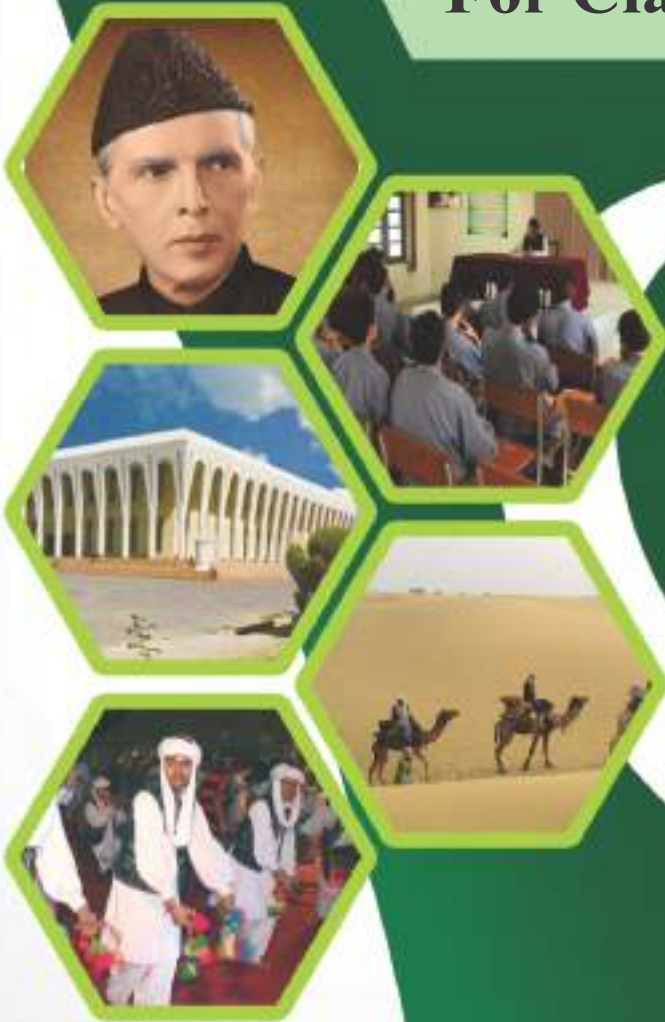


# Social Studies

5

For Class 5th



Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the name of ALLAH, the most beneficent and the most merciful)

# Social Studies

For Class 5th

Publisher:

**Kalat Stationers, Quetta**

For



**Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta**

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## CHAPTER

# 1

# GEOGRAPHY

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ understand that there are 180 imaginary lines of latitude and 360 imaginary lines of longitude.
- ✦ name the main lines of latitude and longitude.
- ✦ locate on a globe and on a map of the world main lines of latitude and longitude.
- ✦ use longitude and latitude to locate major cities of Pakistan and of the world.
- ✦ use the index of an atlas to locate places.
- ✦ use latitudes and longitudes in determining direction.
- ✦ identify time zones and relate them to longitude.
- ✦ identify the significance of the location of Pakistan.
- ✦ recognize that there are many kinds of maps and choose the best map for the purpose at hand.
- ✦ use different maps to explain the geographical setting of historical and current events.
- ✦ read and interpret scales (expressed as a statement or bar) on different maps.
- ✦ use the map scale to measure roads and rivers and determine distance between places.

# Latitudes and Longitudes

Off and on we need to know location of a place or thing, or to inquire relationship among different places in terms of their distances and surroundings etc. Globes and maps are tools to get such information. These have a systematic network of graticules. Graticules are imaginary lines and known as latitudes and longitudes.

## 1. Latitudes

These are East - West extended lines on globe or map. As the space between these lines is equal, they are also called parallels of latitudes. Their total degrees are 180. Latitudes are divided into two groups i.e. 90 degrees to the South and 90 degrees to the North of the equator.

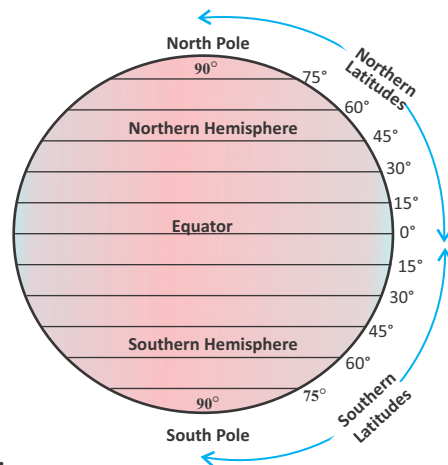
Some important latitudes are as under:

### i) Equator

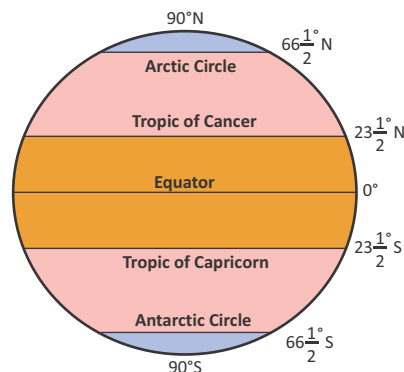
Zero degree latitude is known as Equator. It divides sphere of Earth into two equal halves. Northern half is known as Northern Hemisphere and Southern half is called Southern Hemisphere.

### ii) Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

The latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degree north of equator is called Tropic of Cancer, and at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degree south of the equator is known as Tropic of Capricorn.



Latitudes



Important Latitudes



### iii) Arctic and Antarctic Circles

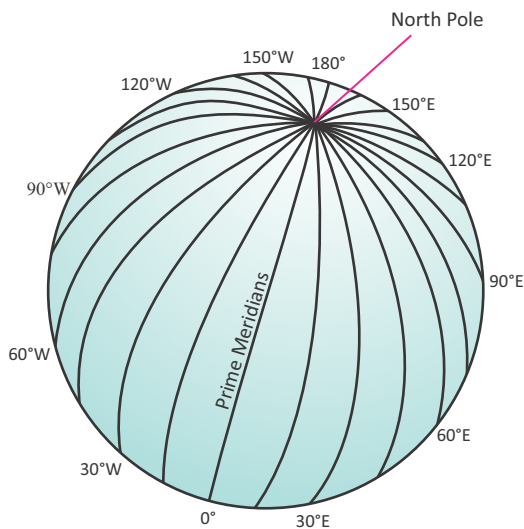
The latitude at  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degree North of equator is called Arctic Circle, whereas the latitude at  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degree South of equator is known as Antarctic Circle.

### iv) Poles

The latitudes at 90 degree North and South of equator are called poles. Among them, 90 degree northern latitude is called North Pole and 90 degree southern latitude is called South Pole.

## 2. Longitudes

Longitudes are North - South extended lines on globes or maps. On globes, these lines cross equator at right angle ( $90^\circ$ ). Space among longitudes decreases gradually and converges on poles. Longitudes are also known as Meridians. Longitudes are of 360 degrees in total. These are further divided into two groups of 180 degrees each. Zero degree longitude is called Prime Meridian. 180 degrees of longitudes are drawn to the east and 180 degree to the west of the Prime Meridian.



Longitudes

Some important longitudes are as under:

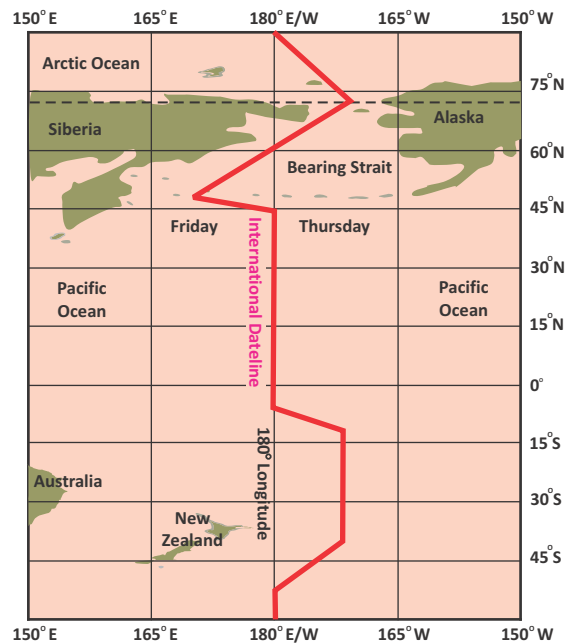
### i) Prime Meridian

It is zero degree longitude, which runs through Greenwich Observatory, located in London, a city of Great Britain. Because of this, it is also called Greenwich Meridian. This longitude acts as central line to draw

other longitudes. It means that the rest of the longitudes are divided into East or West group of the Prime Meridian.

## ii) **International Dateline**

This longitude divides Earth into areas of two adjacent dates. Due to this characteristic, it is called International Dateline. Basically, this line is 180 degree longitude. When sailors cross this line towards west, they mark next new date on their travelling calendar. But when they cross it towards east, they keep their present date for one more day.



**Map showing International Dateline**

## **Finding Location with the Help of Latitudes and Longitudes**

A place is located with the help of latitudes and longitudes. While locating a place of limited area, for example cities etc, we require only single latitude and longitude, crossing each other at that place. For example, Quetta is located at the crossing point of 30 degree North latitude and 67 degree East longitude. If a vast area, for example a country, is to be located, two latitudes and longitudes, covering the whole area, are required. For example, Pakistan is located between about 23 to 37 degree North latitude and 61 to 79 degree East longitude.



## ACTIVITY

1. Find out Quetta City on the given map. It is indicated by a dot (•) on the map.
2. Draw a horizontal line at Quetta, which runs parallel to latitude. Divide the area between 30 and 33 degree North latitude into three equal parts: Border lines of these parts are 31 and 32 degree latitudes. You can see that the location of Quetta city is 30.2 degree North latitude.
3. At the place of Quetta, draw a vertical line parallel to longitude. The area between 66 and 69 degree longitudes may be divided into four equal parts. Border lines of these parts are 67 and 68 degree longitudes. You can see that Quetta city is located on 67 degree East longitude.



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## Importance of Pakistan's Location

Pakistan has very important geographical location. Pakistan is part of a region known as South Asia. In present global scenario, this region has prime political, economic and military importance. Our country has very important trade routes not only for a major part of China, but also for almost all of Central Asian countries. As these areas are far away from the sea coasts, these are highly dependent on Pakistan for international trade. Because of moderate climate, our sea routes and sea ports remain active throughout the year. Our neighboring countries include India, Bangladesh, China , Sri Lanka and Iran etc. These countries are densely populated and important trade markets for our goods. There is a long chain of Muslim



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan

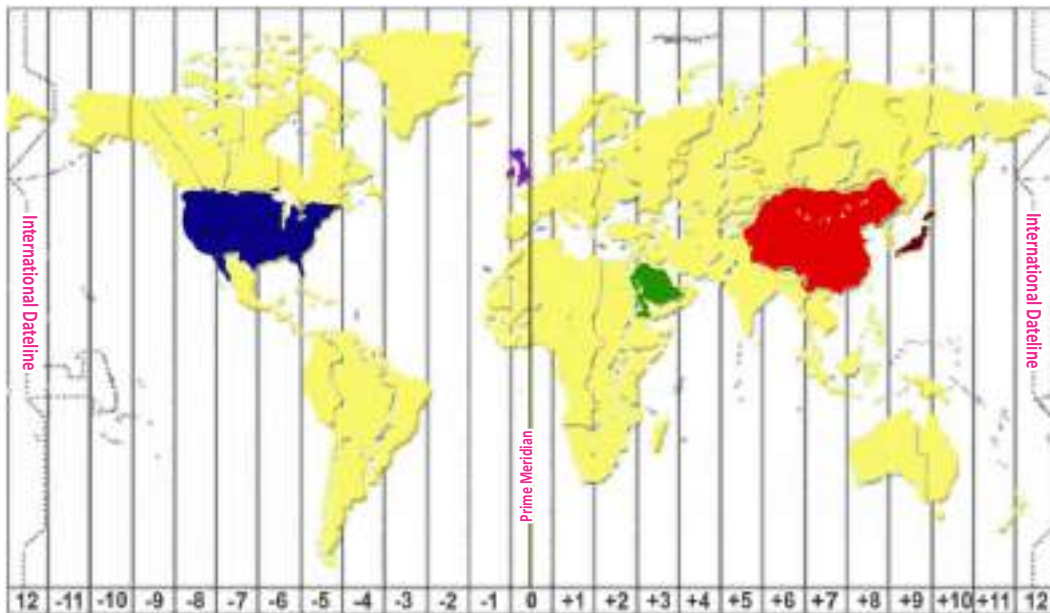


countries from Middle East to Central Asia, Southeast Asia and the continent of Africa. Pakistan has a central role and easy access to all these countries.

As far as environment is concerned, Pakistan lies in the Sub-Tropical climatic region of northern hemisphere. There are four major seasons in a year which help to grow different varieties of crops in Pakistan. Within Pakistan this climate also helps in cattle breeding. Environmental difference can be seen everywhere. For example, there are lofty and rugged mountainous areas and vast fertile plain lands. Extremely cold and hot regions also exist. Resultantly, there are varieties of cultures in different areas of Pakistan, which is helpful in promoting tourism.

## World Time Zones

The World is divided into 24 time zones which are reckoned in two groups of 12 each. Every zone has width of 15 degrees of longitudes,



Map of world time zones

starting from 0 to 12 zones. Time zones to the East of 0 zone are indicated with (+) sign whereas zones to the west of 0 zone are shown by (-) sign. First and last zones are shared with eastern and western groups.

In the system of world time zones, there is relationship between time and meridians. There is a time difference of one hour between two adjacent time zones. It means that after every 15 degrees we observe a time difference of one hour. Every eastern time zone has earlier time than its next western time zone. For example, Pakistan lies in +5 time zone. Due to which her time is 5 hours earlier than London which is situated on 0 degree meridian. When it is 12 AM in Pakistan, London time will be 7 AM of the same date.

### ACTIVITY

On the given map the teacher should help the students to indicate time zones of important countries like Saudi Arabia, USA, United Kingdom, China, Russia, Japan, etc. Also tell difference of Pakistan time with these countries.

## Maps

Depiction of the whole earth or its parts on a piece of paper is called map. It can be world map or part of it. On map, earth features are shown by conventional signs. Every map has its specific distance scale. On the basis of scale, maps can be divided into different types; like small scale, medium scale or large scale maps. Larger the scale of map, the smaller area with wide detail of earth features can be shown. For example, a scale like one cm equal to 10 km is larger than the scale of one cm equal to 20 km. The map with former scale will cover smaller area with larger details. Likewise, world map can only show border lines of countries and location of few big cities.

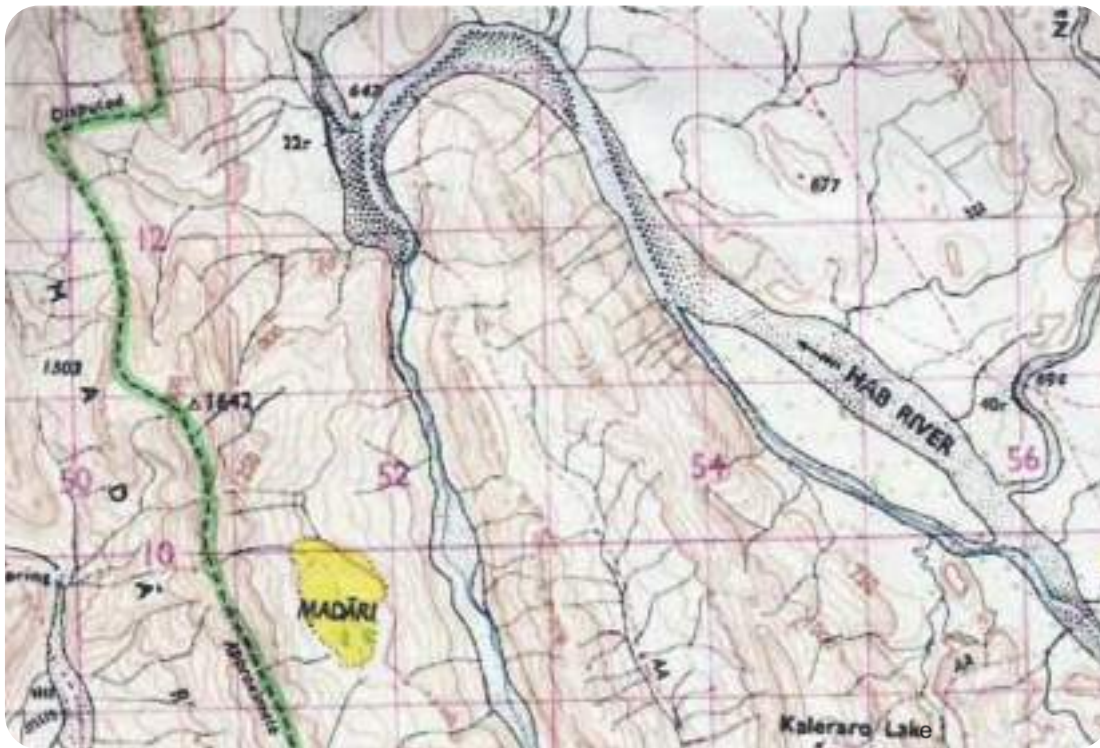
Purpose based maps are of two types:





## 1. Topographical maps

These are large scale maps. To draw all types of features of a small area, they provide detailed information of earth features like build up areas, streams, roads, agricultural land and forest etc. Due to this characteristic, they are also known as General Purpose Maps.



Topographical map

## 2. Thematic maps

Such type of maps explain specific themes related to a particular geographical area. Mostly, they cover vast land and are prepared on small scale. These maps are also called distribution maps. These maps show distribution of some quantity within an area. In other words, it shows the



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan

spread of quantity. They have many types. For example, historical maps indicate those locations or avenues where some historical events occurred in the past. Population distributions or density maps show total population or persons / square kilometer of an area. Geological maps are helpful for exploration of minerals. Apart from them, weather maps, agricultural maps and transportation maps, etc. are different types of thematic maps.



## Map Scale

Comparatively, maps show larger areas of earth on small piece of paper. Therefore, it is essential to reduce the actual distances on land features with some specific ratio, so that these features may be shown on a common size paper. The ratio between distance on land and distance on map is called scale.

The following are the three types of map scale:-

### 1. Statement of Scale

The scale, which is written in a sentence, is known as statement of scale. For example:

1 cm is equal to 10 km Or  $1\text{ cm} = 10\text{ KM}$

### 2. Line Scale

In order to draw a line scale according to the size of area, a line is measured and then divided into equal segments and parts. For example: 10 km land distance is required to be shown on map by a five cm line. This line will be divided into five equal parts, showing 2 km by each centimeter.



### 3. Fractional Scale

In this type of scale, no unit of distance is taken like cm/inch etc, rather a ratio is set up between land and map distance. It can be given any unit of distance. For example:

$$\frac{1}{100} \text{ or } 1:100$$

In above mentioned fraction if 1 means 1 cm then 100 means 100 cm. It means 1 cm distance on map is equal to 100 cm on land.

## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **International:** Among countries or nations: the issues between two or more than two countries, like trade, sport, political relationships, etc.
- ✦ **Mode of transport:** All those means which are used to carry passengers and luggage from one place to another. For example, airplane, ship, train, truck, bus and cart etc.
- ✦ **Observatory:** The building from where heavenly bodies; like stars, planets, etc. are observed and studied.
- ✦ **Right angle:** Vertical angle or 90 degree angle.
- ✦ **Earth system:** System means combination of features in a way that change in one feature may affect the rest of the system. As our earth has also a huge system, so existing features affect each other.
- ✦ **North South:** Extension of something between north and south directions.
- ✦ **East-West:** Extension of something between east and west directions.
- ✦ **Physical features:** Natural features of earth like mountains, plains, rivers and forests etc.
- ✦ **To bisect:** To cut a point on line A by extended line B.
- ✦ **Calendar:** A chart where days , months and years are given in order.
- ✦ **Greenwich:** A place in the city of London. Primarily it was a village in countryside but now a part of the city.
- ✦ **Globe:** Miniature of elliptical earth , on which earth's features are marked according to cartographic (map and objects making) techniques.



- ✦ **Environment:** Natural or artificial phenomena around us which may affect one or the other way.
- ✦ **Adjacent:** Two nearby areas having no gap between them are called adjacent areas.
- ✦ **Conventional signs:** The signs which are used to indicate real features of earth on map. Since these symbols are commonly accepted for map making, they are called conventional signs.
- ✦ **Mineral resources:** All the useful things being extracted from earth. For example coal, gas, oil, marble, salt, mercury, silver etc.
- ✦ **Popular places:** Well known locations.
- ✦ **Sub tropical region:** The area between Equatorial and Temperate climatic regions. It lies between 25 and 35 degree latitudes in both the hemispheres.
- ✦ **Unit administrative area:** The whole region being administered under single system and administration. For example, Pakistan is unit administrative area. We have one President, Prime Minister and the working and off days are the same.
- ✦ **Central Asia:** The Central area of Asian Continent. A vast area consisting of Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan etc.

## EXERCISE

**Q.1:** Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option:

- i. Number of international time zones are:
  - a. Eight
  - b. Twelve
  - c. Twenty four
  - d. Fifteen
- ii. Prime meridian runs through which city:
  - a. New York
  - b. London
  - c. Paris
  - d. Tokyo
- iii. Zero degree latitude is known as:
  - a. Equator
  - b. Tropic of Cancer
  - c. Tropic of Capricorn
  - d. Prime Meridian
- iv. Map scale can be shown by:
  - a. Two ways
  - b. Three ways
  - c. Five ways
  - d. Four ways
- v. Common purpose maps are known as:
  - a. Thematic maps
  - b. Ecological maps
  - c. Distribution maps
  - d. Topographical maps

**Q.2:** Write short answer of the following questions:

- i. What is the relationship between world time zones and time?
- ii. Write down one important characteristic of topographical maps?



- iii. Thematic maps are also known as distribution maps. Why?
- iv. Define map scale.
- v. Write down the names of the five types of distribution maps

**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- i. What are longitudes? What do you know about the two important longitudes?
- ii. What is the importance of location of Pakistan?
- iii. How can the location of an area be found with the help of latitudes and longitudes?
- iv. What do you know about world Time Zones?

**Q.4: Match the column A with B.**

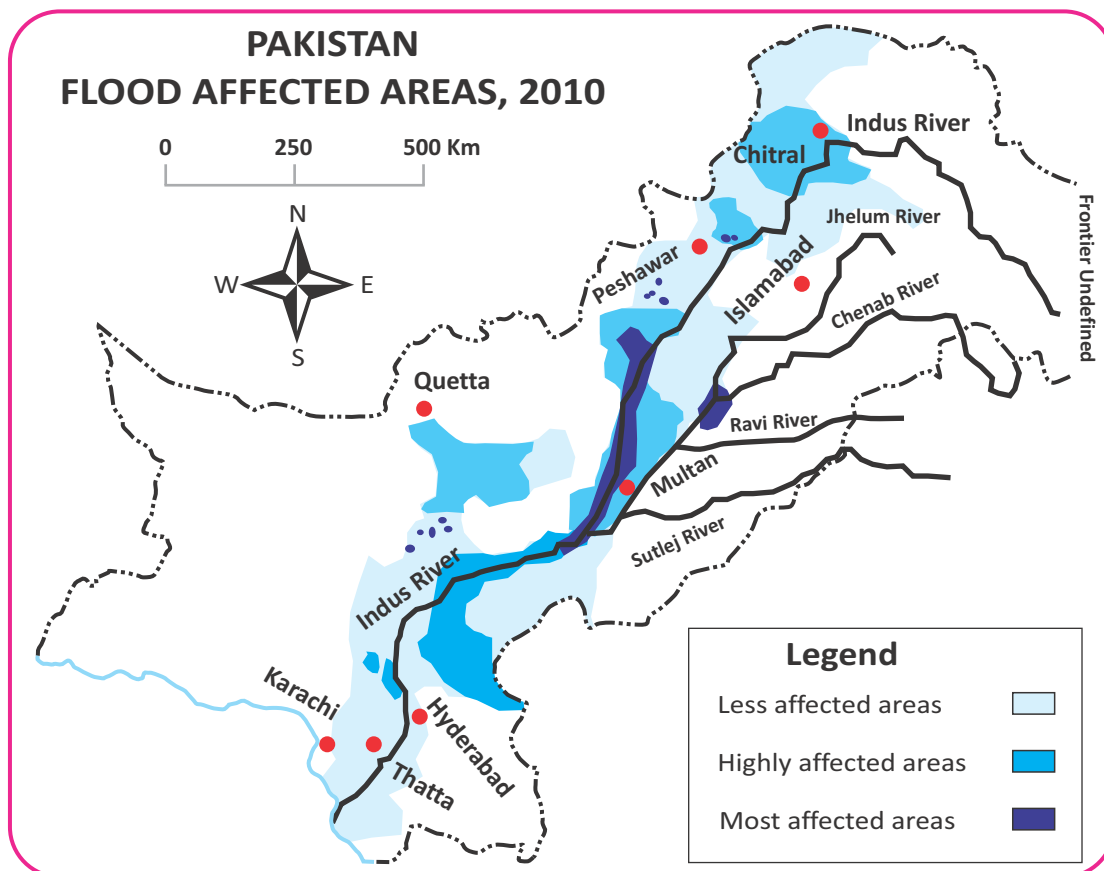
A	B
Latitudes	International dateline
Greenwich Observatory	East-West
180 degree meridian	0 degree longitude
Pakistan	Thematic maps
Weather maps	South Asia



## ACTIVITY

The map given below indicates flood affected areas of 2010. With the help of this map, ask the students to explain geographical environment of this disaster and note down on their notebooks.

This flood came in the month of July as a result of torrential rainfall of monsoon. The flood affected all the four provinces. The most affected areas were closer to major rivers of the country. As per statistics of Government of Pakistan, almost twenty million people were affected out of which two thousand lost their lives. Estimated loss of infrastructure (buildings, roads, bridges, electrical system etc) was approximately Rs. 400 billion, whereas estimated loss of crops was Rs. 5 billion.



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan



## CHAPTER

# 2

# PHYSICAL REGIONS

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ define the term "region" and give examples.
- ✦ identify the key physical regions of Pakistan.
- ✦ describe the distinctive characteristic features of each physical region of Pakistan.
- ✦ locate physical regions sharing similar characteristics on a world map.
- ✦ compare the life of the people living in different physical regions of Pakistan with people living in similar regions in other countries.
- ✦ locate, interpret and present information in the form of a tourist guide book of the country of their choice.
- ✦ define the term 'Interdependence'.
- ✦ identify the variety of ways in which people are interdependent.
- ✦ describe the ways the people of Pakistan are interdependent.
- ✦ explain various ways in which the countries of the world are dependent.



## Regions

A geographically homogenous vast area is known as 'region'. If homogeneity is based on natural features, for example, mountainous or forest, the region is called physical region. If homogeneity is man-made, like density of population, agriculture, etc. the region is known as human region.

### Major Physical Regions of Pakistan

The land of Pakistan is diverse in terms of physical features. Based on feature diversity, the country can be divided into the following five major physical regions:

#### 1. Humid and Sub-Humid Mountainous Region

This region extends from Himalayan Mountain Range to eastern part of Sulaiman Mountains. These mountains play major role in monsoon rainfall. During winter, their tops remain snow covered. In fact, some of them remain snow covered throughout the year. This region is full of glaciers, and their gradual melting provides bulk of water to our rivers. This area has beautiful valleys, like Swat, Dir, Chitral, Gilgit and Hunza, etc. These valleys are full of dense forests of precious timber.

#### 2. Arid and Semi-Arid Mountainous Region

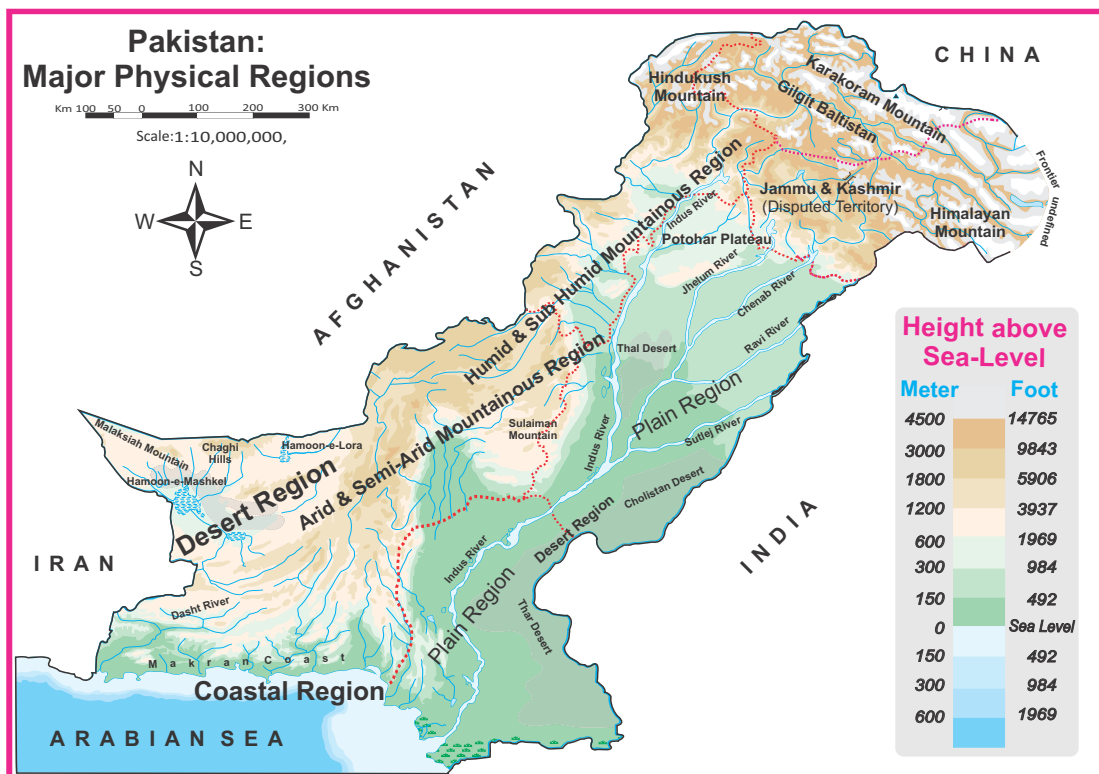
It consists of chunks of Sulaiman Mountains, Central Brahvi Mountain Range, Kirthar Range and Makran Range. Chaghi-Kharan Desert, narrow coastal strip and the rest of Balochistan Plateau are parts of this region. Most of the time, summer remains dry in this region. There are areas having height of more than 1,220 meter above sea level and receive



snowfall in winter. There are several seasonal rivers which only flow during rainy season.

### 3. Plain Region

Major portion of the plain region consists of Indus Plain. It runs from Kalabagh in North to Arabian Sea in South. Apart from this, valleys of Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, which are made by rivers Kabul, Kurram and Tochi respectively, are also part of this region. Southern region of the country has plain area of River Porali, which is also known as “Lasbela Plain”. Land is very fertile in the plain region. Due to several rivers, a large irrigation system was established here, which is highly helpful for the agricultural progress of this region.



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan



## 4. Desert Region

Rainfall deficient area is called desert. It is full of sand dunes and lacks natural vegetation. Pakistan has three major deserts. These are; Thar – Cholistan, Thal and Chaghi – Kharan. Among these, Chaghi – Kharan is the driest desert. This desert is located in the western part of Balochistan Plateau. Thal desert lies between Rivers Indus and Jhelum. Arid agriculture is common phenomena of this desert. Thar – Cholistan Desert lies on eastern side of Punjab and Sindh provinces. Cattle herding is the common profession of the people of this area.

## 5. Coastal Region

Pakistan has approximately 1,050 km long and 40 km wide coastal region, along the shores of Arabian Sea. This coastal belt runs from Jewni in west to Sir Creek in east. It has many headlands, which make it most suitable for shipping and sailing. Fishery is common profession of people of this region. This region has three major sea ports: Kimarhi, Bin Qasim and Gwadar. These sea ports are the back bone of economy of Pakistan.

### ACTIVITY

Physical wall map may be displayed in class room. With the help of teacher, students may indicate the major physical regions of the world one by one.

## Life Style Difference Between Pakistan and Other Countries in Physical Regions

### 1. Life Style in Mountainous Regions

The mountainous areas of Pakistan are thinly populated. Due to limited job opportunities, poverty is a common phenomenon of these areas.



Important professions are woodcutting, cattle herding, mining and tourism services, etc. During winter, extreme cold weather limits the human activities in the area. These areas have simple households with strong social bonds. During winter, most of the people of the mountainous regions of Pakistan migrate from lofty mountains to plain areas. Whereas, this migration reverses in summer.



**Life style in the mountainous regions of Pakistan**

The Alpine region of Europe has the same physical characteristics. Job opportunities are sufficient in that area, therefore, people are economically sound. Common professions of the region are tourism industry, banking and dairy farming etc. Housing style is modern and luxurious, but due to lack of mutual cooperation in European society, family system has become weak. Provision of basic facilities has made their lives full of charm and delight.



**Life style in the mountainous regions of Europe**



## 2. Life Style in Plain Areas

Plain areas of Pakistan are fertile and densely populated. In rural areas farming is major profession of people, whereas trade, industry and services are some important professions of urban areas. Comparatively better job opportunities have made the people prosperous. Better transportation and provision of other life facilities has triggered the migration towards plain areas and caused rapid population growth.



**Life style in the plain regions of Pakistan**

Plain areas of USA are also very fertile. Population density in plain areas is same as in other parts of the country. It is because of the availability of equal job opportunities and life facilities everywhere. In this region, agriculture is very advanced, but the use of labour force is little as compared to Pakistan. In this region, people are economically prosperous and have best means of transportation.



**Life style in the plain regions of USA**





### 3. Life Style in Deserts

Desert areas of Pakistan are thinly populated. Arid climate has limited agricultural activities. Majority of people are illiterate and are living below the poverty line. Cattle herding is common profession in the area. Human settlements are in the shape of tents or locally made “Jhuggies”. This area is severely deficient in means of transport. Instead of metalled roads, only rough tracks are available for travelling.



**Life style in the desert regions of Pakistan**

Deserts of Arabia are also thinly populated but are full of oil wealth. It has made the people rich and prosperous. Better road network and having human settlements at appropriate distances, Arabs feel comfortable living in tents which are very fine and luxurious.



**Life style in the desert regions of Arabia**



## 4. Life Style in Coastal Regions

Pakistan has a large coastal belt. Fishery, boat and ship making industries are major sources of earning. Karachi, the largest populated city of Pakistan, is also located in this region. Due to the availability of sea Ports, economics activities of various types are at their best here. Coastal region of Pakistan has tremendous potential of progress.



**Life style in the coastal regions of Pakistan**

East Asian countries, like Malaysia and Indonesia, also have coastal regions. Since law and order situation is better in these countries, industry and tourism are flourishing. Visitors and tourists are the main source of income of local people. It is main reason of their prosperity.



**Life style in the coastal regions of East Asia**



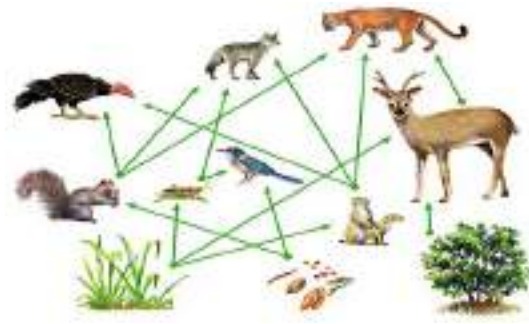


## Interdependence

Interdependence is a relationship in which a group or individuals depend upon each other for their existence and progress. For example, in food chain of wild life, animals depend upon each other for food. Likewise, a shopkeeper provides you daily items, in return you are his source of income. It means there is interdependence between you and the shopkeeper. Think wisely, if there is no shopkeeper around you, how will you get items of daily use. Likewise, no shop can exist without customers.



**A shop with customers**



**Food chain**

Globally, every country has different natural resources. Nevertheless, no country can fulfill its requirements only from its own resources. This fact reflects that the people of one region are dependent on the people of other regions in terms of goods, available resources, knowledge and arts, etc. Interdependence is beneficial for both parties, because the exchange of culture and trade finally come up with progress. International trade is a well known example of interdependence. Ancient nations also had established wide trade relationships. For example, the Silk Route, now known as Karakorum Highway, was a busy trade route among China, Middle-East and Europe. Pakistan also exports certain goods to these countries. For example, cotton, rice, garments and sports goods, etc. In modern era, on



global level, interdependent relationships are further expanding. Computer technology is the basic motive, which boosts communication and facilitates the exchange of knowledge, goods and services.

### DO YOU KNOW?

A chain has interconnected links. Likewise, animals' life also exists by interdependence. Every powerful animal hunts on weaker animals. This process is called food chain. If in a place weak prey, like deer are finished for the predator like lion, then the later animal will not be able to exist in this place. It means every animal is like a link of food chain.

## Interdependence in Pakistan

Pakistan is a vast country. There is a wide feature and climatic difference among different places. As a result there are variety of resources available in different parts of the county. For example, Punjab and Sindh provinces are suitable for agriculture; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are full of minerals; whereas, dense forests are found in Gilgit-Baltistan. Resultantly, within the country, inter-provincial trade of such resources is going on. Food products, like wheat, rice and maize, etc. are being supplied by Sindh and Punjab to the rest of the country. In the same way, Gilgit-Baltistan supplies timber to the rest of the country.

In Pakistan, inter-district dependence is also present on the pattern of interprovincial dependence. In this process, different districts of the same provinces exchange those items which are in excess of their local demand. For example, in Balochistan, districts of Pishin, Ziarat, Mastung and Kalat etc. are famous for the production of fruits. This product is being supplied to



Quetta, which is comparatively densely populated. In return District Quetta supplies them various products and trade goods.

## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Dry farming:** Agriculture without irrigation system that depends on rainfall only.
- ✦ **Labour force:** Labourers, workers
- ✦ **Alpine:** Related to Alps Mountain which is the Europe's highest mountain range.
- ✦ **Glacier:** Permanent pile of hundreds of square miles of snow and ice in extreme cold areas.
- ✦ **Man-made:** Pertains to human being's activities.
- ✦ **Seaport:** A place in coastal area where ships anchor.
- ✦ **Inter-district:** A relationship between two or more districts.
- ✦ **Interprovincial:** A relationship between two or more provinces.
- ✦ **Jhuggi:** Hut.
- ✦ **Nomadism:** Shifting of settlement in shape of tents from one place to another.
- ✦ **Physical Features:** Topography of an area.
- ✦ **Dairy farming:** Animal farming for milk and meat trade.
- ✦ **Headland:** Extension of limited piece of land into sea.
- ✦ **Coastal belt:** A narrow strip of land that runs along sea shores.
- ✦ **Earth crust:** Upper layer of the earth.
- ✦ **Plateau:** Undulated land much above sea level.
- ✦ **Social relationship:** Relationships which promote coordination and contentment among people.



- ✦ **Tourism services:** Provision of tourist guide, accommodation and food etc to the tourists.
- ✦ **Physical:** Natural existence of any feature like mountain, forest or river, in which humans have no role.
- ✦ **Key element:** Basic and very important factor.
- ✦ **Natural vegetation:** Wild plantation without human intervention.
- ✦ **Herding:** Driving of flocks of cattle as profession.
- ✦ **Humid:** Anything that has moisture or water. Areas of excessive rainfall are known as areas of humid climate.
- ✦ **Economic activities:** All human activities carried for earning of wealth.
- ✦ **Rainfall season:** Season of excessive rainfall.
- ✦ **Monsoon rainfall:** In Pakistan, moisture carrying winds blowing from sea cause heavy rainfall. These are known as summer monsoon rainfall.
- ✦ **Sub-Humid region:** Area where rainfall is neither excessive nor extremely dry. Rather moisture remains available throughout the year for agriculture and natural vegetation.
- ✦ **Valley:** A level strip of land created by river among mountain ranges.
- ✦ **Forest products:** Timber and herbs, etc. products of forests.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

- i. Agriculturally homogenous region is called:
  - a. Physical region
  - b. Human region
  - c. Natural region
  - d. None of the above
- ii. Pakistan can be divided into physical regions:
  - a. Eight
  - b. Three
  - c. Six
  - d. Five
- iii. What is the length of the coastal area of Pakistan?
  - a. 1050 km
  - b. 700 km
  - c. 900 km
  - d. 500 km
- iv. Which is the largest populated city of Pakistan?
  - a. Quetta
  - b. Lahore
  - c. Karachi
  - d. Peshawar
- v. Alpine mountain range is located in the continent of:
  - a. Europe
  - b. North America
  - c. Asia
  - d. South America

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. Define region. Also write down names major types of regions.
- ii. Write down one prominent characteristic of coastal region of Pakistan.
- iii. Write down one prominent characteristic of plain region of USA.
- iv. Write the names of deserts of Pakistan.



**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- I. Write a comprehensive note on mountain life style of Pakistan and the rest of the world.
- ii. What do you understand by the term interdependence? How can we depend on each other?
- iii. Narrate four examples to highlight the provincial interdependence in Pakistan.

**Q.4: Match the column A with B.**

A	B
Peshawar Valley	Chaghi-Kharan Desert
Sand dunes	Monsoon rainfall
Porali River	Deserts
Balochistan Province	Lasbela Plain
Himalayan Range	Kabul River

## CHAPTER 3

# CLIMATE

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ define climate.
- ✦ explain the reasons for differences in climate.
- ✦ differentiate between climate and weather.
- ✦ identify the general types of climate (based on latitude).
- ✦ identify the different climatic regions on a world map.
- ✦ compare different climatic regions.
- ✦ describe the climate in the different physical regions of Pakistan.
- ✦ describe how climate of different physical regions affects the life over there.
- ✦ use given information to calculate the average temperature and monthly rainfall of different places.
- ✦ construct bar graphs from given climatic data.
- ✦ explain the various ways in which human activities affect climate.
- ✦ explain how human activities are responsible for the greenhouse effect.
- ✦ identify individual and societal actions that can be taken to reduce adverse effects of human activities on climate.



## Weather and Climate

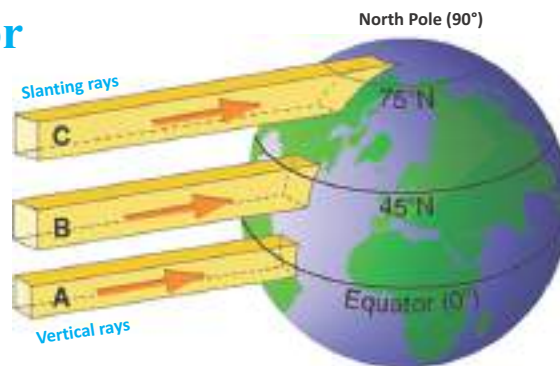
Earth is enveloped by air up to a certain height. Since Earth is a sphere, hence air has enveloped it in spherical shape, which is known as 'Atmosphere'. Temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, etc. directly affect our daily life. These conditions are called elements of climate. Combined effect of these elements for a short period of time over an area is known as weather. Whereas, the effect of these elements prevailing in the same area for longer duration is called climate.

## Factors of Climate

Different parts of the world have different climates. This difference is because of the following factors:

### 1. Distance from Equator

Equatorial region receives vertical solar rays throughout the year and makes it the hottest region of the world. Contrary to that, the areas away from Equator receive slanted solar rays making their climate cold.

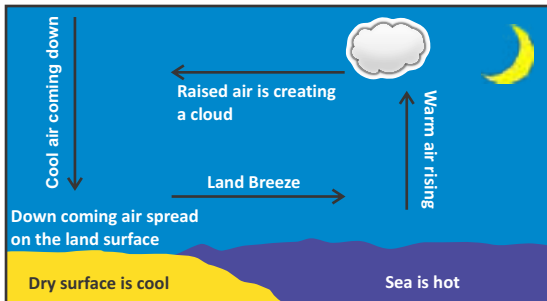


**Change in the angle of incident solar rays with distance from Equator**

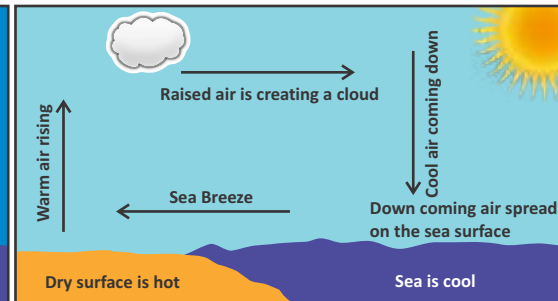
### 2. Distance from Sea

Water takes more time for heating and cooling. During summer days, when land is hot, sea remains comparatively cooler. Since cold air is always heavy and exerts more pressure, hence a cool breeze blows from sea to land and cools down the land area. This process reverses during winter.





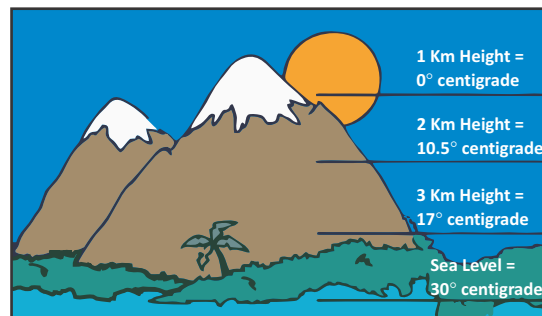
Process of land breeze



Process of sea breeze

### 3. Height Above Sea Level

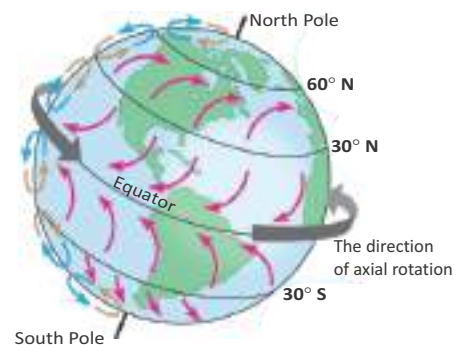
When air moves upward, it gradually spreads and reduces temperature. Because of this reason, temperature in high mountainous areas is comparatively lower.



Mountain showing temperature decrease with altitude

### 4. Permanent Winds

Winds blowing in one direction throughout the year are recognized as permanent winds. If at some place they pass through sea, they carry moisture and cause rainfall and likewise, those permanent winds blowing from cold areas to warm areas reduce temperature.



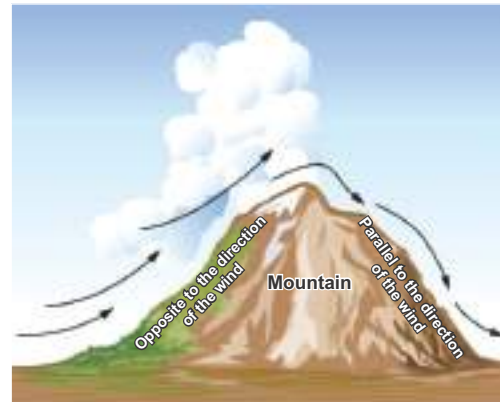
Globe with the pattern of permanent winds

### 5. Direction of Mountains

Winds cannot cause rainfall as long as they cool down by rising high. Major source of rising winds is mountain, which blocks their way to compel



them to rise. But, it depends on the direction of mountains. If, by virtue of direction, they could block the winds to rise and create possibility of rainfall, otherwise, even moisture carrying winds will pass without causing rainfall.

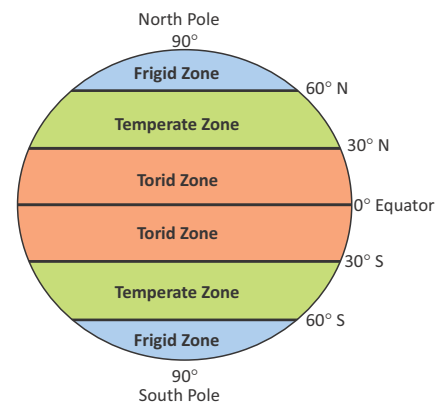


Mountain blocking the winds

## Major Climatic Regions of the World

### 1. Torrid Zone

This region is located between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Although, due to the factors like height above sea level etc, climate is not the same everywhere, yet most of the time this region remains hot.



Different zones of climate

### 2. Temperate Zone

This region is located between  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  latitudes in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Temperate zone has moderate climate. It means it is neither extreme cold nor extreme hot. This region enjoys all four seasons, i.e. summer, autumn, winter and spring.



### 3. Frigid Zone

This region is located between  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Here, weather remains cold throughout the year. Most of the time, temperature remains below freezing point ( $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Because of this, maximum portion of the region is snow covered.

## Climatic Regions of Pakistan

Pakistan has climate with wide differences. Based on natural regions, Pakistan can be divided into following climatic regions:

### 1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland Region

This region includes Pakistan's Northern and North Western mountains, Northern and North Eastern part of Balochistan Plateau (Ziarat, Quetta, Kalat, Zhob, and Loralai etc). Winter season has long duration in this region. At some times, temperature remains continuously below freezing point. Northern Mountains, by virtue of their height are comparatively colder and full of huge glaciers. Annual mean temperature of this region is  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 2. Sub - Tropical Continental Plateau Region

It is Western and North Western area of Balochistan Plateau known as Chaghi- Kharan Desert. The most dry place “Nokundi” is also located in this region, where annual rainfall is less than 5 cm (2 inch). Extreme hotness, dryness and dusty winds are prominent features of this region.

### 3. Sub – Tropical Continental Lowland Region

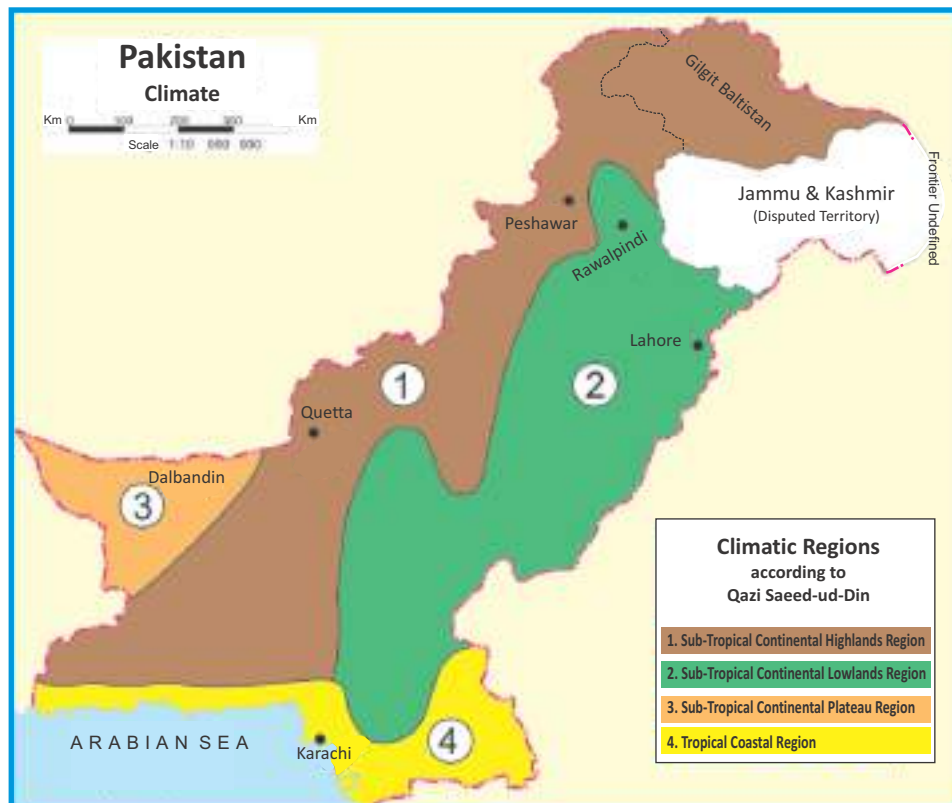
The whole Indus Plain (except delta) including Potohar Plateau are part of this region. Although mean annual rainfall is less, yet monsoon rainfall from July to September makes the environment pleasant and green.



There is wide range of winter and summer temperature. Thar, Cholistan and Thal deserts are part of this region.

#### 4. Tropical Coastal Region

This region is a 40 km wide strip that runs along the shore of Arabian Sea from Jewni to Sir Creek. Because of land and sea breezes, climate here remains moderate. It means neither extreme hot during summer nor extreme cold during winter. Daily range of temperature is also very little. Mean annual temperature is approximately 32°C. Annual rainfall is 18 cm with high rate of humidity.



Source: Basic Map Derived from Survey of Pakistan's Atlas for Islamic Republic of Pakistan



### ACTIVITY

Teacher to provide the following data to the students.

1. Daily minimum temperature of a month.
2. Daily maximum temperature of the same month.

Students to calculate monthly mean temperature.

Following chart depicts monthly rainfall data of Quetta. Students to draw the data as bar graph and indicate the most dry and the most wet months.

Month	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rain-fall (mm)	56.7	49.0	55.0	28.3	6.0	1.1	12.7	2.1	0.3	3.9	5.3	30.5

## Climatic Effects on Human Life

The effects of climate on human life are deep rooted and prominent. For example:

- ✦ Skiing is popular sport of snow covered mountainous area. People of torrid and temperate regions take interest in volley ball, football, hockey, cricket and kabbaddi etc.
- ✦ Thick and warm dresses are worn in winter or in cold climate. Whereas light dresses are worn in warm regions. Woolen dresses in cold climate and cotton dresses in warm climate are comfortable.
- ✦ In warm areas such drinks and food are taken that reduce body temperature and give pleasant feelings, like vegetables, milk, yogurt, fruit juices, cold drinks and ice cream etc. In cold areas such type of food is taken that produces heat in body; it includes meat,



eggs, dry fruits, tea and pulses etc.

- ✦ In warm regions big houses are constructed with easy ventilation. Whereas, in houses of cold region, there are fewer number of windows and ventilators.
- ✦ The activities like agriculture and industry have close relationship with climate. For example: cotton, sugarcane and mango are the crops of warm regions, whereas maize, apple and pomegranate etc. are cultivated in cold regions. In the same manner, the people wear special dresses suitable to the climate of the area. So textile industry and trade of the same cloth in that area will flourish.

## Effect of Human Activities on Climate

As climate affects every aspect of human life. In the same manner human beings also affect climate by their different activities. For example:

- ✦ During breathing, we exhale carbon dioxide. Therefore, density of population in an area increases the ratio of this gas. With the increasing quantity of Carbon Dioxide in air, through greenhouse effect, earth's temperature also increases.
- ✦ Plants increase level of Oxygen and reduce level of Carbon Dioxide in air. Deforestation also affects the cleansing of Carbon Dioxide in air.
- ✦ In industry, for generating energy, wood, coal and fuel, etc. are burnt. In this process, in addition to energy, poisonous gases like Carbon Dioxide are also produced.



**A scene of Pollution**



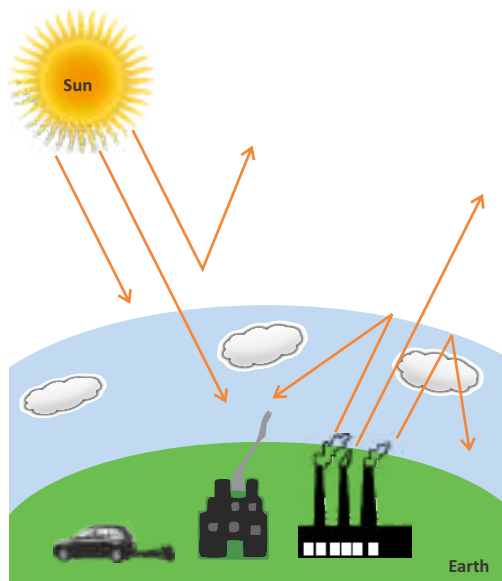
- ✦ Forest fire is also a source of producing Carbon Dioxide. These incidents also occur because of human being's carelessness.

## Greenhouse Effect

In extreme cold areas, fruits and vegetables are cultivated in vast sheds made up of glass or plastic. Because of existence of green vegetation inside, they are called greenhouses. In these courts, temperature is maintained according to the requirement of plants. Sun rays penetrate through glass or plastic court to warm the inside but cannot escape, and maintain the temperature. This characteristic of these courts is called greenhouse effect. In atmosphere, there are certain gases which create greenhouse effect. During day time, they do not block direct radiation of sun, but they seal the upper atmosphere during night. Consequently, earth absorbs those radiations and does not allow them to reflect back to upper atmosphere. These gases are known as greenhouse gases including Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and Methane etc. Greenhouse gases in large quantity are being produced by human beings' activities. These gases are major cause of global



Greenhouse



Process of greenhouse effect





warming, i.e. annual mean temperature is gradually rising. Major human sources of production of these gases are as following:

- i. In houses, industries and vehicles, fuel burning of all types creates Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide gases
- ii. Now-a-days, Sui gas is in common use. In fact, it is Methane gas. Leakage of this gas from pipes, increases atmospheric ratio of Methane gas.
- iii. Disposal of solid waste also creates Methane gas.
- iv. Spray of pesticides, perfumes, refrigerators and air conditioners, etc. are also sources of greenhouse gases.

## Protection of Environment

Environment means aggregation of all the living and non-living things around us. In one way or the other, they affect our daily life. Protection of environment is essential for our survival and welfare. Environment protection demands that we should refrain from harmful activities. These activities may include, creation of pollution, extreme hotness, wilderness and wastage of resources etc. For protection of environment, few practical steps are suggested as follows:

### 1. Individual Steps

- i. We should protect forests. In extreme compulsion, if a tree is to be cut down, it may be replaced by plantation of at least three fresh plants.
- ii. Combustion of wood, coal, fuel and gas create pollution. We should promote clean and environment friendly energy resources like hydroelectricity, solar energy and wind energy etc.
- iii. Where there is no alternative of coal or oil, we should use sophisticated machines to get energy to avoid production of



poisonous gasses like Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide.

- iv. While constructing houses, we should use material, that is compatible with local climate so that we should be self sufficient and do not require artificial resources for light and energy.
- v. In markets, CFC free refrigerators, air conditioners and perfumes are available. We should prefer and promote such technology to save Ozone layer from negative effects of these gasses.



### Environment protection

### DO YOU KNOW?

Ozone is allotropic form of Oxygen gas. Oxygen molecule is composed of two atoms, but Ozone molecule is composed of three atoms. Inhaling of Oxygen is beneficial for human body, but Ozone inhalation is harmful.

## 2. Collective Steps

These are steps taken by organizations and state to cover vast area. In this regard, following practical steps are possible:

- i. State departments and social organizations should hold regular plantation campaign annually. It will be helpful in increasing the area



- of forest.
- ii. Strict laws should be made against illegal cutting of trees. These laws should also be strictly implemented.
  - iii. Steps may be taken to create awareness among masses. For this purpose, government and social organizations, may hold training programs off and on .
  - iv. As an alternative source of energy, government should promote hydroelectricity and solar energy. It will help people to avoid the use of pollution creating sources of energy like wood and coal etc.
  - v. Vehicles are major source of pollution. There is a need to promote public transport instead of individual transport. It will reduce the traffic, maintain the transport facility for public and save the environment from pollution.
  - vi. Decomposition of domestic waste creates Methane gas, which is highly harmful for environment. Thus we should dump solid waste in dustbins. The solid waste should be disposed off in proper way, away from residential area.

## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Individual steps:** In order to achieve a goal , separate efforts by everybody.
- ✦ **Hydroelectricity:** Electricity being generated by hydropower. Dams are major sources of this generation.
- ✦ **Coastal belt:** A strip of land along coast having moderate climate.
- ✦ **Mean annual temperature:** Average temperature of 12 months of a year.



- ✦ **Skiing:** A specific sliding sport of snow areas.
- ✦ **Social organization:** Non Governmental organization. An organization established by people on self help basis.
- ✦ **CFC gases:** Chloro Floro Carbon gases and all other gases having carbon as an element. These gases are harmful for Ozone layer in upper atmosphere.
- ✦ **Deforestation:** Cutting of trees.
- ✦ **Plantation:** To plant trees.
- ✦ **Solar energy:** Energy produced by solar radiation.
- ✦ **Industry and skill:** Industry means to manufacture something. Skill means profession or expertise.
- ✦ **Vertical rays:** Those rays which reach earth vertically. In other words, rays making angle of 90 degree with plain surface.
- ✦ **Humid air:** Air full of moisture.
- ✦ **Zone:** Region, Area.
- ✦ **Meteorological office:** A place where, with the help of instruments, weather elements (temperature, humidity, rainfall etc.) are recorded.
- ✦ **Sea breeze:** A light air is called breeze. It is a light and cold wind that blows from sea to land during daytime.
- ✦ **Land breeze:** It is a wind that blows from land to sea during night.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

- i. Hottest region of the world is.
  - a. Polar
  - b. Equatorial
  - c. Temperate
  - d. Frigid
- ii. When air moves upward then it:
  - a. Dries
  - b. Shrinks
  - c. Expands
  - d. Warms
- iii. Winds which blow in one direction throughout the year are called:
  - a. Permanent winds
  - b. Seasonal winds
  - c. Local winds
  - d. Land winds
- iv. Region between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called
  - a. Frigid zone
  - b. Temperate zone
  - c. Torrid zone
  - d. Dry zone
- v. The most dry place in Pakistan is:
  - a. Jacobabad
  - b. Nokundi
  - c. Multan
  - d. Sibi

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions.**

- i. What is the difference between weather and climate?
- ii. What do you understand by the factors of climate? Write down the names of these factors.
- iii. Write down any two effects of climate on the dressing of human beings.
- iv. What do you understand by economic activities? Give examples.
- v. Explain greenhouse effect.

**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions.**

- i. Describes individual and collective measures to protect the environment..
- ii. Compare two major climatic regions of the world.
- iii. Pakistan can be divided into which climatic regions?
- iv. How does climate affect human activities? Write an essay.

**Q.4: Match the column A with B.**

A	B
Change with every moment	Carbon Dioxide gas
Equator	CFC gases
Greenhouse effect	Hydroelectricity
Clean energy	Weather
Refrigerator	Vertical sunrays



### Activities

- i. With the help of the teacher, students to set an experiment. Take two pots of equal volume; fill one of them with water and the other with soil. Record their temperature by thermometer. Put them under sun for half an hour and again record their temperature. Take them under shed and after 10 minutes record their temperature for the third time. This experiment will prove that water takes more time in heating and cooling as compared to soil.
- ii. Teacher to arrange a debate in the class on the topic “Environmental protection and benefits of forests”



## CHAPTER

# 4

# HISTORY

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ differentiate between solar and lunar calendars.
- ✦ use solar and lunar calendars to differentiate intervals of time.
- ✦ differentiate between Decades, Centuries and Millennia.
- ✦ place key events on a timeline using the time intervals of decades.
- ✦ describe major historical events that led to the creation of Pakistan.
- ✦ construct timelines of major historical events (Pakistan, other countries world).
- ✦ interpret timelines of major historical events (Pakistan, world).
- ✦ identify different viewpoints in historical narratives.
- ✦ recognize that events in various parts of the world affect each other.
- ✦ compare life in Pakistan's early years with the life today.
- ✦ identify examples of good character from the lives of important men and women in history (Pakistan, world).
- ✦ construct narratives of key historical events (Pakistan/ world) using literature, newspapers, magazines, etc.
- ✦ identify problems and solutions from narratives of the past and the short and long-term effects of the solutions.



- ✦ identify problems that started in the past and still exist today.
- ✦ identify alternative solutions to problems of the past and recognize their possible implications.
- ✦ recognize that particular individuals, ideas, events and decisions have had a great impact on history.
- ✦ predict how events might have turned out differently if specific individuals/ groups had chosen their steps differently.
- ✦ explain the reason for exploration.
- ✦ identify key past explorations and explorers Marco Polo, Ibn e Batuta, Neil Armstrong, Vasco da Gama, etc.
- ✦ identify the effects of past explorations.
- ✦ trace the route of any voyager on a world map.
- ✦ identify what motivated past explorers to conduct exploration.
- ✦ construct a third person account of the experiences of any explorer.
- ✦ explain the successes and challenges faced by the explorer of your choice.
- ✦ predict areas of future exploration and changes that could result from these explorations.



## Counting the Time

Sunrise and sunset viz-a-viz changing conditions of moon are sources of time counting. During a day, we count time in hours and minutes. But for longer duration, it is counted as days, weeks, months and years. Calendar is a systematic table showing days, weeks and months. There are two types of calendars:

- a. Solar calendar
- b. Lunar calendar

### 1. Solar Calendar

It is also known as Gregorian, Christian or English calendar. This calendar is based on Earth's revolution around Sun; thus called a Solar calendar. Solar year is the time period in which Earth completes its one revolution around sun. Solar year has 12 months. Except February, with 28 or 29 days, remaining months have 30 or 31 days each. Commonly, a solar year is of 365 days but leap year has 366 days, because of February with 29 days of that year.

**January 2016**

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	St
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

**Solar calendar for the month of January 2016**

### ACTIVITY

If a figure of a year is divided by 4 without any friction in answer, it will be a leap year. For example 2012 and 2016 were leap years. Under the same rule, 2020 and 2024 will be leap years.

**Solar Months**

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of the Month	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
No. of Days	31	28 or 29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

Solar calendar is also called Christian calendar, because it starts from the day of the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, year 2020 means that Jesus Christ was born 2020 years ago. It was designed by a Christian Chaplain 'Gregory' and got the name of Gregorian calendar also. Since it was initiated and is being maintained by the English nation, hence it is also called English calendar.

**2. Lunar Calendar**

It is also known as Islamic or Hijra calendar. It is based on moon's revolution around Earth. Due to this revolution moon can be seen in different shapes. Time taken by a moon to complete one revolution around Earth is called a lunar month. Like solar months, lunar months are also 12 in number. Lunar year is shorter than solar year by 10 to 11 days. There are 354 or 355 days in a lunar year. Its explanation is that a man with the age of 70 years on solar calendar will be considered 72 years on lunar calendar.

**Lunar Months**

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of the Month	Muharram	Safar	Rabi-ul- -awwal	Rabi-ul- -thani	Jamada-ul -awwal	Jamada-ul -thani	Rajab	Shaaban	Ramadhan	Shawal	Zul-Qaada	Zul-Hajj



### DO YOU KNOW?

Lunar calendar is also called Islamic calendar because Islamic practices like Roza, Zakat and Hajj are performed according to lunar months or year. It is called Hijra calendar because it starts with the migration of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) from Makkah to Madina. For example, 1440 hijra means that Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) along with his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakkar, had migrated from Makkah to Madina 1440 years ago.

### ACTIVITY

Students will study the calendar given on previous page. In order to find out a day of a specific date of month, point out the required date and read out the relevant day of the week written at the top of the calendar. In the same way, date of specific day, for example, friday can be found from this calendar.

## Decade, Century and Millennium

Period of 10 years, 100 years and 1000 years are known as decade, century and millennium respectively. Today, we are living in the 21<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century of the solar and lunar calendars respectively.

## Chronology of Important Historical Events of Pakistan and the World

Important Historical Events	Year (solar calendar)
Birth of Rasool Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)	571



Start of World War I	1914
Pakistan Resolution was Passed	1940
Establishment of UNO	1945
Emergence of Pakistan	1947
Approval of the first constitution of Pakistan	1956
Promulgation of the second constitution of Pakistan	1962
Indo – Pakistan war	1965
Landing of famous astronaut Neil Armstrong on moon	1969
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became Prime Minister of Pakistan	1973
Promulgation of third constitution of Pakistan	1973
USSR's attack on Afghanistan	1979
Disintegration of USSR	1991
Pakistan won the cricket world cup	1992
Pakistan carried out experimental nuclear explosion.	1998
The incident of 9/11 took place in USA	2001
USA attacked Afghanistan	2001
Huge Earthquake in Pakistan and Kashmir	2005



Devastating flood in Pakistan	2010
Olympics held in London , a city of United Kingdom	2012
Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became Prime minister for the third time	2013

## Important Events of Pakistan Movement

After unsuccessful war of independence in 1857, the biggest concern for Muslim leaders was to save the Muslims from retaliation of the British. In this regard, leaders like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal played important role for the restoration of Muslims' rights. Efforts of these leaders finally led to the demand of the division of Sub-Continent, which is known as Pakistan movement. Important events of Pakistan movement from start to emergence of Pakistan are narrated as following:

### 1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan dedicated his life for the education of Muslims. For this purpose he established various educational institutions, among them Aligarh College was prominent. Students and ex students of this college always eagerly took part in Pakistan movement.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

### 2. Division of Bengal and Congress opposition

In 1905, on administrative grounds, British divided Bengal province into two parts, East and West. East Bengal had Muslim majority. They were





happy because this division provided opportunities for their development and prosperity. But this situation was not acceptable to Indian National Congress party, so it started opposing division of Bengal. British government finally surrendered to the pressure of Congress and in 1911 the division of Bengal was cancelled.

### 3. Establishment of Muslim League

In December 1906, Muslim League was established in Dhaka. Its main objectives were to safeguard political rights of Muslims, removal of misunderstanding between Muslims and British Government, and establishing cordial relationships with other nations of the Sub-Continent, etc.

### 4. Minto – Morley Reforms

Viceroy Lord Minto, with the help of Secretary of State, Lord Morley had introduced new political reforms. These reforms are known as Minto Morley reforms. According to these reforms, Muslims got the right of separate election in most of the provinces.

### 5. Lucknow Pact

In 1916 in Lucknow, a pact was signed between Muslim League and Congress known as “Lucknow Pact”. According to the pact, for the first time, Congress recognized Muslims as a separate nation and accepted their separate election demand. As a result of Lucknow pact, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was recognized as an ambassador of Muslim – Hindu Unity.

### 6. Khilafat Movement

In 1919, Muslims of the Sub-Continent started a wide spread movement, popularly known as Khilafat Movement. This movement was



led by Maulana Shoukat Ali and Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar. The objectives of this movement were as following:

- i. Khilafat -e-Usmania should not be abolished.
- ii. The holy places of Muslims (Makkah and Madina) should remain under the control of Turkey.
- iii. Border limits of Turkey should remain same as they were before World War I.

## 7. Delhi Proposals

In 1927 a Muslim Conference was held in Delhi. After deliberation on Muslims' issues, few proposals were finalized, these are known as Delhi proposals. Salient points of these proposals were as following:

- i. Sindh should be separated from Bombay and awarded status of province.
- ii. On the pattern of other provinces of India, reforms should be introduced in North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan.
- iii. In central legislative council, 1/3 seats should be reserved for Muslims.

## 8. Nehru Report

In 1928, under the leadership of Hindu leader Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, a report called 'Nehru Report' was published. The report suggested that:

- i. For Muslims, principle of separate election should be abolished.



Moti Lal Nehru



- ii. No seats should be reserved for Muslims in assemblies.
- iii. In central legislative assembly, Muslim's reserve seats should be 1/4 instead of 1/3 seats.

On publication of this report, Quid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah stated that Congress' bad intentions are now evident. Now Congress and Muslims cannot go together. Hindu–Muslim unity is now out of question.

## 9. Quaid-e-Azam's 14 Points and Allama Iqbal's Address of Allahabad

In reply to Nehru report, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented famous 14 points. The points were very important because they paved the way for the emergence of Pakistan. In 1930, annual meeting of Muslim League was held in Allahabad. This meeting was presided by Allama Iqbal. The address delivered by Allama Iqbal on this occasion got prime importance in the history of the Sub-Continent. In his address he proved that Muslims of Sub-Continent are a separate nation and have right for an independent state.



Allama Muhammad Iqbal

## 10. Government of India Act and Congress Ministries

In 1935, British Government enforced a new constitution in India. In 1937, under this act, elections of all provincial assemblies were held. These elections were won by Congress with clear majority. As a result of this victory, Congress had constituted their ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces. These ministries were highly against Muslims, which further disheartened them.



## 11. Lahore/Pakistan Resolution

From 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> March 1940, Muslim League's 27<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was held in Minto Park Lahore. A large number of Muslims attended the meeting. At this occasion Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that in Sub-Continent, Hinduism and Islam are two different religions and Muslims are a separate nation. On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940, Sher-e-Bengal Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq had presented a resolution with the demand of establishment of separate state for Muslims. With the approval of this resolution, political movement of Muslims entered into a new era.



Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore

### DO YOU KNOW?

Minto Park is now known as Iqbal Park. In this park, famous monument, “Minar-e-Pakistan” is constructed exactly at the same place where stage for Muslim League's 27<sup>th</sup> annual meeting was placed. At this place, historic resolution was presented, which is now known as 'Lahore resolution' or 'Pakistan resolution'.

## 12. Jinnah – Gandhi Talks

In 1944, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi met several times at Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's residence. These meetings were



Jinnah and Gandhi together



called Jinnah – Gandhi Talks. During these meetings, Gandhi refused to accept Two-Nation Theory of Muslim League. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was not ready to withdraw from Two-Nation Theory, therefore these talks remained fruitless.

### 13. Simla Conference

In 1945 at Simla, British Government called meeting of all important political parties of India. Congress sent Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as a representative to prove that Congress represents Muslims also. Governor General Lord Wavell had a desire to have five Muslims and five Hindus and three other ministers in newly formed central government. Muslim League demanded that all five ministers would be nominated by them. But Congress was not ready to give this right to the Muslim League. Congress demanded that at least one Muslim minister would be nominated by the Congress. Lord Wavell agreed with Congress stance, but Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah refused to accept it. Thus the meeting ended without any result.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

### 14. Elections of 1945-46

In 1945-46 the elections of central and provincial assemblies were held. In these elections, Muslim League got overwhelming victory on Muslim seats. These elections also proved that Muslim League is only representative of Muslims and Pakistan is their demand.

### 15. Third June plan

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947, British government announced the partition of the



Sub-Continent. For its implementation, on 16<sup>th</sup> July 1947, British parliament approved “India Independence Act”. Under this act, on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947, Pakistan emerged on the map of the world.

### DO YOU KNOW?

In 1940, in Lahore resolution although separate state was demanded but not named as “Pakistan”. At later stage, this name was proposed by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali.

## Important Events of Pakistan

### 1. Approval of Objective Resolution

On 12<sup>th</sup> March 1949, with the efforts of first prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan, constituent assembly passed Objective Resolution. The resolution explained that sovereignty belongs to Allah alone. Pakistan's constitution will be framed in the light of Quran and Sunnah. Islamic values will be promoted in Pakistan. People will be able to live their lives in the light of teachings of Quran and Sunnah. Every citizen will get equal rights.

### 2. Promulgation of constitution of 1956

On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1956, Pakistan's first constitution was promulgated. According to the constitution, Pakistan's name was declared as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”. Pakistan was declared as federal state and President of Pakistan must be Muslim. According to the constitution, citizens will enjoy all fundamental rights guaranteed by charter of United Nations.

### 3. Constitution of 1962

The constitution of 1962 was promulgated during the regime of president General Muhammad Ayub Khan. According to this constitution



federation of Pakistan consisted of two provinces, East and West Pakistan. Both provinces shall have equal representation in National Assembly. The name of the country “Islamic Republic of Pakistan” was sustained. President of Pakistan shall be Muslim. It was further explained that in Pakistan, no law against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah will be made. Urdu and Bengali both were declared as national languages.

#### **4. Indo – Pakistan War, 1965**

In September 1965, India attacked on Pakistan during dark night. Pakistan's brave armed forces and committed nation defeated the enemy. This war continued for 17 days.

#### **5. Separation of East Pakistan**

The people of East Pakistan were trapped by the conspiracy of Pakistan's enemies. Enemies propagated that West Pakistan is exploiting the public rights of East Pakistan. As a result, public gradually got annoyed from West Pakistan. After election of 1971, differences on transfer of power between Bhutto and Mujeeb-ur-Rehman added fuel to fire. Dialogues were arranged for their reconciliation, but efforts remained fruitless. This situation was exploited by India and her military interference in East Pakistan created Bangladesh.

#### **6. Promulgation of Constitution of 1973**

On 14th of August 1973, during the period of Zulifqar Ali Bhutto, new constitution was promulgated in the country, which is still in practice. According to this constitution, Pakistan was declared as federal democratic. Urdu was declared as National language and Islam as official religion. It was agreed that president and prime minister will be Muslims. Pakistan's





full name is “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”. In the constitution of 1973, free judiciary was also guaranteed. Five years duration of national assembly was fixed. Parliamentary system was promulgated in the country. In the constitution, citizens have all basic rights.

## 7. Pakistan Became Nuclear Power

In 1997, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became prime minister for second time. During his regime, on 28 May 1998, Pakistan experimented the Nuclear explosions in Chaghi mountains of Balochistan. The explosions were in response to Indian explosions, Pakistan got the status of “first nuclear power of the Islamic World”.

### ACTIVITIES

1. Search internet, magazines and newspapers etc. and write down important current events of Pakistan in short.
2. Arrange a discussion on important historical events of Pakistan and the world, and their mutual effects by getting information from books, magazine and newspapers.

## Biographies of Selected Prominent Personalities of the World

### 1. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born on 20 April 571 A.D in Makkah. It was Monday and 12<sup>th</sup> of the Rabi-ul-Awwal. Hazrat Abdullah was his father and Hazrat Amina was his mother. Since childhood, he (ﷺ) was kind hearted and pious. He was called as Sadiq and Ameen.





The life of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is an excellent example for the guidance and direction of people. He (ﷺ) showed right path to people. They were freed from slavery of oppressors and maintained equality among them. He is a blessing for the whole Universe. He even prayed for the right direction of those people who harmed him (ﷺ). He (ﷺ) was kind to children, paid visits to patients and helped needy persons. He (ﷺ) liked hospitality and cleanliness. He (ﷺ) ate simple food and did daily personal tasks with his own hands. The Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) insisted on getting knowledge. Allah has marked his life as role model for all human beings.

## 2. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

He was born on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1876 in Karachi. He got early education in Karachi. Under his leadership, the Muslims of the Sub-Continent struggled for independence and finally got homeland in the shape of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah always considered students as a national asset. His personality was a role model for others. He adopted the democratic and justice principles of religion and got respect from public. Being



Quaid-e-Azam

lawyer and politician, he kept himself away from all evils of society. In this way, he remained as beacon for character building of Muslims. He was honest, man of principles and a hard worker. Continuous hard work and dedication declined his health. Even during illness, he dedicatedly accomplished the state's tasks. He died on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1948 and was buried in Karachi.



### 3. Doctor Ruth Pfau

Dr. Ruth Pfau was born on 9<sup>th</sup> of September, 1929, in Germany. In 1960, at the age of 31, she came to Pakistan and devoted 55 years of her life to preventing the fatal leprosy disease. She started her mission from Karachi. In 1979, the Government of Pakistan appointed her as a Advisor in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Dr. Ruth Pfau established a number of leprosy clinics in the remote areas of Pakistan through the donations she collected from Germany. In recognition of her services to the country, she was awarded Pakistani citizenship in 1988. On the eve of 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1988, she was awarded Hilal-e-Pakistan. In 1996, as a result of her untiring efforts, the World Health Organization included Pakistan in the row of the world's leprosy-free countries. In 2010, Dr. Ruth Pfau was hailed as “Mother Teresa of Pakistan” and the government awarded her Nishan-e-Quaid-e-Azam. Dr. Ruth Pfau died on 10<sup>th</sup> of August, 2017, at Karachi and was buried with state funeral.



**Dr. Ruth Pfau**

## Our Past and Present

### 1. Problems of Past

After emergence, Pakistan faced many difficulties. These include settlement of refugees, shortage of government offices, education institutions, banks, industries, pays of government servants, pathetic condition of railway, roads, water, electricity and Kashmir issues. These severe issues were worsened by the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan. It was a great loss for the newly born Pakistan.

### 2. Our Present

By the grace of Allah, now Pakistan is out of these difficulties. For



example: Industry in Pakistan has progressed. Better facilities of education and health are available. Transport system is good. Apart from this, it is a fact that Pakistan's credibility in term of quality and quantity of products has been established in international market. Moreover, majority of Pakistani labour is educated and skilled. Besides these successes, country is still facing serious issues. For example, illiteracy, shortage of energy resources, joblessness and poverty.

### ACTIVITIES

1. With the help of teacher, parents and other elders, students to identify any two unsolved issues of past and give suggestions for their solution.
2. If few individuals or groups change their stance or behaviour, may it bring a change in present conditions? Students to write their views in their notebooks.
3. "Students' role to bring positive change in current scenario", Teacher to arrange debate among students.

## The Period of Exploration and Discovery

Travelling to an area or country for discovery of new phenomena is known as exploration. It is an established fact that journey is key to success for mankind. There may be certain motive of exploration and discovery. For example to know the current situation of an area or nation, to explore land or sea trade route to access an area, exploration of new economic resources etc. During 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, the main focus of people was to explore the pattern of other areas and nations. This period is also called time of



exploration and discovery. As a result of expeditions of tourists and adventurous people, new areas were explored; their notes guided mankind to get knowledge of various hidden parts of the globe. Muslim voyagers also played active part in their field and provided unmatched information to the world. Some renowned voyagers and their discoveries are given below:

### 1. **Marco Polo (1254-1324)**

Marco Polo was born in 1254 in Venice, a city of Italy. His father and uncle frequently travelled to other countries for trade. At the age of 17, Marco Polo went on his first voyage to China. He accompanied his father and uncle, and stayed in China for 17 years. On return, he told amazing stories of China to his people. Afterwards, for trade purpose, he frequently travelled to China. During his voyages, he went across Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan, Bukhara, Gobi Desert etc. In 1298, during war between Geneva and Venice, Marco Polo was caught as a prisoner of war. During his imprisonment, he wrote the chronicles of his voyages. His tale inspired Christopher Columbus and through expeditions he finally discovered new world 'America'.



**Marco Polo**

### 2. **Ibne Batuta (1304-1377)**

Muhammad Ibne Abdullah Ibne Batuta was born in 1304 in Tajeer, a city of Morocco. He belonged to Barbar tribe. He is counted among the greatest voyagers of the world. In



**Ibne Batuta**



1325, at the age of 21 he went on journey to perform Hajj. While travelling along coast of North Africa, through Algeer, Tunisia, he reached Egypt in 1326. From there, he went to Syria, where he stayed for some time and then joined a caravan to reach Makkah and performed Hajj. Through discussion with pilgrims, he got the knowledge of different countries, which inspired him to visit these countries. For 25 years, Ibne Batuta remained busy in travelling. During this period, he visited most of the Muslim and non Muslim countries, apart from African countries, he visited countries included Spain, Portugal, Middle East, Bukhara, Samarkand, Uzbekistan and China etc. He also came to Sub continent. Due to his expertise in Islamic Jurisprudence, he was appointed as Qazi (Judge) by Muslim ruler of Delhi, Muhammad Tughlaq. During a campaign, he was sent to China as an ambassador. He also visited Maldives and spent some time over there. Ibne Batuta had compiled and presented his voyages and discoveries in a Journal name “Alrahlā”.

### 3. Vasco da Gama

He was born in 1469 in Siens, a city of Portugal. He is considered as one of the most successful voyagers of his time. He was an employee of Portuguese Navy and honoured to be the first person who developed sea route from Europe to Eastern World. In 1497, by the order of the King of Portugal, Vasco da Gama, started his journey to reach the Indian Sub-Continent. He travelled through Cape of Good Hope and faced immense difficulties. Finally, in 1498, with the help of an



Vasco da Gama



Arab tradesman, Vasco da Gama landed on famous Indian seaport Calicut. Hindu ruler of this area allowed him to do trade. In 1499, Vasco da Gama, carrying spices and jewels, returned to his country. He also got the honour to explore the sea route between Portugal and the Sub – Continent. After his first voyage, Vasco da Gama twice visited India. In 1524, he was appointed as a viceroy of Portugal in India. With the discovery of sea route, large scale trade between Portugal and India was started. Import of goods from India made capital of Portugal most important European trade centre. His discovery created attraction for the Sub-Continent among other European Nations. It ultimately paved the way for the British arrival in India and they ruled for quite a long time.

#### 4. Neil Armstrong (1930 -2012)

Famous astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the surface of the moon. He was born in 1930 in Ohio state of USA. At the age of 15, he started his flying training. Prior to become an astronaut, he was a naval officer in USA Navy. He also participated in Korean war. His first space flight was in 1966 as a pilot with Gemini 8. He took the command of Moon Mission named Apollo II. During this mission on 20 July 1969, his landing on moon was telecasted on television all over the world. He walked on surface and studied the rocks of moon for almost two and a half hours. On return from the mission of moon, USA Government awarded him various medals. In 2012, he died at the age of 82.



Neil Armstrong



### ACTIVITIES

1. With the help of your teacher, identify voyage path of any explorer on the world map.
2. Students to enlist factors for success of tourists and problems they face.

### GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Constitution:** Supreme law of state, which governs administration of a state.
- ✦ **Horizontal:** Parallel to the plain surface of the Earth.
- ✦ **Reforms:** Improvements in the existing condition of institutions or in society.
- ✦ **Act:** Law, approved by law making bodies.
- ✦ **Sub-Continent:** Area of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.
- ✦ **Parliamentary System of Government:** A democratic system in which executive takes powers of their existence and direction from Parliament and answerable to her.
- ✦ **Vertical:** Straight upward or downward.
- ✦ **Ex-Student:** A student who has completed his/her education from an educational institution.
- ✦ **Martial Law:** In emergency promulgation of military rule in some area / country.
- ✦ **Pact:** Agreement; mutual understanding.





## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

- i. First prime minister of Pakistan was.
  - a. Khwaja Nazimuddin
  - b. Muhammad Ali Bogra
  - c. Feroz Khan Noon
  - d. Liaqat Ali Khan
- ii. Vasco da Gama landed on which sea port of India?
  - a. Karachi
  - b. Calicut
  - c. Kolkata
  - d. Gawadar
- iii. Objective Resolution was approved in.
  - a. 1949
  - b. 1960
  - c. 1965
  - d. 1970
- iv. Pakistan's nuclear explosions were carried out in the regime of.
  - a. Yousaf Raza Gilani
  - b. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
  - c. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
  - d. Benazir Bhutto
- v. The Muslim tourist was.
  - a. Vasco da Gama
  - b. Ibne Batuta
  - c. Marco Polo
  - d. Columbus

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. What do you understand by 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947 Plan?
- ii. What are the objectives of tourism?
- iii. Which major problems were faced by Pakistan in the past?
- iv. What were the objectives of Khilafat Movement?
- v. What was the main demand of Lahore Resolution?





**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- I. Write a note on the life of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
- ii. Write a note on expeditions of any of the following voyagers:
  - a. Ibne Batuta
  - b. Vasco da Gama
- iii. Write important events of Pakistan movement.
- iv. Highlight the importance of Aligarh movement in the emergence of Pakistan.
- v. Write the differences of Solar and Lunar calendars.

**Q.4: Fill in the blanks.**

- i. Ibne Batuta belonged to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. A table which depicts the calculation of days, months and years is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. In leap year, number of days are \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. Neil Armstrong has stepped on the surface of the moon on 14 July \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. Moon completes its one revolution around Earth in \_\_\_\_\_ days.

**ACTIVITIES**

- I. The teacher to arrange a quiz on the life of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ).
- ii. Under the supervision of teacher, students to prepare charts, covering the life of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal.

## CHAPTER

# 5

## GOVERNMENT (LEADERS, COMMUNITY, CITIZENS)

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ give reasons for the need of a federal government.
- ✦ compare the formation of government at provincial and federal levels.
- ✦ compare the working of the three branches of government.
- ✦ describe the functions of political parties in a democratic system.
- ✦ explain the relationship between the provincial and federal governments in Pakistan.
- ✦ identify the steps of the law making process in Pakistan.
- ✦ construct a simple chart to show the relationship and processes between the different courts in Pakistan.
- ✦ discuss the importance and authority of Supreme Court over the High Court.
- ✦ identify a major issue and investigate how law can help to solve the issue.
- ✦ understand the importance of the Constitution.
- ✦ interpret some rights of citizens given in the Constitution of Pakistan.
- ✦ identify behaviours that have been guided by the concerns for the law.
- ✦ use a problem-solving strategy to suggest ways to solve a national problem.
- ✦ participate in projects designed to help others in their local community.
- ✦ identify a national/current issue and find the actions that the government is taking and suggest alternative actions to solve the problem.



## Federal Type of Government

Pakistan is an Islamic democratic state. Islamic means its constitution has been chalked out under the guidance of Quran and Sunnah. Democratic means public has equal rights to own the country and do state affairs with mutual understanding. In order to run the affairs of the state, public elects the rulers after certain intervals. In Pakistan, system of state is being run by government at two levels. Federal government is at prime level assisted by provincial governments at lower level. The government, in which powers are distributed between centre and the provinces according to the constitution is known as federal government. Pakistan has federal system of government. Federation of Pakistan consists of the following units.

- i. Four provinces: Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- ii. Islamabad Capital Territory.

## Necessity of Federal Government

Constitution of Pakistan clearly divides powers between federal and provincial governments. As compared to provincial government, federal government has more powers, especially in international affairs. These include international relations, defense, determination of values of currency etc. Federal government keeps a link with all units of federation. In case of inefficiency of provincial government, federal government can interfere for its improvement. Provincial governors are representatives of federal government.

## Departments of Federal Government

Federal government has following three departments:



## 1. Legislature

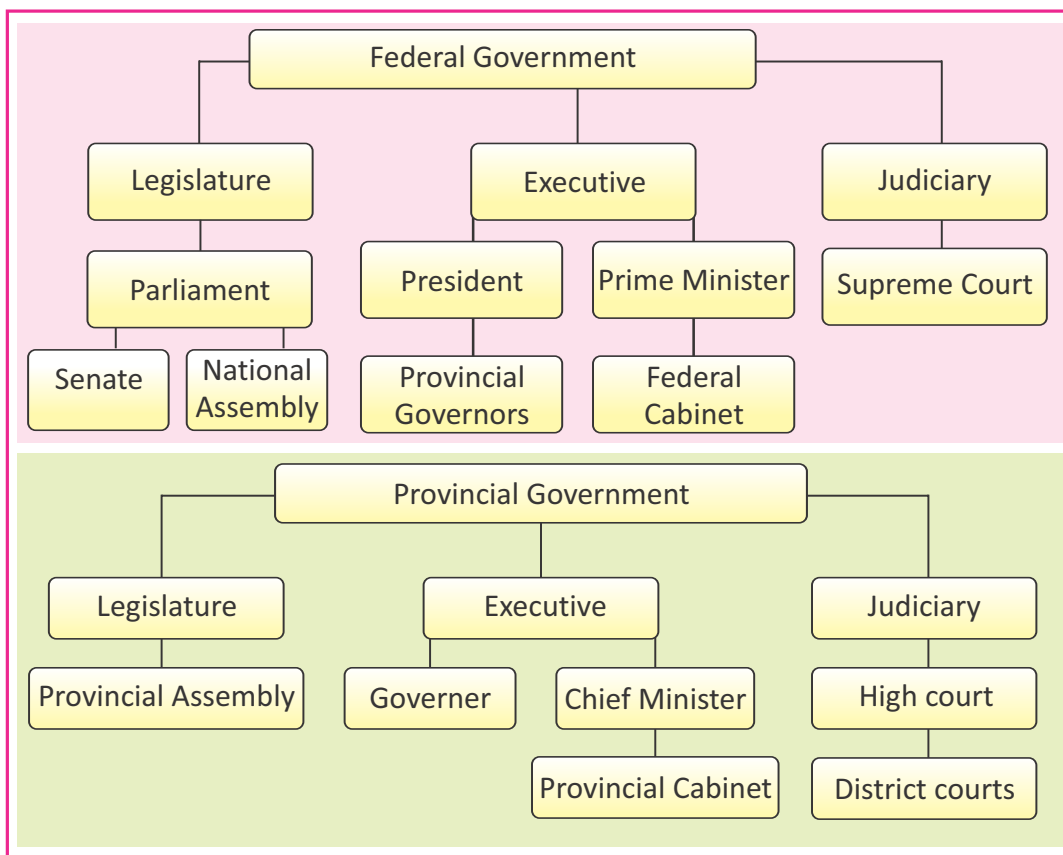
It makes the law. In Pakistan, parliament (national assembly and senate) is legislative body.

## 2. Executive

Executive implements the laws framed by legislatures. Federal cabinet is an executive body. Prime minister is the head of the executive.

## 3. Judiciary

Judiciary interprets the laws made by legislature. In the light of these laws, it fulfills the demand of public justice. Judiciary is the custodian of the





constitution.

## Structure of Parliament

Pakistan's parliament consists of two houses, national assembly and senate.

### 1. National Assembly

It is also called as lower house, which comprises 342 members. These are elected members from four provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory. Number of members of national assembly is based on the population ratio of different areas. Minimum age limit for member of national assembly is 25 years. Members of national assembly are elected for five years.



Parliament house (inside view)



Parliament house building (outside view)

### 2. Senate

It is the upper house of the parliament. It has equal number of members from all provinces. Senate has 104 members who are not elected directly by public votes. Rather, they are elected by the members of national



Inside view of Senate Hall



assembly, four provincial assemblies, and the Islamabad Capital Territory. Senate members are elected for 6 years. After 3 years, 50% of members retire and new members are elected. Thus, senate elections are held after every 3 years. Minimum age for a senate member is 30 years. The senate may approve or reject laws passed by the national assembly. The senate also makes recommendations in the fiscal budget.

### ACTIVITY

Teacher may teach students about sequence of different formation stages of federal and provincial assemblies. Students may write these stages on chart and display it in classroom.

## Powers of Parliament

- i. Parliament constitutes new laws of state or amends the current laws.
- ii. National assembly elects prime minister.

### Stages of law making in Pakistan

1. A bill is prepared after deliberations.	2. Bill is presented in National Assembly.	3. Legal committee deliberates on bill.
4. Standing committee examines the bill.	5. National Assembly discusses the bill.	6. Voting on bill in National Assembly.
7. Approved bill of National Assembly is presented in Senate.	8. Standing committee of Senate examines the bill.	9. Senate carries out discussion on bill.
10. Voting is conducted on bill.	11. Approved bill by Senate is presented to the president for final approval.	12. After endorsement of the President, the bill is enforced as law of the country.



- iii. Both houses of parliament and provincial assemblies elect President of the State.
- iv. No change in judicial system can be made without the approval of the parliament.
- v. Parliament approves annual fiscal budget of the country.

## President of the State

The president of Pakistan is the head of the state. According to the constitution, a candidate for the seat of president should be Muslim with minimum age of 45 years. The tenure of president is 5 years. President finally endorses all decisions of parliament.



President house

## Prime Minister

In Pakistan, members of national assembly are elected through general elections. The prime minister is elected by the majority of votes of national assembly. Prime minister, after taking the oath, forms a body of several ministers called cabinet. Prime minister is the head of the cabinet. Every department of state has separate minister, who informs prime minister about performance of his department and seeks his guidance. Prime minister stands as leader of the house. For the appointment of prime minister, conditions of being Muslim and age over 25 years are mandatory. Since duration of national assembly is 5 years, hence any prime minister can stay in chair for 5 years.



## Link of Federal and Provincial Governments

In Pakistan, federal and provincial governments have their own jurisdiction. According to constitution, the powers between federal and provincial governments are as follow:

- i. Departments whose sole authority remains with federal government; Law making for these departments can only be done through parliament.
- ii. Second type of departments are completely provincial domain. Like national annual budget, every provincial department can have its own budget and development plan.
- iii. In Pakistan through 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1973 Constitution, provinces were given more powers and autonomy. In order to maintain interprovincial links, Council of Common Interest has been constituted. National Finance Commission (NFC) deals with the distribution of financial resources between the federation and provinces.

## Role of Political Parties

Political Parties are those organized groups of people, who keep their own agenda to run the affairs of the state in a proper manner. Every party struggles hard to convince the majority of people to get votes, form government and implement its program for the development of the state. Political parties are the spirit of democracy. In a country, existence of political parties is essential for strength and survival of democracy. The





parties are like training centers of public, where they get awareness about issues and their solutions through a disciplined struggle.

## Judiciary in Pakistan

Judiciary has an important role in a democratic system. Security of human rights is the responsibility of judiciary. Interpretation of constitution, scrutiny of rules and regulations of departments and legal decisions of public conflicts are some of the responsibilities of judiciary.

Judicial structure of Pakistan consists of following three levels:

### 1. District Courts

These courts are set up at each district level. They are also called session courts. In case of any conflict, initial case is registered in district courts. Judges of these courts are known as session judges. Review petition against the decision of district courts can be submitted in high court of the respective provinces.

### 2. High Courts

They work at provincial level. In Pakistan, every province and Islamabad have one high court each, which are established in capitals of respective provinces. For example, Balochistan High Court is established in its capital Quetta. Head of high court is called chief justice.



**Balochistan High Court**



### 3. Supreme Court

There is only one supreme court in the country. It has supremacy over all other courts. Its decision is final, meaning no petition can be launched against the decision of supreme court. Its headquarter is in Islamabad. However, off and on, on requirement basis its temporary registries are established in other cities also. Head of supreme court is called Chief Justice of Pakistan.



Supreme court of Pakistan (outside view)

#### ACTIVITY

Students, with the help of teachers, parents and other influential people of the area may identify major problems of their area and visualize its solution through law.

### Constitution

Constitution of Pakistan is a collection of basic principles, which govern the administration of the State. State cannot exist without a constitution. Adoption of policy according to the constitution is compulsory for every individual of the State. No individual or department is superior to the Constitution. Policies and laws of the State are framed in the light of the constitution. Constitution discourages anarchy and regionalism within a state. Constitution sets the domains of legislature, executive and judiciary. Constitution safeguards the human rights of people. Action against the constitution is a capital offence. Every government is bound to be loyal and follow the constitution.



## Human Rights

State provides certain facilities to the public for better life, which are called human rights. State is responsible for the provision of such facilities and protect the public through law. Currently, the Constitution of 1973 is promulgated in our country. According to the constitution, some of the important human rights are as follow:

- i. Safety of life and property as well as honour of the citizens is the responsibility of the state without any discrimination.
- ii. Every citizen has freedom of speech and writing.
- iii. Every citizen has the right of travelling and purchase of property everywhere in the country.
- iv. Every citizen is free to follow his religion and culture.
- v. Every citizen has equal rights of law and is bound to follow the law.
- vi. Every citizen has the right to do legal business or adopt a profession.

### ACTIVITIES

1. Teacher should tell the students to obey law and adopt good behaviours.
2. With the help of teachers, prepare a plan (population, illiteracy, cleanliness) for rural areas.

## Methods for the Solution of National Issues

In society, to some extent, there is always a conflict among people. These conflicts identify the condition of society. Like the conflicts among



people, disputes may be between provinces, provinces and federation or even two countries. If conflict is between two provinces, two political parties or such groups, which harm country in terms of social, economical or political, will be known as national issue. In most of the cases, following strategies remain successful in solving such issues:

- i. Mutual dialogues may find out some solution of the issue.
- ii. To solve a problem, disputed parties must have the sentiments of cooperation and benevolence.
- iii. Arbitration is one of the ways to solve the problems. In this process disputed parties agree for an arbitrator, and both parties are bound to obey its decision.
- iv. If above mentioned strategies fail, parties may approach the courts.

## Illiteracy – A National Issue

Education is ornament of mankind. As ornament gives charm to the personality of human beings, in the same manner, educated person, due to good nature and appearance is admired in the society. In Quran, Allah has admired an educated person in these words **إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ** (Surah Fatir (28) “Indubitable, among men of Allah, scholars are more obedient of Allah” (translation). There are many Hadith of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) on the importance of education. One of them is “Acquisition of knowledge is duty of every Muslim man and woman”. In Pakistan, problem of illiteracy is of grave nature. Because it exists in every region of Pakistan, thus has become a national issue. Although, every government tries to enhance the literacy rate, yet these efforts prove insufficient. In order to improve literacy, society and individual can also be helpful for government. If every educated person voluntarily teaches neighbours or few illiterate persons,



illiteracy can be eradicated from the country. Social organizations may also create awareness in society to establish educational institutions. Generous people may help poor parents for acquisition of education of their children. It will be a great help to eradicate illiteracy.

## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Unit:** Anything which completes its activities under one system within single body.
- ✦ **Policy:** Program, plan.
- ✦ **Arbitrator:** Third person who resolves the issues of two parties.
- ✦ **Volunteer:** Free of cost worker or service provider.
- ✦ **Charitable:** People who give charity.
- ✦ **Rules and Regulations:** Laws.
- ✦ **Review:** Reassessment on already taken decision



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

i. Total members of our National Assembly are:

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a. 224 | b. 342 |
| c. 442 | d. 495 |

ii. Top level court of the province is:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. District court | b. High court    |
| c. Supreme court  | d. Shariat court |

iii. Minimum age for the member of Senate is:

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. 30 years | b. 35 years |
| c. 40 years | d. 50 years |

iv. Supreme authority in Pakistan is:

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. Prime Minister | b. President |
| c. Chief Minister | d. Governor  |

v. Members of Senate are elected for:

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a. 4 years | b. 5 years |
| c. 6 years | d. 7 years |

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. Why is constitution important for a country?
- ii. Who elects the members of Senate?
- iii. What are the powers of the President of Pakistan?
- iv. Write the name of the premier court of Pakistan. Also mention the name of its head.



- v. Suggest any method to eliminates illiteracy.

**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- i. Write the procedure of election of prime minister and his powers.
- ii. How is the parliament formed? Explain.
- iii. What is the role of political parties in democracy?
- iv. Enlist important human rights.
- v. Write an essay on one of the important national issues of Pakistan.

**Q.4: Fill in the blanks with the given words:**

**( three, oath, rights, system, constitution)**

- i. For the success of democratic system, existence of \_\_\_\_\_ is essential.
- ii. In modern era, every state includes human \_\_\_\_\_ in its constitution.
- iii. For any state, the \_\_\_\_\_ is collection of those principles on which administration of the country is run.
- iv. Half of the members of Senate retire after every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- v. Prime minister, after taking \_\_\_\_\_, constitutes the cabinet.

**ACTIVITY**

The teacher to arrange a debate among students on the topic “Responsibilities of elected members of Parliament of Pakistan”.

## CHAPTER

# 6

# Means of Information

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ identify the various means of information.
- ✦ differentiate between mass and non mass media.
- ✦ identify the advantages and disadvantages of various means of information.
- ✦ identify the role of the media in the political process.
- ✦ distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information.
- ✦ differentiate between on different points of view on a subject in newspaper articles and news reports.
- ✦ identify bias in advertisements and news reports.
- ✦ interpret information from newspapers, television and internet.
- ✦ make a class newspaper (informative articles, advertisements, editorials, news items, weather reports, cartoons, jokes, etc.).
- ✦ create a public service message on a current social or environmental issue for radio, television, newspaper or internet.
- ✦ conduct a survey with students in their school to identify the most and least popular TV Programs and share the information (organize information in the form of tables, graphs and charts).
- ✦ defend their position on which is the most important means of information today.





## Types of Means of Information

Means of information, collectively known as media, are used by people to exchange knowledge, news, skills and messages etc. These means play an important role in social, economic, political and entertainment of our life. Powerful media plays pivotal role in better performance of a welfare state. Due to media's guidance which motivates public's political consciousness and national awareness, the society is improved.

Media has two types: Mass Media and Print Media

### 1. Mass Media

The means of information, having published or transmitted material acceptable to everyone is known as mass media. It has further two types.

#### i. Print Media

The means of information, providing information in printed shape on papers, for example, books, newspapers, magazines and journals etc.

#### ii. Electronic Media

These sources provide us information through electronic gadgets. For example, radio, TV and internet etc.

### 2. Non – Mass or Personal Media

The means of information used to exchange messages at individual level are known as personal media, for example, personal letters, telephone, cell phones, internet and email etc. It means the sources by which one person provides information to the other person is known as non-mass or personal media. Letters are print media, whereas telephone, cell phones and internet are electronic media.



### DO YOU KNOW?

In modern age, social media is very popular. In fact these are specific websites of internet for example facebook, twitter etc. Through them, like-minded people link and share their ideas. In this way social media can be counted as public media.

## Merits and Demerits of Different Means of Information

### 1. Books, Newspapers and Magazines

In human history, these means of information are being used for a long time. Books are common source of knowledge, which are equally available in rural and urban areas. Newspaper is popular and comparatively cheaper source of information which is published on daily basis. Newspapers are very useful for the awareness of national, international and economical issues. They also play a role to inform the public about industry, sports, health and other aspects of life. In newspapers, for the interest, magazines of children, specific essays, jokes and honesty are included. For



Newspapers



Magazine



Books



social and trade activities, different types of advertisements are also printed in newspapers. In Pakistan, famous newspapers are Jang, Nawa-e-Waqt, Mashriq, Dawn, the News and Express etc.

Newspapers and magazines provide information about current events and stories, thus their credibility can be doubtful. Unverified news create ambiguity and unrest among masses.

## 2. Radio

In 1895, an Italian scientist Guglielmo Marconi invented the radio. This mean of information does not require any wire, therefore, it can be easily used everywhere, like in office, vehicle, villages and cities. Through radio, we are informed about global news, latest information about sports, educational discussions and updated information. Radio broadcasts programs not only in national language “Urdu” but also in regional languages. Radio is playing effective role in national issues at international level and a great source of education and entertainment. In Pakistan, broadcasts of radio is controlled by “Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation”.



Radio

Radio has some merits and demerits also. For example, like newspapers and magazines, people cannot have print record of broadcast of radio. Radio can easily be used for negative propaganda to create anarchy in a society. It is because of the fact that majority of listeners are illiterate or have low political consciousness. Bad weather conditions interrupt the



radio broadcasting.

### 3. Television

It is commonly known as TV. It is a revolutionary invention of modern era. It is not only a great source of entertainment but also telecasts current issues along with their videos. It bridges gap between government and public. It provides information to the people within no time.



TV

TV informs the public about national and international issues and progress in the field of economy. In Pakistan, TV transmission was started on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1964. Now-a-days, in addition to government channels, there are private TV channels working in our country.

There are certain drawbacks of TV. For example, excessive watching TV, especially at a young age, may be harmful for eyesight and mental health. Watching TV especially by students may reduce their time for study which ultimately affect their examination results. During our free time, instead of watching TV, we should spend time in exercise and excursion.

#### DO YOU KNOW?

On 7 September 1927, an American scientist, Philo Farnsworth presented TV in its complete shape.

### 4. Computer and Internet

Computer is an important invention of 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is also used for internet. A well connected global system of computer is called



internet. Through internet, we can have access to people all over the world and can exchange messages. This characteristic of internet is called e-mail. Now-a-days on internet, people located at different places can discuss issues through video conferences. During this conference, they not only listen but can also see each other.



Students using computer

It is a fact that internet has revolutionized the world, but there are certain drawbacks. For example, baseless friendships and chatting especially of students, wastes their time. Another drawback of internet is potential threat of hacking data of any individual or company.

## 5. Telephone / Mobile Phone

In 1875, a British scientist Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone. As a personal means of communication, it is the most popular gadget. Telephone has shortened the distance between people. We have instant access to the people of every country of the world. A modern and more useful shape of telephone is mobile phone, since it is wireless. Cell phone users can use and keep it during movement. During emergency, it is highly helpful. It can not only broadcast radio transmission but can also be used as internet device.



Landline telephone and cell phone



Use of telephone and mobile phone also has certain drawbacks. While driving, use of mobile may lead to fatal accidents. As per research, excessive use of cell phone or keeping it near sensitive body parts like heart, may become a cause of certain diseases.

### ACTIVITY

Teacher to divide class into two groups and arrange a discussion on “Merits and Demerits of Cell Phone”

## Role of Media in Political Process

Media has very important role in political process action. Every department of media including newspapers, TV and internet, on daily basis inform billions of people about current affairs. Apart from news, media also transmits dialogue and discussion of experts, who are sources of awareness of people about current affairs. Election is a major indicator of any political activity. In this field, media is a major link between public and candidates of election or rulers. In Pakistan, all sources of media have deep rooted effects on political process. Media is protector of public interests. In this regard, Pakistani media plays an important role for peace and prosperity of the people.

### ACTIVITY

Students, with the help of teacher may prepare a questionnaire and carry out a survey in school, covering current popular and unpopular programs of Pakistan Television. The data of the survey may be used to prepare tables and appropriate graphs.



## Relevant and Irrelevant Information

Getting information is a healthy activity. It should be examined that collecting information by a specific person is suitable or not. Based on the fact, information can be divided into two categories: relevant and irrelevant information.

### 1. Relevant Information

The information which can be helpful in comparing or guiding to solve a problem is called relevant information. For example, at school level, through different sources, a student should get such information which is helpful to comprehend his academic subjects. It will be helpful to get good marks in examinations, and attain higher position in practical life.

### 2. Irrelevant Information

The information useless in understanding or guiding to the solution of a problem is called irrelevant information. A person talking or debating on the topic, which is not related to it, will be irrelevant information. For example, at times which is not related to it, students answer a question with irrelevant detail instead of a precise and comprehensive answer. These practices waste their time and as a result they cannot attempt all questions.

## Difference between Report and News Article

In a newspaper, apart from daily news, a detailed account on fresh emerging story is called a news article. A news article consists of characters, witnesses, interviews and pictures of victims of the story. The writer includes his own opinion or views in this story. In news articles, it is not necessary to narrate events in chronological order. Rather, the writer





arranges his opinion and information in such a way that reader's interest remains intact and he derives the main idea of the story.

In news report, an incident, accident or ground facts are presented in their real shape. Report writer cannot include his personal opinion. A news reporter will report an event in sequence from head to tail, without overlooking even a minor detail of the report. News report also covers comments and emotions of victims. If possible the pictures of ground realities are also presented. Best examples are reports of earthquake and floods etc.

### ACTIVITY

With the help of teacher, students may comment on current news of newspaper, radio, TV or internet.

## Identification of Partiality between Advertisement and News Report

Advertisement means the announcement of product, service, jobs or program through mass media. To attract the attention of public, publicity is beneficial for public in a way that they get the idea about products and their whereabouts. In this manner, government through publicity, motivate the public for tree plantation program, polio vaccine etc. These programs are beneficial for society. However, advertising may have false statements and biased material. For example, the efficacy of certain products is exaggerated through advertisement.

News report may be partial. For example, in case of calamity in some area, government takes steps for the rescue of victims. Within large number





of beneficiaries of government's aid, there may be some neglected areas. At this moment, partial news reporters propagate the complaints of neglected victims but hide the happy emotions of rescued people.

### ACTIVITY

With the help of teacher, students may shape up a brief newspaper of class level. It should include individual or collective features like informative essays, advertisements, editorial, news, weather reports, cartoons and humorous sketches.

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ✦ **Welfare state:** A state which provides human rights in terms of education, safety, justice and jobs etc.
- ✦ **Electric gadgets:** The gadgets which operate through electricity.
- ✦ **Italian:** Citizen of Italy.
- ✦ **Headquarter:** Main office of an organization which has the seat of its head.
- ✦ **Curricular activities:** Activities related to curriculum.
- ✦ **Privatization:** Auction of government industry / firm or department to private sector under certain conditions.
- ✦ **Video conference:** Through modern technology a distant, audio and video discussion among people of different locations.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

- i. Worldwide vast connected system of computer is known as:
  - a. Internet
  - b. Mobile phone
  - c. Fax Machine
  - d. Radio
- ii. Name the inventor of radio:
  - a. Neuton
  - b. Guglielmo Marconi
  - c. Anderson
  - d. Alexander Fleming
- iii. On 26th November 1964, which of the following service was started from Lahore?
  - a. Pakistan Railway
  - b. Pakistan Television
  - c. Radio Pakistan
  - d. Pakistan Telephone Services
- iv. The information helpful to understand and guide to resolve some problem is known as:
  - a. News
  - b. News Article
  - c. Relevant information
  - d. Mass Media
- v. In a newspaper, debate on fresh emerging news is called:
  - a. News Article
  - b. News Report
  - c. Media
  - d. Public Opinion

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. What do you understand about irrelevant information?
- ii. What is internet?



- iii. When and where was Pakistan Television started?
- iv. What information can be relevant for students?
- v. What are the drawbacks of the use of mobile phone?

**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- i. What do you understand by media? Also write its types.
- ii. Highlight the role of media in political action.
- iii. Write the merits and demerits of any two types of means of information.
- iv. How favouritism is possible in advertisement and news report?
- v. Differentiate between news report and news article.

**ACTIVITY**

Students may write a public message against illegal electricity connections. The message should be designed to disseminate through newspaper, radio, TV and internet etc.

## CHAPTER

# 7

# CULTURE

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ identify the different cultural groups living in Pakistan.
- ✦ identify the common characteristics of different cultures.
- ✦ describe the cultural diversity of Pakistan (crafts, languages, festivals, clothes, important events, foods).
- ✦ identify the advantages of a multicultural society.
- ✦ compare (similarities and differences) the culture of Pakistan with that of another country.
- ✦ identify the main institutions to socialize children into culture (religious institutions, family, school etc.).
- ✦ list the ways families socialize their children into their culture.
- ✦ show through an example how culture changes to accommodate new ideas.
- ✦ recognize that there are different values.
- ✦ identify the factors that influence values (culture, education, religion, etc.).
- ✦ describe their personal values and how they developed these values.
- ✦ identify values from given scenarios.
- ✦ recognize the values underpinning their behaviours.
- ✦ understand that responses to a given situation may differ because of different values.



## Definition of Culture

Culture means “civilization, life style”. Culture can be defined in these words, “In a society, generation to generation practice of all types of customs, knowledge, art, literature, beliefs, professions and items in use, is called culture”.

## Major Cultural Groups in Pakistan

As a whole, there is not much difference in the culture of Pakistani nation. However, due to difference of climate and land features, there is some cultural diversification. Based on this consideration, there are seven major cultural groups in our country. These are Balochi, Sindhi, Pashtoon, Saraiki, Punjabi, Balti and Kashmiri. Throughout the country, these cultures in blended shape are found everywhere. Each culture has an exclusive core area. With nomadic way of life, Balochs have the tradition of herding. Every tribe has a highly respected leader. Pashtoon people, apart from trade, agriculture and herding also render services in armed forces. Agriculture, industry and handicrafts are prominent features of Sindhi culture. In Pakistan, Punjab is leading in agriculture and industry. Due to this characteristic, people of Punjab are engaged in agriculture and industry. Gilgit–Baltistan and Chitral are core areas of Balti culture, whereas, imprints of Kashmiri culture can be seen in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Hazara division, some parts of Potohar Plateau of Pakistan. Both the cultural groups are involved in professions of tourism and timbering.

## Characteristics of Pakistani Cultures

Life style of a society is known as culture. Since majority of



Pakistan's population is Muslim, hence there are common characteristics among cultures of different areas. For example:

- i. Throughout the country, customs and traditions are simple and adhere to Islamic values.
- ii. Family system is very strong and elders are highly respected.
- iii. Hospitality is appreciated everywhere. Intermingling of friends and relatives, and fulfillment of each other's needs are important common characteristics of Pakistani culture.
- iv. Kameez and shalwar is common dress. Women cover their heads with Dopatta.
- v. Wheat bread (chappati) and rice are common meals.
- vi. Where different cultures remain side by side for a longer duration, they affect each other. That is why, majority of people have similar living style.

## Cultural Diversity in Pakistan

### 1. Handicrafts

In different parts of Pakistan magnificent handicrafts are made, which are equally popular at national and international level. These handicrafts include Balochi embroidery, Sindhi Ajrak and caps, bangles of



Multani lamp



Peshawari carpets



Sindhi ajrak



Balochi embroidery



Hyderabad, shoes and rugs of Peshawar, Multani camel skin lamps, Gujrati ceramics, sports goods of Sialkot, khaddar of Kamalia, caps and waistcoat of Chitrali patti, Kashmiri shawls, timber, malacca and bronze utensils etc.

## 2. Languages

languages are basic source of national cohesion and integration. Currently, in Pakistan, different languages are spoken. English is official and Urdu is national language. Other languages are called regional languages. Important regional languages are Balochi, Brahvi, Pashto, Sindhi, Punjabi, Siraiki and Hindko etc.

## 3. Festivals

Days of allegiance or happiness, celebrated annually are called “festivals”. These are of two types, religious and national festivals. In Pakistan, Muslim festivals are Eid-ul-Azha and Eid-ul-Fitar. Whereas Christmas, Besakhi and Deewali are festivals of non-muslims. Our national festivals include Pakistan Day, Youme Takbeer and Independence Day etc.



Scene of Independence day



Scene of Christmas



Scene of Eid-ul-Fitar

## 4. Dress

In Pakistan, common and traditional dress is shalwar kameez. However, based on climate, there is some difference in fabric of dresses. In



province of Balochistan, men of Baloch tribe use to wear Garth shalwar. Women wear kameez with mirror embroidery and Dopatta. Here Pashtoon men commonly wear shalwar kameez. Apart from that they also wear long shirt dress known as anorak (posteen), women wear embroidered frock and large size Dopatta. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, people wear shalwar kameez, waistcoat, turban and wrapping (chadar). People of Punjab wear shalwar kameez and dhoti. In Sindh, men wear shalwar kameez, Sindhi cap and ajrak. Women wear shalwar kameez with Sindhi embroidery. A distinguished dress of Gilgit–Baltistan is waistcoat and Chitralli cap.



National dress of Pakistan

### DO YOU KNOW?

Pakistan's national dress shalwar kameez, national game hockey, national flower Jasmine, national bird partridge and national animal is markhor.

## 5. Food

In Pakistan, as per natural environment, there are some regional differences in food. Common diet in Pakistan is wheat bread; tea and rice are also in common use. Meat is favourite diet of people of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Balochistan's Sajji and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's saltish roast and chapli kabab are famous. In both the provinces, vegetables, pulses, dry fruits and fresh fruits are also part of meals. People of Sindh and Punjab are fond of milk, lassi, juice of sugarcane, Lahori chargha, dahi





**Lahori charcha**



**Peshawari chapli  
kabab**



**Sindhi biryani**



**Balochi sajji**

bhalay, fruit chat, vegetables, fish and burger etc. Biryani of Sindh and nihari, haleem of Punjab are very famous. In Gilgit- Baltistan fresh fruits and tortilla are favourite foods.

## Advantages of Blended Culture

In an area, different cultural groups living together is called a blended culture. There are many advantages of blended culture. It blooms and facilitates the people in their living style. We have achieved present knowledge and technologies through the effect of different cultures. People of blended culture not only learn from each other but also develop feelings of harmony and tolerance. It creates cohesion and integration, which is essential and useful for society.

## Comparison between Culture of Pakistan and another Country

By comparing our culture with other country, we find similarities and differences. Because the culture of a nation is constituted with the role of religion, history and environment (climate, topography, production and technology etc). A comparative note on Pakistan and Indian cultures is given below:



## Comparison of the Cultures of Pakistan and India

- i. Customs and traditions of Pakistani people are shaped under the teachings of Islam. Pakistani society is based on equality, whereas in India caste system is common.
- ii. In Pakistan, men and women commonly wear shalwar kameez. Whereas in India, men wear dhoti and ladies wear sari.
- iii. In both the countries, favourite foods are wheat, rice, milk and yogurt etc. People of Pakistan prefer meat whereas vegetables are the favourite food of Indians.
- iv. Both the countries have language differences as well. In Pakistan, Urdu is national language but in India, Hindi is their basic language. However Urdu is spoken in some areas of India, but with different dialect.
- v. Some of the social values are the same in Pakistan and India. For example, joint family system exist in both the countries. In both the countries, minor disputes are resolved at punchayet level. In Pakistan, punchayet has several names in different areas like jirga, maraka and Mehr etc. In this system, disputed party or individual present the issue in front of nobles of the area and accept their decision.

## Organizations Giving Social Training to Children

Social integration means the bond between people in which they work together and are influenced by the work of each other. Society is also called community. Social training of children means, they should be taught



all those values, habits, beliefs and manners, which are part of the culture. Social training makes the children civilized and useful citizens.

Following organizations play an important role in social training of children:

## 1. Religious Organizations

As we know the culture of a nation is highly influenced by its religion. We also know that all religions teach us to have a good behaviour with everyone. Because of this, in a society, our religious organizations play an important role in social training of our children. For example, when a child enters into a masjid, temple or church etc. with his/her elder brother or father, he/she not only learns religious teachings but also learns the sanctity of such places and respect of elders. In the same manner, children are also taught the teachings related to truthfulness, cleanliness, hospitality, stop from back biting, and forbid the use of other's personal items without permission, etc.

## 2. Family

Family includes children, parents, siblings, grand parents etc. These relations play basic role in social training of children. There is a proverb that child's training starts from the lap of mother. Parents and elder brothers and sisters teach Bismillah and Kalma Tayyaba to a child. Washing hands before and after taking meal, eating with right hand, washing face and brushing teeth are other social teachings for a child. Family members also teach a child to pay respect to elders, early to bed and early to rise etc. Grand-parents tell interesting stories to the children in a way to teach them social manners. In the same manner, members of a family teach the children



about feelings of sympathy, respect and cooperation. These feelings teach children to differentiate between right and wrong.

### 3. School

In school, children of different families and cultures study together. They get a chance to understand and learn from each other. In schools, teachers teach children how to get benefit of knowledge and books. They tell the children about our religion, history and achievements of national heroes. They teach them the highest values of society like patience, religious tolerance, respect for elders, affection for younger ones and importance of discipline in every part of life etc. Thus environment and teachings of educational institutions are sources of social training of children.

#### POINT TO PONDER

In Muslim families, Azaan and Aqamat are recited in right and left ear respectively of newly born baby. It indicates that most important act is Namaz to develop a strong link between mankind and Allah.

### Cultural Changes

Culture of a nation does not remain the same every time. Culture is constituted by several natural and manmade activities. With the passage of time, difference in these activities also moulds the culture. In other words, we can say that our present culture was not the same all the time. Because natural environment, knowledge and technology of our ancestors was different from today. Arabic cultural change is the best example, where society had been changed after acceptance of new ideas. Before Islam,



Arabs were involved in various evils. Liquor drinking, theft, decoity, fighting etc. were part of their society. But then Allah gifted them religion Islam through Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ). Islamic ideology revolutionized their culture. Disintegrated people were developed as a nation after adoption of Islamic ideology. Islamic philosophy not only changed the culture of the people of Arabs but also started new era of progress in other parts of the world. The same happened in the Sub-Continent also. Here, society was divided into caste system, but Islam created brotherhood among them.

## Values

Values refer to the human behaviour admired in a society. Generosity, hospitality, respect of elders and women, help to needy persons and commitment are core values of our society. In the same manner, loyalty to the country, speaking truth and solving problems with mutual cooperation etc are important values of our society.

### ACTIVITY

Teacher may give assignment to the students to prepare a list of values of their areas.

## Factors Affecting Values

Every person and society like virtues and dislike evils. It means every culture must have good values. For example, telling lie, injustice, etc. are disliked by every society. Contrary to that, good values like truthfulness and justice are admired everywhere.

Following factors affect values:



## 1. Culture

Children learn from their elders. If elders have good habits, these will be transferred to their younger ones. For example, elders of a family should be role models for their children in terms of truthfulness, justice and cooperation. Children will easily adopt these values from their elders.

## 2. Education

Education is like honour and award of mankind. It educates mankind's consciousness, which is an indicator of civilized society. Educated members of society always try to correct the wrong traditions of a society. For example, in our rural areas in case of ailment, people prefer amulet to the treatment of doctors, which wastes precious lives. Improved education level of people has reduced this tendency.

## 3. Religion

Religion has maximum effect on values of a society. For example, Pakistan is an Islamic country. Therefore, tolerance, mutual respect, obedience of parents, hospitality etc. are those basic values which we perform according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

Apart from above mentioned factors, economy, media, natural environment, professions etc. also affect the values of an individual or society.



## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Punchayet:** A committee of nobles constituted to decide the dispute at local level.
- ✦ **Aqaamat:** Recitation of Azaan like words at the start of group prayers (Namaz).
- ✦ **Heritage:** Nation's assets transferred from generation to generation.
- ✦ **Technology:** Manufacturing process of minor to major items like aeroplane and space shuttle is known as technology.
- ✦ **Family system:** Members of family including parents and children living together.
- ✦ **Handicraft:** Handmade pieces of art.
- ✦ **Script:** Writing style.
- ✦ **Darkages:** Era of Arabs before the advent of Islam.
- ✦ **Natural environment:** Natural products and phenomena around us.
- ✦ **Tortilla:** Thick bread of maize “makki ki rotti”.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

i. Culture means:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Modernization | b. Civilization |
| c. Arabic        | d. English      |

ii. How many major cultural groups exist in Pakistan?

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| a. Four | b. Seven  |
| c. Six  | d. Twelve |

iii. Which of the following factors has maximum effect on culture?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Religion | b. History |
| c. Climate  | d. Media   |

iv. National dress of Pakistan is:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Trouser shirt | b. Sari           |
| c. Trouser coat  | d. Shalwar Kameez |

v. What is meant by the term handicraft?

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. Industry         | b. Handmade items      |
| c. Use of machinery | d. Embroidery of cloth |

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. What is meant by culture?
- ii. How does the social training of a child start?





- iii. Highlight any two merits of blended culture.
- iv. Define values.
- v. Narrate an example of change in the culture of our country.

**Q.3: Write detailed answers of the following questions:**

- i. Name the social training organizations for children.
- ii. Write a note on cultural dresses of four provinces of Pakistan.
- iii. Compare Pakistani culture with culture of another country.
- iv. Explain the factors affecting the values.

**Q.4: match the column a with b.**

A	B
customs and tradition	independence day
national dress	script
national festival	women
alphabets	culture
dopatta	Shalwar Kameez

**ACTIVITY**

The teacher may tell students about an accident where people helped each other. Then ask the students, turn by turn, to place themselves as victims on sight of the accident and note their reactions and views.

## CHAPTER 8

# ECONOMICS

**After reading this chapter, students will be able to:**

- ✦ define the terms public goods and services, exports and imports.
- ✦ differentiate between public and private goods and services.
- ✦ identify some public goods and services.
- ✦ identify the ways in which the government provides goods and services (taxes and loans).
- ✦ explain the importance of international trade for the development of Pakistan.
- ✦ identify the three largest exports and three largest imports by interpreting the data from the bar graph.
- ✦ trace the origin of common imported items and explain how they are brought to Pakistan.
- ✦ narrate with examples the evolution of money.
- ✦ understand that different countries have different currencies.
- ✦ describe the role of money in peoples' lives.
- ✦ interpret a graph of wages and professions to identify the relationship between the two.
- ✦ list the various ways in which income is generated and describe how a business is run.
- ✦ describe the role of bank in the lives of individuals and businesses
- ✦ identify the role of State Bank of Pakistan.
- ✦ understand the role of federal government in the economy of Pakistan.
- ✦ describe the economic system of Pakistan.



## Definition of Economics

In this discipline of knowledge, the production, distribution and consumption of resources is studied. According to economics, capital has following two types:

### 1. Goods

It means solid or all those things which have body shape and can be weighed, seen and touched. For example, flowers, fruits, cloth, vehicles, fans, medicines and books etc.

### 2. Services

It means the provision of facilities by a person or organization to other person or organization. Services have no material existence, means cannot be weighed, seen or touched. Imparting education, legal consultancy, prescribing medicine, labour and duties etc. are all examples of services.

## Ownership of Goods and Services

Goods and services of daily use, with regards to their ownership are of two types:

### 1. Public Property and Services

Public property and services are those owned by state and provided to public under the state management. Every citizen has the right to get benefit of these properties and services. Roads, government hospitals, government



Askari Park



Library



BMC Hospital



schools, courts, public parks and public libraries etc. are examples of public properties and services.

## 2. Private Goods and Services

Private goods and services are those owned by specific person or persons. Their owners have all the rights to provide them to someone free or on cost. Private property, trade goods, private hospitals, private schools, private banks, buses, trucks etc. are examples of private goods and services.

## Government Resources for the Provision of Goods and Services

Finance is required for the provision of services and goods. Government generates these finances through public taxes. In case, public taxes of a country are not sufficient to generate required finances, government gets loans from other countries, organizations or country's banks.

### 1. Taxes

Taxes are major financial sources of government. These are of two types:

#### i. Direct Taxes

A tax paid by individual or organization directly to the concerned department of government is called direct tax. For example, income tax, property tax, toll tax and different fee of licenses etc.

#### ii. Indirect Taxes

The tax which is transferred from one tax payer to other tax payer is called indirect tax. For example, government receives sales tax from industries, and owner of industry includes this tax in total price of the product, which he has been paid to the government. Indirect tax on diesel,



petrol, cell phone cards, soap, ghee, textile etc. are the best examples.

### ACTIVITY

Students may compile a list of indirect taxes on purchased items. It should include grocery items like soap, ghee, oil and biscuits etc.

## 2. Loans

Government may have financial deficit in budget, which cannot be fulfilled through taxes. In order to provide better facilities to people, government gets loans with heavy interest rates. Government loans are of two types:

### i. External Loans

Pakistan gets these loans from developed countries like USA, China, UK and Japan etc. Other than these, few major international financial organizations also give conditional loans. These organizations include International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank and World Bank etc.

### ii. Internal Loans

In Pakistan, there are several banks where people deposit their financial assets. On requirement basis, government gets loans from these banks as well.

## Imports and Exports

Goods sold to other countries are exports and goods purchased from other countries are called imports.

### 1. Exports

In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for the manufacturing of international standard sports goods. These are also sold to other countries. It means, in



international trade, sports goods are one of our exports. Rice of fine quality, raw cotton, yarn, textile, surgical instruments etc. are important exports of Pakistan.

## 2. Imports

We do not have resources and skill to manufacture modern and sophisticated machinery. Thus, we purchase or in other words “import” this machinery from other countries. Other than machinery, we also import petroleum, tea, edible oil, clothes of fine quality, computers, cell phones and weapons.

### ACTIVITY

Compile a list of Pakistan's imports and exports of financial year 2014-15. According to their values, students may draw a bar graph and indicate three major import and export items.

Imports	Machinery and transport items	Food items	Chemical items	Petroleum and other minerals	Edible Oil
Value (Rs million)	8,86,479	2,21,053	6,91,398	15,70,968	2,13,428
Exports	Cotton cloth	Yarn	Hosiery etc	Quilts etc	Rice
Value (Rs million)	2,85,130	2,07,200	2,35,565	2,19,962	2,22,907

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan website: [www.pbs.gov.pk](http://www.pbs.gov.pk)

## Importance of International Trade of Pakistan

External trade is also known as international trade. International trade is very important for the development of Pakistan, for example:

- In international trade, through exports, we can earn foreign exchange.



- ii. International trade, which increases exports, creates demand to set up new factories and generate new job opportunities.
- iii. International trade increases government income in terms of taxes and public gets better goods and services.
- iv. This type of trade boosts the skilled labour of the country. The items made by skilled workers sold at high prices in international market.
- v. Using better technology, international trade helps to manufacture country's product in better quality at low cost.
- vi. This type of trade introduces better foreign products to local people. As a result of this, our skilled workers also learn to make items of good quality.

## Important Imports of Pakistan and Their Sources

Pakistan is a developing country. Here natural resources are in abundance, but we do not have sufficient industry to make full use of it. In modern era of technology, in every part of life, modern machinery is required to get facilities and increase production. Although Pakistan is an agricultural country, yet we are not self sufficient in certain minerals and agricultural products. Few important imports of Pakistan are as following:

### 1. Machinery

Pakistan is deficient in manufacturing factories for textile, vehicles, printing and weapons. We import these machineries through ships from European countries, North American countries, China and Japan.

### 2. Petroleum Products

Petrol and diesel are common types of petroleum products. Pakistan spends substantial amount of foreign exchange on import of petroleum. It is



transported through ships from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Iran etc.

### 3. Armaments

Pakistan has strong defense system. There are several armament manufacturing factories. However we also import latest and sophisticated weapons from foreign countries like USA, China, Russia, France and United Kingdom etc.

### 4. Food Items

The consumption of edible oil in Pakistan is more than its production. Thus there is a compulsion of import of such food items. We import soyabean oil from USA, palm oil from Malaysia, tea from Kenya, wheat from Australia and USA.

## Evolution of Money




Mankind requires several items for daily life. No individual is self sufficient. Therefore, dealing of goods, with other people remains essential for human beings. However, this exchange procedure has gone through several phases of human history. Archeological evidences and historical books reveal that in ancient time barter trade was the basic principle of mutual dealing. In this principle, customer used to purchase required item on payment of other goods of equal value. But there were several difficulties in this type of trade. In barter trade, there was no method to value the exchanged goods. Another problem was that, a passenger could not carry heavy luggage for barter trade during long journey. Other difficulties of the same type generated the idea of currency.





## Currencies of Different Countries

Every country has its own currency. Rupee and dollar are Pakistani and American currencies respectively. Other countries also have their own currencies. Countries of the same region have common currency as well. For example, several countries of the continent of Europe have Euro as their common currency. Members of European Union can use Euro as currency for all types of transactions.

Country	Currency	Currency note
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	
Japan	Yen	
Russia	Rouble	



USA	Dollar	
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	
Malaysia	Ringgit	
United Arab Emirates	Dirham	

### DO YOU KNOW?

As per international law, a person can only deal in currency of his own country. For example, a Pakistani in Saudi Arabia cannot purchase an item by paying rupee. Rather he will have to exchange Pakistani rupee into Riyal and then will be able to purchase some items.



## Role of Money in People's Life

The process of sale and purchase is the foundation of economics. In this process, currency plays the basic role. For example :

- i. During trade of goods or services, currency is used for transactions.
- ii. With the help of currency, we can estimate the value of an item, for example, the price of 1kg sugar, 1kg ghee is Rs.50 and Rs. 150 respectively.
- iii. Since, value of cash money is permanent, hence we can preserve our assets in the shape of money for a longer duration. With cash money, people through sale / purchase can transfer their assets from one place to another. For example, a farmer can sell his land in one location and purchase his desired land in other area.
- iv. Money facilitates government in getting taxes and payment of salary etc.
- v. A country with strong financial cycle will have strong progressive economic structure.
- vi. Money is easy to carry and transfer from one place to another.

## Role of Banks

Bank is a financial organization chartered by government to get deposits from people and other assets. Banks pay profit to people, provide loans to individual or organizations, constitute medium for transaction between parties.

Types of banks are:



## 1. Commercial Bank

These are consumer banks dealing with public. It means people deposit/draw their money and get loans etc. In our country, National Bank of Pakistan, Habib Bank Limited, United Bank limited, Alflah Bank and Meezan Bank etc. are examples of these types of banks.

## 2. Investment Banks

These banks do not get deposit of public money, rather carry out profit based investment in development plans of individuals, organizations or government. In our country, Agriculture Development Bank, PICIC (Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation) are investment banks.

## Importance of Banks

Banks play an important role in business and daily life of people. For example:

- i. Banks accelerate economic development by accomplishment of plans. They control inflation and deflation. They also adjust the rate of interest and make the financial policy successful. Banks issue easy loans to industrial and agriculture departments to promote gross domestic production of the country.
- ii. Banks are source of public savings and prepare different policies to motivate the people for saving. They generate money for investment and accelerate economic development.
- iii. Banks issue loans for the completion of development plans. Apart from that, in order to maintain the process of economic development, they issue priority loans to all sectors of



economy. In order to maintain balance among sectors, banks issue additional loans for the development of under developed sectors so that progress of these sectors may accelerate the pace of economic development.

## **Role of State Bank of Pakistan**

On 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948, first Governor General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan . The Bank has major role in regulation of financial matters of the country. For example:

- i. Only State Bank of Pakistan can issue currency notes. Currency notes of 10, 20, 50, 100, 1000, 5000 rupees denominations issued by this Bank are in circulation.
- ii. In Pakistan, acceptable currency is issued only by this bank .
- iii. It is also known as government's bank because it is also the financial advisor of the government. It performs all functions for government on the same lines as commercial banks perform for public.
- iv. State Bank of Pakistan controls banking system of the country. It controls the activities of commercial banks and also provides them loans on required basis.
- v. This bank issues currency and controls the inflation to ensure the economic stability.
- vi. In Pakistan, the foreign exchange is deposited in this bank.
- vii. Foreign exchange sent by overseas Pakistani is converted into Pakistani rupee by this bank and paid to the local people.
- viii. State Bank also maintains balance between import and export to save the deposits of foreign exchange.



## Role of Federal Government in the Economy of the Country

Federal Government plays an important role to run affairs of the state, especially financial matters are completely controlled by the government. In this regard, few aspects of federal government are as following:

- i. Constitutes annual fiscal budget.
- ii. Authorizes to do financial and trade agreements with other countries.
- iii. Invites and facilitates foreign investors to invest in Pakistan.
- iv. Explores the opportunities for county's labour force in foreign countries.
- v. Tax can be levied by federal government.
- vi. Federal government launches mega projects like construction of dams, sea ports etc.

## Economic System of Pakistan

Pakistan is an islamic democratic country. Islam has its own economic system and identifies legal way to earn or spend wealth. More or less, Pakistan's economic system is based on these islamic principles. Salient features of the economic system of Pakistan are as following:

- i. In Pakistan, there are factories and organizations in public and private sectors. Owners of private organizations have internal autonomy to develop or to set up new organizations.
- ii. We have rural economy; means getting bulk share of our national income through agricultural products.
- iii. In Pakistan, although industrialization is flourishing, yet most of the industry depends on agricultural raw material, for example, textile and soap industry etc.



- iv. Pakistan is facing acute shortage of energy (electricity and gas). In fact it is major hurdle in the industrial development in our country.
- v. Pakistan has high ratio of poverty and unemployment.
- vi. Resources are decreasing against fast growth of population. Terrible conditions of law and order is also affecting our economic system.
- vii. Our country is facing heavy burden of foreign loans. More than half of our annual budget is spent on payment of interest of these loans, and very little amount is available for the development works. Pakistan's foreign trade is in deficit. It means value of import is greater than the value of exports.

## GLOSSARY

- ✦ **Inflation:** Increase in the prices of goods and services, and decline in the value of money
- ✦ **Development works:** Construction of infrastructure by government for public welfare.
- ✦ **Deflation:** Decrease in prices of goods.
- ✦ **Raw cotton:** Cotton collected by farmers from field.
- ✦ **Self sufficient:** Fulfillment of needs through own resources.
- ✦ **Foreign exchange:** Money earned through exports, or sent by overseas workers.
- ✦ **Investment:** A person or organization invests money in some projects to earn profit is called investment.
- ✦ **Financial cycle:** Transaction of money from one individual or organization to other individual or organization.
- ✦ **Interest:** Pre-determined fixed profit.
- ✦ **Financial year:** A period of 365 days, in which a company or government audits its transactions and estimates annual profit and loss.



## EXERCISE

**Q.1: Every question has four options. Encircle the correct option.**

- i. Goods mean all those things which can be:
  - a. Weighed
  - b. Seen
  - c. Touched
  - d. All of three
- ii. In Pakistan, the highest value currency note is:
  - a. 100 rupee
  - b. 500 rupee
  - c. 1000 rupee
  - d. 5000 rupee
- iii. Prescribing medicine by a doctor is:
  - a. Service
  - b. Good
  - c. Good and service both
  - d. None of these
- iv. The bank which has the authority to issue currency notes is:
  - a. National Bank of Pakistan
  - b. State Bank of Pakistan
  - c. Allied Bank
  - d. Habib Bank

**Q.2: Write short answers of the following questions:**

- i. Define services and give one example.
- ii. Define economics.
- iii. Which are two basic types of Bank?
- iv. Name major imports and exports of Pakistan.
- v. Write the name of the currencies of six countries.



**Q.3: Write detailed answer of the following questions:**

- i. Write a note on evolution of money.
- ii. How is foreign trade important in development of Pakistan?
- iii. What is the role of banks in life and business of people?
- iv. What is the role of State Bank of Pakistan in financial system of Pakistan?

**Q.4: Match the column A with B.**

A	B
Economy	Private goods
Road	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1948
Truck	Wealth
China	Public goods
State Bank of Pakistan	Yuan

**ACTIVITIES**

- i. Teachers to help the students to compare the professions and their earnings. Draw a graph to explain their relationship.
- ii. Teachers, to help the students to prepare a list of all those measures helpful to start a business and increase the income.



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- والدین کا احترام کرنا چاہیے۔
- نیک بنوئیں پھیلاؤ۔
- علم کی روشنی پھیلاؤ۔
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