Environment of Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
4.1 Location	4.1.1	locate Pakistan with reference to latitudes 24°N-37°N and longitudes 61°E-78°E;			*
	4.1.2	locate the neighbouring countries of Pakistan on the world map i.e. Afghanistan, India, China and Iran;			*
4.2 The Natural Topography	4.2.1	locate the following landform features on the map of Pakistan; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plains: Upper Indus, Lower Indus Desert: Thar, Thal, Kharan Mountain Ranges: Hindu Kush, Karakoram, Himalayan Range, Sulaiman Range, Safed Koh, Kirthar, Waziristan, Salt Range Plateau: Potwar and Balochistan Coastal areas: Karachi, Makran Coast (Balochistan) Rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Kabul, Hab, Dasht; 			*
	4.2.2	explain the importance of rivers for Pakistan;		*	
4.3 Climate	4.3.1	discuss the factors that influence the climate of Pakistan (precipitation, Western Depressions, Monsoon, Topographic relief, latitude);		*	
	4.3.2	describe the major climatic regions of Pakistan i.e. arid, semi-arid, coastal and highland;		*	
	4.3.3	analyse the effect of climate on the life of people with respect to climatic zones and natural topography;			*

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
4.4 Environmental Hazards and Remedies	4.4.1	analyse the effect of human activities on the climate (industrialisation, agricultural practices, deforestation)			*
	4.4.2	state the main sources of pollution [industrial emissions (air), human waste (land), arsenic (water)];	*		
	4.4.3	analyse the problems related to health, agriculture and environment caused by pollution;			*
	4.4.4	analyse the likely impact of global warming on Pakistan;			*
	4.4.5	suggest remedies to lessen the effect of global warming on Pakistan (at an individual level, at the government level).			*

FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
5. Resources of Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
5.1 Natural Resources	5.1.1	locate on the map of Pakistan the main regions of the following natural resources found in Pakistan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest: Coniferous, Alpine, Riverine, Irrigated, Tropical Thorn Forest, Sub-tropical Scrub forest, Mangroves Minerals: Rock salt, natural gas, copper, limestone, coal, gypsum, marble; 			*
	5.1.2	explain the importance of natural resources in the economic development of Pakistan;		*	
5.2 Energy Resources	5.2.1	discuss the importance of energy resources in the development of a country (natural gas, petroleum, coal and hydel);		*	
	5.2.2	analyse the need for increase in production of energy resources of Pakistan;			*
	5.2.3	suggest ways to encounter energy crisis in Pakistan (individual efforts, government efforts and alternate sources of energy);			*
5.3 Agriculture	5.3.1	describe the major forms of agriculture in Pakistan (small-scale subsistence, cash crop farming);		*	
	5.3.2	discuss how natural and human factors affect the production of small-scale and cash crop farms (cotton, rice, sugarcane, wheat);		*	
	5.3.3	discuss natural and human factors that affect livestock farming (cattle, goats, sheep, fish);		*	
	5.3.4	explain the effects of climatic conditions (with reference to various climatic regions) and natural topography on agriculture in different regions of Pakistan;		*	
	5.3.5	discuss the role of agriculture in the economic development of Pakistan;		*	

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
	5.3.6	discuss the problems faced by the agricultural sector of Pakistan;		*	
	5.3.7	suggest remedies for the problems faced by agricultural sector of Pakistan;			*
5.4 Irrigation	5.4.1	describe different methods of irrigation used in Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal irrigation; Karez, inundation and perennial canal • Lift irrigation: Persian wheel and tube well • Dams: Mangla, Tarbela and Warsak • Barrages: Guddu, Sukkur, Suleimanki; 		*	
	5.4.2	explain the importance of irrigation in Pakistan;		*	
	5.4.3	discuss the causes of water logging and salinity;		*	
	5.4.4	explain ways through which the land damaged by water logging and salinity can be restored;		*	
5.5 Natural Vegetation	5.5.1	describe the distribution of forests in Pakistan;		*	
	5.5.2	discuss the economic importance of forests for Pakistan.		*	

Part II (Grade X)

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes	Cognitive Level		
		K	U	A
6. Economic Development	Students should be able to:			
6.1 Major Industries of Pakistan	6.1.1 describe different kinds of industries in Pakistan i.e. cottage, small scale and large industry; 6.1.2 locate the important industries on the map of Pakistan (cement, cotton, sugar, iron and steel, sports goods, surgical instruments); 6.1.3 analyse the factors that are responsible for the setting up of an industry in a particular region; 6.1.4 describe the importance and contribution of small scale and cottage industries; 6.1.5 evaluate reasons for economic disparity amongst different regions of Pakistan and the problems caused by it; 6.1.6 suggest remedies to overcome the economic disparity in Pakistan;		*	*
6.2 Trade and Commerce	6.2.1 describe the terms trade, commerce, foreign exchange, balance of trade and balance of payment; 6.2.2 explain the importance of trade and commerce activities for the economic development of a country; 6.2.3 state Pakistan's main trading partners and the goods Pakistan exports or imports from them; 6.2.4 discuss the effect of changing trends in exports and imports on Pakistan's balance of trade and economy (for the last two decades only);	*	*	*
6.3 Transport and Communication	6.3.1 describe the modes of transport used in Pakistan i.e. land, air and water;		*	

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
	6.3.2	assess the advantages and disadvantages of road, rail, air and water transport within or outside Pakistan for both goods and people;			*
	6.3.3	locate on the map of Pakistan; Keamari, Port Qasim and Gawadar port and the cities with international airports;			*
	6.3.4	assess the feasibility of development of Gawadar port and its importance in the economic development of Pakistan.			*

FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes	Cognitive Level		
		K	U	A
7. Population	Students should be able to:			
7.1 Concepts and Characteristics of Population	7.1.1 define census, population growth, urbanization, migration and demography; 7.1.2 interpret graphs and statistics illustrating birth rates, death rates and the rates of natural increase in population in Pakistan as a whole as well as areas within Pakistan; 7.1.3 discuss the trends in population growth of Pakistan with reference to Demographic Transition Model; 7.1.4 explain the social, educational, economic and political factors which contribute to the population growth in Pakistan; 7.1.5 evaluate the reasons for the variations in both distribution of population and density of population between the administrative units of Pakistan;	*		*
7.2 Population and Development	7.2.1 analyse the impact of population growth on education, health and nutrition levels of the people of Pakistan; 7.2.2 discuss with reference to both push and pull factors, the main causes of population movements, including rural-urban migration, seasonal migration, emigration and immigration.		*	*

Topic and Sub-topic		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
8. Political Development in Pakistan 1947-2002		Students should be able to:				
8.1	Formative Phase of Pakistan (1947-58)	8.1.1	discuss the political changes that took place during this era;		CA	
		8.1.2	discuss the reasons for the delay in the constitution making in Pakistan, 1947-1956;		*	
8.2	General Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)	8.2.1	discuss the reasons for the promulgation of Martial Law and General Ayub Khan coming to power;		*	
		8.2.2	discuss the reforms introduced by General Ayub Khan in agricultural and industrial sectors;		*	
		8.2.3	analyse the impact of General Ayub Khan's reforms on the economy of the country;			*
		8.2.4	discuss the reasons behind the fall of General Ayub Khan's government (General Ayub Khan's resignation);		*	
8.3	Fall of East Pakistan (1970-71)	8.3.1	discuss the reasons for the tension between East Pakistan and West Pakistan i.e. unfairness in administration/ lack of political representation, armed forces and economic distribution;		*	
		8.3.2	discuss the Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman;		*	
		8.3.3	evaluate the major events that led to the separation of East Pakistan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections of 1970 • Rejection of six points • War with India in 1971; 			*
8.4	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Era (1971-1977)	8.4.1	discuss the reasons behind Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto coming to power;		*	
		8.4.2	discuss the reforms introduced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (land reforms and nationalisation) and their impact on the country;		*	
		8.4.3	analyse Simla Agreement and its impact on Pakistan;			*

Topic and Sub-topic		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
		Students should be able to:				
8.5	General Zia-ul-Haq Era (1977-1988)	8.5.1	discuss the reasons behind General Zia-ul-Haq taking over the country with reference to 1977 general elections;		*	
		8.5.2	discuss the reforms introduced by General Zia-ul-Haq (privatisation, Islamisation) and their impact on Pakistan;		*	
8.6	Restoration of Civilian Rule (1988-1999)	8.6.1	discuss the political changes that took place in Pakistan between 1988-1999;		CA	
		8.6.2	discuss the reforms introduced by Benazir Bhutto and their impact on the country i.e. women empowerment and rural electrification;		*	
		8.6.3	discuss the reforms of Nawaz Shariff and their impact on the country i.e. transport development and nuclear experiment;		*	
8.7	General Pervez Musharraf Era (1999-2007)	8.7.1	discuss the reasons behind 1999 military coup;		*	
		8.7.2	discuss the economic reforms initiated by General Pervez Musharraf (Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), encouragement towards production of value-added products and privatisation) and its impact on the country;		*	
8.8	2007 and beyond	8.8.1	list the political changes in terms of head of state and head of government during 2007-2017;	CA		
		8.8.2	elaborate different political developments aimed towards strengthening democracy in the country.		CA	

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
9. Society and Culture of Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
9.1 Cultural Components	9.1.1	define culture, diversity, unity, national cohesion and integration;	*		
	9.1.2	identify the major features of Pakistani culture and society;		*	
	9.1.3	discuss the elements that influence unity, national cohesion and integration in Pakistan;		*	
	9.1.4	describe the popular religious and cultural festivals of Pakistan i.e. Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi, Basant and Navroz;		*	
	9.1.5	discuss the role of women in society and economic life;		*	
	9.1.6	suggest measures to improve gender inequality in Pakistan;			*
	9.1.7	analyse the problems caused by class differences and social inequalities in Pakistan;			*
9.2 Languages of Pakistan	9.2.1	trace the origin and evolution of Urdu;		CA	
	9.2.2	explain the reasons behind choosing Urdu as the national language of Pakistan;		*	
	9.2.3	list the main regional languages of Pakistan and the regions where these are spoken i.e. Sindhi, Balochi, Pushto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Kashmiri, Hindko, Khowar and Shina;	*		
	9.2.4	discuss the steps taken for the development and promotion of provincial languages i.e. Sindhi, Balochi, Pushto and Punjabi in Pakistan;		*	

Topic and Sub-topic	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
10. Pakistan in World Affairs	Students should be able to:				
10.1 Introduction to Foreign Policy	10.1.1	define the term foreign policy;	*		
	10.1.2	explain the importance of foreign policy for a country;		*	
	10.1.3	explain the principles of Pakistan's foreign policy;		*	
10.2 Pakistan's Relations with the World	10.2.1	describe Pakistan's relationship with China, USA, Saudi Arabia, Iran and India with reference to strengths and issues;		*	

FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023 ANS ONLINE

Scheme of Assessment

Grade IX

Table 1: Number of Student Learning Outcomes by Cognitive level

Topic No.	Topic	No. of Sub-Topics	SLOs			Total SLOs
			K	U	A	
1.	Ideological Basis of Pakistan	03	01	04	00	05
2.	Historical Background 1857-1935	02	00	03	00	03
3.	Emergence of Pakistan	04	02	07	05	14
4.	Land, Climate and Environment of Pakistan	04	04	03	05	12
5.	Resources of Pakistan	05	01	14	03	17
Total		18	08	31	13	52
Percentage			15	60	25	100

Table 2: Exam Specification

Topic No.	Topics	Marks Distribution			Total Marks
		MCQs	CRQs	ERQs	
1.	Ideological Basis of Pakistan	3	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)		6
2.	Historical Background 1857-1935	2			2
3.	Emergence of Pakistan	7	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)	6 Marks Choose any ONE from TWO	29
5.	Resources of Pakistan	9	Total 4 Marks (1 CRQ)		
4.	Land, Climate and Environment of Pakistan	9	Total 4 Marks (1 CRQ)		13
Total		30	14	6	50

Grade X

Table 3: Number of Student Learning Outcomes by Cognitive level

Topic No.	Topic	No. of Sub-Topics	SLOs			Total SLOs
			K	U	A	
6.	Economic Development	03	03	06	05	14
7.	Population	02	01	03	03	07
8.	Political Development in Pakistan 1947-2002	08	00	14	03	17
9.	Society and Culture of Pakistan	02	02	06	02	10
10.	Pakistan in World Affairs	02	01	03	00	04
Total		17	07	32	13	52
Percentage			14	61	25	100

Table 4: Exam Specification

Topic No.	Topics	Marks Distribution			Total Marks
		MCQs	CRQs	ERQs	
6.	Economic Development	5	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)	6 Marks Choose any ONE from TWO	28
8.	Political Development in Pakistan 1947-2002	11	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)		
7.	Population	5	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)		8
9.	Society and Culture of Pakistan	5	Total 2 Marks (1 CRQ)		7
10.	Pakistan in World Affairs	4	Total 3 Marks (1 CRQ)		7
Total		30	14	6	50

- Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) requires candidates to choose one best/ correct answer from four options for each question. Each MCQ carries ONE mark.
- Constructed Response Question (CRQ) requires students to respond with a short text (few phrases/ sentences), calculations or diagrams.
- Extended Response Question (ERQ) requires students to answer in a more descriptive form. The answer should be in paragraph form, with diagrams where needed, and address all parts of the question.