



آغا خان یونیورسٹی ایگزامینیشن بورڈ
AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

Teaching and Learning Resources for Grade IX Civics

Recommended Key Textbook:

English Medium:

- Elements of Civics by Mazhar-ul-Haq, Bookland
- Civics of Pakistan by Mazhar-ul-Haq, Bookland

Additional Recommended Resource Material				
Topic No	Topic Title	Reference Book	Topic in the Reference Book	Reference Website
1.	Introduction to Civics	Sociology by John. J. Macionis fourteenth edition published by PEARSON	Chapter 4, 18	

Topic No	Topic Title	Reference Book	Topic in the Reference Book	Reference Website
2.	Scope of Civics	Sociology by John. J. Macionis fourteenth edition published by PEARSON	Chapter 17	
3.	Citizen and Citizenship			https://www.ecp.gov.pk/frmGenericPage.aspx?PageID=3031 http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jmce/papers/vol13-issue4/Version-7/S130407140152.pdf

Note: This resource list has been prepared primarily for teachers. While it can be shared with students, students should not be required to buy multiple books. Schools are encouraged to stock these books in the library. Moreover, these are only suggestions which have been compiled for the ease of teachers and students; schools are encouraged to use other resources for teaching and learning as well, as long as they are in line with the student learning outcomes (SLOs) mentioned in AKU-EB syllabi. Unless specified, AKU-EB does not endorse any of these books or websites. You are advised to use an ad-blocker while accessing the websites. In case any website is not functional for any reason, you may inform us at examination.board@aku.edu for an alternative or search material via any search engine. If you have any query, please contact us via email.



آغا خان یونیورسٹی ایگزامینیشن بورڈ
AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

Teaching and Learning Resources for Grade X Civics

Recommended Key Textbook:

English Medium:

- Elements of Civics by Mazhar-ul-Haq, Bookland
- Civics of Pakistan by Mazhar-ul-Haq, Bookland

Additional Recommended Resource Material				
Topic No	Topic Title	Reference Book	Topic in the Reference Book	Reference Website
4.	Ideology of Pakistan	Pakistan, A Historical and Contemporary Look, Revised Edition by Farooq Naseem Bajwa		
		Speeches are attached as Appendix		

Topic No	Topic Title	Reference Book	Topic in the Reference Book	Reference Website
5.	Constitution of Pakistan	Pakistan, A Historical and Contemporary Look, Revised Edition by Farooq Naseem Bajwa		
		Hamid Khan <i>Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan</i> (Oxford University Press, Pakistan, 2001)		
6.	Foreign Affairs of Pakistan	Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2016, A Concise History by Abdul Sattar		

Note: This resource list has been prepared primarily for teachers. While it can be shared with students, students should not be required to buy multiple books. Schools are encouraged to stock these books in the library. Moreover, these are only suggestions which have been compiled for the ease of teachers and students; schools are encouraged to use other resources for teaching and learning as well, as long as they are in line with the student learning outcomes (SLOs) mentioned in AKU-EB syllabi. Unless specified, AKU-EB does not endorse any of these books or websites. You are advised to use an ad-blocker while accessing the websites. In case any website is not functional for any reason, you may inform us at examination.board@aku.edu for an alternative or search material via any search engine. If you have any query, please contact us via email.

Speeches of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Address to the students of Ismail College, Bombay, February 1, 1943 (full text)

Emphasizing the Muslim League's demand for 'Pakistan', vis-a-vis the present political deadlock in the country, Mr. M.A.Jinnah, in an address to the students of the Ismail College declared that it was a matter of commonsense that if the two parties in the country made combined efforts then the British Government would yield. So far the position of the British Government was that they wanted "to stabilize and consolidate the deadlock". They proclaimed that they were only too ready to transfer power, provided there was unity. Some asked whether they were sincere and his reply was: Why not disarm the British Government of an argument which they advanced both at home and abroad? "Tell them that we are agreed," said Mr. Jinnah, adding "hand over the power. Then will be our time for a struggle which will be of one voice, under one authority and united command of all peoples of the country. Why not create that situation?" he asked.

Mr. Jinnah said that rule of parliamentary democracy was not suited to the genius of this land and was alien to the Hindu philosophy. Now the Hindus had suddenly fallen in love with democracy because they could dominate over the Muslims. "The result of this unlimited ambition, obsession and dream," said Mr. Jinnah "is this. At the most critical juncture in the history of the subcontinent there is a deadlock. We are constantly told that this must be solved. It can be solved only by knocking out this dream of the Hindu leadership. There is the mass movement, the campaign of sabotage, destruction of lives and property in which innocent people lost their lives. No people can ever succeed in a political struggle by resorting to a mass movement when in our own country there are large sections of people and the hundred million Muslims who consider this not merely as a domestic difference but that this is a war declared against them."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Jinnah denied that the Muslim League was fighting for religious rights or that it was a communal organisation in the same sense in which the Hindus understood it. The religious rights of the Mussalmans were embedded in their soul and body and nobody could take them away.

What is Religion?

"Which government," he asked, "claiming to be a civilised government can demolish our mosque, or which government is going to interfere with religion which is strictly a matter between God and man? The question is that the Mussalmans are a nation, distinct from the Hindus.

"The Muslims ruled over this country for nearly 800 years and for the past two centuries both the Hindus and Muslims were ruled by the British. During the last half a century people have begun to think and strive that any government must be responsible ultimately to the people.

It is a historical fact that the Mussalmans are a separate nation and hence we must have our own States. Mr. Jinnah emphasized that the sooner Hindu leadership appreciated the Muslim point of view the sooner would be the salvation for both. He thought it was the best thing for Hindus to seize three-fourths of India with its teeming population and to establish their own homeland and to live according to their social life and to treat the minorities under them just as any civilised government should treat.

"As far as we are concerned" Mr. Jinnah said, "we make this solemn declaration and give this solemn assurance that we will treat your minorities not only in the manner that a civilised government should treat them but better because it is an injunction in the Quran to treat the minorities so."

<https://sites.google.com/site/cabinetmissionplan/speeches-and-statements-by-jinnah-1943-1945>

Speech at a meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Union, Aligarh, March 9 1944 (excerpts)

Five years ago did anybody talk about us or did anybody care to know who we were and what we wanted? But a great change has come about during the last few years. There is not a day when every newspaper, friendly or unfriendly does not talk about the Muslim League; if they were not friendly to us they abused us; and people do not abuse anybody, if he is nobody. "Flattering references are often made to me", Mr. Jinnah remarked, "that the key to the situation lies in my hands and that I can resolve the deadlock. Indeed, our friends went so far as to offer me the crown of the Premier of this great United India."

It is all very complimentary, but we stand by our convictions, and neither flattery nor coercion can divert us from our determined purpose...

..Another party which has become very active of late is the Communist party. Their propaganda is insidious and I warn you not to fall into their clutches. Their propaganda is a snare and a trap. What is it that you want? All this talk of socialism, communism, national-socialism and every other ism is out of place. Do you think you can do anything just now? How and when can you decide as to what form of government you are going to have in Pakistan. We are told by one party or another that we must have a democratic or socialistic or a "nationalistic" form of government in Pakistan. These questions are raised to hoodwink you. At present you should just stand by Pakistan. It means first of all you have to take possession of a territory. Pakistan cannot exist in the air. When you have once taken possession of your homelands the question will then arise as to what form of government you are going to establish.

Therefore, do not allow your mind to be diverted by these extraneous ideas.

Let us concentrate all our attention on the question of taking possession of our homelands. The most important part on account of their power and authority at present are the British, and unless they undergo real change the settlement of the Indian problem will be delayed.

A number of Americans have asked me about the representative character of the Muslim League. I told them what better proof you want than that, which the constitution remains suspended in Hindu majority provinces, the Muslim League Ministries are working in the Muslim majority provinces. The constitution is working without any serious defect or hitch. The Hindu majorities [minorities] are already settling down and will settle down still further, to work in peace and cooperation with the Muslims in Pakistan areas.

<https://sites.google.com/site/cabinetmissionplan/speeches-and-statements-by-jinnah-1943-1945>