KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA — ALL BISE BOARDS

9th Class Pakistan Studies Full Book Notes

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board (KPTBB)
Class 9 — Complete Notes, Solved Questions & MCQs

For students of BISE Peshawar, Mardan, Swat, Abbottabad, Bannu, Kohat, Malakand and D.I. Khan

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About these notes: These notes follow the chapter order of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Textbook Board 9th-class Pakistan Studies book (4 chapters). Every chapter has clear study notes, short questions with answers, long questions with answers, and MCQs with an answer key. All content is original study material written for students — it is not copied from the textbook.

Medium: This book is written in English, matching the English-medium edition of the KPTBB Class 9 Pakistan Studies book (printed for academic year 2024–25). The chapter structure is the same in the Urdu-medium edition, so Urdu-medium students can use these notes alongside their own book.

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Contents and How to Use These Notes

Chapters in this book

1. **Chapter 1 — Ideological Basis of Pakistan**
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4. **Chapter 4 — History of Pakistan-I (1947–1971)**

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 9th-class Pakistan Studies book has **four chapters**. This is different from the Punjab and Federal books, which have a different chapter list — so do not mix the two. The four-chapter list above is confirmed from the KPTBB book’s own contents, the BISE Abbottabad Table of Specification, and the National Curriculum for Pakistan Studies (Grades IX–X, 2006).

Paper pattern (BISE KPK, Grade 9)

The paper pattern below is read directly from the official Table of Specification (TOS) for Pakistan Studies Grade 9 issued by BISE Abbottabad, and it matches the KPK board papers in use:

Section	What it contains	Marks
Section A	10 MCQs, 1 mark each (15 minutes)	10
Section B	Short questions — answer any 6 out of 9, 4 marks each (1 hour 45 minutes for Sections B and C together)	24
Section C	Long questions — attempt any 2 out of 3, 8 marks each	16
Total		**50**

Chapter weightage (as shown in the BISE Abbottabad TOS): Chapter 1 — 3 marks; Chapter 2 — 6 marks; Chapter 3 — 6 marks; Chapter 4 — 9 marks. Chapter 4 carries the heaviest weightage, so give it extra revision time. The total paper is 50 marks.

How to study with this book

- Read the notes of one chapter first, then cover the answers and try the short questions yourself.
- Learn the MCQs by understanding the fact behind each answer, not by memorising letters.
- For long questions, practise writing a short introduction, 4–6 clear points, and a one-line conclusion.
- Revise Chapter 4 last in your final round — it carries the most marks — but never skip Chapter 1, because its questions are short and scoring.

Note for students: Board paper patterns can be revised by the boards. Always confirm the latest pattern from your own board's model paper before the examination. The pattern above is the one in force in the official BISE Abbottabad TOS and in recent KPK board papers.

CHAPTER 1

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

1.1 What is an ideology?

An **ideology** is a set of ideas, beliefs and values that explains how people should live and how a society should be organised. It answers basic questions: what is right and wrong, what is the purpose of life, and how should people deal with one another. Every nation is built on some ideology. Some nations are built on race or language; Pakistan was built on an ideology — that is why Pakistan is called an **ideological state**.

1.2 The ideology of Pakistan

The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islam. It holds that Muslims are a separate nation because their religion gives them a distinct way of life — different beliefs, laws, culture, heroes and traditions. The Muslims of the subcontinent believed they could not freely practise Islam and protect their identity under a Hindu-majority rule, so they demanded a separate homeland where Islamic principles could guide national life.

- **Islam as a complete code of life:** Islam guides worship, morality, family life, trade, justice and government. The ideology of Pakistan draws on the Qur'an and the Sunnah.
- **Two-Nation Theory:** Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. Their religions, social customs, laws and ways of life are different, so they cannot live together as one nation.
- **Separate identity:** Muslims wanted to preserve their language, culture and religious freedom instead of being absorbed into a majority culture.
- **Democratic and welfare ideals:** The new state was to be built on justice, equality, tolerance and the welfare of its people.

1.3 Sources of the ideology

The ideology of Pakistan did not appear suddenly. Its roots lie in the following:

CHAPTER 1 (continued)

- **Islam:** the belief in the Oneness of Allah, the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), and the Qur'an as the final guidance.
- **History:** more than a thousand years of Muslim rule and culture in the subcontinent, from the arrival of Islam to the Mughal period.
- **The reformers:** Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shaheed and other reformers reminded Muslims of their religious identity when it was under pressure.
- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:** after 1857 he taught Muslims that they must gain modern education and protect their separate identity.
- **Allama Muhammad Iqbal:** the poet-philosopher who gave the Muslims a clear vision of a separate state. In his Allahabad address of 1930 he said he would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state.
- **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:** he turned the idea into a political movement and led the Muslims to Pakistan.

1.4 Two-Nation Theory in detail

Quaid-e-Azam explained the Two-Nation Theory in his Lahore address of 23 March 1940: Islam and Hinduism are not merely two religions; they are two different social orders. Their ideas about life, law, heroes, history and society are different. The two nations can never evolve a common nationality.

- **Religion:** Muslims believe in One Allah and the finality of the Prophethood; Hindus follow a different faith with many deities.
- **Social life:** Muslim society is based on equality and brotherhood; the Hindu caste system divided people into rigid groups.
- **Culture and heroes:** Muslims take pride in their own heroes, festivals and traditions, which differ from Hindu ones.
- **Law:** Muslims follow Islamic law in family and personal matters; Hindus follow their own customs.
- **History:** the two peoples remember history differently and take pride in different events.

1.5 Importance of the ideology

- It gave the Pakistan Movement a clear goal and united the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- It is the foundation of the Constitution — the Objectives Resolution of 1949 declared that sovereignty belongs to Allah and that the state would follow Islamic principles.
- It protects national unity: when people share one ideology, regional and linguistic differences do not break the nation.
- It guides the country’s laws, foreign policy and national character even today.

1.6 Key terms

Term	Meaning
Ideology	A set of ideas and values that guides a nation’s life.
Two-Nation Theory	Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations.
Ideological state	A state founded on an ideology, not on race or language.
Objectives Resolution	The 1949 resolution that set the Islamic and democratic basis of Pakistan’s Constitution.

Short questions with answers

CHAPTER 1 (continued)

Q1. What is meant by ideology?

An ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs and values about how people should live and how society should be organised. It guides a nation’s politics, laws and way of life.

Q2. Why is Pakistan called an ideological state?

Pakistan was created on the basis of an ideology — Islam and the Two-Nation Theory — rather than on race, language or territory. That is why it is called an ideological state.

Q3. What is the Two-Nation Theory?

The Two-Nation Theory says that the Hindus and Muslims of the subcontinent are two separate nations because their religions, cultures, laws and ways of life are different, so they needed separate homelands.

Q4. What did Allama Iqbal say in his Allahabad address of 1930?

Allama Iqbal said he would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state, which he saw as the final destiny of the Muslims of north-west India.

Q5. Why did the Muslims need a separate homeland?

The Muslims feared that under Hindu-majority rule they would lose their religious freedom, culture and identity. A separate homeland would let them live according to Islam and protect their rights.

Long questions with answers

Q1. Describe the ideology of Pakistan and explain its importance.

Introduction: The ideology of Pakistan is the set of ideas on which Pakistan was founded. Its basis is Islam and the Two-Nation Theory.

(i) Islamic basis: Islam is a complete code of life. It guides worship, morality, family, trade, justice and government, and the state was to reflect these values.

(ii) Two-Nation Theory: Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations with different religions, cultures, heroes and laws. This difference made a separate homeland necessary.

(iii) Separate identity: The ideology protected the Muslims' language, culture and religious freedom from being absorbed into the majority culture.

(iv) Democratic and welfare ideals: The new state was to be based on justice, equality, tolerance and the welfare of all its citizens.

Importance: The ideology united the Muslims, gave the Pakistan Movement its goal, became the foundation of the Constitution through the Objectives Resolution, and still guides national unity and policy.

Conclusion: Without its ideology, Pakistan would have no separate identity. Protecting the ideology means protecting the purpose for which Pakistan was created.

Q2. Explain the Two-Nation Theory and the role of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam in the ideology of Pakistan.

Introduction: The Two-Nation Theory is the foundation of Pakistan's ideology. It was explained by the thinkers of the Muslim nation and turned into a political movement by its leaders.

(i) The theory: Quaid-e-Azam said in 1940 that Islam and Hinduism are not merely two religions but two different social orders. Their beliefs, laws, heroes and social customs differ, so the two peoples cannot form one nation.

(ii) Allama Iqbal: Iqbal gave the idea of a separate Muslim state. His Allahabad address of 1930 demanded the amalgamation of the Muslim-majority provinces of the north-west into one state, and his poetry awakened the Muslims to their identity.

(iii) Quaid-e-Azam: Jinnah gave the idea political shape. He led the Muslim League, won the 1946 elections on the demand for Pakistan, and became the founder and first Governor-General of the new state.

(iv) The reformers before them: Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shaheed and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had already taught the Muslims to protect their religious identity and gain modern education.

Conclusion: Iqbal dreamed of Pakistan, Jinnah achieved it, and the Two-Nation Theory remains the ideological foundation of the country.

Chapter 1 — MCQs

1. Pakistan is called an ideological state because it was founded on the basis of:
(a) Race (b) Language (c) Islam and the Two-Nation Theory (d) Territory

2. The Two-Nation Theory states that Hindus and Muslims are:
(a) One nation (b) Two separate nations (c) Two provinces (d) Two languages

3. Allama Iqbal delivered his famous Allahabad address in:
(a) 1928 (b) 1930 (c) 1935 (d) 1940

4. Who named the Muslims' separate homeland "Pakistan"?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (b) Allama Iqbal (c) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

5. The Objectives Resolution was passed in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1956

6. An ideology is best described as:
(a) A system of government (b) A set of ideas and values guiding a nation's life (c) A map of a country (d) A trade agreement

7. Quaid-e-Azam explained the Two-Nation Theory in his address at Lahore in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1940 (c) 1946 (d) 1947

8. After the War of Independence of 1857, the Muslim leader who urged Muslims to gain modern education was:
(a) Shah Waliullah (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (d) A.K. Fazlul Haq

9. The ideology of Pakistan draws its guidance from:
(a) The Qur'an and the Sunnah (b) Greek philosophy (c) Hindu scriptures (d) British law only

10. The word "ideology" comes from the idea of:
(a) A nation's system of thought and beliefs (b) A nation's army (c) A nation's currency (d) A nation's rivers

Answer key — Chapter 1

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	c	b	b	c	c	b	b	b	a	a

CHAPTER 2

Making of Pakistan

2.1 Background: the decline of Muslim power

After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal Empire weakened. The British East India Company gradually took control of trade and then of territory. By the middle of the 19th century the British ruled almost the whole subcontinent. The Muslims, who had ruled for centuries, lost power, wealth and status, while the Hindus took up English education and government jobs more quickly.

2.2 The War of Independence 1857

In 1857 the people of the subcontinent rose against the British. The war began at Meerut and spread to Delhi, Lucknow and other centres. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the symbolic leader. The British crushed the rising with great cruelty, and afterwards they blamed the Muslims in particular. The Mughal rule formally ended, the British Crown took direct control in 1858, and the Muslims faced severe hardship.

2.3 The reformers and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- **Shah Waliullah (1703–1762):** translated the Qur'an into Persian so that ordinary Muslims could understand it, and called Muslims back to the true teachings of Islam.
- **Syed Ahmed Shaheed:** led the Jihad Movement to free the Muslims from non-Muslim rule and was martyred at Balakot in 1831.
- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:** after 1857 he realised the Muslims must learn English and modern science. He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875, which later became Aligarh Muslim University. His Aligarh Movement gave the Muslims education, confidence and political awareness.

2.4 The partition of Bengal and the Muslim League

CHAPTER 2 (continued)

- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** Lord Curzon divided Bengal into two provinces. The Hindus opposed it strongly and forced its annulment in 1911. The Muslims learnt that the Hindu majority would not accept measures in their favour.
- **All-India Muslim League (1906):** founded at Dhaka on 27 December 1906 to protect Muslim political rights. Its early leaders included Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Aga Khan and the Nawab of Dhaka.
- **Separate electorates (1909):** the Minto–Morley Reforms gave Muslims the right to elect their own representatives separately. This accepted the Muslims as a separate political community.
- **Lucknow Pact (1916):** the Muslim League and the Congress agreed on a common programme. The Congress accepted separate electorates, and the League joined the demand for self-government.

2.5 The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements

After the First World War, the British threatened the Ottoman Caliphate (Khilafat). The Muslims of India, led by the Ali brothers (Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali), launched the Khilafat Movement. Gandhi joined hands with it in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920–22. When the Khilafat was abolished by Turkey itself in 1924 and Gandhi called off the movement after the Chauri Chaura incident, the Muslims learnt that they must rely on their own leadership.

2.6 Nehru Report, Fourteen Points and Allahabad address

- **Nehru Report (1928):** the Congress proposed a constitution that rejected separate electorates and reserved no weightage for Muslims. The Muslims rejected it.
- **Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929):** Quaid-e-Azam put forward fourteen demands to protect Muslim rights, including separate electorates, one-third seats in the central legislature, and safeguards for Muslim culture, language and religion.
- **Allahabad address (1930):** Allama Iqbal proposed a separate state for the Muslims of north-west India.
- **Round Table Conferences (1930–32):** held in London to discuss India's constitution. The Muslims demanded safeguards; the Congress refused to accept them.
- **Government of India Act (1935):** gave provincial autonomy and separate electorates, but the Congress ministries formed after the 1937 elections were accused of treating Muslims unfairly.

2.7 The Lahore Resolution 1940

On 23 March 1940, at the annual session of the Muslim League at Lahore, the Lahore Resolution was passed. It demanded that the Muslim-majority areas of the north-west and the north-east be grouped into independent states in which the Muslim-majority units would be autonomous and sovereign. This day is now celebrated as Pakistan Day. The resolution gave the Pakistan Movement its clear goal.

2.8 Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission and the 3rd June Plan

- **Cripps Mission (1942):** the British offered India dominion status after the war, but neither the Congress nor the League accepted the proposals.
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** the Congress demanded that the British leave India at once. The League did not join it, and used the time to organise itself.
- **Gandhi–Jinnah talks (1944):** failed because Gandhi would not accept the Muslims as a separate nation.
- **Simla Conference (1945):** Lord Wavell called the leaders to form an Executive Council. It failed because Jinnah insisted that the League alone could nominate Muslim members.
- **Elections of 1945–46:** the League won almost all the Muslim seats in the central and provincial assemblies, proving that it was the sole representative of the Muslims.
- **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):** proposed a loose federation of groups of provinces. The League accepted it at first, but the Congress's interpretation differed, so the plan failed.
- **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946):** the League's protest day led to serious Hindu–Muslim riots in Calcutta.
- **3rd June Plan (1947):** Lord Mountbatten announced the partition of India into two states — India and Pakistan. The Punjab and Bengal were divided, and referendums were held in the North-West Frontier Province and Sylhet.

2.9 The creation of Pakistan and its early problems

Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became its first Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan its first Prime Minister. The new state faced serious problems from the very first day:

- **Refugees:** millions of Muslims migrated from India; the new state had to house and feed them.
- **Division of assets:** India delayed giving Pakistan its share of money, stores and military equipment.
- **Canal water:** the headworks of canals watering Pakistani land were in India.
- **Administration:** there was a shortage of trained officers, offices and records; Karachi was the first capital.
- **Accession of states:** the states of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir became disputes; Kashmir remains the central unresolved issue.
- **Death of the Quaid:** Quaid-e-Azam died on 11 September 1948, only thirteen months after independence.

Short questions with answers

Q1. When and why was the All-India Muslim League founded?

The Muslim League was founded at Dhaka on 27 December 1906 to protect the political rights of the Muslims of India and to represent them before the British government.

Q2. What was the Lucknow Pact of 1916?

The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress. The Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims, and both parties agreed to work together for self-government.

Q3. What was the Lahore Resolution?

The Lahore Resolution, passed on 23 March 1940, demanded separate independent states for the Muslim-majority areas of the north-west and north-east of India. It became the goal of the Pakistan Movement.

Q4. What was the 3rd June Plan?

The 3rd June Plan of 1947, announced by Lord Mountbatten, provided for the partition of India into two independent states — Pakistan and India — with the Punjab and Bengal divided.

Q5. Name any four early problems faced by Pakistan after independence.

The refugee problem, the unfair division of assets, the canal-water dispute, the shortage of trained administrators and offices, and the disputes over the accession of princely states, especially Kashmir.

Long questions with answers

Q1. Describe the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement in the making of Pakistan.

Introduction: After the War of 1857 the Muslims were backward in education and hated by the British. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan showed them the way forward.

(i) Education: He told the Muslims to learn English and modern science along with Islamic learning, and founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

(ii) Loyalty and understanding: Through his writings he tried to remove the British misunderstanding that Muslims were disloyal, and to remove the Muslims' misunderstanding of the British.

(iii) Two-Nation idea: After the Hindi–Urdu controversy of 1867 he realised that Hindus and Muslims could not live as one nation, and he warned the Muslims against joining the Congress.

(iv) Political awareness: The Aligarh Movement produced educated Muslim leaders who later led the Muslim League and the Pakistan Movement.

Conclusion: Without Sir Syed's educational movement, the Muslims would not have had the leadership that created Pakistan.

Q2. Explain the importance of the Lahore Resolution of 1940 and the main events from 1940 to 1947 that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Introduction: The Lahore Resolution gave the Muslims a clear destination — a separate homeland. The seven years after it were the decisive phase of the Pakistan Movement.

(i) Lahore Resolution (23 March 1940): it demanded independent states for the Muslim-majority areas and united the Muslims behind one goal.

(ii) Cripps Mission (1942) and Quit India: both failed to satisfy the Muslims; the League used the period to strengthen its organisation.

(iii) Gandhi–Jinnah talks and Simla Conference: both failed because the Congress would not accept the League as the sole representative of the Muslims.

(iv) Elections of 1945–46: the League won almost all Muslim seats, proving that the Muslims stood behind the demand for Pakistan.

(v) Cabinet Mission and Direct Action Day: the Cabinet Mission Plan failed, and the Direct Action Day showed that a united India was no longer possible.

(vi) 3rd June Plan and independence: the plan divided India, and Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

Conclusion: The Lahore Resolution turned an idea into a demand, and the events of 1940–47 turned the demand into a state.

Chapter 2 — MCQs

1. The War of Independence took place in:
(a) 1857 (b) 1867 (c) 1875 (d) 1885

2. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh in:
(a) 1857 (b) 1875 (c) 1906 (d) 1920

3. The All-India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at:
(a) Lahore (b) Delhi (c) Dhaka (d) Karachi

4. The Lucknow Pact was signed in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1916 (c) 1920 (d) 1929

5. The Lahore Resolution was passed on:
(a) 23 March 1940 (b) 14 August 1947 (c) 3 June 1947 (d) 11 September 1948

6. Jinnah’s Fourteen Points were presented in:
(a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) 1935

7. The 3rd June Plan was announced by:
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Canning

8. In the elections of 1945–46, the Muslim League won:
(a) A few Muslim seats (b) Almost all Muslim seats (c) No seats (d) Only Hindu seats

9. Pakistan came into being on:
(a) 23 March 1940 (b) 3 June 1947 (c) 14 August 1947 (d) 11 September 1948

10. The first Governor-General of Pakistan was:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Khawaja Nazimuddin (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) Ghulam Muhammad

Answer key — Chapter 2

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	a	b	c	b	a	b	c	b	c	c

CHAPTER 3

Land and Environment

3.1 Location and neighbours

Pakistan lies in South Asia between latitudes 24° and 37° North and longitudes 62° and 75° East. Its total area is about 796,096 square kilometres. It has land borders with four countries: China in the north, Afghanistan in the north-west, Iran in the west, and India in the east. In the south lies the Arabian Sea, with a coastline of about 1,046 kilometres. Pakistan's location is strategically important because it links South Asia with Central Asia and the Middle East.

3.2 Physical features

Pakistan has a great variety of landforms, which can be divided into four main regions:

- **The northern mountains:** the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindu Kush. They include K2, the second highest peak in the world, and large glaciers such as Siachen, Baltoro and Biafo.
- **The western mountains:** the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges, with valleys and passes such as the Khyber, Bolan and Gomal passes, which have been historic routes between Central Asia and the subcontinent.
- **The Balochistan plateau:** a dry, rocky highland in the west with low rainfall and sparse population.
- **The Indus plain:** the flat, fertile plain of the Punjab and Sindh, watered by the Indus and its tributaries — Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Most of Pakistan's people and farming are in this plain.
- **The deserts:** the Thar desert in Sindh and the Cholistan and Thal deserts in the Punjab.
- **The coastal areas:** the coast of Sindh and Makran in Balochistan, with the port cities of Karachi and Gwadar.

3.3 Rivers and glaciers

The Indus is the largest river of Pakistan. It rises in Tibet, flows through Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and falls into the Arabian Sea. Its tributaries in the Punjab are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej; the Kabul river joins it from the north-west. Pakistan's northern mountains hold some of the largest glaciers outside the polar regions. The glaciers feed the rivers and provide water for farming, drinking and electricity. When glaciers melt too fast, they can cause floods.

3.4 Climate

Pakistan has a varied climate because its land rises from sea level to some of the highest mountains in the world:

- **Seasons:** there are four seasons — winter (December to February), spring, summer (May to August) and autumn.
- **Northern areas:** cold winters with snowfall and cool summers.
- **Plains:** very hot summers and cold winters; the Punjab and Sindh receive monsoon rain in summer.
- **Western and coastal areas:** Balochistan is dry with little rain; the coastal belt is warm and humid.
- **Rainfall:** the north and north-east receive the most rain, while the south-west is very dry.

3.5 Forests and natural vegetation

Pakistan has little forest cover — only a small part of its land is forested. Forests are found mainly in the northern mountains (coniferous forests of deodar, pine and fir), in the foothills (scrub forest), and along the rivers (riverain forests of babul and shisham). Mangrove forests grow along the Indus delta on the coast. Forests give timber, fuel, fruit, medicine and shelter to wildlife, and they protect the soil and control floods.

3.6 Environmental problems

- **Deforestation:** trees are cut for timber, fuel and farming. Fewer trees mean more soil erosion, more floods and less rain.
- **Waterlogging and salinity:** in the irrigated plains, too much water raises the water table and brings salts to the surface, damaging fertile land.
- **Water shortage:** the population is growing, glaciers are shrinking, and water is wasted, so water per person is falling.
- **Pollution:** smoke from vehicles and factories pollutes the air of the cities; industrial waste and sewage pollute the rivers.
- **Desertification:** overgrazing and cutting of trees turn fertile land into desert in some areas.
- **Natural disasters:** floods, earthquakes and droughts damage lives, crops and homes.

3.7 What can be done

- Plant more trees and protect the existing forests.
- Use water carefully — build small dams, line the canals, and use modern irrigation.
- Control industrial waste and treat sewage before it enters the rivers.
- Use clean energy, such as hydel and solar power, to reduce smoke.
- Teach people about the environment so that every citizen helps to protect it.

3.8 Key terms

Term	Meaning
Glacier	A large mass of ice moving slowly down a mountain valley.
Tributary	A smaller river that joins a larger river.
Monsoon	Seasonal winds that bring heavy summer rain.
Waterlogging	When the water table rises so high that the soil becomes waterlogged.
Salinity	The build-up of salts in the soil, which harms crops.
Deforestation	The cutting down of forests on a large scale.

Short questions with answers

Q1. Name the four countries that share a land border with Pakistan.

China in the north, Afghanistan in the north-west, Iran in the west, and India in the east.

CHAPTER 3 (continued)

Q2. Name the five tributaries of the Indus in the Punjab.

The Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

Q3. Why is Pakistan’s location important?

Pakistan links South Asia with Central Asia and the Middle East, and it has a coastline on the Arabian Sea, which makes it important for trade and for the region’s politics.

Q4. What is deforestation and what harm does it cause?

Deforestation is the cutting down of forests on a large scale. It causes soil erosion, floods, loss of wildlife and a fall in rainfall.

Q5. What is waterlogging and salinity?

Waterlogging is when the water table rises and the soil becomes full of water; salinity is when salts are brought to the surface and damage the soil. Both reduce the fertility of farmland.

Long questions with answers

Q1. Describe the physical features of Pakistan.

Introduction: Pakistan has a great variety of landforms, from the highest mountains in the north to the sea coast in the south.

(i) The northern mountains: the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush, with K2 and large glaciers such as Siachen and Baltoro.

(ii) The western mountains: the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges, with historic passes such as the Khyber and Bolan.

(iii) The Balochistan plateau: a dry, rocky highland with low rainfall.

(iv) The Indus plain: the flat, fertile plain of the Punjab and Sindh, watered by the Indus and its tributaries, where most people live and most farming is done.

(v) Deserts and coast: the Thar, Cholistan and Thal deserts, and the Arabian Sea coast with the ports of Karachi and Gwadar.

Conclusion: This variety of land gives Pakistan mountains, rivers, fertile plains and a sea coast, but it also brings different climates and different problems in each region.

Q2. Explain the climate of Pakistan and describe the main environmental problems of the country and their solutions.

Introduction: Pakistan's climate varies from snowy mountains to hot plains and a humid coast, and the country faces serious environmental problems.

(i) Climate: the north is cold with snowfall; the plains have hot summers, cold winters and monsoon rain; Balochistan is dry; the coast is warm and humid.

(ii) Deforestation: cutting trees causes erosion, floods and less rain. The solution is to plant more trees and protect forests.

(iii) Waterlogging and salinity: they damage farmland in the irrigated plains. The solution is better drainage and careful use of canal water.

(iv) Water shortage: growing population and shrinking glaciers reduce water per person. Small dams and modern irrigation can help.

(v) Pollution: smoke and waste pollute the air and rivers of the cities. Clean energy and treatment of waste are needed.

Conclusion: Protecting the environment is the duty of the government and of every citizen, because the country's farming, health and future depend on it.

Chapter 3 — MCQs

CHAPTER 3 (continued)

1. Pakistan's total area is about:
(a) 796,096 sq km (b) 696,096 sq km (c) 896,096 sq km (d) 596,096 sq km

2. The highest peak of Pakistan, K2, is in the:
(a) Sulaiman range (b) Kirthar range (c) Karakoram range (d) Hindu Kush

3. Which river is the largest river of Pakistan?
(a) Jhelum (b) Chenab (c) Indus (d) Ravi

4. The Khyber Pass is in the:
(a) Northern mountains (b) Western mountains (c) Indus plain (d) Thar desert

5. The coastal length of Pakistan on the Arabian Sea is about:
(a) 546 km (b) 1,046 km (c) 1,546 km (d) 2,046 km

6. The monsoon rains fall in Pakistan mainly in:
(a) Winter (b) Spring (c) Summer (d) Autumn

7. Which of the following is a desert of Pakistan?
(a) Thar (b) Siachen (c) Murree (d) Swat

8. Mangrove forests in Pakistan grow along the:
(a) Indus delta (b) Khyber Pass (c) Thal desert (d) Potohar plateau

9. Waterlogging in the plains is caused mainly by:
(a) Too little rain (b) Excess canal water raising the water table (c) Earthquakes (d) Snowfall

10. The port city of Gwadar is on the coast of:
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Answer key — Chapter 3

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	a	c	c	b	b	c	a	a	b	c

CHAPTER 4

History of Pakistan-I (1947–1971)

4.1 The Objectives Resolution 1949

On 12 March 1949, the first Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution, moved by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. It declared that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah alone, and that the state would exercise its powers through the chosen representatives of the people. It promised democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as taught by Islam. It also promised that the rights of minorities would be protected and that the state would work for the welfare of all citizens. The Objectives Resolution became the foundation of all later constitutions of Pakistan.

4.2 The first years and the death of the leaders

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died on 11 September 1948. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister, was assassinated on 16 October 1951. After them, Pakistan faced political instability. No general elections were held for many years, prime ministers changed quickly, and the country took nine years to frame its first constitution.

4.3 The Constitutions of 1956 and 1962

- **Constitution of 1956:** Pakistan's first constitution came into force on 23 March 1956, and Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic. It provided a parliamentary system, with a President as head of state and a Prime Minister as head of government. Both Urdu and Bengali were declared national languages.
- **Martial Law of 1958:** on 7 October 1958, President Iskandar Mirza abrogated the constitution and imposed martial law. Twenty days later, General Muhammad Ayub Khan took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator and then as President.
- **Constitution of 1962:** Ayub Khan gave the country a new constitution in 1962. It provided a presidential system and introduced the system of Basic Democracies, under which local councils elected the President and the assemblies indirectly. The 1962 constitution was criticised because it gave little power to the elected assemblies.

4.4 The Ayub era (1958–1969)

- **Reforms:** land reforms, industrial growth, the building of the Mangla and Tarbela dams, and the new capital at Islamabad. The economy grew, but the benefits were shared unevenly.
- **Basic Democracies:** a system of local government through elected councils, which also formed the electoral college for the President.
- **1965 war:** in September 1965, India attacked Pakistan. The Pakistan armed forces defended the country bravely, and the war ended with the Tashkent Declaration of January 1966.
- **Fall of Ayub:** opposition to his rule grew after the Tashkent Declaration and the economic inequality. In 1969 Ayub Khan resigned and handed power to General Yahya Khan.

4.5 The Yahya era and the elections of 1970

General Yahya Khan took over in March 1969 and promised free and fair elections. Under his Legal Framework Order, the general elections of December 1970 were held on the basis of one man, one vote. The Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won almost all the seats in East Pakistan, and the Pakistan Peoples Party, led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won most of the seats in West Pakistan. Sheikh Mujib's Six Points demanded great autonomy for East Pakistan. The talks between the leaders failed, and in March 1971 a civil conflict began in East Pakistan.

4.6 The separation of East Pakistan

Several causes led to the separation of East Pakistan in December 1971:

- **Geographical distance:** the two wings were about 1,600 kilometres apart, with India lying between them.
- **Language:** the Bengali language issue hurt the feelings of East Pakistanis; Bengali was recognised as a national language only in the 1956 constitution.
- **Economic disparity:** East Pakistan earned most of the country's foreign exchange through jute, but felt that development spending favoured the West.
- **Political differences:** the two wings had different political parties and leaders, and the delay in transferring power after the 1970 elections deepened the crisis.
- **Indian interference:** India supported the separatist movement and intervened militarily in December 1971.
- **The war of December 1971:** after the Indian attack, the Pakistan armed forces in East Pakistan surrendered on 16 December 1971, and Bangladesh came into being.

4.7 Lessons of 1971

- The country must treat all its regions fairly in development, jobs and representation.
- Language and culture of every region must be respected.
- Power must be transferred to elected representatives without delay.
- National unity needs justice, tolerance and a strong sense of shared purpose.

Short questions with answers

Q1. What is the Objectives Resolution?

The Objectives Resolution, passed on 12 March 1949, declared that sovereignty belongs to Allah and set out the Islamic and democratic principles on which Pakistan's Constitution was to be based.

Q2. When did Pakistan's first constitution come into force?

The first constitution came into force on 23 March 1956, and Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.

Q3. What were Basic Democracies?

Basic Democracies was the system of local government introduced by Ayub Khan. Elected local councils formed the electoral college that chose the President and the assemblies.

Q4. What happened in the general elections of 1970?

The Awami League won almost all the seats in East Pakistan and the Pakistan Peoples Party won most of the seats in West Pakistan. The failure to transfer power afterwards led to the crisis of 1971.

Q5. Give two causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

The geographical distance between the two wings with India in between, and the economic disparity felt by East Pakistan, together with the language issue, political differences and Indian interference.

Long questions with answers

Q1. Describe the Objectives Resolution of 1949 and explain its importance.

Introduction: The Objectives Resolution is the most important document in Pakistan's constitutional history. It was passed by the first Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.

(i) Sovereignty of Allah: it declared that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah alone, and that the state exercises its powers through the chosen representatives of the people.

(ii) Democracy: the state would be run through the people's elected representatives.

(iii) Islamic principles: the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as taught by Islam, would be followed.

(iv) Rights of minorities: the rights of minorities to practise their religion and develop their culture would be protected.

(v) Welfare: the state would work for the well-being of all its citizens.

Importance: the resolution became the foundation of the constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973, and it still stands as the preamble of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Conclusion: The Objectives Resolution joined Islam and democracy together and gave the country a permanent constitutional direction.

Q2. Explain the causes of the separation of East Pakistan in 1971.

Introduction: The separation of East Pakistan in December 1971 was a great tragedy. Many causes worked together over twenty-four years.

(i) Geographical distance: the two wings were about 1,600 kilometres apart, with India lying between them, which made administration and defence difficult.

(ii) Language issue: the Bengali language was not recognised as a national language until 1956, which hurt the feelings of the Bengalis.

(iii) Economic disparity: East Pakistan earned most of the foreign exchange through jute, but its people felt that development spending favoured West Pakistan.

(iv) Political differences: the two wings had different parties and leaders, and the delay in transferring power after the 1970 elections turned a political dispute into a crisis.

(v) Indian interference: India supported the separatists and intervened militarily in December 1971.

Conclusion: The fall of East Pakistan teaches that a nation survives only when all its regions are treated with justice and their rights are respected.

Chapter 4 — MCQs

1. The Objectives Resolution was passed on:
(a) 14 August 1947 (b) 11 September 1948 (c) 12 March 1949 (d) 23 March 1956

2. Pakistan's first constitution came into force in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1956 (c) 1962 (d) 1973

3. Martial law was first imposed in Pakistan in:
(a) 1951 (b) 1956 (c) 1958 (d) 1969

4. The system of Basic Democracies was introduced by:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Iskandar Mirza (c) Ayub Khan (d) Yahya Khan

5. The war between Pakistan and India in 1965 ended with the:
(a) Simla Agreement (b) Tashkent Declaration (c) Lahore Declaration (d) 3rd June Plan

6. The general elections of 1970 were held under:
(a) Ayub Khan (b) Yahya Khan (c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (d) Iskandar Mirza

7. In the 1970 elections, the Awami League was led by:
(a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (c) Maulana Bhashani (d) Nurul Amin

8. East Pakistan separated and Bangladesh came into being in:
(a) March 1971 (b) September 1971 (c) December 1971 (d) March 1972

9. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in:
(a) 1948 (b) 1951 (c) 1956 (d) 1958

10. The Constitution of 1962 provided a:
(a) Parliamentary system (b) Presidential system (c) Monarchy (d) Federal system with no President

Answer key — Chapter 4

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	c	b	c	c	b	b	b	c	b	b

Quick Revision — Whole Book

Chapter 1 — Ideological Basis of Pakistan

- Ideology = the set of ideas and values that guides a nation's life.
- Pakistan's ideology is based on Islam and the Two-Nation Theory.
- Iqbal's Allahabad address: 1930. Quaid-e-Azam's Lahore address: 23 March 1940.
- Objectives Resolution: 12 March 1949.

Chapter 2 — Making of Pakistan

- War of Independence: 1857. Aligarh College: 1875. Muslim League founded: Dhaka, 27 December 1906.
- Lucknow Pact: 1916. Fourteen Points: 1929. Lahore Resolution: 23 March 1940.
- 3rd June Plan: 1947. Pakistan created: 14 August 1947.

Chapter 3 — Land and Environment

- Area about 796,096 sq km; coastline about 1,046 km; neighbours: China, Afghanistan, Iran, India.
- Indus tributaries: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej. Highest peak: K2 (Karakoram).
- Main problems: deforestation, waterlogging and salinity, water shortage, pollution.

Chapter 4 — History of Pakistan-I (1947–1971)

- Objectives Resolution: 1949. First constitution: 23 March 1956. Martial Law: 1958.
- Constitution of 1962: presidential system, Basic Democracies. War of 1965: Tashkent Declaration.
- Elections of 1970; separation of East Pakistan: 16 December 1971.

Exam tips

- Section A: 10 MCQs — read every option before choosing; do not leave any blank.
- Section B: answer any 6 short questions (4 marks each) — write 4–6 clear lines for each.
- Section C: attempt any 2 long questions (8 marks each) — introduction, points with headings, conclusion.
- Give Chapter 4 the most revision time: it carries 9 marks in the TOS weightage, the most of any chapter.

Sources used for the chapter list and paper pattern: KPTBB Class 9 Pakistan Studies book, contents (2024–25 edition); BISE Abbottabad Table of Specification for Pakistan Studies Grade 9 (biseatd.edu.pk); National Curriculum for Pakistan Studies, Grades IX–X (2006); ilmkidunya KPK board book listing. The chapter list is the same in all four sources. Chapter 3 is titled “Land of Pakistan” in some listings and “Land and Environment” in the book’s contents and the BISE TOS; Chapter 4 is titled “History of Pakistan” in some listings and “History of Pakistan-I” in the book. The notes in this book are original study material, not copied from the textbook.

Good luck with your exams!

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