

Azad Jammu & Kashmir Board

1st Year — Arts

Pakistan Studies

Chapter-wise Original Study & Revision Notes

PDF ONLY — Study and revision material written in original words for students to understand topics, revise key ideas, and practise questions. It is NOT an official AJK Board publication, NOT board notes, NOT leaked material, and NOT a guarantee of exam questions or marks.

Subjects follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme, paper pattern, or marking scheme is claimed here. Where a date, figure, or official detail is uncertain, check your prescribed textbook and class notes — do not rely on memory from this booklet alone.

How to use this booklet: read one chapter, cover the answers and try the short questions aloud, then attempt the MCQs, then tick the revision checklist at the end.

Contents

1. Nazria Pakistan — The Idea of Pakistan
 2. Tehreek-e-Pakistan — The Pakistan Movement
 3. Early Problems of Pakistan
 4. Constitutional Development
 5. Geography of Pakistan
 6. Economy of Pakistan
 7. Foreign Policy of Pakistan
- Revision Checklist (at the end)

Chapter 1: Nazria Pakistan — The Idea of Pakistan

The idea of Pakistan grew from the belief that Muslims of the subcontinent had a distinct religious, cultural, and social identity, and that this identity needed political protection. It was not only a demand for land; it was an argument about how a community with its own faith, laws, language traditions, and way of life could live with dignity and freedom.

In revision, focus on the reasoning rather than slogans. Students should be able to explain, in simple words, why separate identity mattered to its supporters, how the Two-Nation Theory described two different nations living in one region, and why supporters believed a separate state was the practical answer. If your textbook gives a particular wording or quotation, learn that wording from the textbook itself.

Important Points

- Identity: religion, culture, history, and social customs shaped a distinct Muslim identity in the subcontinent.
- Two-Nation Theory: Hindus and Muslims were seen as two separate nations, not merely two religious groups.
- Protection of rights: supporters feared that in a single system, Muslim political, religious, and cultural rights could be outvoted or ignored.
- The idea developed over time through writings, speeches, and political events — it was not a single-day decision.
- For exams, link the idea to its results: political organisation, demand for a separate homeland, and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: What is meant by Nazria Pakistan?

A: It is the ideology behind the creation of Pakistan: that Muslims of the subcontinent formed a distinct nation and needed a separate homeland to protect their religion, culture, and political rights.

Q: What is the Two-Nation Theory in simple words?

A: It is the view that Hindus and Muslims in the subcontinent were two separate nations with different religions, heroes, laws, and social customs, and therefore could not easily live under one political system.

Q: Why did supporters say a separate state was needed?

A: They argued that only a separate state could guarantee religious freedom, cultural preservation, and fair political representation for Muslims.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Explain the main factors behind the Idea of Pakistan.

A: The main factors were religious identity, cultural difference, historical experience, and political concern. Muslims followed Islam in worship, law, and daily life, while Hindus followed different traditions. Their heroes, festivals, food habits, and social rules also differed. Over time, political events increased the feeling that Muslim interests needed separate protection. Writers and leaders gave this feeling a clear political shape, and the Muslim League turned it into an organised demand. The result was the movement for a separate homeland, achieved in 1947.

Q: How did the Idea of Pakistan shape the Pakistan Movement?

A: It gave the movement a clear purpose and a unifying message. Instead of only asking for safeguards within a united system, supporters could argue for a homeland of their own. This purpose helped organise people across regions, encouraged political participation, and gave leaders a basis for negotiation. Without a shared idea, the movement would have been a collection of local complaints; with it, it became a national demand.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. The Idea of Pakistan is mainly based on:
 - (A) Economic interests only
 - (B) A distinct Muslim national identity
 - (C) Language differences only
 - (D) Foreign support
2. The Two-Nation Theory describes Hindus and Muslims as:
 - (A) Two castes
 - (B) Two separate nations
 - (C) Two provinces
 - (D) Two parties
3. Pakistan was created in:
 - (A) 1940
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1973
4. A key concern behind the demand for Pakistan was:
 - (A) Protection of Muslim rights and identity
 - (B) Control of trade routes only
 - (C) Ending all regional cultures
 - (D) Foreign rule

Answer Key (Chapter 1): 1 (B), 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (A)

Chapter 2: Tehreek-e-Pakistan — The Pakistan Movement

The Pakistan Movement was the organised political struggle that turned the idea of Pakistan into a separate state. It involved leaders, political parties, students, women, and ordinary supporters who campaigned, negotiated, and voted for the demand.

For revision, arrange events in order and connect each step to the next: organisation, demand, negotiation, elections, and finally independence. The Lahore Resolution of 1940 is a well-known landmark in this sequence because it stated the demand for separate states for Muslims in clear political terms. Learn exact resolutions and dates from your textbook.

Important Points

- Organisation mattered: a political party gave the demand a platform, leadership, and workers in many areas.
- The Lahore Resolution (1940) is a well-known landmark stating the demand for Muslim states in the subcontinent.
- Elections and public support showed that the demand had wide backing, not only support from a few leaders.
- Negotiations with the British and other parties were a long process, with proposals, disagreements, and revised plans.
- The movement ended in the creation of Pakistan in 1947, followed immediately by the huge tasks of a new state.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: Why is the Lahore Resolution (1940) important?

A: It clearly stated the demand for separate states for Muslims, turning a general idea into a formal political demand.

Q: What role did the Muslim League play?

A: It organised the movement, gave it leadership and a programme, contested elections, and negotiated on behalf of the demand for Pakistan.

Q: Why were elections important in the movement?

A: They showed public support for the demand and strengthened the negotiating position of its leaders.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Describe the main stages of the Pakistan Movement in order.

A: First, the idea of Muslim separateness was discussed by thinkers and leaders. Second, political organisation gave that idea a party and a programme. Third, the Lahore Resolution of 1940 stated the demand clearly. Fourth, campaigns and elections built public support. Fifth, negotiations dealt with how power would be transferred. Finally, independence in 1947 created Pakistan. Each stage depended on the one before it: without organisation, the idea could not reach people; without public support, negotiation would have carried less weight.

Q: What challenges did the movement face?

A: It faced disagreement from rival parties, complex negotiations, communal tension, and the practical problem of dividing administration and resources. Leaders also had to unite people from different

regions and backgrounds behind one demand. These difficulties explain why the movement took years and why independence brought urgent new problems.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. The Lahore Resolution was passed in:
 - (A) 1930
 - (B) 1940
 - (C) 1947
 - (D) 1956
2. The Pakistan Movement was mainly organised by:
 - (A) A single individual alone
 - (B) The Muslim League
 - (C) Foreign governments
 - (D) Local councils only
3. The movement resulted in the creation of Pakistan in:
 - (A) 1940
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1973
4. Elections in the movement were important because they showed:
 - (A) Public support
 - (B) Military strength
 - (C) Foreign approval only
 - (D) Economic wealth

Answer Key (Chapter 2): 1 (B), 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (A)

Chapter 3: Early Problems of Pakistan

A new country rarely starts with ready-made systems. Pakistan began with urgent problems: millions of refugees needed shelter, food, and work; government offices, records, and funds had to be organised; and the division of assets and staff between two new states created disputes.

Study this chapter as a problem-and-response chapter. For each problem, learn what the problem was, why it was serious, and what step was taken. Avoid memorising invented figures: your textbook gives the figures your examiner expects.

Important Points

- Refugee settlement: large numbers of people arrived and needed housing, food, health care, and livelihoods.
- Administrative setup: a new capital, offices, civil service, and records had to be created quickly.
- Division of assets: cash, stores, and military and civil resources had to be divided, which caused disagreement and delay.
- Canal water and provincial questions added further strain in the early years.
- Despite these problems, basic state structures were established and the country began to function.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: Why was refugee settlement a major early problem?

A: Large numbers of people arrived at once and needed shelter, food, medical care, and work, putting heavy pressure on a new and limited administration.

Q: What administrative problem did Pakistan face at birth?

A: It had to build government offices, recruit and organise staff, and create records and systems almost from the beginning.

Q: Why did division of assets cause difficulty?

A: Cash, stores, and equipment had to be shared between two new states, and disagreements and delays made planning harder.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Explain the main early problems of Pakistan and how they were handled.

A: The main problems were refugees, administration, finance, and division of assets. Refugees were given camps, relief, and later settlement support, though the task was enormous. Administration was built by setting up offices and bringing in civil servants. Financial difficulty was eased by careful use of limited funds and by building tax and banking systems over time. Asset disputes were pursued through negotiation. Progress was slow and incomplete, but the state kept functioning and gradually strengthened its institutions.

Q: Why is this chapter important for understanding later history?

A: Early problems shaped later priorities. The need for a constitution, stable government, provincial balance, and economic planning all grew from these first difficulties. A student who understands the starting point can better understand why later leaders focused on constitution-making, economic development, and national unity.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. A major early problem of Pakistan was:
 - (A) Too many established offices
 - (B) Refugee settlement
 - (C) Excess government funds
 - (D) Lack of population
2. Division of assets was difficult because:
 - (A) Resources had to be shared between two new states
 - (B) No resources existed anywhere
 - (C) Trade was banned
 - (D) All offices were complete
3. Early administration had to be:
 - (A) Built almost from the beginning
 - (B) Copied without change
 - (C) Abandoned
 - (D) Imported fully formed
4. Canal water became:
 - (A) An early source of strain
 - (B) A solved issue at independence
 - (C) Unrelated to Pakistan
 - (D) A foreign matter only

Answer Key (Chapter 3): 1 (B), 2 (A), 3 (A), 4 (A)

Chapter 4: Constitutional Development

A constitution is the basic law that explains how a state is governed: who makes laws, who runs the government, how courts work, and what rights citizens hold. Pakistan's constitutional journey took time, with early delays, a first constitution, periods of change, and the present constitutional framework.

The well-known landmarks are: the first constitution in 1956 and the Constitution of 1973, which remains the current framework in its amended form. Learn the details of each stage — and any later amendments your textbook lists — from the textbook, not from general summaries.

Important Points

- A constitution sets the rules for government, law-making, courts, and citizens' rights.
- Early constitution-making was slow because of political disagreement and the need to balance provinces and groups.
- The first constitution came in 1956 — a well-known landmark in this journey.
- The Constitution of 1973 is the present framework, as amended over time; confirm current details from your textbook.
- Stable constitutions need agreement, respect for law, and institutions that follow the rules they set.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: What is a constitution?

A: It is the basic law of a state that explains how government is organised, how laws are made, and what rights citizens have.

Q: When was Pakistan's first constitution adopted?

A: In 1956, according to the standard constitutional history taught in textbooks.

Q: Which constitution is the current framework?

A: The Constitution of 1973, in its amended form; check your textbook for the amendments it lists.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Why did constitution-making take time in Pakistan?

A: It took time because leaders had to agree on difficult questions: the balance between the centre and provinces, the role of religion in law, the form of government, and the protection of rights. Political instability and disagreement slowed agreement. Each draft had to satisfy different groups, and without broad agreement a constitution could not last. This explains why early years passed without a permanent constitution.

Q: Explain the importance of a constitution for a country.

A: A constitution gives government a legal basis and limits its power. It tells citizens what to expect from the state and what the state expects from them. It protects rights, organises elections and courts, and provides a method for changing laws peacefully. Without it, rule can become uncertain and personal; with it, citizens and institutions have a shared set of rules.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. A constitution mainly provides:

- (A) Daily school timetables
- (B) Basic rules for governing a state
- (C) Trade prices
- (D) Weather forecasts

2. Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in:

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1940

3. The present constitutional framework dates from:

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1973
- (C) 1940
- (D) 1947

4. A constitution protects citizens by:

- (A) Defining rights and limits on power
- (B) Removing all laws
- (C) Ending elections
- (D) Banning courts

Answer Key (Chapter 4): 1 (B), 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (A)

Chapter 5: Geography of Pakistan

Pakistan's geography shapes its climate, farming, water, transport, and settlement. Northern mountains, western highlands, the Indus plain, and the southern coast each create different conditions for life and work.

Learn the regions, the main rivers, and the climate pattern in general terms. Do not quote area or population figures from memory: use the latest figures given in your textbook, because official figures change with new surveys and censuses.

Important Points

- Northern mountains: high, cold, and important for rivers, tourism, and water storage.
- Indus plain: flat, fertile, and central to farming and settlement; the Indus river system supports irrigation.
- Western highlands: dry, rugged, with mineral resources and different settlement patterns.
- Southern coast: sea trade, fishing, and port activity; climate is warmer and more humid near the sea.
- Climate varies by region and season — from cold winters in the north to hot summers in the plains.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: Name the main physical regions of Pakistan in general terms.

A: The northern mountains, the western highlands, the Indus plain, and the southern coastal area.

Q: Why is the Indus river system important?

A: It supplies water for irrigation, supports farming in the plains, and shapes settlement and transport.

Q: How does geography affect climate in Pakistan?

A: Altitude, distance from the sea, and latitude create cold northern winters, hot plain summers, and milder coastal conditions.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Explain how geography affects farming and settlement in Pakistan.

A: Farming depends on flat land, fertile soil, and water. The Indus plain offers all three, so it has dense farming and settlement. Mountain areas have less flat land, so farming is limited and settlements are smaller and scattered. Dry western areas depend on rainfall and wells, which limits crop choices. Coastal areas add fishing and port work. In short, people settle and farm where land, water, and climate allow it.

Q: Describe Pakistan's climate pattern in general terms.

A: Pakistan has marked seasons. Winters are cold in the north and cool in the plains, while summers are hot in most lowland areas. Rainfall varies: some areas receive monsoon rain in summer, others receive winter rain, and dry areas receive very little. This variation affects crops, water storage, and daily life, so farmers and planners must adapt to regional conditions.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. The most fertile farming region is generally:

- (A) The northern peaks
- (B) The Indus plain
- (C) The desert coast
- (D) High glaciers

2. The Indus river system is most important for:

- (A) Irrigation and farming
- (B) Snowfall only
- (C) Desert travel
- (D) Mountain climbing

3. Northern Pakistan is generally:

- (A) Hot all year
- (B) Cold in winter with high mountains
- (C) Coastal and humid
- (D) Flat and dry

4. The southern coast supports:

- (A) Sea trade and fishing
- (B) Glacier farming
- (C) Highland mining only
- (D) Snow sports

Answer Key (Chapter 5): 1 (B), 2 (A), 3 (B), 4 (A)

Chapter 6: Economy of Pakistan

An economy is how a country produces, distributes, and uses goods and services. Pakistan's economy includes agriculture, industry, and services. Agriculture provides food and raw material, industry processes that material, and services — such as trade, transport, education, and banking — support both.

Study sectors, problems, and remedies rather than memorising statistics. Figures for growth, exports, or employment change every year; your textbook and teacher will guide you to the figures your course expects.

Important Points

- Agriculture: crops and livestock; provides food, employment, and raw material for industry.
- Industry: textiles, food processing, and other manufacturing turn raw material into finished goods.
- Services: trade, transport, banking, education, and health support the whole economy.
- Common problems: water shortage, outdated methods, energy problems, low investment, and population pressure — discuss each in general terms.
- Remedies: better farming methods, energy supply, skill training, investment, and stable policies.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: What are the three main sectors of an economy?

A: Agriculture, industry, and services.

Q: Why is agriculture important for Pakistan?

A: It provides food, jobs for many people, and raw material for industries such as textiles and food processing.

Q: Name a common economic problem and a remedy.

A: Problem: energy shortage. Remedy: increase and better manage energy supply so industry and farming can work steadily.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Explain the role of agriculture in Pakistan's economy.

A: Agriculture feeds the population and employs a large share of workers, especially in rural areas. It supplies cotton for textiles, sugarcane for sugar, and grain for food. When harvests are good, food prices stay steadier and industry gets raw material. When water is short or methods are outdated, output falls and the whole economy feels the effect. Improving seeds, water use, and farming knowledge therefore helps both farmers and industry.

Q: What steps can improve Pakistan's economy?

A: Improvement needs several steps together: modern farming, reliable energy, skill training, support for small businesses, better transport, and stable policies that encourage investment. Education matters because skilled workers raise productivity. No single step is enough; farming, industry, and services must improve together, and planning must consider water, population, and trade.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. Which sector provides food and raw material?

- (A) Services
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Banking only
- (D) Tourism only

2. Textiles belong mainly to:

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Industry
- (C) Fishing only
- (D) Mining only

3. Banking and transport belong to:

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Services
- (C) Industry only
- (D) Farming only

4. A remedy for low productivity is:

- (A) Skill training and modern methods
- (B) Less education
- (C) Ignoring energy supply
- (D) Stopping all trade

Answer Key (Chapter 6): 1 (B), 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (A)

Chapter 7: Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Foreign policy is how a country deals with other countries: trade, security, diplomacy, and cooperation. Pakistan's foreign policy aims, in general terms, to protect independence and security, promote economic interests, and maintain friendly relations, especially with neighbours and the wider Muslim world.

Learn principles and examples in general terms. Avoid claiming current alliances or disputes as fixed facts: relations change, so your textbook's account is the safe basis for exams.

Important Points

- Aims: security, independence, economic benefit, and peaceful relations.
- Principles: respect for sovereignty, non-interference, peaceful settlement of disputes, and cooperation.
- Neighbouring countries matter most because trade, water, borders, and security are shared concerns.
- International organisations provide a forum for discussion and cooperation.
- A balanced policy tries to protect national interest while keeping doors open for trade and dialogue.

Short Questions & Answers

Q: What is foreign policy?

A: It is a country's planned approach to dealing with other countries in trade, security, diplomacy, and cooperation.

Q: What are the main aims of Pakistan's foreign policy in general terms?

A: To protect independence and security, promote economic interests, and maintain friendly and peaceful relations.

Q: Why are neighbours especially important in foreign policy?

A: Because borders, trade, water, and security issues are shared with neighbours, so relations with them affect daily life directly.

Long Questions & Answers

Q: Explain the main principles of Pakistan's foreign policy.

A: The main principles are respect for the sovereignty of other states, non-interference in their internal affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes, and cooperation for mutual benefit. Pakistan also seeks friendly relations with neighbours and the Muslim world and participates in international forums. These principles aim to protect national interest without closing doors to trade, dialogue, and joint work on shared problems.

Q: How does foreign policy affect ordinary citizens?

A: It affects trade prices, jobs linked to exports, security, travel, and the treatment of citizens abroad. Good relations can open markets and cooperation in education and health. Tension can disrupt trade and increase costs. Foreign policy therefore matters beyond diplomacy: it touches food prices, employment, and safety.

MCQs — Try First, Then Check the Key

1. Foreign policy deals with:
 - (A) Relations with other countries
 - (B) School timetables
 - (C) Local bus routes only
 - (D) Village festivals only
2. A principle of foreign policy is:
 - (A) Peaceful settlement of disputes
 - (B) Interference everywhere
 - (C) Ending all trade
 - (D) Ignoring neighbours
3. Good foreign relations can help:
 - (A) Trade and cooperation
 - (B) Isolation only
 - (C) Higher prices always
 - (D) Ending diplomacy
4. International organisations provide:
 - (A) A forum for discussion
 - (B) A ban on all contact
 - (C) Military rule
 - (D) Local courts only

Answer Key (Chapter 7): 1 (A), 2 (A), 3 (A), 4 (A)

Revision Checklist

Tick each item only when you can explain it in your own words without looking. If you cannot, re-read that chapter and try its questions again.

- Nazria Pakistan — The Idea of Pakistan — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Tehreek-e-Pakistan — The Pakistan Movement — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Early Problems of Pakistan — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Constitutional Development — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Geography of Pakistan — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Economy of Pakistan — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan — main idea, important points, short and long answers, MCQs

Final note: This booklet supports revision. Your prescribed textbook, teacher's guidance, and class notes remain the main source for exact wording, dates, and official details. Good revision is steady and honest — understand, practise, and revise again.