

# O LEVEL/IGCSE Pakistan Studies

## Paper 1 History

### Vocabulary List

BY TEAM MOJZA

## SECTION 1

1. **Jizya tax:** This was a tax paid by non-Muslim populations to their Muslim rulers.
2. **Suttee:** A former practice in India where a widow threw herself on her dead husband's burning body.
3. **Industrial Revolution:** The transition from creating goods by hand to using machines. This period generally was around 1760 to 1840.
4. **Mansabdari system:** An administrative system of the Mughal Empire instituted by Akbar in 1571 to determine the rank and income of the Mansabdars (the nobles) serving the Mughals.
5. **Secretary of State:** Similar to the president, he was a member of the British Parliament and had more power than the viceroy.
6. **Annexations:** The action of seizing territory by the British.
7. **Doctrine of Lapse:** A policy adopted by the Britishers in India to expand their control. This declared that if any Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would become a part of British territory.
8. **Parliamentary system:** A democratic form of government where the party with the greatest representation in the parliament forms the government.
9. **Two Nation Theory:** A hypothesis that says Muslims differ from Hindus in terms of religious, cultural, social and daily life, and they must establish an independent Muslim State where they can live freely.

## SECTION 2

1. **Nationalism:** An ideology that emphasises loyalty or devotion to a nation or nation-state and outweighs other individual or group interests.
2. **Viceroy:** One who rules a country or province as the representative of his sovereign or king.
3. **Secretary of State:** Similar to the president, he was a member of the British Parliament and had more power than the viceroy.
4. **Divide and rule policy:** A British colonialist policy used in India to keep the different Indian religions and within cities divided.
5. **Executive council of viceroy:** Contained 5 members who advised the viceroy on various matters, like military or law.
6. **Boycott:** To refuse to buy, use, or participate in something as a way of protesting.
7. **Strike:** A refusal to work organised by a body of employees as a form of protest.
8. **Extremist groups:** Beliefs and political parties that most people consider unreasonable and unacceptable.
9. **Liberal Government:** An elected government cannot discriminate against specific individuals or groups when it administers justice, and protects basic rights.
10. **Legislative government:** A legislature in an assembly with the authority to make laws for a country or city.
11. **Executive:** The branch of government that is responsible for the day-to-day management of the state.
12. **Electorates:** All the people in a country or area who are entitled to work in an election.
13. **Diarchy Law:** Government in which power is vested in two rulers or authorities.
14. **Commission:** An instruction, command or duty given to a person or group of people.
15. **Communalism:** A struggle between two upper classes for power or privileges.
16. **Dominion Status:** A term used to describe the position of the self governing member states.

17. **Provincial autonomy:** The provincial governments are responsible only to provincial legislatures and are less externally controlled.
18. **Two Nation Theory:** A hypothesis that says Muslims differ from Hindus in terms of religious, cultural, social and daily life, and they must establish an independent Muslim State where they can live freely.
19. **Bi cameral legislature:** 2 houses/assemblies are present which pass bills.



## SECTION 3

1. **Radcliffe Award:** Under this the dividing line between West Punjab (Pakistan) and East Punjab (India) was drawn.
2. **Indus Water Treaty:** A water distribution treaty between India and Pakistan negotiated by the World bank to use the water available in the Indus River and tributaries.
3. **Constituent assembly:** A body assembled for the purpose of drafting or revising a constitution.
4. **Constitution:** This is a supreme law of the land.
5. **Objectives Resolution:** This stated that the teachings of Islam will be followed by the federal system.
6. **PRODA act:** The Public and Representative Office Disqualification Act allowed the government to disqualify anyone found guilty of corruption.
7. **One unit scheme:** This stated that Pakistan would have two provinces, East and West Pakistan.
8. **Minority Protection Act 1950:** This stated that both Pakistan and India's governments would protect and provide facilities for their minorities.
9. **Hudood Ordinance:** Introduced by Zia in 1977, this stated that different punishments would be decided according to Islamic Laws.
10. **Mukti Bahni:** These were the guerilla resistance members consisting of the Bangladesh military.



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### **A Note from Mojza**

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If you find any issues within these notes or have any feedback, please contact us at [support@mojza.org](mailto:support@mojza.org).

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