

# Social Studies

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# GEOGRAPHY



## Chapter

# 1

### Location of Pakistan

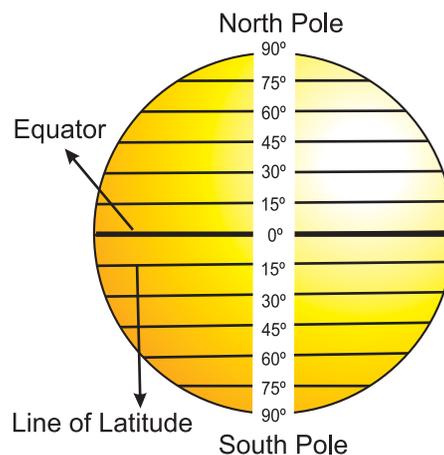
The location of a country not only influences its climate and physical characteristics but it has also a strong impact on its people and their lifestyle. There are seven major land areas in the world known as "continents". The names of continents are Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia, Europe and Antarctica. Pakistan is located in Continent Asia, the largest continent of the world. Our country is located in the North-West and the West of the South Asia. (China is located in the north of Pakistan, India in the East, Afghanistan and Iran in the West, and Arabian Sea is located in the South.) The total area of Pakistan is 7,96,096 sq km. As per a recent Economic Survey of Pakistan (2018-19), the total population of Pakistan is 212.82 million approximately.

### Latitude and Longitude

In order to know the location of any area or country, the imaginary lines have been drawn on the globe or map. The lines drawn from the East to the West are known as lines of latitude and imaginary lines drawn from the North to the South are called lines of longitude. An area on the Earth can be easily located with the help of these lines.

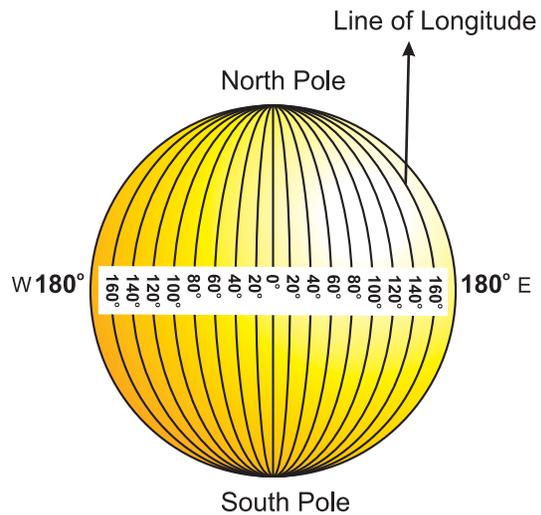
#### Latitude

The lines of latitude are 180 in number. The biggest line which surrounds the Earth from the West to East is called Equator. Considering it as a focal point or  $0^{\circ}$  (zero degree) ninety lines are drawn parallel to it to the North and ninety to the South. Each of these lines represents a degree.



## Longitude

In longitude, the degrees are calculated from Greenwich a city of England. This is also an imaginary line. Like Equator it has also  $0^\circ$  degree longitude. There are total  $360^\circ$  or lines of longitudes;  $180^\circ$  in the East and  $180^\circ$  in the West of Greenwich. When we say that a city is located at such a degree of longitude, it means that the city is located at that degree in the East or West of the Greenwich.



It is very easy to locate any place on a map with the help of latitudes and longitudes. On the map of world, Pakistan is located at  $23.42^\circ$  to  $36.55^\circ$  North latitudes and  $60.45^\circ$  to  $75.26^\circ$  East longitude.

## Important Lines of Latitude and Longitude

### Equator

It is  $0^\circ$  (degree) line of latitude which divides the Earth into two equal parts.

### Tropic of Cancer

This line is located at  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  in the North of Equator.

### Tropic of Capricorn

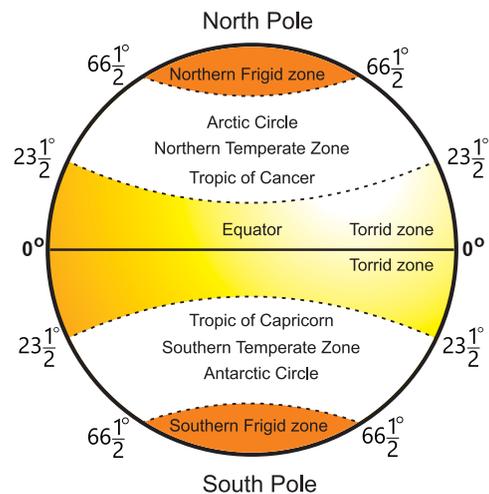
This line is located at  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  in the South of Equator.

### Arctic Circle

Arctic Circle is located in the North of Equator at  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ .

### Antarctic Circle

Antarctic Circle is located in the



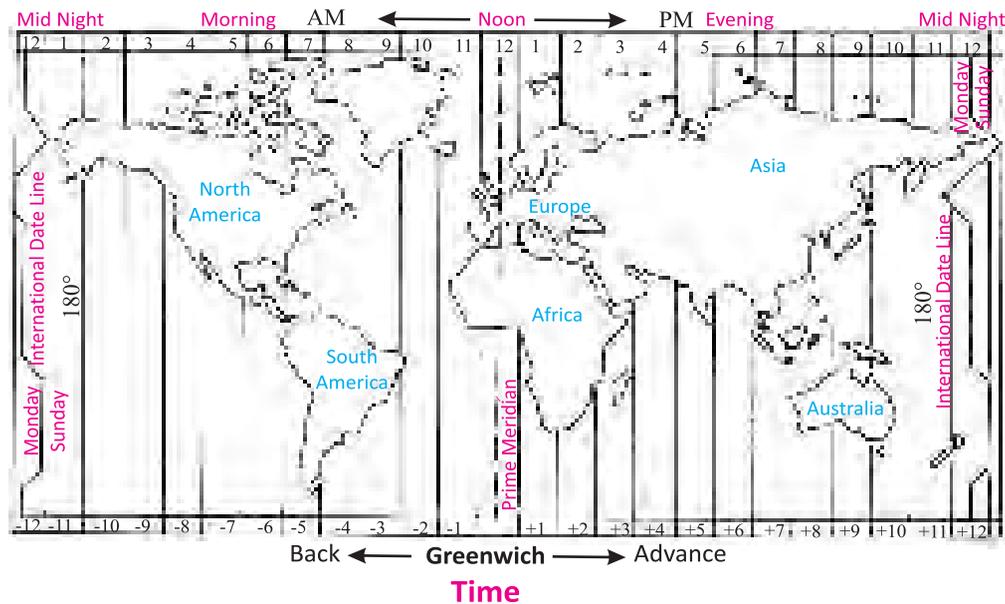
South of Equator at  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

## Prime Meridian

The imaginary line or Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich city of England. It is a vertical line that crosses the Equator and joins North Pole with the South Pole. It is a 0 degree line.

## Time and Longitude

With reference to the longitude, world time is divided into 24 time zones. Out of these, 12 are located in the East and 12 in the West of the Greenwich. All countries of the world fix their standard time according to the Prime Meridian. The international standard time is taken with reference to the Greenwich. Therefore, as we move to the East from the Greenwich the time will be added, whereas, as moving towards the West the time decreases.



## Importance of Pakistan's Location

Geographically India is located in the East of Pakistan, China in North, Afghanistan and Iran are in the West and Arabian Sea lies in the South. Pakistan has great importance in its neighbouring region. Due to its location, Pakistan has become not only important country in South Asia but also in the whole world.



**Pakistan's Location**

## Map

A map is a plan drawing of a part or whole of the Earth on a piece of paper. Infact, a map is an image of the surface of the Earth that helps to locate a particular place on it.

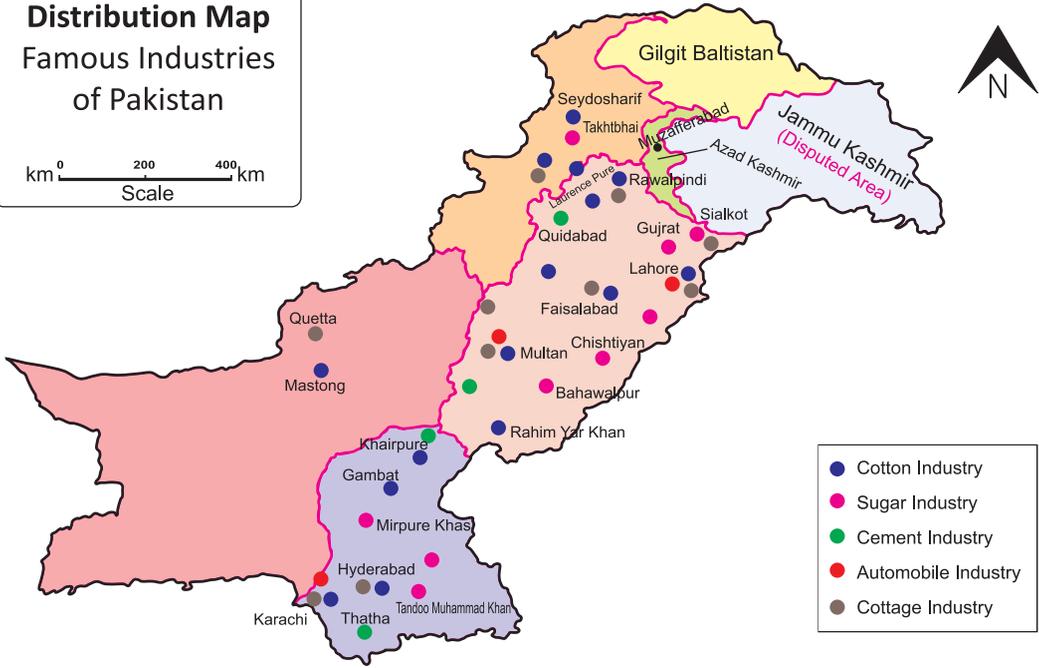
## Types of Maps

Different types of maps are drawn and used for different purposes. To travel in our country, we need such a map which shows big cities and roads etc. Similarly, when we draw a map of our village we should show houses, streets, fields and a masjid appropriately. There are three major types of map.

- i. Distribution Map
- ii. Political Map
- iii. Physical Map

**Distribution Map  
Famous Industries  
of Pakistan**

km 0 200 400  
Scale

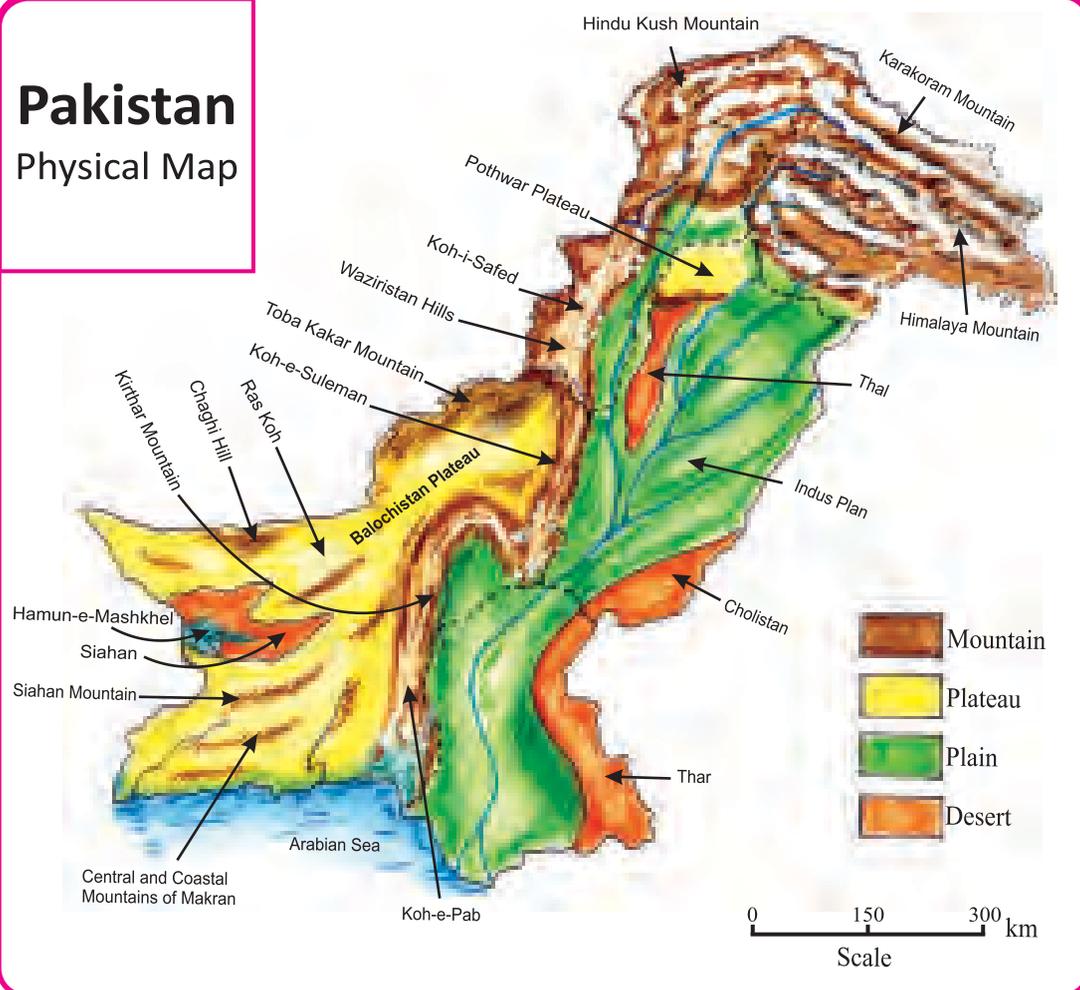


**Pakistan  
Political Map**

km 0 200 400  
Scale



## Pakistan Physical Map

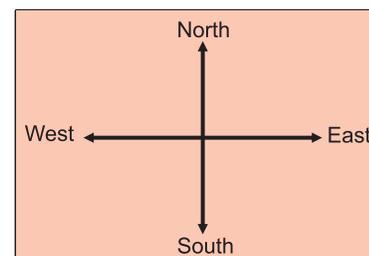


### Elements of a Map

Directions, Title, Scale, Key, Latitude, Longitude, Signs, Key.

#### 1. Directions

Directions are vital to a map. East, West, North and South are the basic (cardinal) directions. The directions help us to know the location of a place with reference to another.

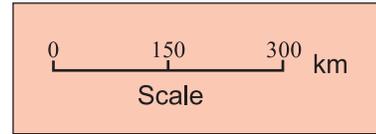


#### 2. Title

Each map has a title. The title of a map indicates that this map is of which area, city, province or country.

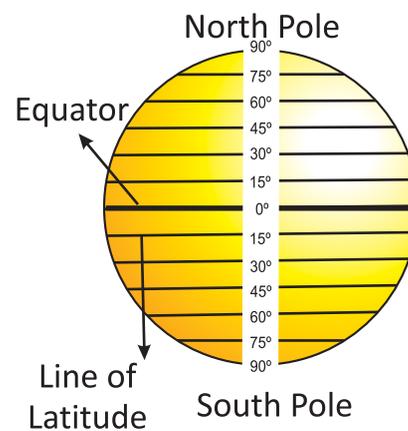
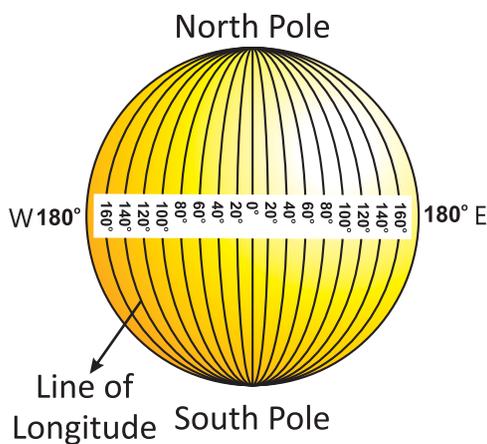
### 3. Scale

Scale is a ratio between two points on the map and the same two points on the ground. This ratio is known as scale.



### 4. Latitude and Longitude

The location of places on the Earth is represented on a map with the help of lines. These lines are called latitudes and longitudes.



### 5. Signs

The physical and cultural features of the Earth are shown on a map with the help of signs. These are called conventional signs.

Railway Bridge 	Bridge 	Unmateded Road 	Mateded Road 	Railway Line 
Settlement 	Cultivated Land 	River 	Contours 	Tree 

### 6. Key

#### Signs

The different symbols/signs used in a map are shown in the form of a list on the map. This list is called a key and with the help of the key a map can easily be understood.

## EXERCISE

### 1. Short Answers.

- i- What do you mean by location of a country?
- ii- Write a note on the location of Pakistan.

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

- i- The total area of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_ sq km.
- ii- There are total \_\_\_\_\_ latitudes.
- iii- There are total \_\_\_\_\_ longitudes.
- iv- The total population of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- v- The tropical region is located on both sides of Equator and in between the tropic of \_\_\_\_\_ and the tropic of Capricorn.

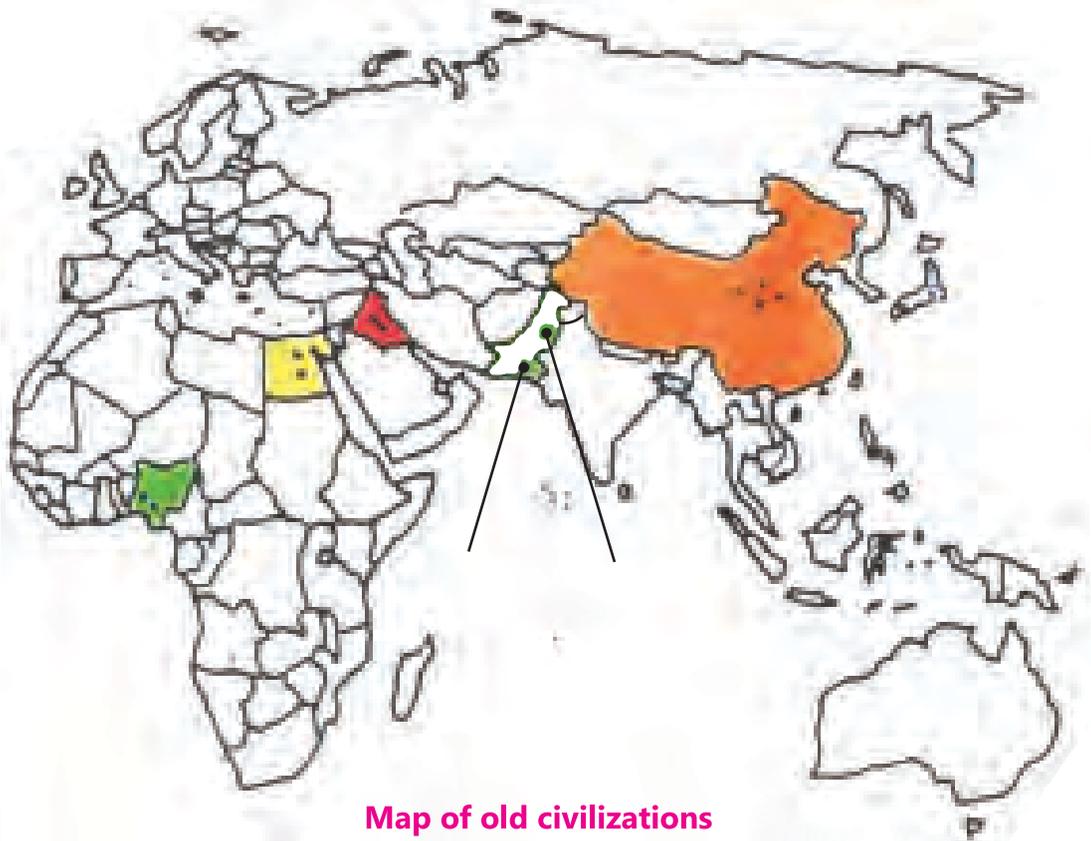
### 3. Put tick(✓) and cross(x) in front of each statement:

- i- The line located at  $23.5^{\circ}$  in the north of the Equator is called the Tropic of Cancer.
- ii- There are  $360^{\circ}$  in longitudes.
- iii- We receive cold from the Sun.
- iv- The lines of longitudes are estimated with the city of Birmingham.
- v- The line of Equator has  $0^{\circ}$ .

## ACTIVITIES

- i. In the guidance of the teacher, students are required to find out lines of latitudes and longitudes from a map or a globe.
- ii. The students should draw lines of latitudes and longitudes on a tennis ball.
- iii. The teacher should help the students to find out the neighbouring countries of Pakistan in an Atlas.
- iv. The teacher should guide the students about the arrival of Aryan in Sub-continent with the help of map.

- v. Teacher should help the students to find out the old civilizations of Pakistan with the help of map given below.



# PHYSICAL REGIONS OF PAKISTAN



Chapter

2

Different areas of the Earth resembling each other with reference to their surface, climate, agricultural production and living standard of people are geographically known as regions.

## The Important Physical Regions of Pakistan

Pakistan is divided into five parts or regions in accordance with different surface features and climatic conditions.

1. Mountain Ranges
2. Pothwar and Balochistan Plateau
3. Indus Plain
4. Deserts
5. Coastal Areas

The detail of above regions is given as under.

### 1. Mountain Ranges

The area mentioned on the map of page 11 is coloured in the dark brown showing the north and north-western mountains of Pakistan. A range of high mountains known as the Himalaya Mountains spreads over the North of Pakistan. In the north and north-west of it the Karakoram and Hindu Kush Mountains are located.

In Northern areas of Pakistan, the Karakoram Mountains are stretched up to Ladakh and Gilgit. These are very high mountains. The top of these mountains are covered with snow during the summers even. The second highest peak in the world, **K-2**, is located in these mountains. The Gilgit valley is located in the Karakoram Mountains. December, January and February are the coldest



Karakoram Highway



Murree and Hazara hills are located in the south of Northern hills. The beautiful hill stations of Murree, Abbotabad, Nathiagali, Ayubia, Kaghan, Swat and Chitral are located in these hills. These areas provide tourism opportunities to the people coming from all over the country. The western branches are comprised of Koh-i-Suleman and Koh-i-Kirthar.



Murree hills

The hills of Koh-i-Suleman are totally barren. Due to very small amount of rain, the trees are not found here. However, shrubs and thorny bushes are naturally grown that provide fodder for the livestock. In the south of Koh-i-Suleman, the Koh-i-Kirthar is stretched which separates Balochistan from the Sindh. In order to cross the Koh-i-Suleman, there are many natural paths which are known as passes. The famous passes of these areas include Tochi, Gomal and Bolan. In this area, trade is possible through these passes only.



Koh-i-Suleman

### 3. Plateaus

In Pakistan there are only two Plateaus;

- i. Pothwar Plateau.
- ii. Balochistan Plateau.

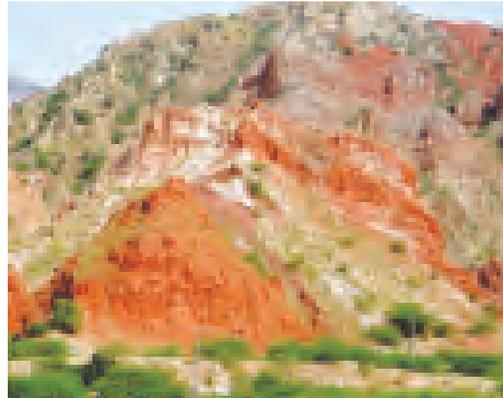
#### I. Pothwar Plateau

The Pothwar Plateau is located in between river Jhelum and Indus. The Northern part of this Plateau includes the districts of Jhelum, Chakwal, Rawalpindi and Attock. The surface of Pothwar is cut apart due to temporary small streams and rainfalls. The surface of Pothwar Plateau is soft as well as rocky. The small hills are also found here, so the surface is not suitable for crop cultivation. However, mineral oil, gas, salt and other types of minerals are found here.



Pothwar Plateau

The Kohistan-i-Namak is located in the south of Potwar Plateau. It starts from western bank of river Jhelum and is stretched to district Bannu of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These are low hills and consist of Jhelum, Khushab Mianwali districts. The second biggest salt mine in the world is located in this mountain range known as "Khewra salt mine".



Mountain of Salt Range

## ii. Balochistan Plateau

Balochistan Plateau is located in the west of Koh-i-Suleman and Koh-i-Kirthar. The surface of this plateau is stony and sandy. This range of barren hills is stretched from North East to South West. This area is very important for minerals and from here copper, potassium, natural gas and coal are being extracted.

In the middle of this plateau, there is a salt lake in which a few streams and nullahs fall. The climate of this region is dry and hot in the summers and dry and cold in winters. Rainfall is a rare phenomenon in this area. However, where water is available the fruit farming is done. The water of springs is supplied to the orchards and farms through Karez (covered water channel) system. In this area, Ziarat is the famous health resort of this area.

## 4. Indus Plain

The vast Indus plain can be divided into two parts:

- i. Upper Indus Plain
- ii. Lower Indus Plain

### i. Upper Indus Plain

The Indus Plain starts from the eastern border of Pakistan towards the Koh-i-Suleman in the west and is stretched to district Bahawalpur in the south. The whole area is irrigated by river Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi



Upper Indus Plain

and Sutlej. It is almost a flat plain. This plain is formed by the fertile soil of rivers. In the Eastern areas of Punjab, the annual rainfall rate is low that is not sufficient for the crop cultivation. However, the shortage of rainfall is fulfilled by the construction of canals from these rivers. One of the best canal networks of the world is found in the Indus Plain.

## ii. Lower Indus Plain.

The southern part of Punjab and most part of Sindh is called lower Indus plain. This part is also flat. The lower Indus Plain is irrigated by River Indus. The northern part is comparatively higher than the southern part. Several canals have been constructed on the river Indus near Guddu, Sukkar and Kotri areas.



Lower Indus Plain

Lower Indus plain is also made up of soft and fertile soil, but due to limited rainfall the land remained uncultivated for long time and forced the local population to live as gypsies.

## 4. Desert

Desert is an area where annual rainfall rate is less than 254mm. The Eastern part of lower Indus plain is sandy and known as "Thar desert". There are two deserts in Punjab called as "Cholistan desert and the "Thal desert." Cholistan desert consists of district Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan. This desert is found on the west of river Sutlej. District Khushab, Bhakar, Jhang,



Drawar Fort



Desert of Cholistan

Layyah and Muzaffargarh are located between river Indus and Jhelum and known as the areas of Thal desert. The sand dunes are common features in the desert.

## 5. Coastal Areas

Sindh and Balochistan form the costal line of the Arabian Sea. The coastal plain is located on the shore of Arabian Sea. The coastal area of Pakistan is about 1050km long and comprises of important sea ports such as Karachi, Bin Qasim and Gwadar. Most of the people of coastal areas earn their living through fishing.



Gwadar Port



Coastal Area of Pakistan

## Physical Regions of Pakistan and Life of people

In plain areas, the summer and winter seasons are at their extreme. Major profession is agriculture. People eat and dress according to the season. These are thickly populated areas. The summers are extremely hot in desert areas. During day time, often hot wind blows and the rainfall is scanty. In these areas, people earn their living by breeding animals.

In mountainous regions, winter season is very cold and usually snowfall takes place. The people living in hot places visit hill stations because of the cold climate. The people of these areas are employed in professions like mining, livestock, and hotel and tourism services. These areas are also famous for different types of fruits for example, grapes, apple and pear etc. These areas are full of mineral resources.

### Interdependence

Interdependence means people are dependent on one another to fulfill their needs. It is said that man is a social animal and he has to rely on others for his needs. Man's social life is due to his interdependence. In a society people are associated to various occupations like, growing grains, knitting clothes, trading and industry. They all dependent on one another.

Similarly, in our country, people have various occupations and are dependent on one another. In the world, some countries are self-sufficient in minerals resources like oil, gas and agricultural products. This uneven distribution of resources is the cause of interdependence.

## EXERCISE

1. **Answer the questions:**
  - i. What do you know about the Upper and Lower Indus plain?
  - ii. The surface of Pakistan can be divided into how many physical parts?
  - iii. In which province the coastal areas are located?
  - iv. Describe the characteristics of Indus plain.
  - v. Define interdependence.
2. **Fill in the blanks:**
  - i. The surface of Pakistan consists of \_\_\_\_parts or regions.
  - ii. Himalaya Mountains are located in \_\_\_\_\_of Pakistan.
  - iii. The highest peak of Pakistan is\_\_\_\_\_.
  - iv. In the middle of Karakoram mountains\_\_\_\_\_valley is located.

3. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (x) the wrong statement.
- i. Pakistan and China constructed the Silk Highway.
  - ii. Quetta, Chaman and Ziarat are the areas of Pothwar plateau.
  - iii. The boundaries of three provinces of Pakistan join at the Arabian Sea.

### Activities

- i. Find out the regions of same physical characteristics on the world map.
- ii. With the help of your teacher, elders or from a tourist guide book acquire some information about the present time and write them in your note book.
- iii. Students may be divided into two groups and ask them to compare different other areas of Pakistan with their city or village.

# Climate of Pakistan



## Chapter

# 3

We know that climate of our village or city does not remain the same throughout the year. It's hot at one time and cold on the other, likewise, the rainy season and the spring keep on alternating each other. These changes in atmospheric conditions are known as "climate". So, we can say that the climate is an atmospheric condition of some area for a long period of time. While weather is short period change in atmospheric condition. These atmospheric conditions include temperature, rain, air pressure, wind speed and moisture in the air.

Pakistan is a big country so the climate of different areas is not the same, for example, during summer plain areas are hot so people visit Murree, Nathiagali, Kaghan, Sawat and Ziarat because these are located at high altitude and weather is quite pleasant there comparatively.

The rate of rainfall and degree of temperature are different in different areas of Pakistan. During summer, the wind blows from sea to land and in winters it blows from land to sea. Since these winds are blowing due to the change in the season so they are also called "seasonal winds". If we talk of the temperature in summer season, Jacobabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Blochistan and Multan and Muzaffargarh in Punjab are the hottest places in Pakistan.

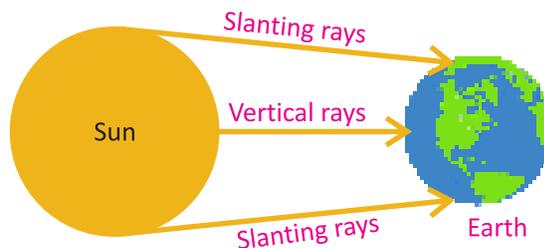
## Factors for Difference in Climate

### Distance from Equator

The sunrays fall vertically on the equator. Due to this, it remains hot throughout the year. As we travel towards the poles, temperature keeps on decreasing.

### Height Above the Sea Level

As we climb higher, the temperature keeps decreasing and the temperature of those areas which are located high above the sea remains low as compared to plain areas.



## Distance from Sea

Distance from sea is also a factor of difference in climate and the climate of those areas which are near the sea remains temperate and those areas which are away from the sea remain hot in summer and cold in winter.

## Wind Direction

The winds coming from the cold areas decrease the temperature and winds coming from the warm areas increase the temperature.

Many other factors are also the cause of difference in climate like clouds, direction of mountains, oceanic currents etc.



## Types of Climate with Reference to Latitude

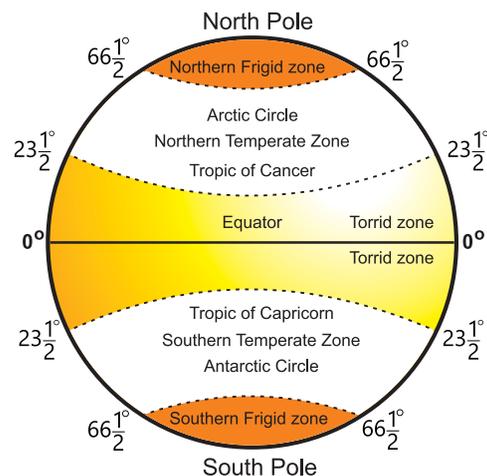
We can divide earth into many zones due to difference in climate. Their detail is as under.

### North and South Tropical Zone

The tropical zone is located between  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on both sides North and South. In this region near the equator, the sun rays fall vertically that is why this zone remains hot throughout the year. In this region near the equator, there is high rainfall.

### North and South Temperate Zone

Between  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in North to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in North the area is called North Temperate Zone and area between  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  South latitude to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  South latitude is called South Temperate Zone. Throughout the year, the sun rays fall slanting that is why there is



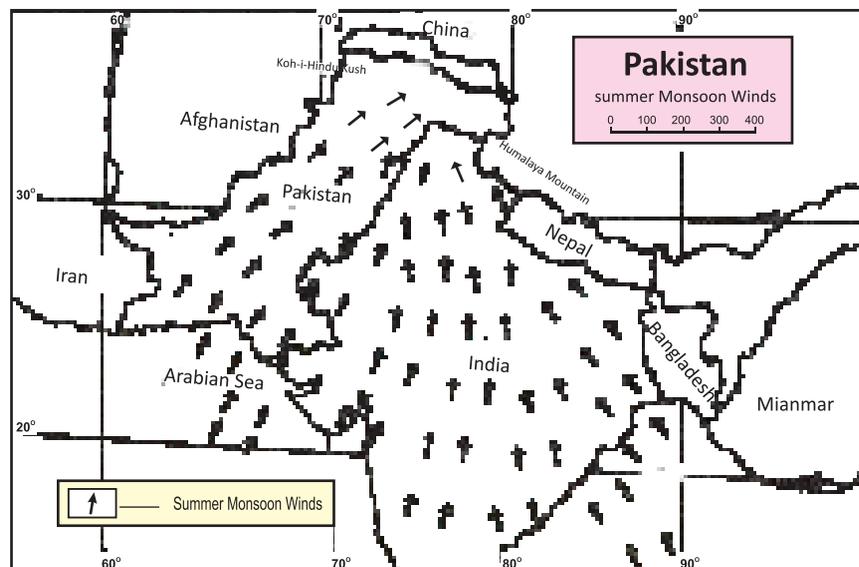
difference between the summer and winter temperature.

### North and South Frigid Zone

Between  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North latitude to North Pole, the area is called North Frigid zone and between  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  South latitude to South Pole the area is called South Frigid Zone. This region is very cold.

### Monsoon Winds of the Summer

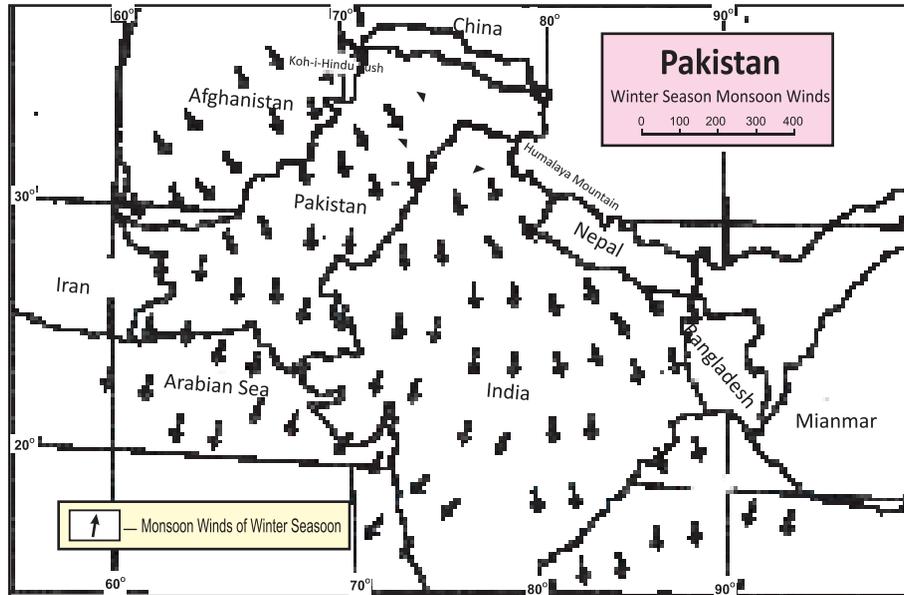
In Pakistan, most of the rainfall during the summer is caused due to Monsoon winds. During the summer, these winds blow from sea to land. As May and June are the hottest months in our country, therefore, day time temperature rises to higher degrees. During day time due to the heat of Sun, temperature rises to  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  which causes the air to heat up. As the hot air is light in weight so it starts rising up into the atmosphere. On the other hand, in Bay of Bengal and in Arabian Sea the temperature remains low and keeps the air cool above Sea. Therefore, the winds start blowing from sea to land masses. Since these winds are coming from seas, so they are full of moisture. The same winds bring more showers over to the north eastern and far less to south western parts of Pakistan.



### Winds of Winter Season

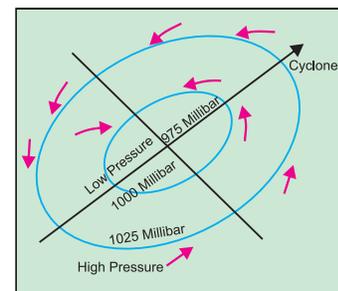
In the months of December, January and February, the sun rays fall slanted on Pakistan. Because of this reason, land areas become cold and

the air above also becomes cold and heavy. On the other hand, the temperature of sea water rises and turns the air above the sea into warm air which is light in weight. Since these winds are blowing from land areas so due to non-availability of moisture, they do not cause rainfall. Because of this reason, the winter season in Pakistan remains cold and dry.



## Cyclone

Many times at some places the wind starts blowing in circular motion. This is called a twister. But if these rings of winds cover an area of several kilometers then it is called a "Cyclone". Sometimes, at a particular place temperature rises sharply due to strong sunlight and it decreases the air pressure. But the air pressure in the surrounding areas remains high. In this way, the winds start blowing very fast to the areas of low pressure. These winds become hot in low pressure areas and start rising up, then after cooling causes heavy rainfall. Such a rainfall is known as a "Cyclonic Rain".



Cyclonic Air



### Important Information

The winter rainfall in Balochistan is caused by a cyclone which is generated in Mediterranean Sea.

## The Effects of Climate on the Life of People

Climate affects the life style of people. During the summers, the excessive heat causes the people to feel exhausted. They eat light food and wear thin cotton dresses. In these days, the use of cold drinks, lassi, juices, water and ice increases. Human beings, animals, and birds spend their noon under a shadowy place. In winters, the temperature of plain areas does not drop to lesser degrees, however, people of such areas feel the cold. In winters, thick and warm clothing is common. In these days, the use of tea, soup and green tea is also common.

Moreover, the health of people is also affected by the climate. The atmosphere of big cities of Pakistan is polluted because of industrial and traffic smoke that is badly affecting the health of people. In order to keep climate healthy and pleasant, we must encourage tree plantation campaigns. For this purpose, trees should be planted on both sides of roads, rivers, canals and railway tracks.

## The Climate of Different Physical Regions of Pakistan

The climate of different physical regions of Pakistan is explained in the following.

### 1. Northern and North Western Mountainous Region of Cold Climate

In this region, the Northern and North Western mountainous areas are included. Here, winter season is severely cold and snow falls usually. Here high mountainous areas like Swat, Chitral, Koh-i-Safed, Waziristan, Koh-i-Suleiman, Murree, Hazara, Quetta, and Zohb are located. Summer season remains moderate and people living in hot areas visit such hill stations.



A scene of Koh-i-Safed

## 2. Sub - Tropical Continental Plateau Type Region

This region mostly includes the north western part of Balochistan. In the months of January and February, less rainfall takes place. The weather remains hot with frequent dust storms during the months of February to September. In the whole area (except High Mountains), the summers are very hot.

## 3. Sub - Tropical Continental low land Region

This region includes plain areas of Punjab and Sindh. Here the summers are very hot but the temperature falls considerably during the winters. The weather remains pleasant during the months of February and March. Monsoon rainfall occurs during the months of June, July and August in various cities like Lahore, Faisalabad, Khushab, Sialkot, Gujarat, Gujranwala, Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

## 4. Sub - Tropical Coastal Region

This region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Here the climate remains hot and humid all the year. Due to coastal effect humidity level in the air remains very high and the summer season remains moderate. Usually, rainfall does not take place but due to cyclones heavy rainfalls occur.

## Human Impact on the Climate

Mankind has achieved remarkable development in all spheres of life. The population explosion has raised the demand of housing facilities. Therefore, to fulfill housing needs the construction of houses is going on utilising the agricultural land. Moreover, cutting of trees and the land use is also changing. To fulfill the fuel needs of human beings, oil, gas and coal are used due to which the quantity of carbon dioxide gas is rapidly increasing in the atmosphere. Similarly, the smoke of vehicles is also polluting the atmosphere, resultantly temperature is increasing and many diseases are caused.

## Human Activities, Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming

If you have seen a nursery of plants while going to school you might have observed that the saplings are kept in the rooms made of plastic

sheets. These rooms are called Greenhouses. In fact, the sun rays entering these rooms are trapped inside due to which the temperature of the rooms is increased. This is called Greenhouse Effect. Similarly, the human activities are resulting in an increase in the quantity of carbon dioxide gas, dust and smoke in the environment. Therefore, temperature of air has also increased. This increase in temperature is called "Global Warming".

### Mitigation of Negative Effects of Human Activities.

In order to reduce the negative impact of human activities on environment, we should plant more trees and grow greenery. The trees and greenery helps in reducing the carbon dioxide gas in the air. Similarly, the vehicles which are discharging smoke must be used after proper repair so that air pollution may be reduced, and in vehicles such fuel may be used that does not cause pollution in the air. Furthermore, in order to avoid the problem of pollution, the environment should be kept clean so that diseases may be avoided. The industrial waste and polluted water must be cleaned by installing and using treatment plants. Similarly, various instruments could also be fixed in industries to reduce the hazards caused by the emission of their smoke.



Greenhouse

## EXERCISE

1. Answer the questions.
  - i. What is climate and what are the reasons of difference in climate?
  - ii. Briefly discuss Monsoon winds.
  - iii. What is a Cyclone? Give a short account.
  - iv. How does climate affect on the life of people?

- v. Write a short note on Greenhouse Effect.
2. **Fill in the blanks.**
- i. In our country, the maximum temperature reaches to \_\_\_\_\_ C.
- ii. The annual average weather condition is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. In Pakistan maximum rainfall in summer season takes place due to \_\_\_\_\_ winds.

### ACTIVITIES (Practical Work)

- i. Identify and compare the different climatic regions on the world map.
- ii. Make a group of students. Ask them to prepare an average temperature and rainfall rate of their city with the help of a table of monthly maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall of their city.
- iii. In the guidance of your teacher and with the help of data collected in activity prepare a bar graph for rainfall and a line graph for temperature.
- iv. Show temperature for the month of July on a chart.
- v. On the physical map of Pakistan, identify Punjab and tell your friends about its climate.

# History



## Chapter 4

### Difference between Solar and Lunar Calendar

Day, week, month, and year are units of time. We count the year in two ways.

1. Solar or Christian Calendar
2. Lunar or Islamic Calendar

### Solar or Christian Calendar

There are 12 months in a year. Earth completes its revolution around the sun in one year. It is called solar year. The solar calendar starts with the birth of Christ. Length of a solar month except February is often 30 or 31 days. For three years, February is 28 days long and for the fourth year that is Leap year it becomes 29 days long. The Leap year is divisible by 4. For example 2016 and 2020 are Leap years. One year contains 365 days but Leap Year contains 366 days. The calendar of leap year 2020 is given below.

January 2020							May 2020							September 2020						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
5	10	6	11	7	12	8	3	10	4	11	5	12	6	6	18	7	19	8	20	9
12	17	13	18	14	19	15	10	17	11	18	12	19	13	13	25	14	26	15	27	16
19	24	20	25	21	26	22	17	24	18	25	19	26	20	20	3	21	4	22	5	23
26	1	27	2	28	3	29	24	1	25	2	26	3	27	27	10	28	11	29	12	30
							31	8												

February 2020							June 2020							October 2020						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2	8	3	9	4	10	5	7	15	8	16	9	17	10	4	17	5	18	6	19	7
9	15	10	16	11	17	12	14	22	15	23	16	24	17	11	24	12	25	13	26	14
16	22	17	23	18	24	19	21	29	22	1	23	2	24	18	1	19	2	20	3	21
23	29	24	30	25	1	26	28	7	29	8	30	9		25	8	26	9	27	10	28

March 2020							July 2020							November 2020						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	6	2	7	3	8	4	5	14	6	15	7	16	8	8	22	9	23	10	24	11
8	13	9	14	10	15	11	12	21	13	22	14	23	15	15	29	16	1	17	2	18
15	20	16	21	17	22	18	19	28	20	29	21	30	22	22	7	23	8	24	9	25
22	27	23	28	24	29	25	26	5	27	6	28	7	29	29	14	30	15			
29	4	30	5	31	6															

April 2020							August 2020							December 2020						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
5	11	6	12	7	13	8	2	12	3	13	4	14	5	6	21	7	22	8	23	9
12	18	13	19	14	20	15	9	19	10	20	11	21	12	13	28	14	29	15	30	16
19	25	20	26	21	27	22	16	26	17	27	18	28	19	20	5	21	6	22	7	23
26	3	27	4	28	5	29	23	4	24	5	25	6	26	27	12	28	13	29	14	30
							30	11	31	12										

### Solar or Lunar Calendar 2020

## Lunar or Islamic Calendar

The moon completes its revolution around the earth in one month. These months are called lunar or Islamic months. A lunar year contains 12 months and it is called Hijri Calendar. It started with the migration (*Hijrat*) of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) to Madina. The months of lunar calendar are counted with the moon. Therefore, some of them are 29 days long and some are 30 days long.

Ramadan 1441 Hijri						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 24 Apr	2 25 Apr
3 26 Apr	4 27 Apr	5 28 Apr	6 29 Apr	7 30 Apr	8 1 May	9 2 May
10 3 May	11 4 May	12 5 May	13 6 May	14 7 May	15 8 May	16 9 May
17 10 May	18 11 May	19 12 May	20 13 May	21 14 May	22 15 May	23 16 May
24 17 May	25 18 May	26 19 May	27 20 May	28 21 May	29 22 May	30 23 May

Islamic Calendar (Ramadan 1441 Hijri)

## Knowing Date and Day from a Calendar

The calendars help us to keep account of Christian or Islamic months. Days, weeks and months are mentioned on a calendar. If both Christian and Islamic dates are written on one calendar, the dates of one (i.e. Islamic) can be written in large fonts and others (i.e. Christian) can be written in small fonts.



### Important Information

Solar Calendar is also called Christian calendar. Likewise, Lunar Calendar is called Islamic Calendar.

## Decade, Century, Millennium

Difference: Decade contains 10 years, 100 years are called a Century, while 1000 years are called a Millennium.

### Important Events of Pakistan Movement

The Muslim rule in sub-continent started with the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 A.D. At that time, Muslim rule covered whole Arabia and surroundings. Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir and took over Sindh. More campaigns succeeded with victory of Multan. Muhammad bin Qasim awarded grants to Hindu and Budh leaders

and treated them with respect and honour. Many non-Muslims embraced Islam due to good conduct with them. Due to good conduct of Muslim army, the people of Sindh and Punjab kept practicing their local culture.

Different Muslim rulers ruled over India after Muhammad bin Qasim. These rulers belonged to Slave, Tughlaq, Khilji, Sadaat and Mughal dynasties. Mughal dynasty ended in 1857 and the British took over the Sub-Continent after War of Independence. The British rule continued till 1947. During that period, the the Pakistan Movement progressed. Important events of Pakistan Movement have been mentioned in the following lines.



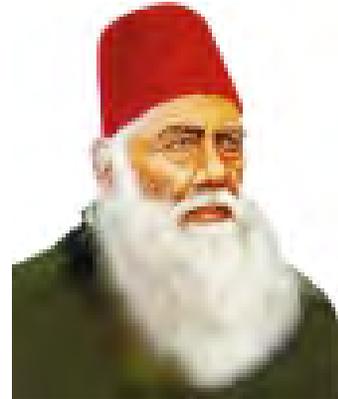
Muhammad bin Qasim

### Evolution of Two-Nation Theory.

Two-Nation Theory means that two main nations – Muslim and Hindu – live in India. Though these nations lived side by side for centuries but they could not mix with each other. Common society of both nations could not come into being. Two-Nation theory is based on this concept.

### Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan thought that the British cannot be defeated with power. Therefore, Muslims should establish friendly relations with the British, to protect their rights in non-Muslim society. They should get the Western Education also. Sir Syed's movement is called Aligarh Movement. Sir Syed used the word "Nation" for the Muslims. After Urdu-Hindi controversy in 1867 A.D., the Two-Nation Theory appeared clearly. The same Two-Nation Theory became the basis for Pakistan.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan



#### Important Information

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded M.A.O. High School Aligarh.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan led the Muslims during their hard times.

## Establishment of Indian National Congress (1885 A.D.)

In order to convey public feelings to the government, Lord A. O. Hume, a British, established a political party titled Indian National Congress in 1885 A.D. The British government continued its support to this party. Many prominent British presided many of its annual meetings and in 1947 after independence first Governor General of India was also a British (Lord. Mountbatten).



A. O. Hume

In the beginning, some Muslims also joined Congress but Congress opposed the rights of the Muslims. Because of this, many important Muslim leaders left the Congress.



### Important Information

No student could become member of Congress.

## Partition of Bengal (1905 A.D.)

The British partitioned Bengal in 1905 due to their administrative difficulties. By chance Muslims were in majority in East Bengal. This partition opened the chances of progress and prosperity for the Muslims but Hindus started opposing the Partition of Bengal. The British Government cancelled the partition of Bengal in 1911 A.D. and again made Bengal a unified province.



### Important Information

The Muslims got disappointed with the Hindus by the cancellation of Partition of Bengal.

## Simla Deputation

On first October 1906, a deputation of the Muslim leaders called on Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla. Sir Aga Khan led this deputation. Viceroy promised to consider with sympathy the demand of separate electorate and some other demands of the Muslims.



Sir Aga Khan



### Important Information

- The success of Simla Deputation encouraged Muslims to form their own political party.
- Separate electorate gave every nation right to vote for the representatives from that nation.

### Foundation of All India Muslim League (1906 A.D.)

A meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference was held in Dhaka on 30th December 1906. In that meeting, Nawab Saleem-Ullah Khan proposed to form Muslim League and it was established in the same year. Its objectives were:

- To cooperate with the British government
- To protect the rights of the Muslims
- To make friendly relations with other nations

In Punjab, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Malik Barkat Ali and other Muslim leaders played important role in the politics of Muslim League.



Nawab Saleem-Ullah Khan



Sir Muhammad Shafi



Malik Barkat Ali

### Lucknow Pact

In 1916, Muslim League and Congress concluded an agreement that was called Lucknow Pact or Lucknow Agreement. In that pact Congress for the first time accepted the Muslims as a nation and agreed to their separate electorate. Due to his efforts for this pact Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) was given the title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity."



Quaid-e-Azam  
Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)



### Important Information

Lucknow Pact was concluded with the efforts of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ).

### Khilafat Movement (1919 A.D.)

The Muslims of Sub-Continent started Khilafat Movement in 1919

A.D. Following were important objectives of this movement.

- i. The system of Khilafat in Turkey should be continued.
- ii. The sanctity of Makkah, Madina and other sacred places should be maintained.
- iii. Ottoman Caliphate should not be abolished.

### Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam (1929 A.D.)

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) gave his Fourteen Points in 1929 A.D. He strongly defended the rights of Muslims in these points.

### Allahabad Address of Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1930 A.D.)

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) gave the idea of separate homeland for the Muslims of India in an address at Allahabad in 1930 A.D.

### Lahore Resolution (1940 A.D.)

“Lahore Resolution” was presented in Lahore on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940. It demanded separate homeland for the Muslims of India. Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) presided over this gathering. Lahore Resolution was called Pakistan Resolution by many newspapers.

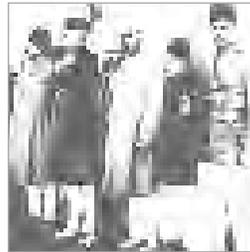


Allama  
Muhammad Iqbal  
(رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)



#### Important Information

- Moulavi Fazlul Haq presented the Lahore Resolution in 1940 A.D.
- Minar-e-Pakistan in Lahore was built to keep the memory of Lahore Resolution alive.



A scene of Pakistan  
Resolution



Minar-e-Pakistan  
Lahore

### Elections of 1946 A.D.

Muslim League won majority of Muslim seats in the elections of 1946 A.D. and won support for Pakistan which proved that the demand for Pakistan was a democratic demand.

### Interim Government (1946 A.D.)

Viceroy offered Congress to establish the provisional government. Muslim League also decided to join the interim government in September 1946 A.D.

### 3rd June Plan (1947 A.D.)

The formula for partition of India is called the 3rd June Plan. Under this plan, the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs accepted the partition of India.

### Establishment of Pakistan

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 A.D. At that time, Pakistan was consist of two parts West and East Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) became the first Governor General of Pakistan. Pakistan had to face many problems after the independence.

### Migration

People had to migrate due to the decision to divide province of Punjab. Because of this, many innocent people lost their lives and many people of Punjab became homeless.



the Muslim caravans heading towards the lovely Pakistan

### Government of Liaquat Ali Khan

Liaquat Ali Khan became first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He tried his best to resolve the problems faced by Pakistan. Afterwards many governments were changed due to various political problems and Martial Law was imposed in 1958 A.D.



Liaquat Ali Khan

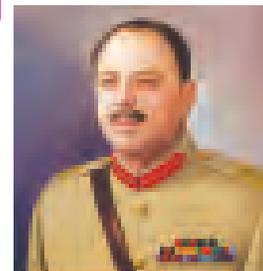


#### Important Information

- The government that is formed as the result of elections is called Civil or Democratic government.
- The government of army is called Martial Law.

### The Period of General Muhammad Ayub Khan

During the period of General Muhammad Ayub Khan the war between Pakistan and India started in 1965 A.D. In that war, the brave army of Pakistan completely defeated many times larger army of India. It was the period when Madar-e-Millat



General Muhammad Ayub Khan

Fatima Jinnah took part in practical politics and contested election against General Ayub Khan.

### The Reign of General Agha Yahya Khan

General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over government from General Ayub Khan. First general elections of Pakistan were held in 1970 A.D. In December 1971, East Pakistan was separated due to conspiracy of India and became a new country named Bangladesh.



#### Important Information

The old name of Bangladesh was East Pakistan.

### Government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the chairman of Pakistan Peoples' Party on 20th December 1971 A.D. became President of Pakistan after the separation of East Pakistan. He got the Constitution of 1973 unanimously approved and started nuclear programme.



#### Important Information

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto belonged to Sindh province. He was the first directly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan and Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was his daughter.

### Period of General Zia-ul-Haq

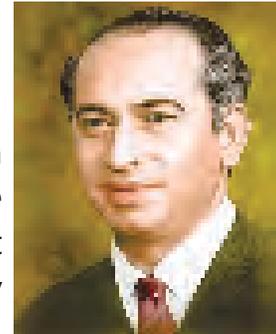
On 5th July 1977, the Chief of Pakistan Army General Zia-ul-Haq enforced Martial Law in the country. In 1981 A.D., he formed a nominated Majlis-i-Shoora that worked till 1985 A.D.

### Government of Benazir Bhutto

The Chairperson of Pakistan Peoples' Party Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan for two terms. In 1990 A.D., President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved her government and announced



General  
Agha Muhammad  
Yahya Khan



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto



General Zia-ul-Haq



Benazir Bhutto

re-elections. In the elections of 1993 A.D., Benazir Bhutto was re-elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan. She was martyred in 2007 A.D.

### Reign of General Pervez Musharraf

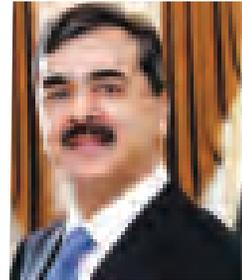
Government of General Pervez Musharraf began in 1999 A.D. During his government the devolution of powers to grass root level and the system of local government were introduced. In that period the number of reserved seats for women in National and Provincial Assemblies was increased. He also focused on higher education and research.



General Pervez Musharraf

### Period of Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani

After the elections in 2008 A.D., Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani from Pakistan Peoples' Party was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan. During his period, 18th constitution Amendment was passed and the provinces got more powers.



Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani

### The Government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1990 A.D., 1997 A.D. and 2013 A.D. Important achievements during the periods of his government are the construction of Motorways, nuclear tests and Projects of Pak-China Economic Corridor. Defence of Pakistan has become invincible after nuclear tests. Every year on 28th May, the day when Pakistan became nuclear power is observed as "Takbeer Day."



Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

### The Government of Imran Khan

After the General Elections of 2018, the head of Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf, Imran Khan was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan



Imran Khan

### Our Past and Present

Pakistan had to face many difficulties in its early years. There was very serious problem of refugees from India. There was shortage of government offices, educational institutions, banks and factories and difficulties in payment of salaries to the government servants. Railways, roads, water

system and electric supply were in bad condition. The number of schools, colleges, universities, medical colleges and engineering colleges was very small. Moreover the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (R.A) in 1948 A.D. also shocked the country and nation.

### Our Present

In the present, the industry of Pakistan is developing. Good facilities for health and education are provided. Exports and the human resources abroad are increasing. Increase in population, corruption, terrorism, political instability and illiteracy may increase hardships. However, the government is struggling to bring peace and economic stability in our country. There is hope that our present will improve with the efforts of the Government and Pakistan will make progress like today's modern states.

### Age of Exploration/ Tourism

Travel from one place to the other was hard in the past due to lack of facilities of transportation. The people started to search new trade routes and explore the world in eleventh century. In that period, they started taking interest in the living conditions of other nations. Explorers and voyagers discovered new lands. The Muslim travellers took special interest in global exploration and discovery and gave to the Muslims new information. During the time from eleventh to fifteenth century, man had known most of the present areas of world. Therefore, that time is called "Age of Exploration and Discovery."



#### Important Information

- Al-Biruni, Marco Polo, Ibn-e-Batuta and Vasco Da Gama were famous explorers and travellers.
- Al-Biruni lived in Khawarzim. He was born in December, 973 A.D. He was a traveller, a historian, a geographer and a scientist.
- Marco Polo was born in 1254 A.D. in Venice, a city of Italy.
- Marco Polo reached the court of China's King Qublai Khan after a travel of many months.
- Marco Polo explored China for seventeen years. He returned home with pearls and diamonds in 1295 A.D.

- Ibn-e-Batuta was born in Morocco in 1304 A.D.
  - Ibn-e-Batuta was greatly impressed by Sultan of Delhi Muhammad Tughlaq. His travelogue is a sourcebook of history.
  - Vasco Da Gama was born in Portugal in 1460 A.D. He discovered the sea route from Portugal to India.

## Chronology of Historical Events after Birth of Pakistan

Following is the list of historical events after the establishment of Pakistan.

No.	Important Historical Events	Year
1.	Pakistan and India became independent countries. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) became first Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan became first Prime Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan became a member of the United Nations.	1947 A.D.
2.	After the death of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din became second Governor General	1948 A.D.
3.	After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as Prime Minister. Malik Ghulam Muhammad became Governor General.	1951 A.D.
4.	Muhammad Ali Bogra became the Prime Minister of Pakistan	1953 A.D.
5.	Sikandar Mirza became Governor General of Pakistan. One Unit was formed.	1955 A.D.
6.	The first Constitution of Pakistan was framed.	1956 A.D.
7.	Malik Feroz Khan Noon became seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan.	1957 A.D.
8.	General Muhammad Ayub Khan enforced Martial Law in Pakistan.	1958 A.D.
9.	Second Constitution was framed.	1962 A.D.
10.	The war between Pakistan and India took place.	1965 A.D.
11.	General Yahya Khan imposed Martial Law.	1969 A.D.

No.	Important Historical Events	Year
12.	First General Elections were held in 1970 A.D. The East Pakistan separated and became Bangladesh. Zulifqar Ali Bhutto became first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan.	1971 A.D
13.	Third Constitution was framed.	1973 A.D
14.	General Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law .	1977 A.D
15.	Muhammad Khan Junejo was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan in non-Party elections. Martial Law was withdrawn.	1985 A.D
16.	Benazir Bhutto, chairperson of Pakistan Peoples' Party, took charge of Prime Minister of Pakistan.	1988 A.D
17.	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan.	1990 A.D
18.	Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan for second term.	1993 A.D
19.	Nawaz Sharif was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan for second term.	1997 A.D
20.	Pakistan tested its nuclear weapons.	1998 A.D
21.	General Pervez Musharraf took over power in Pakistan.	1999 A.D
22.	General elections were held and Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan.	2002 A.D
23.	Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan.	2008 A.D
24.	Asif Ali Zardari was elected as president of Pakistan.	2008 A.D
25.	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf was elected as Prime Minister	2012 A.D
26.	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan for third term.	2013 A.D
27.	Mamnoon Hussain was elected as President of Pakistan.	2013 A.D
28.	The incident of Army Public School Peshawar took place.	2014 A.D
29.	The elections for local government were held after ten years.	2015 A.D
30.	Imran Khan elected as the Prime Minister and Dr. Arif Alvi became the President of Pakistan.	2018 A.D

## EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions.
  - i. Describe the services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
  - ii. Describe the establishment of Indian National Congress.
  - iii. Write a note on All India Muslim League.
  - iv. What do you know about the Lahore Resolution.
  - v. Write a note on the Lucknow Pact.
2. Fill in the blanks
  - i. A Leap Year contains \_\_\_\_ days of February.
  - ii. A decade contains \_\_\_\_ years.
  - iii. There are \_\_\_\_\_ years in a century.
  - iv. The Muslim League was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - v. \_\_\_\_ was given the title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".
  - vi. The Last viceroy of India was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tick (✓) the correct and cross (✗) the wrong statements.
  - i. Simla Deputation called on Lord Mountbatten.
  - ii. The first meeting of Muslim League was held in Karachi.
  - iii. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan delivered Allahabad Address.
  - iv. Molvi Fazlul Haq presented the Lahore Resolution.

### Activities

- i. Make the students prepare the chart of the Muslim struggle from 1857 to 1947 and paste it in the class room.
- ii. Make the students go on a trip to historical places.
- iii. Prepare and paste in the class a chart of Prime Ministers and Presidents of Pakistan.
- iv. Prepare and paste in the class a chart of the Governors Generals of Pakistan.
- v. Teacher should guide the students about a journey of any single traveller.

# Federal System of Government



Chapter

5

## Need to have a Government

In past, different families lived together that were known as a tribe. Every tribe had a leader. Many tribes were living in one region. Often, they would fight with one another and many people were killed in this way. In order to stop these battles, different warlords framed some laws and principles. One who did not abide by the law was punished by tribe and leader. With the passage of time, these tribes jointly became a state and one ruler administered it. Basically, three things are required to run a government:

- i. An institution to frame laws (**Legislature**).
- ii. An institution to implement and enforce the laws (**Executive**).
- iii. An institution to interpret the law (**Judiciary**).

Let us see the institutional working for these three things in our beloved country Pakistan.

The official name of our country is "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Pakistan means 'the land of the pure'. Republic means democratic system where everyone, living in the country, has a say in the affairs of government. In this sense, Islamic Republic of Pakistan means the land of the pure in which people elect their representatives to rule on their behalf.

When it is said that there is government of the people, it does not mean that every person can take part in the affairs of the country. In this way, affairs of the country cannot be run smoothly. In every locality, people elect their representatives through voting. Thus, a councilor is elected from every locality who tries to solve the problems of people at local level. Then there is a Chairman of the area. One member is elected for Provincial Assembly who knows the problems of the region. In this way, the opinion and affairs of the people, living in a small locality reach from local to

national level and efforts are made to solve the problems.



### Important Information

The will of the state is expressed through government.

## Structure of Federal Government/Executive

In Pakistan, Federal parliamentary system of government is enforced. Federation of Pakistan includes the four provinces, tribal regions and federal capital Islamabad. The structure of the federal government is explained below:

### Constitution

The set of basic rules according to which the system of a state is governed is known as constitution.

### The President of Pakistan

The President of Pakistan is the head of state and Supreme Commander of armed forces of the country. It is the highest office of the state. President with his specific authority can accept or reject the appeals of the condemned prisoners.

It is necessary for the President of Pakistan to be a Muslim. His age should be at least forty five years. In Pakistan, President is elected by the Senate, National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies. The tenure for the office of the President is five years.



The President House, Islamabad

## Parliament/ Legislature

The Parliament of Pakistan consists of two houses. The upper house is called the Senate and the lower house is called National Assembly.

### Senate

The members of the Senate are elected by the members of National Assembly, four Provincial Assemblies and the members of National Assembly from FATA. The total number of members of Senate is 104. They are elected in an equal number from all four provinces. Besides this, professionals like doctors, engineers and religious scholars are also given representation in the Senate. Senators retire after their term is over and new members are elected in place of them. It is mandatory for a member of Senate to be 30 years old. To run the proceedings of the Senate, the members elect Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

### National Assembly

National Assembly makes laws. The total number of its members is 342. People elect their representatives by voting in the elections. These elected representatives are called members of National Assembly. They represent their voters and present their demands to the government for solution.

All members of the National Assembly are elected from all provinces of Pakistan, i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and the areas under administration of the federal government. They represent their areas in National Assembly and are called Members of



Parliament House, Islamabad

National Assembly (MNAs). They are elected for five years. The Speaker presides over the sessions of National Assembly. Important national and international affairs are discussed in the National Assembly.



Session of National Assembly

### Prime Minister

Prime Minister looks after the administrative affairs of the country. There are several Federal departments that run the system of the country. Each department is headed by a Federal Secretary who works under the supervision of Federal Minister.

According to the Constitution, National Assembly is elected after every five years. Members of National Assembly are elected in these elections. Prime Minister is elected by the members of the party which is in majority. If a party does not have a clear majority in the assembly, then different parties make alliance with one another and elect the Prime Minister. Prime Minister has his own Secretariat.



Prime Minister House, Islamabad

### Cabinet

Prime Minister has to fulfil many national and international responsibilities. He cannot handle the affairs of the country all alone. He appoints ministers for his help. The number of ministers is decided by him according to the Constitution. All the Federal Ministers constitute Federal Cabinet. They are made heads of different departments like commerce, finance etc. To run administration of a department, a state official is appointed as secretary. There are many government officials under the Secretary. The meetings of Federal Cabinet are called in which important policy decisions are made through mutual consultation. Performance of different government departments is also evaluated in such meetings.

## Judiciary/Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is situated in Islamabad. However, it has its benches in the four provincial capitals where the judges of Supreme Court hear cases. Supreme Court is the highest judicial court of Pakistan. Its head is called Chief Justice of Pakistan. The Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. It is custodian of the constitution of the country and protects the fundamental human rights. It gives constitutional advice to the President on national affairs. The verdicts of the Supreme Court are final.



Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad

## Relations between Federal and Provincial Governments

Like federal government provincial governments are also formed through elections. Constitution of Pakistan divides the powers between Centre and the provinces. Federal government is responsible for the defence with the help of Army, Air Force and Navy. Moreover, the relations with foreign countries, trade and commerce, central planning, federal taxes and coordination among the provinces fall under its responsibilities. Provincial government looks after the departments of services and administration, Home, Law, Education, Agriculture, Health and Provincial Taxes, etc.

## Role of Political Parties

Political parties are very important part of democracy. They create political awareness in the people. Political parties include problems of people in their manifesto and struggle to come into power to resolve those problems..

## Important Rights of Citizens according to the Constitution of 1973

The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan includes rights for the citizen of Pakistan. They are known as fundamental rights. The state of Pakistan

cannot deprive any citizen of these rights neither a law can be made against these fundamental human rights. The constitution guarantees these rights for all individuals. The state is responsible for the fulfilment of these rights. Some fundamental rights are as under:

- i. Every citizen is free to live according to his belief and faith. They are given the security of life and property without any discrimination. It is the constitutional obligation of the government to respect their honour and dignity.
- ii. Every citizen has the right of trade, business or to adopt any lawful profession.
- iii. Every citizen has the freedom to write and speak.
- iv. Every citizen has the right to sell and buy property.
- v. Any group having its own different language, script and culture has the right to secure and develop it.

### Different Ways to Solve the National Problems

Problems can only be solved through dialogue. To solve the national problems, it is necessary to have the atmosphere of cooperation among different political parties in the Parliament.

All decisions should be taken with consensus. Today Pakistan is facing many issues among these issues terrorism is a burning issue. For solution of this issue, a national action plan was framed with consensus of all the political parties and due to this national action plan steps like operation Zarb-e-Azab and Raddul-Fasad were taken Which are showing positive results for eradication of terrorism in Pakistan.

### EXERCISE

1. Give answers to the following questions.
  - i. What is the name of the highest court of Pakistan?
  - ii. Who takes our problems to the government?
  - iii. What is the head of the Supreme Court of Pakistan called?
  - iv. Tell the number of the members of National Assembly.
2. Fill in the blanks.
  - i. Every tribe has one.....

- ii. The official name of our country is .....
- iii. The head of Supreme Court is called .....
- iv. The highest court of Pakistan is.....

### Practical Work (Activities)

- i. Students with the help of teacher, should prepare a chart of relations among different Courts of Pakistan and display it in the classroom.
- ii. Identify a major problem in your locality with the help of your teachers, parents and other people and think how government can solve this problem.
- iii. Teacher should tell their students about the law making process in Pakistan.
- iv. With the help of your teacher, design a plan to help rural population about illiteracy and cleanliness.
- v. With the help of your teacher, compare the establishment of Provincial government with the Central Government.
- vi. Teacher should let the students compare the duties of the legislature, executive and judiciary.

### Points to think

- i. My friend has arranged a party on his success in the examination. We wish to do all the arrangements of party in a good way. For this, give us your suggestions, how can we do all the tasks in good manner?
- ii. If we say that we run our government together, how can it be possible?
- iii. There is improper road and sewerage system in our locality. We complained to the member of the Provincial Assembly of our area. He talked to the head of the Town Committee but he said that they have no money. Tell after thinking, what will our member of Provincial Assembly do?

# Means of Communication



Chapter

6

Advanced and fastest means of communication are the important need of human life. In a society, to lead a regulated life, it is essential to be in contact with the people around. This contact is possible only through communications. Means of communication play an important role in social, economic and cultural development of the country. The world has become a global village because of the advanced means of communication. At present, Pakistan has the most advanced means of communication. These are:

## Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers and Magazines are one of the important sources of information in this modern age. Newspapers are the best source of providing information and recreation. They play an important role in developing the public opinion on national and international issues.



Newspapers

## Telecommunication

It includes the departments of telephone and telegraph. Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited is looking after it. Through telecommunication any message or news can be sent from one place to another. Telephone is used for this purpose. PTCL is providing the facility of internet to millions of people.

## Radio

Many radio stations are operational in Pakistan. They broadcast programmes in national and various other languages. A large section of population of Pakistan listen to the programmes of radio. At present, 81 countries are enjoying the programmes of radio



Radio

Pakistan. Apart from this, many FM radio stations are in operation.



### Important Information

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation controls the radio transmissions in Pakistan.

## Television

Television is an important invention of modern era. It not only provides recreation and education to the people but also keeps them aware of minute to minute happenings around the world. Pakistan Television started its transmission on November 26, 1964 from Lahore center. Now, five centers are telecasting the television programmes regularly. Channel 1 of PTV is a news channel whereas channel 2 transmits the programmes on education and entertainment. PTV world is set up for the people living abroad. A large number of private channels are also working in Pakistan.



Television



PTV Building Islamabad



### Important Information

The head of Pakistan Television Corporation is called "PTV Chairman"

## Computer

Computer is the most important invention of twentieth century. With its help, many tasks can be done within seconds and minutes. Different statistics, important documents and other information can be saved through computer programmes. In present era, computer is the best



Computer

source of communication.



### Important Information

Banks and trade centers store their business information in computers. Students also use computers for studies.

## Internet

Internet is marvelous invention of the computer era which provides facilities of exchanging information from one place to another through communication satellite. With its help, information can be shared across the world. Today, internet facility is available in almost all the big cities of Pakistan.



### Important Information

- All the organizations and people of the world have stored information on internet in the form of website.
- Many websites have been developed to spread the teachings and tafseer of the Holy Quran.
- Website is the collection of different web pages interlinked with one another.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Means of Communication

### Advantages

#### 1. Conceptual Guidance

Media provides conceptual guidance to the society. It presents opinions, debates and analysis on various issues. Media also plays an important role in promoting the ideology of Pakistan.

#### 2. Solution of Social Problems

People give much importance to public traditions. Some traditions have become social vices like Wini, Karokari and Wata Sata. Media gives awareness regarding these vices. Radio and television present documentary programmes, films, news, dramas and dialogues on these topics.

### 3. Political Awareness

Media is an important means of generating political awareness in public. Hidden facts are told to people. Rulers, opposition and politicians convey their point of view to the people through media. Media establishes contact between government and public. Media analyses the performance of government.

### 4. National Unity

Media promotes the sentiments of unity on national festivals. On these occasions national songs, national anthem, programmes related to current affairs, special editions, documentary films and special reports are presented.

### 5. Health and Medical Problems

Media tries to develop consciousness in people about health so that a healthy society can be developed. People are made aware through advertisements.

### 6. To Provide Entertainment

Media provides recreation to tired minds. For this purpose, comic programmes, dramas, films and songs are presented.

### 7. Projection of National Developmental Projects

Media projects the developmental planning of central and provincial governments.

### 8. Education

Media presents programmes on educational affairs and policies. Students get benefit from the lessons of Allama Iqbal Open University. Internet and radio also play an important role in the progress of education.

### 9. Eradication of Crimes

Media covers the crime reports in such a way that people begin to hate crimes.

## Disadvantages

### 1. False News and Rumours

Some media channels exaggerate the news and generate rumours

for their timely benefits. People get terrified from the news like bomb explosions, suicides and moral crimes. Media should avoid such sensational news.

## 2. Reporting of Crimes

Some newspapers, radio stations and television channels present exaggerated news on crime after adding sensational material. PEMRA is supposed to take notice of such reports.



### Important Information

PEMRA stands for Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority.

## 3. Craze of Fashion

Over display of fashion, designs and style on television and print media leads to temptation among public that needs to be checked.

## Role of Media in Political Process

The importance of media has increased in present age. Media plays an important role in political process and making public opinion. Pakistan is a democratic country. Media plays an important role in conveying public



Press Conference

opinion to politicians and government offices. Politicians and government servants try to control the public opinion through press conferences, radio and television. In this way, media plays the role of a bridge in maintaining connection between public and government. Media presents analysis of the political activities of the parties and government policies. It keeps public informed. Contact between public and government is necessary to promote democratic values. Media plays an important role in this respect.

### **Partiality in News Reports and Advertisements**

Pakistan has four provinces. The people of every province are different from one another in many aspects. Many anti state elements promote the narrow-mindedness and prejudices among the provinces. Our newspapers should not publish such reports, columns, writings and advertisements that generate prejudice and narrow-mindedness, rather they should promote love, unity, equality, tolerance and the feelings of patriotism so that anti state elements may not exploit the situation negatively. The public sentiments should be taken care of. Love and brotherhood should be promoted. The feelings of love and good will should be promoted and negative propaganda should be avoided.

Advertisements should be free of prejudice. Pictures depicting humiliation of anyone's belief and religion should not be displayed. Reporting should be impartial. Newspaper should play an effective role to free people from prejudices. Pakistan should not be made the place having linguistic, regional and religious biases.

### **Television as an Important Source of Information**

It is Chinese saying that a picture is more effective than one thousand words. Therefore, television is the effective and popular means of information. Its purpose is to provide information, education and entertainment through its programmes to the viewers. Besides recreational, cultural and social programmes are telecasted. National and international news are presented on television. Therefore, it is more effective than other means of communication.

**EXERCISE**

1. Every question has four options. Put a tick (✓) mark on the right answer.

- i. When was computer invented?
  - a. Twentieth century
  - b. Twenty first century
  - c. Nineteenth century
  - d. Eighteenth century
- ii. From which city Pakistan television started its transmissions?
  - a. Karachi
  - b. Multan
  - c. Islamabad
  - d. Lahore
- iii. What percentage of population enjoys the radio programmes?
  - a. 92%
  - b. 97%
  - c. 90%
  - d. 80%
- iv. Which is the fastest source of sending messages?
  - a. Radio
  - b. Internet
  - c. Fax
  - d. Television

2. Give short answers.

- i. In how many countries the programs of radio Pakistan are broadcast?
- ii. Write a short note on Pakistan Television.
- iii. Tell the three important uses of internet.

3. Give answers in detail.

- i. Write a note on different means of communication.
- ii. Write the advantages of means of information.
- iii. Explain the role of media in political process.

**Practical work (Activities)**

- i. Students should read newspaper in their school library and should display the important news on notice board of school.
- ii. Students should listen to national and international news on T.V at 9 p.m. and should give their analysis on them in the classroom.
- iii. Students should learn the use of internet. They should get various pieces of information through internet.
- iv. Students should give messages to the people on the internet about present social and environmental problems.
- v. Talk to each other on your favourite mean of communication.

# Culture



## Chapter

# 7

## Meaning and Definition of Culture

Culture is the way of life, language, dress style, food, religious beliefs, customs and traditions of the people living in a society. Our residence, education, religion, arts and other activities are also included in it. Culture is the identity of people living together and following specific customs and traditions.



### Important Information

Every nation loves its civilization and culture.

## Regional Cultures of Pakistan

Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. It is recognized as a country blessed with the blessings of nature and the skilled people. Different languages are spoken here. Culturally, it is considered as one of the best countries of the world.

### Various Types of Culture

#### Punjabi Culture

Punjab is the land of five rivers. It is the biggest province by population which fulfils the need of food in the country. It has the most fertile land of the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. It has world's longest canal irrigation system. The people of Punjab are known for their bravery, generosity, good diet and hospitality. They are excellent in skill development. The language of Punjab is Punjabi but Urdu is also spoken. In Pakistan, the people of Punjab are distinguished for their traditions and regional culture. Punjab is also called "the land of Saints". The culture of Punjab holds a special place in story telling and songs like dhole maheya etc.



Scenes of Punjabi Culture

### Sindhi Culture

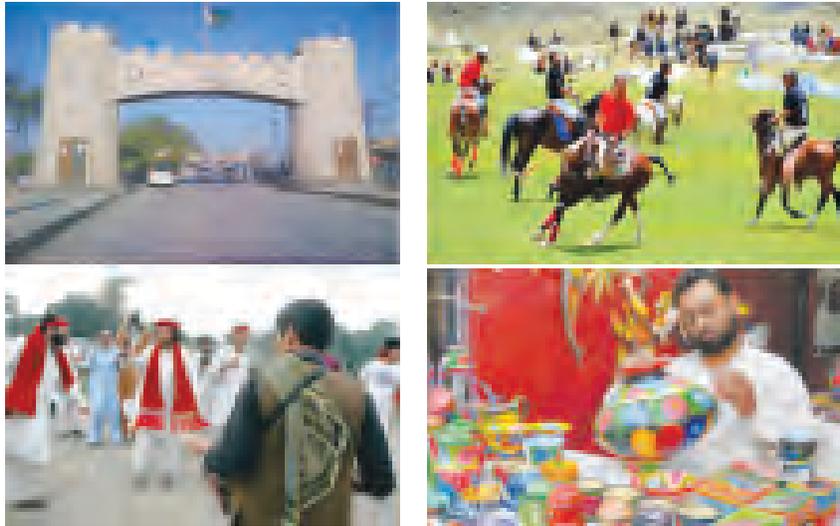
Sindh is the land of religious mystics and saints. The people of Sindh pay great respect to Hazrat Shahbaz Qalandar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) and Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (R.A). This province along with other qualities is rich in agricultural production and mineral resources. People living in interior Sindh and in the coastal areas follow their traditions. These people present best social ways in their living styles and hospitality.



Scenes of Sindhi culture.

## Pakhtun Culture

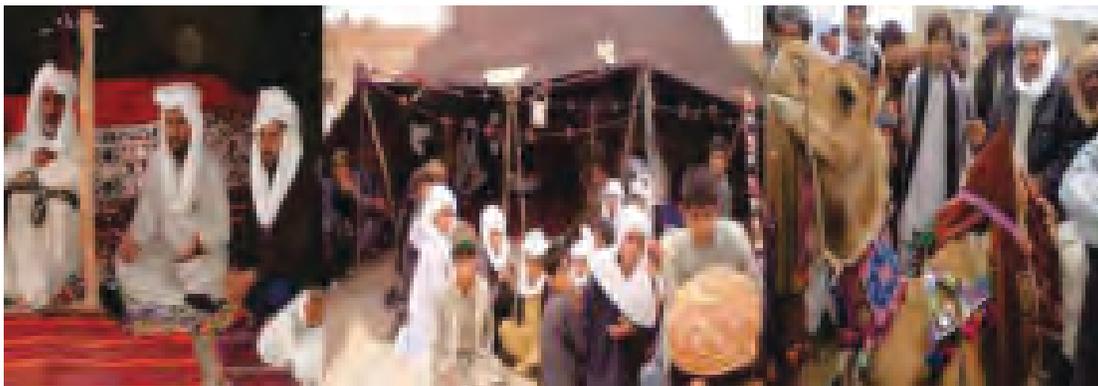
The Pakhtuns of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are hospitable and brave. They have kept their traditions alive since centuries. Their bravery and willingness to sacrifice is the bright chapter of our history. In tribal society, hospitality holds major place. Their marriage ceremonies and some other customs are quite different from other regions.



Scenes of Pakhtun culture

## Baloch Culture

Balochistan is the largest province in terms of area. Traditionally, the people are patriotic, hardworking and peace loving. They love their culture and historical heritage. Balochistan has large reserves of sui-gas, gold,



Scenes of Baloch Culture

silver, copper, coal, and other minerals.



### Important Information

Pakistan armed forces are the best embodiment of diverse cultures. Every province has its representation in Pakistan army. This esteemed national institution offers sacrifices for the defence and peace of the country without any prejudice.

## Common Characteristics of Various Cultures

People living in different provinces of Pakistan have good relations with one another. Most of their values are common. There is harmony among them from religious and cultural point of view. People of all provinces take full care of one another's needs. They stand by one another through thick and thin. Atmosphere of brotherhood exists among them due to Islamic teachings. Currently, efforts are being made to develop contacts among people and to give complete access to the remote areas. It also includes the construction of roads, schools and completion of development plans in backward provinces. It will help the people of different provinces to understand and come closer to one another. But need of the hour is to eradicate the prejudices developed for personal interests, timeworn traditions and hurdles in development works in various provinces. The eradication of all these vices is necessary so that all provinces of the country may gain equal opportunities of progress.



### Important Information

The way in which a bouquet is made with the unity of different kind of flowers, our beloved country Pakistan also reflects its blended culture.

## Modernization of Pakistani Culture

Due to different geographical and weather conditions of various regions of Pakistan, there is difference in living style, dress, customs and aesthetics of people. Therefore, modernization and several colours are found in our culture. Means of information and communication have made the life of a common citizen easy and have improved relations among people and strengthened the culture.

## Dress

Dresses are not similar in hot and cold regions. In northern areas, where there is cold, thick clothes are used. In Punjab, thin and light dresses are used in summer whereas thick and woolen dresses are used in winter. In most of the districts of Punjab, dhoti and kameez or kurta are in fashion. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh, shalwar and kameez are common. Educated groups of people use trousers in all the provinces. Black waist coat and sherwani are also used. Clothes of bright colours are used on festivals and in marriage ceremonies. In Balochistan, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa "Cap, Ajrak and Turban" whereas in Punjab "Turban (Pug)" is considered to be the symbol of respect.



Various Dresses

## Language

Language is an important part of culture. People in every society use language to convey their feelings, emotions and religious bonds. With the help of language, we learn educational and technical skills. Language is the identity of a nation. For this reason, every nation respects its language and takes appropriate measures to promote it.

## Food

Different types of food are liked in various provinces of Pakistan. Meat is eaten eagerly in all the provinces. People living near the coastal areas like to eat fish. The use of milk, lassi and tea is common in the province of Punjab. "Kehwa" is widely used in other provinces. Fruit is abundantly available and eaten in all the provinces.



Various dishes of food

## Art

Pakistan has made progress in art and education. Fiction writers, poets, artists and writers have not only preserved art and literature

heritage but also promoted it. After the creation of Pakistan, painters have done high quality of painting. Calligraphers have written the Ayahs of Holy Quran in beautiful way. Dramas and stage plays have also progressed and many good dramas have been written.



A master piece of a Pakistani painter

## Skills

In most of the regions of the country, the work of handicraft is going on from generation to generation. Mostly, the women do this work at homes. In Sindh, mirror work is done very skillfully. Sindhi Ajrak is very famous. Enameling (Meena Kari) is done on utensils in Multan. In Chiniot and Lahore, furniture is made very skillfully. Sports, medical and surgical instruments are prepared in Sialkot.



Utensils having enameling

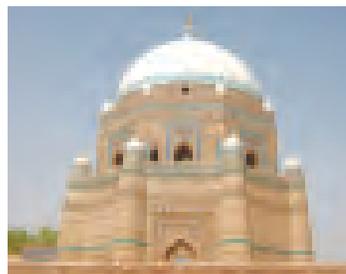


### Important Information

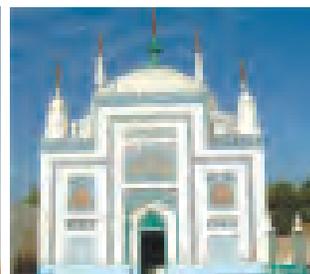
Lamps made of camel skin and Sohan Halwa are the famous souvenirs (gifts) of Multan

## Fairs and Urs

Along with seasonal changes, fairs, Urs and exhibitions are held in rural and urban areas. They become the source of employment, business and recreation. Youngsters, children and elders enjoy



Shrine of Bahuddin Zikria Multani (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)



Shrine of Shah Abdul-Latif Bhitai (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

themselves. The fairs are held in rural areas after the harvesting of crops. People play 'Kabaddi'. Competitions of horse races and wrestling are held. For women the sellers of bangles and for children, swings are important part of fairs. People enjoy themselves. All these festivals are the part of our culture.



Scenes from festival and Urs



### Important Information

Urses of Hazrat Data Gunj Bukhsh (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Bahauddin Zikria (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) are famous.

## Religious Festivals

We have many religious festivals out of which Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha and Eid Milad-un-Nabi (ﷺ) are the important ones. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated after Ramadan on 1st of Shawal every year. People greet one another, and celebrate the Eid together. Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated on 10th of Zilhaj with full religious fervour and devotion. This Eid reminds us the sacrifice of Hazrat Ismail ( ). People wear new clothes on Eids and pray to Allah Almighty.

Eid Milad-un-Nabi (ﷺ) is celebrated on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal every year which is a birthday of our beloved Rasool (ﷺ). Markets and localities are decorated beautifully. Minorities also celebrate their festivals. For example; Christians celebrate Jesus/ Christ's (Hazrat Essa ) birthday on 25th December. Hindus celebrate 'Dewali' and Sikhs celebrate 'Bisakhi'.



A Scene of Eid Milad-un-Nabi (ﷺ)

## National Events

The days like Pakistan Resolution (23rd March 1940), the Labour Day (1st May), Independence Day (14th August 1947), Defense Day (6th September 1965), and Birthday of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ (25th December 1876 and Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ (9th November 1877 are celebrated as national events in Pakistan every year.



Children celebrating the Independence Day

### Advantages of having Blended Cultures in a Society

1. Provinces of Pakistan have their own languages and cultures. Their ways of living and customs are somewhat different. In spite of different cultures, people are close to one another for being Pakistani and because of Islam. They are connected to one another which strengthen national identity and create unity.
2. In spite of many cultures, the effects of Islamic values like equality, brotherhood, unity, justice and truth are prominent.
3. Besides different cultures, there are feelings of brotherhood in the people of Pakistan.
4. Our cultural heritage is expressed through our regional poetry and literature which is prevailed in all the regions. Spirituality, humanity, truth, justice, love and mutual cooperation are the lessons of the poets of national and provincial languages and these are the prominent features of their works.

### Important Cultural Training Institutions for Children

#### Social Institutions

No society in the world is static. Children are enrolled to different training institutions for education, training and transformation of cultural and societal aspects. In big social institutions, besides family, the institutions of religion, education, politics, welfare and recreation are worth mentioning.

## Family

Training is the process of learning and teaching. Good training enables a person to live better life in a society. Family plays an important role in the training of children. It is the important institution of social training. Parents teach the children how to become good human beings, how to behave and what type of relations should be developed with the relatives and neighbours. Family transfers and teaches religion, ethics, beliefs, arts, habits, values, traditions and languages, etc.

## Neighbours

Neighbours hold great importance in society. In rural areas, children spend most of their time with the children of neighbours. They visit one another's house. They play together. In this surrounding a child learns a lot.

## Religious Institutions

Mosque is the most important institution of our society. Educational institutions are responsible for the formal and non-formal education. Parents also acquaint their children with religious education.

## Political Institutions

There is a great need of making the people habitual of rules and regulations and to take necessary steps for their collective welfare. If someone breaks the rules and regulations, he can be stopped. This policy of need of time has given birth to the political institutions in the society.

## Social Training Institutions for Children

Following institutions give social training to the children:

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Family                   | 2. Religious Institutions |
| 3. Educational institutions | 4. Political institutions |
| 5. Welfare institutions     | 6. Cultural festivals     |

## Recognition of Various Values

Great and high values exist in all the provinces of Pakistan. Elders are honoured everywhere. Women are respected. Elders treat young ones with love and care. Needy and helpless people are supported. Regional social problems are solved with mutual collaboration and consensus. They help one another in happiness and sorrow. In rural areas, panchaaiti

system comprised of elders and learned people, resolves the conflicts at local level. This system saves them from going to courts and police stations.

## Elements that affect the Values

### Religion

Every society has its own religious and cultural values; for example to say Salat, to keep Roza, to respect Holy Quran and to follow its teaching, consider Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) the last Nabi of Allah and to act upon His (ﷺ) Sunnah are our religious values. All the values of life revolve around them. Sympathy, generosity, honesty, nobility, patience, piousness, truth and respect of laws and regulations are called the Islamic values.

### Culture

Every society has its own culture, which differentiates it from the other. This difference is not the symbol of non-confidence rather it is the source of identity, for example language, dress, way of living, food and customs are the basic elements of culture. Values are greatly promoted in all the cultures of the world.

### Education

The more the education is promoted, the more it affects the social values. If education is given higher priority in a society then it will become an important part of public life to spread education and to send their children to school.

### Sports

In Pakistan, sports are also part of curriculum along with formal education. The countries which give importance to sports outplay others



Scenes of Pakistani games

in the playground. In Pakistan, competitions of traditional and modern games are held which include cricket, hockey, squash, football and volleyball etc. Wrestling skills are also liked in Pakistan. "Polo" is popular in Gilgit and northern areas. Hockey is our national game.

### Prominent Social Values in Pakistani Society

Prominent social values in Pakistani society are as under:

#### 1. Marriage

Marriage is a religious and social obligation which is organized in regular manner by both parties (bride and groom). Government has made a law for the public facilities and to save people from unnecessary expenditures. It is prohibited by law to serve more than one dish in the marriage ceremonies. This law is made for the convenience of people so that the poor can also perform the obligation of marriage easily.

#### 2. The Birth of a Child

Every person acts according to his religious rituals on the birth of child. Right after the birth of a Muslim child, Azan is recited in his ears. Relatives celebrate the event and present gifts. Similarly, the people of other religion act according to their traditions.

#### 3. Death Rites

On the death of a person, rites are performed according to his religious beliefs. People in the surrounding share the grief.

### EXERCISE

1. Every question has four options. Put the tick (✓) mark on the correct answer.

- i. In which city camel skin lamps are made?
  - (a) Karachi
  - (b) Lahore
  - (c) Peshawar
  - (d) Multan
- ii. In which city the skilled wood work is done?
  - (a) Hyderabad
  - (b) Chiniot
  - (c) Islamabad
  - (d) Sakhar

- iii. Which game is famous in Gilgit?
- (a) Cricket (b) Polo  
(c) Hockey (d) Football
- iv. When do the Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ?
- (a) 25th December (b) 25th November  
(c) 25th October (d) 25th January
- v. To which province famous Sufi poet Baba Bulleh Shah (R.A) belongs?
- (a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Punjab  
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan
- vi. When is the festival of Eid-Milad-un-Nabi (ﷺ) celebrated?
- (a) 10th Rabi-ul-Awal (b) 11th Rabi-ul-Awal  
(c) 12th Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 13th Rabi-ul-Awal
- vii. To which city Hazrat Bahaudin Zakriya (R.A) belongs?
- (a) Lahore (b) Kasur  
(c) Gujrat (d) Multan

2. Give brief answers to the questions:-

- i. What is meant by culture?
- ii. What is meant by cultural modernization in provinces?
- iii. Name any two Islamic festivals which are celebrated at national level.

3. Give answers of following questions in detail:-

- i. Describe different types of culture.
- ii. Describe major social values of Pakistani society.
- iii. Give detail of the organization/institution that gives social training to the children.

**Practical Work (Activities)**

- Organize a function in the school to encourage the students on wearing regional dresses.
- Celebrate the Independence Day in school and sing national songs for children to create the emotions of love and longevity for the country.

# Economics



## Chapter

# 8

### Definition of Economics

Different Economists have defined Economics in their own ways:

- 1- According to famous Economist, Adam Smith; "Economics is the science of wealth".
- 2- According to Professor Marshall, "Economics studies the daily life of human beings. How does a man get wealth? How can he get material necessities to lead a happy life? The dealing system and its effects are called economy". Basically, economy is based upon buying and selling of goods and services.

### Public Goods and Services

#### Goods

Public goods mean all those things and facilities that a government provides to its citizens without any distinction. These include schools, hospitals, roads, post offices, public parks and banks. Any citizen of a country can use these facilities.



A government school



A government hospital

#### Services

Services provided by the government like education, health, police and armed Force and other related services are called public services.

These services help to fulfill the needs of the people. These services are different in nature.



### Important Information

Public property and services return is the income of the government whereas, the return from personal and private property is the income of private owners.

## System of taxes and loans

### Tax

The government is responsible to provide better goods and services to its people, but it cannot do so without money. So the government collects money through taxes. Tax means the deduction of money by the government from the income of people and business organizations at a specific rate.

#### Types of Tax

- Property Tax
- Sales Tax
- Excise duty
- Income Tax
- Imports and exports Tax
- Surcharge

### Government Loan

Pakistan is a developing country. A government needs money to provide public goods and services and for different types of development projects. The government collects this money through taxes. But if the required money could not be collected through taxes, the government has to take loan to fulfill its needs. Developed countries give loans to small countries. International Bank and Asian Development Bank also provide loans to under developed countries. All the loans which a government gets to fulfill its needs are called Public loans.

Being good citizens, it is our duty to pay all the taxes honestly and in time so that the government may run its system and administration properly and may provide goods and services to its people. In this way, our country may get rid of foreign loans.

## Exports and Imports

### Exports

All such items that we sell to other countries are called exports. For example, rice, cotton, fruit, cotton yarn, cotton cloth and sports goods are our major exports.



Cotton

Sports good

### Imports

All such items which we buy from other countries of the world are called imports. For example, heavy machinery, medicines, cars, aeroplanes, petroleum products, locomotives, etc. are our major imports.



Locomotive



Medicines



### Important Information:

The difference between imports and exports is called "Balance of Trade".

### Definition of Money

Generally, wealth is called money but in economics money is such a thing which may be used to exchange things and is acceptable for all. Different economists have defined the money in their own ways.

According to Professor Walker "money is what money does". Presently, we use paper money. When we want to buy something, we pay paper money to shopkeeper according to its price and he hands over to us our demanded items. Cheques and prize bonds issued by banks are also used as money.

## Evolution of Money

In the beginning, the needs of human beings were limited but with the passage of time necessities of life kept on increasing. Dependency kept on increasing on one another. When a man had to take things from one another, he felt the need of money so that things could be exchanged easily with one another. So goods were used as money.

The people started direct exchange of goods to get what they needed. It was called barter system. For example, a farmer in exchange for his wheat used to get cloth from cloth maker but this system created many problems. In the direct exchange of goods, the biggest difficulties faced by the people were the absence of bilateral needs of the people. A man who had wheat searched that person who might provide cloth. For example one person has cow and he needs shoes. Whole cow cannot be given for a pair of shoes and it was impossible to divide the cow in exchange of shoes. Shoes cannot be bought in exchange of a cow. Moreover it was difficult to decide how much quantity of wheat might be given in exchange of cloth.

To overcome these difficulties, man began to search such things, which might be acceptable and also divisible for all. For this purpose, many things were tested at different times as money. Among these things were animals, skins of animals, grains, palm leaves and sea shells etc. Fruit and vegetables were also used as money but the problem was that they were perishable due to which their value decreased. At last different metals and coins were used as money. With the passage of time, paper money began to be used instead of metals which are called currency. Now we are using paper money. In the modern age, mostly dealing is being made in credit money.



Hundred Rupee Note



Prize Bond of Hundred Rupee



### Important Information

In the direct exchange of goods the main difficulty faced by the people was the absence of double coincidence of want. Before the creation of money, the exchange of goods with goods was called barter system.

### Currencies of Different Countries

Every country of the world has its own currency. The currency has given its own name. For example the name of Saudi Currency is Riyal, British Currency is called Pound and American Currency is called American Dollar. The name of our currency is Rupee. When any country buys anything from other country, the payment is made in the currency of exporting country or in the currency which may be acceptable to exporting country, for example, dollar, pound sterling and Euro. In the international trade, importers of a country have to convert their currencies into the currency of the exporting countries for trade purposes. For example to import petrol from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan has to convert its currency in to Saudi Riyal. To import goods from Britain and America, Pakistan needs British pounds and American dollars. We can buy foreign currency at any time on settled or fixed rate.

### Different countries and their currencies

Country	Currency	Picture
Pakistan	Rupee	
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	
China	Yuan	

Country	Currency	Picture
America	Dollar	
England	Pound Sterling	
United Arab Emirate	Dirham	
European Union	Euro	
Turkey	Lira	

## The Role of Bank in the Lives of Individuals and Business

Bank is a financial institution that receives the savings of people. Bank also issues loans to the industrialists. Moreover, the bank distributes the profit after receiving its own share, among its share holders who deposit their money in the bank.

### Types of Banks

There are some banks in any country that only provide loans for specific purposes. For example, the agricultural bank issues loan only to the farmers to buy seeds and fertilizers. If someone wants to establish industry, the industrial bank provides loan. Micro Finance Banks only

provide loans to small businessmen on small scale.

Banks play important role in the development of any country. Bank receives the savings and deposits from the people. Unused money can be used and income of people increases. Banks also advance loans to the people for different businesses and other purposes, for example to purchase a house, car and for educational expenses etc.

Banks also provide loans for the completion of development projects and to continue the economic process. They provides loans for all the projects on priority basis. Banks educate the people to save money. Banks prepare different plans to highlight the importance of savings so that amounts for investment are saved and the process of development of economy may not stop.

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

Every country has a Central Bank that performs its financial duties under the supervision of the government. In our country, it is called State Bank of Pakistan that performs following functions.

#### **Issuance of New Currency Notes**

The State Bank of Pakistan issues currency notes worth Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 which are used as a medium of exchange in financial dealings in the country. Every note is issued with the guarantee of Government of Pakistan and it is written on the note that State Bank will pay the amount of note to its bearer on demand.

#### **The Bank of the Government**

The State Bank of Pakistan is called Central bank of the government. It also performs its functions as financial advisor to the government. It performs all those duties for the government which a commercial bank performs for the common people.

#### **The Bank of Banks**

The State Bank of Pakistan controls all the banking system and looks after their activities. It also advances them loans in their difficult times.

## Guardian of Foreign Exchange

The foreign currency, gold and other important assets, kept in the central bank of any country are called the reserves of foreign exchange. The Central bank is the controller of foreign exchange. It is also the duty of the State Bank to maintain a balance in the imports and exports to preserve the foreign exchange reserves.

## Role of Federal Government in the Economy of Pakistan

Federal government plays an important role in the economic development, i.e., steps for increasing investment, business loans on an easy installments, subsidy to farmer for the development of agricultural production and accommodation to farmers and businessmen in an uncertain/ emergency circumstances.

## Economic System of Pakistan

Pakistan is an Islamic democratic republic. Islam is a base of Pakistan's economic system. Islamic economic system teaches us to make full use of the available resources spread all over the universe like minerals, forests, animals, rivers, mountains, seas etc. So, the Islamic economic system teaches us to increase the national production by making full use of available resources. Almighty Allah owns everything that exists in the universe. However, Allah has given something to man as a trust and also gives him the right of ownership. Islam accepts the right of ownership of the people on the income that earned by fair means. In an Islamic economic system specific attention has been given to the fair distribution of wealth. In an Islamic economic system to make the circulation of wealth effective, the accumulation of wealth is stopped through the system of 'Zakat'. Similarly, in Islamic economic system receiving or giving interest is strictly prohibited. Islam stresses interest free system of banking.

## EXERCISE

1. Give short answers.
  - i. What do you mean by public goods?
  - ii. What is the difference between imports and exports?
  - iii. Define Barter System.
  - iv. Define the money.
  - v. Why is the state Bank called Central Bank?
2. Four answers have been given for each question, tick (✓) the correct answer.
  - i- Which bank is called the financial advisor to government?
    - (a) Industrial Bank
    - (b) Agricultural Bank
    - (c) State Bank
    - (d) Commercial bank.
  - ii. Riyal is the currency of which country?
    - (a) Japan
    - (b) America
    - (c) United Arab Emirates
    - (d) Saudi Arabia
  - iii. The foreign currency which is kept in the Central Bank is called.
    - (a) Loan
    - (b) Trade
    - (c) Currency
    - (d) Foreign Exchange.
  - iv. When one thing is exchanged with other thing, it is called.
    - (a) Economic system
    - (b) Purchase
    - (c) Barter system
    - (d) Money
  - v. The study of wealth is meant by.
    - (a) Political Science
    - (b) Sociology
    - (c) Economics
    - (d) Mathematics.
3. Give Answers in detail
  - i- Define the Bank and state its types.
  - ii- Define Tax and why it is necessary to pay.
  - iii- State the important imports and exports of Pakistan.

- iv- Explain the functions of the State Bank of Pakistan.
- v. Describe the role of federal government in economy of Pakistan.

### Practical Work/Activities

- i. Prepare the chart of the currencies of different countries and display it in the classroom.
- ii. Practically show the barter system in the classroom with the help of your teacher.
- iii. Write a story about the evolution of money.