



آغا خان یونیورسٹی ایگزامینیشن بورڈ
AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

Higher Secondary School Certificate
Examination Syllabus

Pakistan Studies

Grades XI-XII

(based on National Curriculum 2002)

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**Higher Secondary School Certificate
Examination Syllabus**

**PAKISTAN STUDIES
GRADES XI-XII**

**This syllabus will be examined in both
May and September Examination sessions from May 2020**

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For queries and feedback

Address: Aga Khan University Examination Board
 Block - C, IED - PDC, 1-5/B-VII
 Federal B. Area, Karimabad, Karachi, Pakistan.
Phone: (92-21) 3682-7011
Fax: (92-21) 3682-7019
E-mail: examination.board@aku.edu
Website: <http://examinationboard.aku.edu>
Facebook: www.facebook.com/akueb

Preface

Established in 2002 through Ordinance CXIV, Aga Khan University Examination Board (AKU-EB) is Pakistan's first private autonomous examination body for secondary (SSC) and higher secondary (HSSC) school certifications. Its vision is to be a model of excellence and innovation in education in Pakistan and the developing world.

One of the ways in which AKU-EB achieves its vision is by developing syllabi which inculcates conceptual thinking and higher order learning based on the National Curriculum. AKU-EB revises its syllabi every 4 years so that they continue to meet the needs of students, teachers and examiners.

The aims of the current syllabus review of SSC and HSSC in 2016 were to:

- Ensure continued compatibility with the goals of the National Curriculum of Pakistan.
- Review the content for inclusion of new knowledge and deletion of obsolete knowledge.
- Review the content for clarity and relevance as per the changing needs of students, teachers and examiners.
- Enhance and strengthen continuation and progression of content both within and across grades IX - XII (SSC and HSSC).
- Ensure the readiness of students for higher education.

During this syllabus review, the needs of all the stakeholders were identified through a needs-assessment survey. Students and teachers of AKU-EB affiliated schools from across Pakistan participated in the survey. Thereafter, a revision panel, which consisted of examiners, schools teachers of affiliated and non-affiliated schools, teacher trainers and university academics, reviewed and revised the syllabus following a planned, meticulous and standardised syllabi review process.

This year, AKU-EB took the initiative of introducing a 'Concept Map' for each syllabus which represents links among the key concepts of the syllabus. These have been designed to improve students' interest in the subject, facilitate conceptual thinking and make the learning and teaching experience more memorable.

The syllabus is organised into topics and subtopics. Each subtopic is further divided into achievable student learning outcomes (SLOs). The SLOs of the cognitive domain are each assigned a cognitive level on which they have to be achieved. These cognitive levels are 'knowledge', 'understanding' and 'application', the latter also including other higher order skills. This is followed by the Exam Specification which gives clear guidance about the weightage of each topic and how the syllabus will be assessed.

The development of the revised syllabus has been made possible by the creativity and relentless hard work of Curriculum and Examination Development unit and the constant support provided by all the other units of AKU-EB. We are particularly thankful to Dr Sohail Qureshi for his very useful feedback on revising the syllabus review process, to Dr Naveed Yousuf for his continued guidance and support throughout the syllabus revision process and to Raabia Hirani for leading the syllabi revision. We are also thankful to all the students and teachers who took part in the needs-assessment survey and to the principals of AKU-EB affiliated schools who made this endeavour possible by facilitating and encouraging their teachers to be a part of the survey and the syllabus revision panel.

With your support and collective hard work, AKU-EB has been able to take the necessary steps to ensure effective implementation of the National Curriculum of Pakistan through this syllabus. We are confident that this syllabus will continue to provide the support that is needed by students to progress to the next level of education and we wish all the best to students and their teachers in implementing this syllabus.



Dr Shehzad Jeeva
Director, Aga Khan University Examination Board
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Aga Khan University

Introduction to AKU-EB Syllabus

1. Aga Khan University Examination Board (AKU-EB) has a mandate by Ordinance CXIV of 2002 ‘to test the attainment of the objectives of the national curriculum, for the purpose of enhancing student learning, and to do all such things that may be considered appropriate for the improvement of education in respect to teaching and learning, institutional effectiveness and all things ancillary and incidental thereto’.
2. The AKU-EB syllabi are an important tool in the achievement of this mandate. These syllabi are based on the National Curriculum of Pakistan 2006 and the National Scheme of Studies 2006 – 2007. The syllabi bring together all those cognitive outcomes of the National Curriculum statement which can be reliably and validly assessed. Moreover, the syllabi aim to achieve the pedagogically desirable objectives of the National Curriculum which encourage ‘observation, creativity and other higher order thinking skills’, better meeting the needs of the students of the twenty-first century.
3. The syllabi guide the students, teachers, parents and other stakeholders regarding the topics that will be taught and examined in each grade (IX, X, XI and XII). In each syllabus document, the content progresses from simple to complex, thereby, facilitating a gradual, conceptual learning of the content.
4. The topics of the syllabi are grouped into themes derived from the national curriculum. The connection between various themes and topics is highlighted in the ‘**concept map**’ provided at the beginning of each syllabus. This ensures that students begin to understand the interconnectedness of knowledge, learn conceptually and think critically.
5. The topics of the syllabi are divided into subtopics and **student learning outcomes (SLOs)**. The subtopics and the SLOs define the depth and the breadth at which each topic will be taught, learnt and examined. The syllabi complement the national curriculum by providing enabling SLOs where needed to scaffold student learning.
6. Each SLO starts with an achievable and assessable **command word** such as describe, relate, evaluate, etc. The purpose of the command words is to direct the attention of teachers and students to specific tasks that the students are expected to undertake in the course of their studies. The examination questions are framed using the same command words or their connotations to elicit evidence of these competencies in students’ responses.
7. The SLOs are classified under three **cognitive levels**: knowledge (K), understanding (U) and application and other higher order skills (A) for effective planning during teaching and learning and deriving multiple choice questions (MCQs) and constructed response questions (CRQs) and extended response questions (ERQs) on a rational basis from the subject syllabi, ensuring that the intentions of the national curriculum are also met during examinations.

8. By focusing on the achievement of the SLOs, these syllabi aim to counter the culture of rote memorisation as the preferred method of examination preparation. While suggesting relevant, locally available textbooks for achieving these outcomes, AKU-EB recommends that teachers and students use multiple teaching and learning resources for achieving these outcomes.
9. The syllabi follow a uniform layout for all subjects to make them easier for students and teachers to follow. They act as a bridge between students, teachers and assessment specialists by providing a common framework of student learning outcomes and **exam specifications**.
10. On the whole, the AKU-EB syllabi for Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC) progressively help the students to achieve the benchmarks of the national curriculum and hone in them conceptual understanding, critical thinking and problem solving skills, thereby preparing them for professional and higher education.

Aims/ Objectives of the National Curriculum (2006)¹

The curriculum for Pakistan studies for grades IX-X aims to help individual students develop:

1. Inculcate a sense of gratitude to Almighty Allah for blessing us with an independent and sovereign state.
2. Underscore the importance of national integration, cohesion and patriotism.
3. Encourage traits of observation, creativity, analysis and reflection in students.
4. Promote an understanding of the ideology of Pakistan, the Muslim struggle for independence and endeavours for establishing a modern welfare Islamic state.
5. Acquaint the students with various phases of Pakistan's historical, political and constitutional developments.
6. Inculcate awareness about the multi-cultural heritage of Pakistan so as to enable the students to better appreciate the socio-cultural diversity of Pakistan society and get used to idea of unity in diversity in our national context.
7. Enhance understanding of the physical features and human resources of Pakistan.
8. Impart awareness about various aspects of socio-economic activities at national level and the role played by Pakistanis in the development of their society.
9. Highlight Pakistan's strategic position in international politics, especially its relations with neighbouring and Muslim countries.
10. Lay emphasis on the rights and obligations of the citizens of an independent and sovereign state.

¹ These objectives have been reproduced from the *National Curriculum document 2006* (p.1) issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

Subject Rationale of AKU-EB Pakistan Studies

Why study AKU-EB Pakistan Studies?

Pakistan Studies is a multidisciplinary subject which provides knowledge and understanding of different aspects of Pakistani society, history and culture. The AKUEB syllabus of Pakistan Studies aims to help students to be the useful citizens.

The key content areas focused in the syllabus will help students participate in real-world scenarios and higher education by fostering the knowledge of:

- Pakistan's history: achievements of forefathers, struggle for the origin of the country, customs and traditions that give strength to sustain a culture.
- Pakistan's political, geographic and societal structure: physical features, norms and values which constitute the essence of an individual and society.
- Duties and responsibilities of a Pakistani citizen: Visualizing the impact an individual can have in terms of action and reaction towards other individuals and society as a whole.

It aims to generate qualities in students that benefit and support the overall growth of the country.

It helps create opinions based on facts and reasons on social and political issues which develop student's critical consciousness and analytical skills.

Through the study of Pakistan Studies we appreciate the gifts of nature around us in terms of innumerable resources and location that the country enjoys. It helps students recognize and appreciate cultural and ethnic diversity that exists in Pakistan.

It helps foster the feeling of pride and patriotism by taking you through the journey of history as well as the geography of Pakistan. It enables you to step into the shoes of great personalities and experience their journey and achievements in order to understand current situations.

Where will it take you?

The subject takes you from the quest of identity to the horizons of the world by opening the doors for multiple disciplines to pursue in higher secondary and tertiary level that includes:

- Political science
- Geography
- Sociology
- Social work
- Economics
- Journalism
- Mass communication
- Demography
- Commercial geography
- Environmental studies
- Archaeology
- Anthropology
- International Relations

How to approach the syllabus?

The concept map of the syllabus gives an overview of the entire syllabus. The topics and the student learning outcomes (SLOs) guide regarding the details about what has to be achieved. And finally, the exam specification guides regarding what will be expected in the examination.

What is the concept map telling you?

Jasmine is the national flower of Pakistan and it has many petals as this subject has many components. Each component though is a separate entity in itself but without its presence the understanding of the subject would be incomplete. Similar is the case with jasmine in order for the flower to look complete it needs to have all its petals together. We have used the petals to show different components of the syllabus such as Pakistan's ideology and its historical background, constitutional development in Pakistan, foreign policy of Pakistan, economic planning and development in Pakistan, cultural heritage of Pakistan and the administrative structure of Pakistan. All these petals join each other at the centre and that's where we have kept national integration and prosperity because to achieve that we need all the above components to work together.

PAKISTAN STUDIES

CONCEPT MAP - HSSC I & II

Pakistan's Ideology and its Historical Background

- Definition and Significance of Ideology
- Major Social, Political and Religious Movements in the Subcontinent (1858 - 1924)
- Pakistan Movement (1940 - 1947)

Constitutional Development in Pakistan

- Concept of Constitution
- Constitutional History of Pakistan (Objectives Resolution, 1956, 1962 and 1973 Constitution)

Administrative Structure of Pakistan and Good Governance

- Functions of Federal and Provincial Governments
- Local Government in Pakistan
- Islamic Perspective of Good Governance

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

- Introduction to Foreign Policy
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan in different time periods

Cultural Heritage of Pakistan

- Ancient Civilisation of Pakistan (Soan Valley, Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Indus Valley and Gandhara)

Economic Planning and Development in Pakistan

- Meaning and Importance of Economic Planning and Development
- Economic Development Under Different Regimes
- Education Planning
- Health Planning

(center)

National Intergration and Prosperity

- Introduction and Significance of National Integration and Cohesion
- Problems and Solutions towards National Cohesion and Integration in Pakistan



Student Learning Outcomes of AKUEB HSSC Pakistan Studies Syllabus

(Grade XI-XII)

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level ²		
			K	U	A
1. Pakistan's Ideology and its Historical Background	Students should be able to:				
1.1 Importance of Pakistan Studies	1.1.1	recognise the importance of Pakistan Studies as a subject in understanding the origin, creation and development of Pakistan;		*	
1.2 Definition and Significance of Ideology	1.2.1	define ideology;	*		
	1.2.2	explain the basic components of ideology of Pakistan i.e. Islam, equity and justice, democracy and equal rights for all;		*	
	1.2.3	analyse how Pakistan has been successful in implementing the basic components of its ideology;			*
1.3 Major Political, Social and Religious Movements in the Subcontinent (1858-1924)	1.3.1	discuss the reasons that led to the start of Aligarh Movement in 1858;		*	
	1.3.2	discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a reformer (educational, social and political);		*	
	1.3.3	analyse the contribution of Aligarh Movement towards the political and social upliftment of the Indian Muslims;			*
	1.3.4	explain the reasons for the emergence of Khilafat Movement (1919-1924);		*	
	1.3.5	analyse the impacts (positive and negative) of Khilafat Movement on the Muslims of the subcontinent;			*

(Note: It is recommended that dates/ years are taught in order to create understanding of the context and linkages between the events.)

² K = Knowledge, U = Understanding A= Application and other higher-order cognitive skills.

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
1.4 Pakistan Movement (1940-1947)	1.4.1	discuss the events that led to Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) 1940; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929) Allahabad Address (1930) Round Table Conferences (1930-32) Government of India Act 1935 Congress Rule (1937-39) 		CA ³	
	1.4.2	analyse the significance of Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) in terms of its demand and its impact on the politics of the subcontinent;			*
	1.4.3	discuss the major events that took place between 1940 and 1946; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cripps Mission (1942), Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944) Simla Conference (1945) General Elections (1945-46) Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) 		CA	
	1.4.4	discuss the important features of 3 rd June Plan 1947;		*	
	1.4.5	discuss the salient features of the Indian Independence Act 1947;		*	
	1.4.6	explain the structure and objectives of the Boundary Commission;		*	
	1.4.7	analyse the basic instructions given to the Boundary Commission;			*
	1.4.8	evaluate the impact of the decisions of the Boundary Commission on Pakistan.			*

³ CA=Classroom Activity, not to be assessed under examination conditions

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
2. Constitutional Development in Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
2.1 Concept of Constitution	2.1.1	define the term constitution;	*		
	2.1.2	describe the importance of constitution for a state;		*	
2.2 Constitutional History of Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives Resolution 1956 Constitution 1962 Constitution 1973 Constitution 	2.2.1	discuss the key ideas of the speech delivered by Mohammad Ali Jinnah to the Constituent Assembly on 11 August 1947;		*	
	2.2.2	identify the key features of the Objectives Resolution 1949;	*		
	2.2.3	discuss the significance of Objectives Resolution 1949 in the constitutional development of Pakistan;		*	
	2.2.4	discuss the factors which delayed the constitution-making process in the initial years of Pakistan;		*	
	2.2.5	describe the salient features of 1956 Constitution;		*	
	2.2.6	discuss the reasons that led to the failure of 1956 Constitution;		*	
	2.2.7	describe the salient features of 1962 Constitution;		*	
	2.2.8	discuss the reasons that led to the failure of 1962 Constitution;		*	
	2.2.9	discuss the salient features of 1973 Constitution;		*	
	2.2.10	compare the three constitutions of Pakistan in terms of their nature and features;		*	
	2.2.11	evaluate the steps taken towards Islamisation in Pakistan with reference to 1956, 1962 and 1973 Constitutions;			*
	2.2.12	discuss the fundamental rights given in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973;		*	
	2.2.13	evaluate the practical implementation of these rights in Pakistan.			*

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
3. Administrative Structure of Pakistan and Good Governance	Students should be able to:				
3.1 Functions of Federal and Provincial Governments	3.1.1	discuss the distribution of power with reference to 1973 Constitution [defence, foreign policy, finance, health, sanitation, education and tourism];		*	
3.2 Local Governments in Pakistan	3.2.1	explain the concept of local self-government;		*	
	3.2.2	critique the local government systems introduced by the military rulers Ayub Khan, Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf;			*
	3.2.3	analyse the merits and demerits of the system of local bodies in different political eras of Pakistan;			*
3.3 Islamic Perspective of Good Governance	3.3.1	explain the concept of good governance;		*	
	3.3.2	discuss the characteristics of the Islamic state established by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Umar (RA);		*	
	3.3.3	analyse the last sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the most comprehensive charter of Human Rights;			*
	3.3.4	discuss obstacles in implementation of good governance in Pakistan;		*	
	3.3.5	suggest remedies to overcome the obstacles hindering the implementation of good governance in Pakistan.			*

Topics and Sub-topics		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
4. Cultural Heritage of Pakistan		Students should be able to:				
4.1 Culture		4.1.1	define the term 'culture';	*		
		4.1.2	discuss the different components of culture; (languages, dresses, art, crafts, music and festivals);		*	
		4.1.3	describe the terms 'cultural diversity' and 'pluralism';		*	
		4.1.4	analyse the role of cultural diversity and pluralism towards the enrichment of society in Pakistan;			*
4.2 Ancient Civilisation of Pakistan		4.2.1	locate the areas of ancient civilisations i.e. Soan Valley, Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Indus Valley and Gandhara on the given map of Pakistan;	*		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soan Valley • Mehrgarh • Kot Diji • Indus Valley • Gandhara 		4.2.2	list the chronological order of various civilisations that flourished in present-day Pakistan;	*		
		4.2.3	discuss the significant features of ancient civilisations of Pakistan.		*	

Topics and Sub-topics		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
5. Economic Planning and Development in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan		Students should be able to:				
5.1	Meaning and Importance of Economic Planning and Development	5.1.1	define the terms ‘economy’, ‘inflation’ , ‘Gross Domestic Product (GDP)’ , ‘Gross National Product (GNP)’;	*		
		5.1.2	discuss the importance and difference of GNP and GDP and how they are used in understanding the economic situation of a country;		*	
		5.1.3	describe the importance of economic planning;		*	
		5.1.4	evaluate the impacts of inflation on economy;			*
5.2	Economic Development under Different Regimes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ayub Khan (1958-1969)• Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977)• Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988)• Pervez Musharraf (1999-2007)	5.2.1	discuss the different economic policies introduced in mentioned regimes;		*	
		5.2.2	evaluate the impact of these economic policies on the country as a whole;			*
		5.2.3	analyse these policies in terms of their merits and demerits;			*
		5.2.4	list the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) signed by Pakistan;	*		
5.3	Education Planning	5.3.1	discuss the current education policy of Pakistan;		*	
		5.3.2	discuss the efforts of Government to improve the education standard with reference to EFA (Education for All) Program;		*	
		5.3.3	discuss different problems faced by the education sector in Pakistan;		*	
		5.3.4	suggest solutions for the problems faced by the education sector in Pakistan;			*

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
5.4 Health Planning	5.4.1	describe main features of the current health policy;		*	
	5.4.2	discuss different problems faced by the health sector in Pakistan;		*	
	5.4.3	suggest solutions for the problems faced by the health sector in Pakistan.			*

Topics and Sub-topics		Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
				K	U	A
6. National Integration and Prosperity		Students should be able to:				
6.1 Introduction and Significance of National Cohesion and Integration	6.1.1	explain the term ‘national cohesion and integration’;			*	
	6.1.2	describe the factors that help enhance national cohesion and integration in Pakistan;			*	
	6.1.3	discuss the importance of national cohesion and integration for the socio-economic development of Pakistan;			*	
6.2 Problems and Solutions of National Cohesion and Integration in Pakistan	6.2.1	analyse the problems associated with building national cohesion and integration in Pakistan;				*
	6.2.2	suggest ways to increase national cohesion and integration in Pakistan;				*
	6.2.3	suggest the role of an individual in increasing national cohesion and integration in Pakistan.				*

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
7. Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Students should be able to:				
7.1 Introduction to Foreign Policy	7.1.1	explain the factors that are responsible for shaping Pakistan's foreign policy (i.e. determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy);		*	
	7.1.2	discuss the geo-strategic importance of the location of Pakistan;		*	
7.2 Foreign Policy of Pakistan in different time periods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1947-52 • 1953-62 • 1963-71 • 1972-79 • 1980-90 • 1991-2001 • 2001 onwards 	7.2.1	discuss the foreign policy of Pakistan in the given time periods; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1947-52: Exploration and Friendship with all (Political attitude of Pakistan towards Afghanistan, Iran, China, India, USA and USSR); • 1953-62: Alignment with the West (Military agreements, SEATO, CENTO, Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement 1954); • 1963-71: Pakistan in search of new friends (Separation from the Western block, inclination towards USSR and China, China-Pakistan Border Agreement 1963, Tashkent Agreement 1965, Pakistan joined the RCD (later came to be known as ECO) in 1964); • 1972-79: Bilateralism and non-alignment (withdrawal from Commonwealth, SEATO and CENTO, Pakistan joined the Non-aligned Movement, Islamic solidarity and OIC); • 1980-90: Pakistan as a front line ally of the USA in Afghan War, Pressler Amendment; 		*	

Topics and Sub-topics	Student Learning Outcomes		Cognitive Level		
			K	U	A
	Students should be able to:				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1991-2001: Post-Cold War Era and Pakistan's Dilemmas (rift between Pakistan and the US relations, Disintegration of the USSR and emergence of unipolar world, Brown Amendment 1995, Pakistan's nuclear tests, Kargil War); 2001 onwards: Pakistan's role in the war against terrorism; 			
	7.2.2	discuss the reasons behind adopting a certain policy at a certain time;		*	
	7.2.3	analyse how the changes in the foreign policy in different time periods impacted Pakistan.			*

Scheme of Assessment

Grade XII

Table 1: Number of Student Learning Outcomes by Cognitive level

Topic No.	Topics	No. of Sub-topics	SLOs			Total SLOs
			K	U	A	
1.	The Idea of Pakistan and its Historical Background	04	01	08	06	15
2.	Constitutional Development in Pakistan	02	02	11	02	15
3.	Administrative Structure of Pakistan and Good Governance	03	00	05	04	09
4.	Cultural Heritage of Pakistan	02	03	03	01	07
5.	Economic Planning and Development in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	04	02	08	05	15
6.	National Integration and Prosperity	02	00	03	03	06
7.	Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	02	00	04	01	05
Total		19	08	42	22	72
Percentage			11	58	31	100

(Note: This syllabus will be assessed only in grade XII only, however it is recommended that it is taught in both the years i.e. XI and XII)

Table 2: Exam Specifications

Topic No.	Topics	Marks Distribution			Total Marks
		MCQs	CRQs	ERQs	
1.	The Idea of Pakistan and its Historical Background	3	6 Marks	ERQ 1@ 5 marks will be asked from Topic 1,2,5 and 7 (Choose ONE from any TWO)	
2.	Constitutional Development in Pakistan	3	6 Marks		
3.	Administrative Structure of Pakistan and Good Governance	3	2 Marks		
4.	Cultural Heritage of Pakistan	0	2 Marks		
5.	Economic Planning and Development in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	3	6 Marks		
6.	National Integration and Prosperity	0	3 Marks		
7.	Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	3	5 Marks		
Total		15	30	5	50

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- **Dr Muhammad Idress Asad**
Director Academics, Higher Education Commission, Pakistan

In-house Team

- **Final Reviewer and Advisor: Dr Shehzad Jeeva**
Director, AKU-EB
- **Mentor and Guide for Syllabi Review: Dr Naveed Yousuf**
Associate Director, Assessment
- **Syllabi Review Lead: Raabia Hirani**
Manager, Curriculum Development
- **Syllabi Review Facilitator: Banazeer Yaqoob**
Associate, Curriculum Development
- **Learning Resources Reviewers: Aamna Pasha**
Associate Director, Teacher Development and the Teacher Development Team
- **Administrative Support: Hanif Shariff**
Associate Director, Operations
Raheel Sadrudin
Assistant Manager, Administration
- **Syllabi Feedback Data Analysts: Tooba Farooq and Muhammad Kashif**
Specialists, Assessment
- **Language Reviewer: Mehek Ali**
Specialist, Assessment
- **Design Support: Karim Shallwanee**
Associate, Communications

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