Chapter # 1

Ideology

QUESTION – 1

Meaning of Ideology

The word "Ideology is French in origin. It is made up of two components namely 'idea' and 'logos'. Ida means concept and logo means studies.

Definition of of Ideology

A collection of beliefs, values, customs, aims, traditions, rituals which is common to all members of a society and its is expressed in the lives of all members of that society is called "Ideology".

Explanation of Ideology

Ideology is generally used in wider perspective because human beings have unique way of thinking. It constitutes a system of human life whose integral parts are assertion, theories and objectives of human life. In a society the individuals have common beliefs, customs, traditions and rituals.

Importance of Ideology in Practical Life

There is a great importance of ideology in practical life. It gives common thinking and traditions to the people; hence unity is established among them. Thus a common culture is developed in the society due to this particular characteristics of that society are appeared which give it a separate identity in the world. The significance of ideology in practical life can be explained as follows:

- An ideology expresses the ideas and thoughts of all individuals in a society.
- It can unite the people on a platform on the basis of common ideas and traditions.
- It determines the clear principles about the 'mode of life', due to this an effective force is developed among people. So they participate in the practical struggle of life.
- It produces self consciousness and prudence among people due to this they become fully aware about basic objectives of a society.
- It helps in fixing the freedom, culture and traditions among the people of a society.
- It explains religious teachings and social values more clearly which help to understand the characteristics of that society.
- All individuals spend purposeful and civilized lives due to an ideology.

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Islamic Ideology

QUESTION – 2

Definition of Islamic Ideology

An ideology which enlightens the Islamic teachings, the teachings of Quran and Sunnah, Islamic mode of life and culture is known as Islamic Ideology.

Explanation

Islam is a complete mode of life and Islamic ideology is established on the basis of golden principles of Islam. It helps in gaining peace and comfort in life. It teaches us the basic principles for the individual and collective welfare of mankind.

Characteristics of Islamic Ideology

The following are the important characteristics of Islamic Ideology:

1. Islamic ideology helps the people to spend their lives according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.
2. It provides a complete picture of Islamic way of life and traditions.

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3. It helps in the construction of Islamic society according to the commands of Allah.
4. It helps in establishing the basic principles like human respect, tolerance, justice and equality, fraternity and mutual co-operation.

Sources of Islamic Ideology

There are following sources of Islamic Ideology:

1. The Holy Quran
2. Sunnah
3. Traditions and Cultural Values

The Holy Quran

It is the book of guidance which was revealed on the last prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Peace be upon him). The Holy Quran is the permanent basis of Islam. It provides detailed guidance to the people, concerning social and economic laws, leading to a sustainable, peaceful and purposeful life at the individual and collective levels.

Sunnah of the Prophet (P.B.U.H)

The second important source of Islamic Ideology is the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (Peace be Upon Him). Our holy prophet (P.B.U.H) elaborated the injunctons of Islam by his words and deeds. The detailed explanation of the teachings of the Holy Quran is found in Sunnah.

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Traditions and Cultural Values

The third important source of Islamic ideology is traditions and culture. It is the way of passing life in which such a balanced life is adopted which makes the life peaceful and comfortable and peace is also established in the collective life of the society. The values and traditions, which do not run opposite to the teachings of Islam are allowed to be followed by the Muslims in their respective regions.

<u>The Contents or Components of Ideology</u>

QUESTION - 3

Introduction

There are some certain components of an ideology which are collectively called as the Contents of an Ideology. These contents mutually combined and constitute an ideology; hence the ideology becomes effective and organizes all the individuals in form of a certain group which is called “nation”. The important and fundamental contents of an ideology are following:

1. Common Religion
2. Common Culture
3. Common Causes
4. Sincere Dedication and Pledges

Common Religion

The most fundamental contents of an ideology is common religion because the effects of religion produce a certain way of thinking. The traditions and the social behaviour of all the individuals become same due to the teachings of religion. Thus religion constitutes a collection of certain thoughts which later appears in the form of an ideology.

Common Culture

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The second important contents of an ideology are the common culture. The way of life of the people belonging to a certain region or geographical environment has some special values on the basis of common religion; the way of life constitutes the social life in the form of a civilized culture. Thus some particular traditions become the part of the lives of the people then these remain alive in the form of ideology.

Common Causes

The third important contents of an ideology are the Common Causes of an Ideology. The people belonging to a certain religion or geographical environment constitute common social and economical causes for the solution of their problems, due to this their social behavior becomes same in this respect, and hence an ideology is formed among them. For example the achievement of Pakistan was a common cause under the influence of ideology.

Sincere Dedication and Pledges

The pledges and sincere dedication are also necessary for an ideology because an ideology becomes successful only when all the people accept it completely. Thus a dedication is developed with the ideology, hence the power of the ideology increases. For example the Muslims of South Asia are highly dedicated to their common causes for seeking freedom and establishment of a Muslim State.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Ideology and National Character

QUESTION – 4

Introduction

Character is the sum of total habits, attitudes and the way of living an individual. The character of a person is influenced by the ideology. Thus if an ideology produces the uniformity of thoughts, then the habits, traditions and way of life of the whole nation become same which is collectively known as national character. There is a great importance of national character in success and stability of an ideology. The national character is formed from the following moral and ethical values in the light of an ideology.

1. Firm Faith
2. Devotion
3. Honesty and Probity
4. Patriotism
5. Labour and Hard work
6. National Interest

1. Firm Faith

It is necessary that one should make firm faith on ideology for the determination of national character. This gives help to a person in the selection of a way for action. The firm faith of the Muslim of South Asia on Pakistan Ideology helped them to achieve Pakistan for them.

2. Devotion

A uniformity of thoughts and actions should be developed among all the members of a nation. They should devote themselves with the sense of great spirit and duty.

3. Honesty and Probity

These qualities make a person practical and the practical persons can extend an ideology practically. An individual should lea a just life and reflect honesty in words and deeds. Islam has emphasized upon honesty and probity in very strong words.

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4. Patriotism

An expression of the love and sacrifice for country is called patriotism. Patriotism gives stability to an ideology. It also establishes the national character. For instance, Pakistanis showed a gret spirit of patriotism during the war against India in 1965. It was the expression of their national character.

5. Labour and Hard work

The spirit o labour and hard work is a symbol of national character. It becomes the identity of the nations in the world. The secret of the success of nations is hidden in the labour and hard work.

6. National Interest

The collective objectives which help in progressing a country and nation are called national interest. It is necessary for an individual to reflect the supremacy of national interest with his personal character. Only those nations survive whose individuals not compromise on the national interest.

Democracy

QUESTION – 5

Definition of Democracy

"Type of government in which, the representatives for the government are selected by the votes of common people and all the members of the state take part directly or indirectly in the formation of the government is called Democracy."

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Principles of Democracy in Islam

Islam has a different concept of Democracy from the rest of the world. Under Islamic democracy, the states of affairs are run according to the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah. The foundation of democracy in Islam has been established on the basis of following principles:

1. Sovereignty

Under Islamic democracy, the sovereignty belongs ot Almighty Allah. God fearing persons to run the affairs of the state are desirable to elect as the premiers of the state. The government as well as the legislative assemblies does not enjoy the unlimited powers. However the people are at liberty to elect.

2. Justice

The literal meaning of justice is to keep the rights things at their right places. It is the foundation of divine law. No aspect of life can be complete without justice. It is the justice which makes any society peaceful and prosperous. The individual and collective lives are made effective due to the establishment of justice.

3. Equality

Equality means all the persons are treated under the same principles of the state. Islam rejects all kinds of discrimination on the basis of languages, caste, colour, culture, wealth or poverty. The Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) in his last pilgrimage declared that all human beings are the off-springs of Hazrat Adam. No Arab has any precedence over a Non-Arab and vice versa.

4. Fraternity

Fraternity means brotherhood. Allah has told in the Holy Quran that all the believers are brothers to each other. The principles of fraternity are an important aspect of Islamic society. As brothers all the Muslims

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share the problems of each other and their happiness also. Our holy prophet (P.B.U.H) said that a Muslim is a brother to another. Mutual co-operation is developed due to the establishment of fraternity in the society.

5. Tolerance

Tolerance means is the power of endurance and to accept the criticism of the others merrily. Tolerance makes the mutual relations of human beings strong. The holy prophet (P.B.U.H) preached tolerance through his words and deeds. Tolerance gives an ability to every person to neglect the mistakes of the others thus the possibilities of quarreling with each other are discriminated and a state of peace is developed in the society.

Ideology of Pakistan in the Light of Quaid-e-Azam's Sayings

QUESTION – 6

Introduction

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. After joining Muslim League in 1913, he continued with his efforts to bring about Hindu Muslim unity but he was greatly disappointed to see the prejudicial attitude of the Congress and Hindus towards the Muslims. Following are some extracts from the speeches and statements which he delivered from time to time for explaining the ideology of Pakistan.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Address At Second Round Table Conference in 1931

Quaid-e-Azam believed that Congress and Hindus would never recognize the rights of Muslims. He declared while representing the Muslims in the second Round Table Conference in 1913:

"The Hindu Muslim dispute must be settled before the enforcement of any system or constitution. Until you do not give guarantee for the safeguard of the Muslim interests, until you do not win their (Muslims) co-operations, any constitution you enforece shall not last for even 24 hours."

Quaid-e-Azam and Two Nation Theory

Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of two nation theory which became the ideological basis of Pakistan. He said:

"The Muslims are a nation by every right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any means to promote and protect their economic social, political and cultural interests."

On 23rd March, 1940 at the historic session of the Muslim League at Lahore, he said:

"The Mussalmans are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of International law we are a nation."

In his presidential address at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore in 1940. He said:

"India is not a nation, nor a country. It is a Sub Continent of nationalities. Hindus and Muslims being the two major nations. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter dine and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history."

On March 8, 1944 while addressing the students of Muslim University, he said:

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"Hindus and Muslims through living in the same town and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities."

Quaid-e-Azam and Millat-e-Islamia

He believed that only Islam was the unifying force of the Muslim Millat. He said:

"What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing base to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."

Address At Islamia College Peshawar

In 1946, at Islamia College Quaid-e-Azam declared:

"We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

Address on 18th June 1945

In his message to the Frontier Muslim Students Federation, he said:

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but Muslim ideology, which has to be preserved which came to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hope, other will share with us."

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Conclusion

The above sayings and statements largely prove that Quaid-e-Azam wanted to establish an Islamic system as a code of life because he believed that it was the sole objective of the Pakistan Movement.

<u>Ideology of Pakistan</u>

QUESTION – 7

Introduction

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic Ideology. Its basic principles being:

"The only Sovereign is Allah."

Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. Quaid-e-Azam once said:

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam."

From the above statement, it is clear that ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic one.

Two Nation Concepts

The fundamental concept of ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principle. On one occasion Quaid-e-Azam said:

"The Muslims demand Pakistan where they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their culture development, their traditions and Islamic laws."

Thus, this fundamental concept of ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the formation of Pakistan.

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Factors Creating the Idea of Separate Homeland

Factors creating the idea of a separate homeland were as follows:

1. Anti Muslim Campaign

The Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the faith, belief, customs and national importance of Muslims because Muslim rebellion was creating much problem for both.

2. In Acceptance of British Rule

Muslims had been ruling the Sub-Continent for ages. Therefore, they could not resist any power over them. When British came to rule the Sub Continent, Muslims were the only nation who opposed them. Thus, in order to gain power, British had to crush the Muslims collectively.

3. Hindus Betrayed Muslims

In the beginning, Hindus appeared to be on Muslim's side, but later on their hostility was exposed as they opposed various steps taken by British Government which purely benefited Muslims.

4. Refusal of Muslim Identity

British wanted to implement parliamentary system in Sub-Continent in which the majority was the power and authority. due to Hindu majority it was probable that if British left India undivided, it would fall under the Hindus Rule. Further more, Hindus did not accept the separate identity of Muslims and thus, there were no chances of freedom even after the British rule.

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5. War of 1857

In 1857, Muslims and Hindus tried to expel the British out of India but failed. Later due to Hindu conspiracies, Muslims were held responsible for it and hence were crushed further by British.

6. Sir Syed's Idea

Sir Syed for the first time put down the idea that Muslims are a separate nation. He convinced Muslims to unite themselves in order to have a separate social and political identity.

Basic Points of Ideology of Pakistan

Muslims are different from Hindus in every aspect, their culture, civilization, customs and religion all are entirely different.

The Muslims need a free state for protection of their separate where they can live in accordance with their faith, belief and follow the Islamic codes.

Importance of Ideology in National Life

Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nation hood. It provides the binding force to the scattered groups in a society and brings them close to each other on a common platform. Ideologies impel their adherence to follow a joint linked action for the accomplishment of their goal. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and create new cultures and civilizations. They stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideal through total transformation of society.

An urgent agreement with each other on the ideals is most vital pre-requisite of an ideology.

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Conclusion

The fundamental concept of the ideology of Pakistan is that Muslims are a separate nation having their own culture, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation. They should be able to develop their culture and religious traditions in an Islamic State and they should be able to create a true Islamic society for themselves.

Thus the ideology of Pakistan which developed through the period of Mohammad Bin Qasim and others and followed by political leaders like Quaid-e-Azam was materialized in 1947.

Short Question and Answers

Q.1 Define Ideology?

Ans. It is a system of Ideas concerning social and political life. or It may also be defined as, a product of great minds or its is the result of Devine guidance.

Q.2 What is an Islamic Ideology?

Ans. It is an ideology through a society is formed in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.3 Write any four guiding principles of Islamic way of life?

Ans. The four important guiding Islamic principles are :

1. Unity of Allah: It means the belief in oneness of Allah. It is the basic belief in Islam.
2. Prophet Hood: Finality of the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H).
3. Life Hereafter: It means all the mankind will be reborn after death. They wil be rewarded or punished according to their deeds in the worldly life.
4. Fundamentals of Islam: It includes Kalma, Salat, Fasting, Hajj and Zakaat.

Q.4 What are the contents of ideology?

Ans. The contents of Ideology are:

1. Common religion: It means that people following a common religion form a common ideology.
2. Common Culture: The people of a country adopt a particular culture, people of a country are recognized by their culture.
3. Common Causes: Every nation has its national objects. So it builds an ideology in accordance to its needs.
4. Dedication and Devotion: The people of a nation should work with dedication and devotion for the betterment of their country.

Q.5 Write down the sources of Islamic Ideology?

Ans. The sources of Islamic Ideology are the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Q.6 Write the importance of Ideology.

Ans. Ideology is important due to the following reasons:

1. It is a source for achieving the national progress and prosperity.
2. It unites the people.
3. It is a motivating force for deeds and actions.
4. It determine the way of living of the people.

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Q.7 Write down any four benefits of Salat?

Ans. Salat has the following advantages:

1. It is a pillar of Islam.
2. It prohibits the evil or satanic deeds.
3. It brings Islamic unity.
4. It is a basic difference between an infided and a Muslim.

Q.8 Write down any four benefits of Zakat?

Ans. Following are the four benefits of Zakat:

1. It is a principal worship to achieve Allah's pleasure.
2. It reduces the gap between rich and poor.
3. It kills the element of greediness.
4. It is a remedy for selfishness.

Q.9 Write down four sentences on the importance of Hajj?

Ans. Importance of Hajj is depicted in following sentences:

1. It is obligatory on every Muslim once in his life.
2. It creates brotherhood among the Muslims.
3. It shows the strength of the Muslims.
4. It is both principal and physical worship.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.10 Write the Islamic principles of Democracy?

Ans. They are as follows:

1. Sovereignty 2. Justice 3. Equality
4. Fraternity 5. Tolerance

Fill in the Blanks

1. Ideology is a **French** word.
2. **Ideology** is a product of great and influential minds or divine guidance.
3. Unicty of Allah is the basic element of **Islamic Ideology**.
4. Allah has the **sovereignty** in Islamic State.
5. **Zakat** is a financial worship.
6. Hajj is obligatory on every Muslim **once** in life time.
7. Fraternity means **brotherhood**.
8. **Islam** has a complete code of conduct.
9. Common religion and common culture are the contents of **ideology**.
10. Fraternity and tolerance are the **principles** of Islamic Society.
11. Equality, faith and culture are the **characteristics** of Islamics society.
12. The sources of Islamic Society are the **Holy Quran** and **Sunnah**.
13. Allama Iqbal presented the idea of separate Muslim state on **30 December 1930**, at **Allahabad**.
14. Lahore resolution was later named as **Pakistan Resolution**.
15. **Justice** is the arrangement of things at their correct place.

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Chapter # 2

MAkng Of Pakistan

Faraizi Movement

QUESTION – 1

Introduction

Faraizi movement was founded by Haji Shariat Ullah. he was on the view that Muslims should give up un-Islamic customs.

He emphasized that Muslims should act upon Faraiz only i.e. prayer (Namaz), Fasting (Roza), Hajj and Zakaat. Hence his movement came to be known as Faraizi Movement. After the death of Haji Shariat Ullah his son Mohammad Mohsin organized the movement in which a systematic way that it became stronger and popular. It proved to be a public movement.

Solution of Some Other Problems

The Faraizi Movement also paid full attention to the problems faced by the peasant. They became so courageous that they refused to bend before the threatening force of landlords.

Role of Shah Waliullah in the Freedom Movement

QUESTION – 2

Introduction

The efforts of Shah Waliullah for the spread of Islam were the first step towards the establishment of free Islamic Society as well as the establishment of Pakistan.

Early Education

Shah Waliullah was a great saint, scholar and reformer. He was born in a pious family in Delhi on 21st February 1703. His father's name was Shah Abdul Rahim. Shah Abdul Rahim was the founding member of the Madrasa Rahimiya in Delhi. Shah Waliullah received his early education in Madrassa Rahimiya.

As A Teacher

After finishing his education at the Madrassa Shah Waliullah taught there for twelve years. He then went to Saudi Arabia in 1724 for Hajj and higher studies. He returned to Delhi in July 1732.

Preaching of Islam

He advocated the Quranic education for the welfare of the Muslims of subcontinent. He urged the people to live simple life. Shah Waliullah recognized that the tenets of Islam could not be followed properly unless the Holy Quran itself was understood. In order to spread teachings of Islam, he translated the Holy Quran into Persian. His work was appreciated. Later on his sons, Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Abdul Aziz translated the Holy Quran in Urdu.

Role in Politics

Shah Waliullah led the Muslims to struggle for their political rights. He wrote many letters to the great Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to retrieve Muslim rule in India. Shah Waliullah clarified the importance of "Jihad" to the soldiers. He knew that the Sikhs, Marhattas and the Jats were the enemies of the Muslims. So he urged the Muslims to strive for Allah because they had already suffered a lot by fighting with one another.

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Author of Many Books

Shah Waliullah was the writer of many books which are as follows:

1. Hajjatullah-ul-Balighah
2. Izalat-Al-Akhfa
3. The explanation of the Holy Quran

Two Nation Theory

Shah Waliullah played a vital role in establishing the personality and identity of Muslims. He said that the Muslims are one nation according to Kalma and belief and there is no importance of their colour and any geographical existence.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi

QUESTION – 3

Introduction

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi was born in 29 November 1786 in Rai Bareilley. He moved to Delhi at the age of eighteen and became the follower of Shah Abdul Aziz. He received the necessary education during his stay at Delhi. In 1812 he joined the army of Nawab Ameer Khan Tonak in order to take part in Jihad against the British. In 1821, he went to perform Hajj but stayed there for two years where he met with the great thinkers of Islam and got knowledge about the movements of Islam in the world. He became greatly impressed from this new system of thought for Islam. When he came back on 6 August 1823 to India, he devoted himself for the religious and social reformation of the Muslims and the preparation of Jihad. He received martyrdom in fighting with Sikhs on 6th May 1831.

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The Mujahideen Movement

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi started a great movement in the North of India; this movement is known as "The Mujahideen Movement" or "The Movement o Jihad". This movement arranged a power for the struggle of freedom in Muslims which produced a spirit of survival and they started freedom struggle.

Background of the Mujahideen Movement

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi selected a particular way on the command of his spiritual guide Shah Abdul Aziz and devoted himself in the preparation of the holy war. He started a national movement for this purpose in 1818 and organized this movement after is arrival from Hajj as the Mujahideen Movement in 1831.

Objectives of Mujahideen Movement

He wanted to make the Muslims as the true lover of Islam, for this purpose he started the Mujahideen Movement.

The main objectives of the Mujahideen Movement were following;

- To preach unicity of Almighty Allah.
- To revive the teachings of Islam and prepare the Muslims to pass their lives simply according to the teachings of Islam.
- To protect the Muslims against such acts and ideas which are contrary to Islamic values.
- To protect the Muslims from the worship of other things except Allah.
- To preach Jihad because it was not possible to get freedom from evil force without armed struggle.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi wanted to eliminate the domination of Sikhs in Punjab and N.W.F.P to revive Islamic values and traditions.

He started Jihad in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. Shah Ismail Shaheed along with six thousand followers also

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joined Syed Ahmed in his Jihad against evil forces. Syed Ahmed toured different areas around Delhi and Punjab, where number of his followers joined him.

Struggle of Mujahideen Movement

The Mujahideen Movement was started against the Sikhs. He came to Sindh in 1826 and sought to help Syed Sibghatullah Shah Pir Pagara. Syed Sibghatullah Shah Pir Pagara sent a strong contingent of this staunch followers called "Hurs". Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi left his family under the protection of Pir Pagara and proceeded towards Jihad without any worry about his family. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi reached Nowshehra after passing though Afghanistan, the Khyber Pass and Peshawar in December 1826 and made it his headquarter. The first battle against hte Sikhs was fought on December 21, 1826 near Akora. The Sikhs were defeated. The second battle was fought at Hazro. It was also won by the Muslims. These victories inspired a number of Pathan tribes to join Jihad Movement. The number of Mujahideen rose to 80,000. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi was given the status of "Amir-ul-Momineen". Islamic laws were enforced in the area which was controlled by Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi.

The movement of the Holy war was initially very successful but soon conspiracies began against Syed Ahmed, Maharaja Ranjid Singh (1780-1839) bribed Sardar yar Mohammad and his brother Sultan Mohammad Khan to plot against the Khilafat of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi. The disloyalty of the tribal leaders disheartened him. He made Balakot as is new headquarter. He started his struggle from Muzaffarabad. Here a tough fight started between the Mujahideen and the Sikhs. The Muslims fought with heroism but Syed Ahmed and his right hand companions were martyred on 6th May1831. In short, the Mujahideen movement of Syed Ahmed failed in Balakot, but this movement kindled a flame of freedom in sub-continent. The political work of Syed Ahmed Brelvi was carried on later by Willayat Ali of Patna. When the British captured the Punjab then a battle was fought again against the British. Thus the Jihad movement of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi was ended after several wars like this for independence.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

<u>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</u>

QUESTION – 4

Early Education

He was born in Delhi on 17th October 1817. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great reformer. He belonged to a prominent family of the city. After completing his formal education, he entered service with the British East India Company in 1839. He rose to the position of judge in 1846 and later on he was transferred to Banglore as the Chief Judge.

The First Task

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan began his first task to soften British hostility towards the Muslims of subcontinent. He wrote a book "Essay on the causes of the India Revolt" on the war of independence. This book was sent to British Members of the parliament and was circulated among British officials.

Educational Services

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan knew that the Muslims could not achieve this goal without education. He set up a Persian school at Muradabad in 1859. This school was upgraded to the college in 1875. This college was upgraded to the college and the university level after his death. The educated Muslims of the early twentieth century were the product of this institution.

Political Services

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He urged the Muslims to acquire knowledge first and then they should take part in the politics of the subcontinent. After the war of independence, his position was not less than that of a great political reformer for Muslims.

Aligarh Movement

Aligarh Movement had the following objects:

1. To build confidence between the British and the Muslims.
2. To persuade the Muslims to get scientific knowledge and learn English language.
3. To hold back the Muslims from the collective politics.

Effects of Aligarh Movement

His main focus was on Aligarh to achieve his goals. he estabished Mohammad an Anglo Oriental School. It was a symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of Muslim life. The actions taken by Sir syed Ahmed Khan for the educational uplift of the Muslims left a far-reaching impact on the political, social, economic and religious aspects of the Muslims. The Aligarh movement showed new ways to press and opened the doors of economic prosperity for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Congress and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

In 1883, Lord A.O.Hume formed an organization called Indian National Congress. The aim of this party was to provide a political platform for the Indians. Many Indians joined this party. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an open minded and large hearted person. He was a great patriot, At first he considered all who lived in India as one nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He looked both Hindus and Muslims with the same eyes. He said,

"By the word "Nation", I mean only Hindus and Muslims and nothing else. Our interests and problems are common and therefore, I consider the two factions as one nation."

But unfortunately the attitude of Hindus and Congress compelled him to reconsider his ideas about one nation. He felt sorry to see that both Congress and Hindus looking against the interests of the Muslims. Congress ignored the Muslims totally. He failed to bring Hundus and Muslims closer a one single platform He saw that the Hindus never come forward with open mind and always adopted a policy to damage the Muslim cause, so Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslims to keep themselves away from it. On 1st October 1906 Sir Agha Khan led a Muslim delegation and met the Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla to demand a separate electorate for Muslims in the coming reforms. The viceroy save a good response to them. There being no political party for Muslims at that time a strong need for it was felt. God Almightly enabled them to form Muslim League.

Urdu-Hindi Controversy

In 1867, Hindus demanded that Hindi should be made on official language of India in place of Urdu. They started an agitation. The Hindus were against Urdu because it was the language o the Muslims, Sir Syed felt sorry and he was now convinced that the Hindus would never be friend with the Muslims.

The Real Founder of Pakistan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan saw the attitude of Hindus towards the Muslims and felt sorry for it. He declared, "I am convinced now that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation."

Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations because their religion, culture, history and way of life are quite distinct from each other. In this way we can say this great hero and reformer, the real founder of Pakistan.

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Sir Syed passed away on 27 March 1898 but his work was continued by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. Due to the Sir Syed's efforts the Muslims emerged as a separate identity.

Two Nation Theory

QUESTION – 5

Introduction

The Two Nation theory in its simplest way means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslim of the Sub Continent. These differences of out look, in fact, were greatly instrumental in giving rise to two distinct political ideologies which were responsible for the partition of India into two independent states.

The Basis of the Creation of Pakistan

The Two Nation Theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan which held that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. They in spite of living together for centuries could not forget their individual culture and civilization.

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Religious Differences

Islam preaches Tawheed (Oneness of Allah) and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are the believers of God, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), the Holy book Quran and hold a cohesive approach towards life.

Hinduism, on the other hand is based on the concept of multiple Gods. Their society follows a caste system and is divided into four classes and has a very narrow approach towards life.

Hindu Nationalism

The Hindu nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by the Muslims in the Indian society by way of promoting education and other social activities. Their writings and ideas flared up the communal discord between Hindus and Muslims to further pollute the political condition.

Cultural Differences

Muslim followed the Islamic culture, while Hindus inherited a self build culture. The Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslim burred them. Hindus considered the 'Mother Cow' as a sacred animal and worshiped it while Muslims slaughtered it. They performed 'Sati' while Muslims abhorred this tradition.

Social Differences

The two communities of the Sub-Continent differ in their social life as well as the clothes the foods, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the words of salutation, the gestures and every thing about them was different and immediately pointed to the distinctive origin.

Economic Differences

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed. The Muslims were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with ample opportunities to progress economically.

Educational Differences

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The Hindus had advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took to the English education. While Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.

Political Differences

the political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of the Two Nation Theory.

Hindi Urdu Controversy

In 1867, the Hindus demanded that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Persian script. This created another gap between Hindus and Muslims.

Congress Attitude

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. It claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas and supported the Hindus.

Partition of Bengal

In 1905, the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Language

The Muslim and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages. The Muslim spoke Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script. On the other hand, the Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit.

Sir Syed Ahmed – The Pioneer of Two Nation Theory

The entire freedom movement revolved around the two nation theory which was introduced by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He considered all those lived in India as one nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaking at the meeting of nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaking at the meeting of nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaking at the meeting of Indian Association he said:

“I look to both Hindus and Muslims with the same eyes and consider them as my own eyes. By the word ‘Nation’ I mean only Hindus and Muslims and nothing else. We Hindus and Muslims live together on the same soil under the same government. Our interests and problems are common, and therefore, I consider the two factions as one nation.”

Two Nation Theory in the View of Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was the first important figure who propounded the idea of separate homeland on the basis of two nation theory. In the annual session of Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, he said:

“India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions … I, therefore, demand the formation of consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of the Muslims of India and Islam.”

Quaid-e-Azam’s Statement on Two Nation Theory

He expounded the two nation’s theory in such detail that most Muslims and even some Hindus came to believe in its truth. He declared:

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"Muslims are not a minority; they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation."
Quaid-e-Azam reiterated that Hindus and Muslims could ever evolve a common nationality was an idle dream.
In 1973, he said:
"Hindustan is neither one country, nor its inhabitant's one nation. This is sub continent which consists of many nations of which the Hindus and Muslims are two major nation."

Conclusion
Two nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan because without it Pakistan would not come into being on 14th August, 1947.

Role of Baluchistan in the Freedom Movement

QUESTION – 6

Introduction
According to area, Baluchistan is the is the biggest province of Pakistan. Quetta is capital of Baluchistan. Sui gas is found in Baluchistan. The people of this province are very courageous and brave. In the past, this province remained under-developed but today it is moving on the path of progress.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Historical Background
During British rule Baluchistan did not enjoy the status of province. It was deprived of political reforms. Due to this remained backward politically and economically. In 1927, Tavares-e-Delhi given by Muslim leaders and in 1929 in Quaid-e-Azam's fourteen points, it was demanded that political reforms should also be introduced in Frontier and Baluchistan like other provinces.

Political Awakening
The process of political awakening in Baluchistan; started very late because its link with other parts of the country was very little. They were backward in education.

Organization of Muslim League
Muslim League was founded in Baluchistan in 1939. Qazi Mohammad is at the top of the list of people, which made Muslim League active in Baluchistan, Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai and Mir Jafar Jamali also served much. These leaders prepared the people here for making Pakistan both mentally and practically.

Favour for Pakistan Resolution
Baluchistan Muslim League favored Pakistan movement very much. The leaders held meeting here fro time to time and prepared the people mentally for Pakistan.

Active Part in Pakistan Movement
The people of Baluchistan took active part in Pakistan Movement. In April 1947 Pakistan Conference was held in Quetta in which Muslim League strongly demanded Pakistan as their independent state.

Joining Pakistan
On 3rd June 1947 it was declared that Balochi Shahi Jerga and Quetta municipal Committee would decide about the future of Baluchistan. Congress tried much to win the favour but failed due to the untiring

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efforts of Qazi Mohammad Esa, Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai, Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali and ohter leaders and workers of Muslim League Shahi Jerga, Balochi leaders and Municipal Committee decided in favour of Pakistan. In this way Baluchistan became the part of Pakistan.

Role of Punjab in the Making of Pakistan

QUESTION – 7

Introduction

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan. Lahore is the capital of Punjab. Lahore is an historical city. Lahore has always been the centre of political activity. So this province is called elder brother. This province played an important role in the existence of Pakistan.

Strong Support for Pakistan

Punjab took active part in every political or non-political activity. In the same way in Pakistan Movement, Punjab played its important role.

Allam Iqbal

Allama Iqbal took part in practical politics and created the wave of freedom in the Muslims. He was the member of Provincial Council of Punjab. In 1930 he gave the sketch of separate homeland for the Muslims in his Allahabad session. That is why he is called the Painter of Pakistan. He gave very useful suggestions to Quaid-e-Azam and showed his complete confidence in his leadership. Quaid also respected Allama Iqbal. He said during Pakistan Movement, "If we succeeded in getting a separate homeland for the Muslims and at one side I am given the president-ship and at other side the books of Iqbal; I will select the books of Iqbal." In 1931-1932 in London, Iqbal joined Round Table Conference so that the political problems of sub continent could be solved.

Maulana Zafer Ali Khan

Zafar Ali Khan also belonged to Punjab. He was a high rank generalist, national hero and a great poet. "Zamindar" was his famouse newspaper in Urdu. He founded "Majlis-e-Ahrar". This party launched a movement against Kadiyanis. He stated the aims of Muslim League well by his pen and tongue when he joined it. In 1936 elections, he was elected as the Member of Assembly on Muslim League ticket and after this he remained on the front in the struggle for independence.

Iqbal said about Zafer Ali Khan:

"What work Mustafa Kamal Ataturk did for Turkey by his sword, Zafer did the same work for the Muslims by his pen."

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali who suggested this name for Pakistan in 1932 lived in Punjab. In those days he was studying in London. He made Muslims emotional by his pamphlet, "Now or Never". He invented Pakistan by : P for Pakistan, A for Afghani, F for Frontier Province, K for Kashmir, S for Sindh and Tan for Baluchistan.

Pakistan Resolution

Muslim League slowly set its feet in Punjab. In the beginning some local and provincial political parties opposed Muslim League but later on, Muslim League became the most effective political party of Punjab under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. On 23rd March 1940, there was held a meeting in Lahore in which

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Pakistan Resolution or Lahore Resolution was passed in which Pakistan as a separate homeland for the Muslims was demanded. Now-a-days Minar-e-Pakistan is standing at that place.

Lahore As the Heart of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam rightly said "Lahore is the heart of Pakistan."

Effective Pakistan Movement

Muslim League became the most active emotional party in Punjab under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. People from all groups of Punjab joined Pakistan Movement.

Muslim League in Punjab Assembly

Muslim League took part in 1945-46 elections on the basis of demand for Pakistan and won particular seats in the central assembly for Punjab. In provincial elections, Muslim League won 75 seats out of 86. After this four other members joined Muslim League. So Muslim League got 79 seats, in this way Muslim League became the biggest party in Punjab. But the English governor of Punjab, instead of offering the Muslims League to make government, offered the government to Congress and Unionists party by conspiracy. Because of this, government did not have the support of the people. Muslim League launched "No Confidence Movement" and as a result, it had to resign soon.

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Wrong Division of Punjab

It was decided that the province of Punjab should be divided between India and Pakistan. For this purpose an English Judge Radcliff was appointed as president of Commission that by conspiracy with Mountbatten and Congress gave most fertile areas of Muslim majority to India and the population of those Muslim areas left their homes and had to migrate to Pakistan.

Disturbances and the Problem of Immigrants

When Hindus and Sikhs saw that sub-continent is being divided against their interest they started disturbances in some regions of Punjab in which thousands of Muslims were killed and injured. In this play of fire and blood, the Muslims of Punjab proved very courageous and welcomed the refugees coming from India and proved that the Muslims are brothers of each other in the hour of need.

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<u>Role of Sindh in the Making of Pakistan</u>

Question– 8

Introduction

Sindh is an important province of Pakistan. Karachi is situated in this province and its the biggest city of Pakistan. Karachi is the capital of Sindh and is called small or mini Pakistan. Sindh played very important role in the formation of Pakistan.

Historical Background

Sindh became the part of Muslim state firstly after the victory of Mohammad Bin Qasim. That is why it is called the gateway of Islam. During the rule of Mohammad Bin Qasim and his followers Sindh remained the province of Abbasi Caliphate for nearly three centuries. During this time, many great scholars were born there which made Sindh famous over the Islamic world, during the decline period of Abbas when local rulers got the control of Sindh. After this Sindh remained under the control of Sultans of Delhi and Mughal rulers. However, the government of Muslims remained there till the arrival of the British rule. Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai and Hazrat Sachal Surmast are the famous Sufi poets of Sindh.

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Separation of Bombay from Sindh

During the rule of the English, Sindh was made a part of Bombay, due to which no attention given to the social and educational position of Sindh. In Quaid's fourteen points the separation of Sindh from Bombay was demanded. In this way due to the continuous efforts of Muslim League Sindh was separated from Bombay in 1935. It was made a separate province of Muslim majority.

Home Land of Quaid

Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi. He completed his early education in Sindh Madrassa High School.

Pakistan Movement

The Muslims of Sindh took active part in Pakistan Movement. In 1938 the Provincial Muslim League of Sindh passed a resolution in which it was demanded that the provinces with Muslim majority should be given to Muslims. It was the first time that any branch of Muslim League passed a resolution of separate homeland.

Favour for Pakistan Resolution

On 23 March 1940, there was held a Muslim League Session in Lahore in which Pakistan Resolution was passed. The Muslim League leaders of Sindh supported the resolution very much. A prominent leader of Sindh, Sir Abdullah Haroon felt happy on this pattern that the demand of Sindh Muslim League made in 1938 became the demand of Muslim League on national level.

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Pakistan Demand Committee

Quaid-e-Azam made a committee in Sindh province to speed up the struggle for Pakistan in which Sir Abdullah Haroom and many other leaders of Sindh were the members. By the efforts of these Muslim leaders the demand for Pakistan became more popular.

Muslim League Ministry

Muslim League in 1943 became so popular in Sindh that it established its own ministry. In this way Sindh was the first province in the sub continent where the Muslim League established its ministry. In December 1943, Sindh Provincial Assembly once again became more superir to other provinces by passing resolution in favour of Pakistan.

Success of Muslim League in Elections 1946

After the provincial elections in February 1946 the leader of the Muslim League, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah established ministry under leadership. But this assembly was dissolved due to the conspiracies of Congress and new elections were held in 1946 in which Muslim League won all the seats and established its ministry again.

Entry in Pakistan

According to the plan of division of sub-continent on 3rd June, 1947 there was held a meeting of Sindh Provincial Assembly which decided to join Pakistan by the favour of majority.

<u>Motives and Objectives of Muslim League</u>

QUESTION – 9

Introduction

The important motives and objectives of Muslim League are as under:

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1. To safe guard and protect Muslim interests and to convey their demands to British Government.
2. To create a feeling of respect and good will in Muslims for the British Government.
3. To promote brotherhood between different nationals of India.

Role of Muslim League

The role played by All India Muslim League in the creation of Pakistan is summarized under:

Minto-Morley Reform Act – 1909

The Muslims under the able leadership of Muslim League now began to press for the separate electroate for the Muslims. The authorities accepted their demand in an Act, called "The Minto-Morley Reform Act", 1909.

Lucknow Pact – 1916

In November 1916, two committees of League and Congress met at Calcutta and drew and agreement draft of political reform for India called "Lucknow Pact." Through this pact the Congress recognized the separate status of Muslims.

Simon Commission

In 1927, Simon Commission was sent to India under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to settle Muslim Hindu differences. It was rejected because there was no Indian member on the commission.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Jinnah's Fourteen Points – 1929

The Quaid-e-Azam refused to accept the nehru – report. He prepared a draft of guiding principles consisting of 14 points, popularly known as "Jinnah's Fourteen Points."

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address – 1930

In 1930, in his presidential address at annual session of League at Allahabad, Iqbal proposed the formation of a separate Muslim State by combining Northern and South-Western Muslim majority region in Sub Continent.

Day of Deliverance

On 22nd December, Muslim League observed "Deliverance Day" to thank for Allah for resignation of Congress Ministers.

Pakistan Resolution – 1940

The attitude of the Hindus made it clear that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations. On March, 23rd, at the annual session of the Muslim League at Lahore, the famous resolution, commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution was passed. It was presented by Maulvi Fazlul Haq.

Cripps Mission – 1942

Sir Stafford Cripps was sent by the British Government to India, to discuss with Indian leaders, the future Indian Constitution. His proposal was rejected by both the Congress and the League. The Congress characterized them as "a post-dated check on a failing bank." Jinnah said that:
"If these were accepted "Muslims would become a minority in their majority provinces as well".

Gandhi Jinnah Talks – 1944

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Gandhi held talks with Jinnah to discuss about the future of India, but no fruitful results came out of it because Gandhi did not accept Muslims as a separate nation.

Simla Conference – 1945
Lord Wavell called a conference at Simla. The conference failed to achieve any purpose due to one sided attitude of Lord Wavell. In this conference, Quaid-e-Azam made it crystal clear that the (7) Muslims League can represent Muslims of India.

General Elections – 1945-1946
Elections for the central and provincial assemblies were held in 1945-1946 in which Muslim League won 30 seats of central legislative meant for Muslim and 430 seats out of 495 in the provincial legislative.

Cabinet Mission – 1946
Cabinet Mission visited India in 1946 and submitted its recommendations to the Britishers. As a result Interim Government was formed but Congress and League couldn't cooperate amongst them.

Delhi Convention – 1946
Quaid-e-Azam called a convention of all the Muslim League Members at Delhi. At the convention every membter took the pledge to under go any danger for the attainment of national goal of Pakistan.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

3rd June Plan – 1947
Lord Mount Batten prepared the plan for transference of power according to the wish of people. He emphasized on the partition of the country and told that it was the only solution of the Indian political deadlock. Both League and Congress accepted the plan.

Conclusion
Muslims League thus got its object and Pakistan was created on 14th August 1947. In short we can say that the creation of Pakistan is the result of the ceaseless efforts of the Muslim League and the great heroes which dedicated their lives for the creation of Pakistan. If there would be no Muslim League the fate of the Muslims of the Sub Continent could not be changed.

<u>Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam</u>
QUESTION – 10
Introduction
In March 1929, at the annual session of All India Muslim League, Quaid-e-Azam declared his famous fourteen points.

Federal System
The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers rested in the provinces.

Provincial Autonomy
A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

Representation of Minorities

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All legislative in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.

Number of Muslim Representatives

In the central legislative, Muslims representatives shall be not less than one-third.

Separate Electorates

Representative of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided it shall be open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.

Muslim Majority Provinces

Any territorial re-distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affects the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F.P.

Religious Liberty

Full religious liberty, liberty of belief, worship and observance, association and education shall be guaranteed to all the communication.

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Three-Fourth Representation

No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislative or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.

Separation of Sindh

Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.

Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan

Reforms should be introduced in the Noth West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

Government Services

Muslims should be given adequate share along with ohter Indians in the services of State.

Protection of Muslim's Culture and Language

The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture, language, religion and civilization.

One-Third Muslim Ministries

No Cabinet, either central or provincial is formed. Without being a proportion of atleast one third Muslim Ministers.

Conclusion

No change shall be made in the constitution of State except with the concurrence of State constituting the Indian Federation. The reasonable and moderate demands, contained in the fourteen points, were rejected

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by the Hindus leaders which considerably widened the gulf between the two communities.
Importance of Jinnah's Fourteen Points
A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-e-Azam's fourteen points shows that the political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus had really widened. Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam became principles for the Muslims of India. The importance of these points can be judged by the fact that these points were presented in the Round Table Conference of 1930. As a result, these points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

Role of N.W.F.P in the Establishment of Pakistan

QUESTION – 11

Introduction

North West Frontier Province is an important province of Pakistan. Its capital is Peshawar. Famous Khyber Pass is situated in this province. Foreign invaders entered sub-continent through this pass. It is an historical passage. Khushal Khan Khattak and Rehman Baba are the most famous poets of this province.

Facing Difficulties

Frontier is the province of Muslim majority. But Muslim League had to face many difficulties and problems while establishing it here. This difficulty was due to the leaders that were under the influence of Congress and they favoured its policies. Among such leaders Sarhadi Gandhi Abdul Ghaffar Khan was at the top of the list. In this province, Congress had the ministry that opposed the movement of Muslim League.

Organization of Muslim League

Muslim League slowly made its strong hold there under the leadership of the Quaid. Muslim League began to become popular in Frontier after passing Pakistan Resolution in 1940. Muslims of this area began to join Muslim League. Congress in this province started making false cases against the Muslim Leaders to torture them and locked them in jails. But they did not lose their courage. The struggle of Muslim League after 1945 became active. Among the leaders which contributed a lot are Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Peer Sahib Zakori Sharif and Peer Sahib Manki Sharif.

Demand for Pakistan

In February, 1947 Muslim League started the Non Co-Operative Movement against the Congress. Provincial Government gave hard tortures to Muslim League workers but it could not stop the Muslim League movement. Instead, it began to spread in the whole province. Provincial government began to be hated everywhere in the province and meetings of Muslim League began to be held in favour of separate homeland. In his way it was proved that the people of Muslim League were in the favour of Pakistan.

Conflict between Muslim League and Congress

On 3rd June, 1947 British government accepted the demand of Pakistan and declared that the future of Frontier will be decided by vote. So the Muslims stopped Non-Cooperation Movement. Muslim started convincing the people to give vote for Pakistan. On the other hand Congress started movement against Pakistan and raised a slogan of Free Baluchistan.

Joining Pakistan

The people of Frontier voted in favour of Pakistan in a large majority. In this way Frontier became the part of Pakistan and the Muslims of Frontier got their independence.

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Role of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General

QUESTION – 12

Quaid-e-Azam As A Governor General

On 14th August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the 1st Governor General. He remained Governor General for thirteen months. During this period, he solved many important national issues. Some of them are mentioned as under:

Formation of Federal Cabinet

As soon as the Quaid-e-Azam took an immediate action and nominated members of the Federal Cabinet to run the Government affairs smoothly. Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the Prime Minister. Other members of the cabinet were also nominated. This first cabinet of Pakistan took oath on 15th August 1947.

Members of the Cabinet

1. Sardar Abdul Rab Nisther (Transports)
2. Raja Ghazanfer Ali Khan (Agriculture)
3. Fazal-ur-Rehman (Education)
4. I.I Chundrigar (Industry)
5. Ghulam Mohammad (Finance)
6. Jogander Nath Mandal (Law)
7. Sir Zafar Ullah Khan Qadyani (Affair)

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Constitutional Problems

The Act of 1935 was amended and enforced in the country as there was no constitution available of the newly born state. Thus this great achievement was done under the administrative leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Establishment of Capital

Karachi was made Capital of Pakistan.

Provincial Government

Quaid-e-Azam elected Chief Minister and Governor. Here are chief ministers of provinces:
Khan Iftikhar Hussain Mumdot – Punjab
Khuwaja Nazam-ud-Dn – East Bengal
Khan Abdul Qayyum – N.W.F.P
Mohammad Ayub Khuro – Sindh
Chief Commissioner (British) – Baluchistan

Establishment of Administrative Head Quarters

For the administrative reformation, a committee was set up and Chaudhry Mohammad Ayub was made the Secretary General. Civil Services were re-organized and Civil Services Academy was constituted. The Secretariat was established. Moreover, Head quarters for Army, Navy and Air Force were set up. An ammunition factory was also set up.

Attention to Foreign Affairs

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Realizing the sensitivity of foreign affairs, Quaid-e-Azam paid his utmost attention to the Foreign Policy. He developed healthy relations with the neighboring and developed countries that were the main objective of the Foreign Policy.

Membership of UNO

After independence, Quaid-e-Azam paid immediate attention for acquiring membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO). On 30th September 1947, Pakistan became the member of the UNO. This all, was done under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam.

Implementation of Education Policy

Education plays an important role in the development of a country. It improves living standard of a nation and development. Education sector also needed attention at the time of independence. for this purpose, he held the first Educational Conference in 1947. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve his nation with honesty and national spirit. he made nation with honesty and national spirit. He made acquisition of scientific and technological education compulsory for the students. Quaid-e-Azam did a lot to improve education policy of the country.

In the Service of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam served his country till his death. Despite his bad health, he kept on going through the important files. He succumbed to deadly disease of consumption.

First Cabinet of Pakistan

First cabinet of Pakistan was also elected by Quaid-e-Azam. He took of it. Liaquat Ali Khan was first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

<u>3rd June Plan</u>

QUESTION – 13

3rd June Plan and Lord Mountbatten

Lord Mountbatten became the viceroy of India in March 1947. He tried his best to keep India United but of no avail. He concluded that there was no solution to Indian problems except partition of it.

3rd June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan

On 3rd June 1947 the viceroy announced the partition plan in a joint conference of Congress and Muslim League leaders in Delhi. The plan came to be known as 3rd June Plan. Some important points of the plan were as under:

The Indian Independence Bill 1947

Power would be given to Pakistan by 14th August 1947. This bill was passed and came to be known as Independence Bill 1947.

Separate Session

A clause was incorporated in the 3rd June Plan that separate session of Muslim and Hindu Members of the Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would be held to decide whether their provinces were in favour of the partition, and how it would take place.

New Boundaries

the new boundaries of these provinces would be decided by a commission.

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Sindh Assembly

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of volte. Sindh Assembly voted for Pakistan.

People of N.W.F.P and Sylhet

The people of N.W.F.P and Sylhet would decide their status through a referendum. N.W.F.P and Sylhet also decided to join Pakistan.

Conclusion

The viceroy announced the plan on 3rd June 1947. According to the plan it was decided to transfer the power on the midnight of the 14th and 15th August 1947 instead of 3rd June 1947.

Radcliff Award

QUESTION – 14

Mr. Radcliff, an ordinary lawyer was sent from England to India for the demarcation of the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal. The viceroy and Mr. Radcliff connived with the Congress and demarcated the boundary according to their wishes. Radcliff included many Muslim majority, areas in India and deprived Pakistan of the waters of Sutlej, Bias and Ravi. Further captured Kashmir and created a Kashmir problem which is still unsolved. The defective planning of Radcliff created many problems for Pakistan unsolved. The defective planning of Radlciff created many problems for Pakistan.

Dawn of Independence

Independence has a great importance for the nations. Pakistan came into being as independent state on 14th August 1947 27th Ramadan and India on 15th August 1947.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

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Short Question and Answers

Q.1 Write four sentences about the services of Hazrat Shah Waliullah?

Ans.

1. he was a great saint and religious scholar. He preached the Muslims of Sub continent.
2. He reconciled the mutual differences among Muslims.
3. He eradicated the bad manners of assemblies.
4. he set the straight forward path for Muslims.

Q.2 Write any four sentences about the services of Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz?

Ans.

1. He extended the work of Shah Waliullah.
2. He framed a revolutionary program.
3. He forced Muslims to establish an islamic state.
4. he took severe action against the anti Islamic powers specially Sikhs.

Q.3 Write any four objectives of Syed Ahmed Shaheed's Jehad Movement?

Ans.

1. To preach the concept of oneness of Allah.
2. To establish an Islamic State.
3. To preach Jihad.
4. To revive Islamic teachings.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.4 Write four sentences on the Faraizi Movement?

Ans.

1. Haji Shariatullah started Faraizi Movement.
2. The purpose of this movement was to reform the Bengali Muslims.
3. The movement proved useful to eradicate non Islamic customs and traditions of Bengali Muslims.
4. Islamic techniques were also carried out under the Faraizi Movement.

Q.5 What were the causes of down fall of Mughal Empire?

Ans.

1. Lack of national unity.
2. Highly Centralized Administration.
3. Lack of spirit of Jihad.
4. Educational decline.

Q.6 What were the causes of war of Independence?

Ans.

1. Political Causes
2. Economic Causes
3. Religious Causes
4. Social Causes

Q.7 Write four sentences about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Ans.

1. He started Aligarh Movement for social, educational and religious services for Muslims.

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2. he wrote a pamphlet to remove the confusions between the British and the Muslims after the war of Independence 1857.
3. he established schools in Muradabad, Gazipur and in Aligarh.
4. He gave the Two Nation Theory.

Q.8 Write four sentences about the Hindus agitation against the partition of Bengal.

Ans.

1. They felt an insult of the national character of India.
2. They criticized the British Government that they had divided Bengal to weaken the freedom of Congress.
3. They started civil disobedience.
4. They created political disorder and unrest in the country.

Q.9 What demand were made by Muslim in 1906 by Simla Delegation?

Ans.

1. Muslim demand separate electorate for Muslims.
2. They demanded full representation in services.
3. They demanded aid for the establishment of the Muslim University.
4. They demanded weight age in all elected bodies.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.10 Why Muslim league was established?

Ans. There were three main factors for the establishment of Muslim League:

1. To protect and safeguards the Muslim's interest.
2. To cope with the "Minto Morley Reforms."
3. To promote Muslim loyalty to British Government.

Q.11 Write four sentences about Lucknow Pact.

Ans.

1. Congress accepted the idea of separate electorate for the Muslims.
2. No bill offending a particular community should be proceeded within any council if three fourths of the representatives of that community oppose it.
3. Hindu-Muslim unity was stressed.
4. The Muslims and Hindus were to have weightage in provinces where they formed minorities.

Q.12 What were the main causes of mutiny of war of independence?

Ans.

1. Official interference in religion.
2. The acts which caused restlessness among the Indian soldiers.
3. Absence of Indian representation in the administration of the country.
4. Social reparation between the rules and ruled.

Q.13 What were the main object of Muslim Anglo Oriental College?

Ans.

1. To reject the past tradition and speed up the progress of the Muslims.
2. To reconcile oriental learning with western literature and science.
3. To facilitate western education to the Indian Muslims.
4. To create practical energy among Muslims.

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Q.14 Write the four objectives of Khilafat Movement.

Ans.

1. To maintain the Turkish Caliphate.
2. To maintain the unity of Ottoman Empire.
3. To project the holy places of the Muslims.
4. To maintain brotherhood among the Muslim world.

Q.15 Write three sentences about Non-Cooperation Movement.

Ans.

1. To surrender all the British titles.
2. To boycott the British law Courts.
3. Non participation in election.
4. Withdrawal of all students from the education institution.

Q.16 Write any four recommendations of Simon Commission.

Ans.

1. The abolition of diarchy form of government.
2. He rejected Muslims demands regarding one third representation of the centre and statutory majorities in the Punjab and Bengal.
3. He postponed the separation of Sindh from Bombay.
4. He agreed the fair representation for the minorities in the legislatures and in the executives.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.17 Write any four proposals of Nehru Report.

Ans.

1. Abolition of Muslims demand of separate electorate.
2. Reservation of Muslim seats was refused.
3. Hindi should be made the official language.
4. the separation of Sindh from Bombay was accepted.

Q.18 Write any four points of the famous Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam.

Ans.

1. In the central legislative, Muslims representation should not be less than one third.
2. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
3. A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all the provinces.
4. Reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F.P and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

Q.19 When and where the three round table conference were held?

Ans.

1. The first Round Table Conference was held in London from 22nd November, 1930 to 19th January, 1931.
2. The second Round Table Conference was held in London from 7th September, 1931 to 31st December, 1931.
3. The third Round Table Conference was held in London from 17th November, 1932 to 24th December, 1932.

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Q.20 Write any four effects of Pakistan Resolution.

Ans.

1. Muslims were relieved from the Hindus dominion.
2. Gandhi become annoyed and called it a "Moral Mistake".
3. Hindus dream of "Ram Raj" was vanished.
4. Muslims got a country where they could live according to the teachings of Islam.

Q.21 Write any four points about the role of Quaid-e-Azam as a Governor General.

Ans.

1. He created an establishment of officers.
2. He created National Spirit and patriotism in the newly born country.
3. he started public contracts and visited frequently Baluchistan and N.W.F.P.
4. He paid special attention towards the economy of Pakistan.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Hazrat Shah Walliullah was born in **1703** and was died in **1762**.
2. Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz was born in **1746** and was died in **1824**.
3. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in **1786** and was died in **1831**.
4. Hazrat Shah Walliullah became in charge of Madrassa Rahimiya in **1734**.
5. The ruler of Afghanistan **Ahmed Shah Abdali** rescued Indian Muslims from Marathas.
6. Hazrat Shah Walliullah translated the Holy Quran in **Persian Language**.
7. Hazrat Shah Walliullah invited the ruler of Afghanistan **Ahmed Shah Abdali**.
8. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was the disciple of **Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz**.
9. **Syed Ahmed Shaheed** was given the name The Leader of the Faithful.
10. Syed Ahmed Shaheed fought battles with **Sikhs**.
11. Syed Ahmed Shaheed had started the **Jihad Movement**.
12. The Sikh ruler **Maharaja Ranjeet Singh** bribed Pathan leader to kill Syed Ahmed Shaheed.
13. Faraizi Movement was started by **Haji Shariatullah**.
14. **Faraizi Movement** was started to eradicate non Islamic customs and traditions among Bengali Muslims.
15. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** started Aligarh Movement.
16. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published a famous pamphlet **Asbab-e-Baghawat -e-Hind**.
17. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** established the scientific society at Ghazipur in 1862.
18. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** established Muslim Anglo Oriental School in Aligarh, in 1875.
19. **Mohammad Bin Qasim** conquered Sindh and introduced Islam in the Sub-Contient.
20. Allama Iqbal presented the Two Nation Theory on **30 December 1930** at Allahabad.
21. In 1885 **Allan Octarian Hume** formed Indian National Congress.
22. The portion of Bengal was made in **1905**.
23. The partition of Bengal was made by **Viceroy Lord Curzon**.
24. Simla Delegation of Muslims was led by **Sir Agha Khan** in **1906**.
25. Muslim League was established in **1906**.
26. Muslim League was established in Baluchistan by **Qazi Mohammad Isa**.
27. **Sir Agha Khan** was the first president of Muslim League.
28. Quaid-e-Azam became the life time president of Muslim League in **1934**.
29. **Gandhi** started in Civil Disobedience Movement.
30. On 23rd March 1942, **Cripps Mission** came to India.

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31. Independence Act was passed on **27th July 1947**.
32. **Lord Mount Batten** was the first Governor General of India.
33. **Lord Mount Batten** was the last viceroy of India.
34. In 1940, **Quaid-e-Azam** presided the Annual session of Muslim League at Lahore.
35. In **1940**, Pakistan Resolution was passed.
36. Kashmiri Muslims got 1/3rd territory of Kashmir in **1948**.
37. Over Kashmir issue, three wars were fought between Pakistan and India in **1948**, **1965** and **1971**
38. In **1961**, Indus water treaty was signed between Pakistan and India.

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Chapter # 3
Constitution

QUESTION – 1:

What is Constitution? Write the importance of constitution.

Constitution

Constitution is the supreme law of any state. Every state has its own constitution. Constitution describes the basic structure of state, its organs, legislature, executive and judiciary and their internal relationship.

Need For A Constitution

There are the following points for the need of a constitution.

- It is necessary for every country.
- It provides leadership to manage the government affairs.
- It is the basic law of any state as every state has its own constitution.
- It describes the basic structure of state, its organs, legislature executive and judiciary and their internal relationship.

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Austin's Definition

Austin describes the definition of Constitution in such a way;

"The form of law which describes the basic structure of state is called constitution."

Importance of Constitution

The Importance of Constitution can be stated as under:

Supreme Law

Constitution is the supreme and essential law of every state, which cannot be forgotten.

Basic Law

Constitution is the basic law, collection of laws and traditions of any state which cannot be forgotten.

Constitution As A Law

Every individual and institution is subordinate to the Constitution of the country.

Serious Crime

It is the duty of every person to obey the constitution because violation of constitution is a serious crime.

Loyalty To the Constitution

Every Government must follow the constitution and remain loyal to it.

Government's Duty

Every government performs its duties and functions within constitutional limits.

Basic Object

Constitution defines the basic objective and priorities of the government.

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Reflect the Emotions
Constitution reflects the emotions and feelings of the people.

State Policy
Policies and the laws of the state are made in the light of the constitution.

Absence May Cause Chaos and Confusion
Because of absence of constitution it may cause chaos and confusion in the state.

Power and Functions of the Government
Powers and Functions of three important organs of Government are defined in the light of constitutions of the country.

Check the Monopoly
Constitution may check the monopoly of Governmental institutions or agencies.

Protect the Right of the People
Constitution may protect the right of the people and people are equal before law.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Main Object of Creation of Pakistan
Pakistan came into being in the name of Islam. So the people of Pakistan can lead their lives according to the basic principles of Islam.

Salient Features of Objective Resolution

QUESTION – 2

Objective Resolution

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam on 11th September 1948, the responsibility of framing the constitution fell on the shoulders of the first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan.This resolution was passed by the First Constituent Assembly in March 1949 under the leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan.

Salient Features of Objective Resolution
The salient features of the Objective Resolution are as follows:

Sovereignty Belongs to Allah
The resolution clearly laid down that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs o Almighty Allah alone and the authorities to be exercised by the people of Pakistan as a sacred trust.

Federal System
Federal System of Government will be introduced in Pakistan.

Golden Principles of Islam
Principles of democracy, equality, freedom and social justice as laid down by Islam shall be fully observed.

Supreme Authority of the People
The sovereignty of the state will be established through the elected representative of the people.

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Life According to the Teachings of Islam
The Muslims shall be provided with opportunity to order their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.

Protection of the Rights of Minorities
The rights and interests of the minorities to freely profess and practice their religion will be protected.

Equal Rights to Citizens
All citizens will enjoy their rights on the principle of equality.

Development of Under Developed Areas
All efforts will be made for the development and progress of the under developed areas.

Independence Judiciary
Judiciary will be independent.

Objective Resolution and Liaquat Ali Khan
While introducing the resolution in the Constituent Assembly, Liaquat Ali Khan said:

"The ideals that promised the demand for Pakistan should form the corner stone of the state. When we use the word 'Democracy' in the Islamic sense it pervades all aspects of life. It relates to the system of government and to our society will equal validity because one of the greatest contributions of Islam has been the equality of men."

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Importance of the Objective Resolution
This resolution is of fundamental importance in the history of constitutions making in Pakistan because from the first constitution of 1956 till the constitution of 1973 (present constitution) whatever constitution was framed it was based on this objective resolution. It contains those steps and principles which were to be taken for the fulfillment of the basic aim of the freedom struggle that is the establishment of an Islamic society in Pakistan. Hence, it is a significant document in the constitutional history of Pakistan.
When Liaquat Ali Khan visited America, in the course of his speech at New Orleans, he said,

"We believe in God and his Supreme sovereignty because we believe that civic life must have an ethical content and a higher purpose. But democracy, social justice, equality of opportunity and equality before the law of all citizens irrespective of their race and creed are also aspects of faith with us."

Basic Principles Committee
After passing the Objective Resolution, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan set up a "Basic Principle Committee" to spell out proposals for the constitution in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Objective Resolution.

Conclusion
All the above mentioned principles were present in the Objective Resolution that is why this resolution is considered an important event in the constitutional history of the country. It was accepted by all classes of

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people. It provided a guide line for the future constitutions of Pakistan which were passed in 1956, 1962 and 1973. It consisted of such principles which revealed that character of constitution shall be Islamic.

Evolution of Constitution Making in Pakistan

QUESTION – 3

The Meaning and Importance of Constitution

Constitution is the collection of those basic principles and laws which explain the rights of the citizens, powers of different departments and their mutual relations. The constitution is the backbone of any country. The country is like a trust for the life, and protection of people of the country. It protects the rights of citizens and proves helpful in running the system of a country in an organized way.

Government of India Act 1935

Government of India Act, 1935 was enforced with little changes and amendments at that time when Pakistan was newly born. The aim was to run the government temporarily till the constitution is made. India Act was prepared by English and this could not fulfill our needs according to our national requirements and interests.

Objective Resolution

The first step towards constitution making in Pakistan was taken in March 1949 when our first legislative council sanctioned Objective Resolution. Liaquat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan. This resolution is the base of our constitution, it is said that Allah is the supreme power and citizens of Pakistan will use it within limits of Quran and Sunnah. No constitution can be practiced in Pakistan which goes against the injunctions of Islam. It is the duty of the government to make arrangements for the Muslims of Pakistan to lead their lives according to the rules of Quran and Sunnah.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Preparation of Constitution

It was hoped that the constitution will be mae within one and a half years after the sanction of Objective Resolution but unfortunately it could not happen. There were other reasons along with the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan. First Legislative Assembly made committee named the Committee of Basic Principles. Instead other sub-committees were also formed. But objective was not achieved and the process of constitution making became very slow.

Secondary Legislative Assembly

On 21st December, 1954 Governor-general of Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad dissolved the Legislative Assembly and the elections of second Legislative Assembly in 1955 were held in an indirect way. This new assembly started the work of constitution making once again.

Important Characteristics of the Constitution of 1956

QUESTION – 4

Constitution of 1956

The Legislative Assembly prepared first Constitution in 1956 which was enforced on March 1956. At that time Chaudhry Mohammad Ali was the Prime Minister. This constitution remained in action till 7th October 1958.

Important Features of the Constitution of 1956

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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Pakistan was declared as an Islamic Republic.

Federal Parliamentary System
Federal Parliamentary system was introduced in the country.

Sovereignty of Allah
It was affirmed that all powers belong to Allah and exercised through the elected representatives.

Lives According to Islam
People were provided necessary environment to lead their life according to Islam. Minorities were guaranteed full religious freedom.

Citizen Right
Full civic rights were guaranteed to citizen.

Independent Judiciary
Judiciary was guaranteed an independent work. Judges were given security of services.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Urdu and Bengali as National Languages
Urdu and Bengali were declared as national languages under the 1956 constitution.

Written Constitution
1956 constitution was written in home.

Abrogation of the Constitution
1956 constitution was approved after hard work of nine years but due to multiple reasons it did not last for long in October 1958 constitution was abrogated. Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Mohammad Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law by dissolving the cabinet and Federal Legislature. He assumed the office of President and Martial Law Administrator.

<u>Important Characteristics of the Constitution of 1962</u>
QUESTION – 5
Constitution of 1962
President Ayub Khan established a Constitutional Commission. This commission sent its recommendations. According to these recommendations a new constitution was prepared and enforced on 8th June, 1962 and Martial Law was finished.

The Main Features of 1962 Constitution
Following are the main features of constitution of 1962:

Written Constitution
The constitution was in written form and it constituted of 250 articles and 5 schedules.

Federal Constitution
The constitution was federal in nature.

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Presidential Form of Government

Presidential form of Government was enforced instead of parliamentary system.

Islamic Issues

Various Islamic provisions were incorporated in the constitution i.e. sovereignty of Allah and exercises of power through the elected representatives of people. Pakistan was named as Islamic republic of Pakistan. It Head must be a Muslim as compulsory.

Basic Human Rights

People were given fundamental rights.

National Languages

Urdu and Bengali were declared the national language of Pakistan.

Failure of Constitution of 1962

In 1968-69 the political parties of the country started agitation against Ayub Khan and Presidential system, enforced parliamentary system and democratic constitution. This movement became much powerful within few months and there were agitations seen everywhere in the country. As a result of such situation on 25th March, 1969 President Ayub Khan resigned and transferred his powers to Commander in Chief Yahya Khan. He abrogated the constitution of 1962 and enforced Martial Law in the country.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution

QUESTION – 6

Introduction

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of:

1. Holy Quran and Sunnah
2. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
3. Pakistan shall be known as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
4. State Religion
5. Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.
6. Sovereignty belongs to Allah.

Sovereignty Belongs to Allah

Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people o Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.

Definition of a Muslim

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad

A Muslim to be A President and Prime Minister

The constitution lay down that only Muslims shall be elected President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non could not hold these offices.

Islamic Way of life

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Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils

The state shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

Teachings of Holy Quran

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

Strengthen Bond with Muslim World

The state shall endeavour to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.

Council of Islamic Ideology

There is a council of Islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not blinding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Error Free Publication of Quran

The government shall endeavour to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.

Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology

The Federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the Chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

Ahmadi's A Non Muslim Minority

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

Conclusion

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitution, 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.

Short Question and Answers

Q.1 Write any four features of Objective Resolution.

Ans.

1. Sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah.
2. Rights of minorities were safeguard.
3. The Judiciary would be free and independent.
4. Fundamental rights of the citizens were guaranteed.

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Q.2 Write any four features of constitution of 1956.

Ans.

1. It was a written constitution.
2. No law repugnant to Quran and Sunnah can be enacted in the country.
3. President would be Muslim.
4. The parliamentary type of Government was suggested.

Q.3 Write Islamic processions of the constitution of 1952.

Ans.

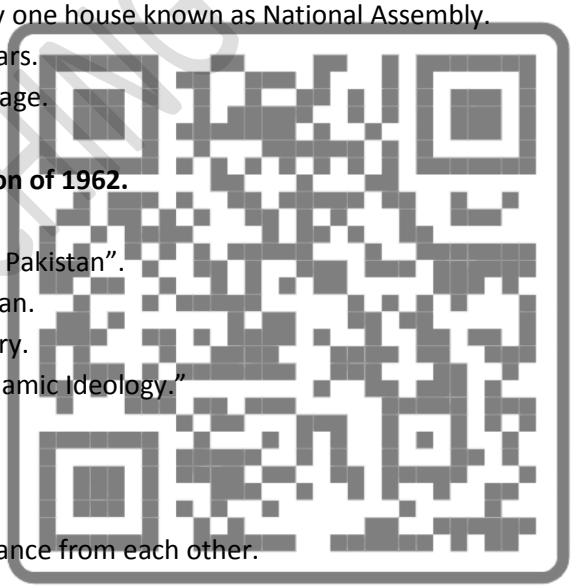
1. The name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. President would be Muslim.
3. The existing laws would be made Islamic in character.
4. No law against Quran and Sunnah would be acceptable.

Q.4 Write any four features of 1962 constitution.

Ans.

1. It was a written constitution.
2. Unicameral Legislature was suggested. It means only one house known as National Assembly.
3. The President would be head of the state for five years.
4. Urdu and Bengali were recognized as National language.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!



Q.5 Write any four Islamic Provisions o the constitution of 1962.

Ans.

1. The name of the state would be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
2. Only a Muslim could become the president of Pakistan.
3. Teaching of Quran and Islamiat was made compulsory.
4. The president would appoint "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology."

Q.6 Write any four causes of fall of East Pakistan.

Ans.

1. East and West Pakistan were situated at a great distance from each other.
2. The social structure of the two wings was different.
3. Both wings spoke different languages. Bengali was spoken in East Pakistan.
4. Bengali Hindu teachers teach though negative thinking to East Pakistani students.

Q.7 Write any four features of the constitutions of 1973.

Ans.

1. The president must be a Muslim not less than 45 years of age.
2. The parliamentary form of Government was established.
3. The prime minister would be elected by the majority of the National Assembly.
4. Urdu was recognized as the National Language of Pakistan.

Q.8 Write the Islamic Provisions of the constitution of 1973.

Ans.

1. The country was named "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

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2. The President and Prime Minister should be Muslim.
3. All the laws were Islamized.
4. No law could be framed against the Islamic principles.

Q.9 What role should be played by a citizen o Pakistan for its development?

Ans. A good citizen should play the following duties for the development of Pakistan.

1. He should work hard for the economic growth.
2. he should be a patriotic citizen.
3. He should be well educated.
4. He should have pride to be called Pakistani citizen.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Constitution is the **Supreme** Law of any state.
2. Constitution is the **basic** law of any state.
3. Every government performs its duties and functions within **constitutional** limits.
4. After the independence of Pakistan, the Government of India act 1935, with certain amendments was adopted by **Pakistan**.
5. The Quaid-e-Azam was died on **11th September** 1948.
6. The Objective Resolution was passed by the First Constituent Assembly in March 1949 under the leadership of **Liaquat Ali Khan**.
7. On 21st December 1954 Governor General of Pakistan **Ghulam Mohammad** dissolved the Legislative assembly.
8. The first constitution of Pakistan was enforced on **23rd March, 1956**.
9. Pakistan was declared as an **Islamic Republic** under the first constitution in 1956.
10. In October 1958, the 1956 constitution was abrogated by Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army **General Mohammad Ayub Khan**.
11. A new constitution was prepared which was enforced by President Ayub Khan on **8th June, 1962**.
12. The Head of Pakistan must be a Muslim as compulsory under the **1962** constitution.
13. Urdu and Bengali were declared **National languages** of Pakistan under the 1962 constitution.
14. On 25th March, 1969 **President Ayub Khan** resigned and transferred his powers to Commander in Chief Yahya Khan.
15. The constitution of 1973 came into force on **14th August 1973**.

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Chapter # 4

Importance of Location of Pakistan

QUESTION – 1

Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is located between 23 degrees.30 North to 37 degrees North Latitude and 61 degrees East to 77 degrees East Longitude. China lies in the north of Pakistan while Afghanistan and Iran are in the West of it. India lies in the East and in the South is Arabian Sea.

The Importance of Location

The location of Pakistan is not only unique in the world but of special importance in South Asia. Pakistan links the east with the west. Some important neighbouring countries of Pakistan are as under.

China

There is 600 km long territory of Pakistan along the border of China. Both countries have political, cultural and trade relations with each other. A road through Gilgit and Hunza goes to Kashmir, a city of China. This road has been made culling the hard rocks of mountain Karakoram. There is a close cooperation between the two countries in heavy machine industry and many other departments. Silk, cloth, machines etc are imported from China.

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Central Asian Islamic Countries

Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relation with the central Asian Islamic Countries. Pakistan is the only country that provides them the nearest sea route and transport facilities. These countries lie in the North West of the Pakistan.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is situated to the West of Pakistan. When the English got the control of sub-continent, according to a pact with Afghanistan in 1893, the permanent border between the two countries was marked which is called Durand Line.

This line is about 2240 kilometers long with the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both countries have old religious, cultural and trade terms.

Iran

To the West of Pakistan is the border of Iran along province of Balochistan. It is our Islamic brother country. Iran was the first country which recognized the existence of Pakistan in 1947. Iran has made political and trade pacts known as R.C.D. Its name is E.C.O which means Discipline for Economic Cooperation. Iran openly helped Pakistan during the wars of 1965 and 1971. Pakistan proves its friendship with Iran in every hour of need. Islamic revolution has come in Iran by the end of kingship. It has also better relations with Pakistan.

India

India is a Hindu country in the East of Pakistan. There is a common border of 1600 kilometre in between these countries. Both countries are trying to solve their problems including Kashmir. Due to this enmity, wars of 1948, 1965 and 1971 have been fought between the two countries. In the last war, our one wing East Pakistan got separated from us due to this enmity. India is always busy in conspiracy by the

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cooperation of a super power despite of knowing that it is better for the welfare of both countries to develop pleasant terms .Fifteen crore Muslims live in India. Their protection is also a big problem.

Trade Through Arabian Sea

Arabian Sea is in Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between east and west is done through Indian Ocean. Pakistan through Arabian Sea is linked with the Muslims Countries of Persian Gulf. All of them are rich in oil. In Karachi Bin Qasim and Gwader are important seaports of Pakistan. In this respect South-East Asian Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Burunai, Darussalam) and South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives and SriLanka) are important. So Pakistan has an important strategic position in the world.

Mountain Ranges of Pakistan

QUESTION – 2

Introduction

The physical features of Pakistan are no similar everywhere. It means that the land of Pakistan is different in various regions from its type. There are chains of high mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year and also fertile lands and green valleys. There are also vast deserts in Pakistan. There are three relief (Physical Features) of Pakistan.

1. Mountains
2. Plains
3. Plateau

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Mountains

The part of earth, which is almost 3000 feet above the sea level and has a broad base, steep slope and a narrow top is called a mountain. Mountain ranges are divided into two parts in Pakistan.

1. Northern Mountain Range
2. Western Mountain Range

1. Northern Mountains Range

This range includes the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindukush mountain ranges

Himalayan Range

Himalaya is surrounded by most of the part of Pakistan towards North. Himalaya means “the house of ice”. These mountains are spread up to Gilgit. The name of one of its top mountain is Nanga Parbat. Its height is 8,126 meters. The chain of Himalaya saves our plains from cold winds of Middle East. They also stop monsoon from Arabian Sea and Bengal Gulf and becomes the source of rainfall. Their highest tops are covered with snow. When in spring and summer seasons the snow melts, our rivers are supplied with abundant water. On their slopes in the south there are forest of precious wood. The touring resorts of Pakistan like Murree, Nathiagali, Abbottabad and Kaghan Valley are also situated in these ranges. Thousand of people come here for recreation. The valley of kashmir is in the heart of these ranges which is considered the Paradise on Earth.

Karakoram Range

Karakoram is situated in the north of Himalaya in which Northern Kashmir and the regions of Gilgit are situated. The average height of Karakoram range is 7,000 meters. Its highest top is K-2 which is 8.611 meters high. The top of its neighbouring Mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. But in

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summer the normal life begins and people become busy in earning their livings. The canals flow fast and green grass grows. This mountain range lies between Pakistan and China. Here Karakoram Highway (KKH) has been built along the river Hunza due to which trade between the two countries has progressed very much.

North Western Mountain Range

Hindukush Range

The Hindukush range lies in the north West of Karakoram Range. Most of the mountains of this range are in Afghanistan. The highest top of this range is Tirichimir which is 7690 meters high. In this range Chitral and Deer are situated. These mountains become the source of tains in summer season in Pakistan and India.

2. Western Mountains Ranges

The Koh-e-Sufain

Khyber Pass is situated in the South of river Kabul which joins Kabul to Peshawar this Pass is an old passage of trade. All the invaders in olden times entered in the Sub-Continent through this Pass which is 53 km long. Peshawar Cantonment lies close to Khyber Pass the koh-e-Sufaid is in the South of this Pass. The average heigh of this are covered with snow throughout the year.That is why it is called Koh-e-Sufaid. River kurram flows in its south. Trade with Afghanistan is carried out through Kurrahi Pass.

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Kohat And Waziristan Hills

Kohat and Waziristan hills are situated between two rivers i.e. Gomal and Kurram. This mountain range is spread to north-south direction. River Tochi is an important river of this range. There are many passes through these mountains. These passes promote cultural and trade ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Tochi and Kurram passes are located in these hills.

Suleiman Range

Koli Suleiman is in the South of River Gornal. The highest peak is Tukht-e-Suleiman which is 3,500 meters high. It is a barren land . It is destroyed due to floods. Government controls flood by constructing high boundaries. Important place is Bolan at which river Bolan is situated. Through this path, railway line reaches Quetta after passing through Sibbi.

Kirthar Range

It is in the south of Karakoram range which is high and dry. The maximum heigh of the Kirthar range is 2150 meters. In its south river Hub and Lyari flow which fall in the Arabian Sea at karachi.

Salt Range

The chain of Salt Range starts from the mountains of Tilla Jogian and Bakrala Hills on the bank of river Jhelum. These chains run for some distance along the river and then in the West after passing through Bannu meet with the Suleiman Mountain. the average heigh of Slat Range is 700 meters. In district Skesar its heigh becomes 1,500 meters. The river Swan is the famous river of this area.

<u>Plains of Pakistan</u>

QUESTION – 3

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Plain Area

This plain is spread, in the South of Slat Range and in the East of Suleiman Range and Kirthur Mountain which is spread up to the Arabian Sea. This region is irrigated by river Indus, Ravi, Jhelum, Sutleg and Chenab. Hence it is called the indus plain. The point of Mithan Kot all other reivers join Indus. The plain above Mithan Kot is called the upper Indus plain. The upper part of river Indus is made of teh soil brouth by rivers. So it is very fertile. There are a few rainfalls in it. There is a long chain of canals spread in this area which is unique in the world. Due to these effects good crops are produced over here. In this plain some hills are seen near Chiniot and Sangla Hill. These are not so high to obstruct roads and canals for irrigation. In the West of river Jhelum there is a desert of Thai. This is now irrigated by canals coming from Jinriah Barrage. Due to which a large part of Thai has been populated. There are many Doabas in this region, For Example Ban Doab, Singh, Sagar Doab, Neli Bar in district Multan and Sahiwal, Gunji Bar and Kuruta Bar. As soon as we go away teh plain became higher and higher. This raised region plain called Daras. In the north of Daras, the plains of Bannu and Peshawar are very fertile. Good crops are found here due to canals and tube wells. The important crops of its region are wheat, rice, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco and oil seeds.

The Lower Indus Plain

The region in the south of Mizhan Kot to the Arabian Sea is called the lower Indus Plain. It includes the most part of Sindh Province. This plain is very fertile. In the North of sindh many canals have been dug due to which good crops are produced. The people of this region are becoming rich day by day.The central part of sindh has been irrigated by canals to a large extent, but the eastern part is still desert. It is called the desert of Thar many arrangements are being made for teh progress of this region. Near Thatha, rever indus starts making Delta and is divided into many branches which afterwards fall in the Arabian Sea. During rainy season most of its part is flooded with water and bring large destruction.

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Deserts

The south eastern part of Pakistan consists of deserts. This area includes the district of Bahawalpur, Sukkur, khairpur, Sanghar, Mir Pur Khas and Tharparkar. Following are main deserts of Pakistan.

Cholistan

The area which is situated in Bahawalpur is called Cholistan.

Kharan

This desert is situated in the North West of Balochistan province. Which is called Desert of Kharan. Deserts are unpopulated and barren due to less rainfall.

Coastal Plain

The length of coastal plain of Pakistan is about 700 kilometers which starts from the border of Sindh with an Indian and ends at Pakistan and Iran in the West. The coastal areas of Pakistan are very important due to its geographical situation. Also the possibility of mineral oil in the sea has increased the importance of coastal regions. That is why the government is giving more importance to the progress of these areas.

Plateau

The area which consists of ridges trough basin plains and dessected plains is known as Plateau.

Pothohar Plateau

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In the north of Pothohar Plateau, there are Kala Chitta and Margalla Hills. In the south of Salt Range river Jhelum flows in the east and river Indus in the west. The chain of Salt Range starts from the mountains of Tilla Jogian and Bakrala hills on the bank of river Jhelum. These chains runs for some distance along the river and then in the west after passing through Bannu meet with suleiman mountain. The average height of Salt Range is 700 meters. In district sakasar its height becomes 1,500 meters. This is the reason of pleasant weather over here. Although the mountains of salt range are barren but are full or mineral wealth where the reservoirs of salt, gypsum, stone of calcium and coal are present. The famous Khewra Mine of salt is also here. In the north of Salt range is the plateau of Potwar its height is 300-600 meter. The land here is dry and stony. At certain place cultivation is done. Here the reserves of kersone oil are found. Two important rivers flow here. Among them rivers Swan is the larger one. Its valley is called Swan Valley and its famous for old civilization. The name of the second river is river Hurd. These two rivers flow from East to West and fall in river Indus.

Balochistan Plateau

This plateau is located in Balochistan in the south of coastal Makran range. Siahal range, central makran range Rass range are important. There height gradually increases from 300 meters to 2000 meters. In the north of the plateau of Balochistan is Chaghi Range. The famous Khojak pass is in this range. Toba kakar is in the north east of Balochistan. The average height of this range is 3000 meters. In the north west of Balochistan, there are salt lakes. The famous one is Hamun-e-Mashkhel River Gomal, Zhob and Hingol are important. This plateau is frill of precious metals. There are vast oil reserves here. Sui gas is dug from its southern part which is a great blessing of God and Pakistan largely depends upon it for its progress. Here also lie the reserves of coal, iron and chromites and copper.

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<u>Climatic Regions of Pakistan</u>

QUESTION – 4

Climate

Climate of a country is based on a long study of its weather conditions. Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. The average temperature of January in the plains of Pakistan is 4 degree C and maximum temperature of the same month is 24 degree C, whereas the minimum temperature in the month of June/July is 30 degree C and maximum temperature in the same month is 48 degree C. The maximum temperatue of Sibbi and Jocobabad is about 52 degree C.

Elements of Climate

The most important elements of climate are temperature, pressure, winds, rainfall and humidity etc.

Situation of Pakistan

Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan is warm and mist, whereas the mountainous area have highland type climate.

Pakistan is divided into following regions on the basis of its climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland
4. Sub-Tropical Coast land

1. Sub-Tropical Continental higland

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It includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges (outer and central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges. (Waziristan, Zobe and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sara waft, Central Makran and Jalawan). Here the winter is extremely cold, normally there is snowfall. Summer season is quite cool and in spring and winter seasons there is mostly fog and rainfall.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau

In this climate region most of the parts of Balochistan are included. From may to the mid of september hot and dusty winds continuously blow. Sibbi and Jacobabad are located in this region. There are a few rainfall during the month of January and February (normally 5 cm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland

This climated region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab Province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh Province). Summer is very hot. The north of Punjab receives less rainfall. Winter rainfall situation is the same. In teh Thai, Kachhi, Sibbi and south-eastarn plains and dry and a large area in desert. The Peshawar plain experience thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland

This climate region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan province or the southern part of Pakistan. The temperature is moderate. The different between maximum and minimum temperature is less. There is inflow of sea breeze throughout the summer and the humidity is high. Annual average temperature is 32 degree C and rainfall is 18 cm. May and June are the honest months. The plain of Lasbela receives rainfall both in summer and winter seasons. Pakistan is situated in monsoon type of climate. There are extreme variations in the temperature. A major part of Pakistan lies at a great distance from the sea.

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<u>Effects of Climate</u>

QUESTION – 5

The Effect of Climate of Humans

Climate effects lives very much. The dress, way of living, food, professions, plays, customs adn economic life of any country dependes upon its climate and other conditions of weather. Pakistan is very vast in area so different regions differ a lot in their climate, due to this difference of climate the hobbies, professions and way of living of Pakistani people have a large difference.

Northern Mountain region and winter season

In the north it is too cold and the temperature falls below freezing point 0 degree C and some regions have snowfall. In these regions cold has effected the human and animal lives. In winter the growth of grass and other plants stops. Grass is pressed by ice. The leaves of trees falls and the region is covered with snow. At some places teh river and pond water also freezes.

The Activity of Work

In this intence cold people leaves their out a side works and has a stay in their houses. There is neither any play nor any bussiness due to blockage of passages by snowfall. The people here collect food and other things of need for themselves and their animals for this period. Most of the people of this, region go on plains during inter and come back in summer.

North Mountain Region and Summer Season

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The condition here is changed by the arrival of summer. The regions become green by the growth of grass and trees. The weather become pleasant. The fountains of clear water and stream add to teh beauty of this region.

Activity of Work

There is a large activity in summer everywhere. People become busy in their work outside the house. Irrigation start and children young men are seen active in their work so that they become able to get their crops before winter. Trade and other bussiness starts. Everyone tries to save something for winter season.

Foreign Jobs

The people of these areas are hardworking, brave and strong. Because the jobs in the northern mountain areas are less so a large number of people not only do jobs in different parts of Pakistan but also in foreign countries. They not only earn their livings by hard work but also bring foreign exchange to Pakistan.

Jobs in Armed Forces

These people play active role in Pakistan Army due to their bravery and have won name in wars.

Heavy Dress

Because of intence cold, the people of this area wear heavy and silky dress.

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Hardworking

There is vast plain area of Pakistan in the south of northern mountain region. The climate of this plain is very intense. It is very cold in winter and very hot in summer. Due to its intense kind of climate these people have much patience in the intencse heat the people of this region grow crops and trees. These people start their work early in the morning and work late till night.

Rest in the Afternoon

These people feel it necassary to take in the afternoon to become fresh.

Fruits and Crops

The soil and climate of these regions is suitable for cultivation, so crops are grown in both summer and winter. A large amount of fruit crops, grain is produced. Due to this the people of this area are prosperous.

Highly Populated Areas

These areas are highly populated. Means of transportation are abundant. Education and other necessities of life are available. Most of the people are farmers. Many people also do government jobs. The people of this region also do trade and jobs in industries.

People of Deserts

The southern parts which include Bahawalpur, Khanpur, Mianwali and Muzafargarh are desert like. These are very hot areas in summer. Storms come and mounds af sand change their place from time to time. People save them from heat by wearing thick clothes and hide their head with cap or cloth. The winter season is very short.

Journey in the Night

People do not travel in the daytime. They travel at night in the form of caravans and the bells of their camels can be heard.

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Breading the Cattle

Cultivation is done in those areas where canal water is available. The other regions where there is little rainfall, ordinary grass and bushes grow. Here goats and cattle are bread. These people walk from place to place in search of grass and water.

Balochi People

The climate of regions of Balochistan Plateau is very intense. Winter is much cold and there is snowfall here. These people do the work of handicrafts while sitting in their houses in the winter. Balochi women are very expert in emboidery of glasswork. Some people leave this area in winter and return back in summer. The people of Balochistan wear loose clothes and use turban.

Irrigation by Karays

The regions of little rain are irrigated by water of heavy rain stored under ground house. These are called Karays. Because these houses are underground so they do not let water to absorb in the oil or evaporate.

Modern Steps

In regions where underground water is not available the government is making arrangments of tube-wells. The water of fountains is also saved from going waste. These steps have given benefits to certain areas for irrigation and cultivation. The cold and dry climate of this plateau is suitable for the growth of fruits.

Meadows and Green Regions

There is usually the shortage of water in regions of Balochistan. This is the reason that water of natural fountains and reservoirs is considered precious. The meadows and green part of this area are very important. The people pay special attention in breeding goat and cattle. They are brave, hardworking and intelligent.

Professions

Climate has also its effect on human profession. Agriculture is the main profession due to fertile lands of Punjab. The agriculture system is not good in some regions of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, therefore people of these areas prefer military jobs. Here military job is give importance. The people of coastal region are boatmen and fisherman. The people of the frontier do jobs for a short time due to intense cold and snowfall. Their women earn their livings by sewing clothes doing embroidery and handicrafts while the men migrate to different regions to do manual labour. The people of regions where grass and bushes grow breed goats and cattle. They deal in Cotton and do trade. Agriculture regions also progressing from industrial point of view.

Way of Living

Climate effects way of living very much. There is much work of wood in the construction of houses in the regions of heavy rainfall and roofs of these are made in the form of slopes in the lower parts of Sindh where moisture-laden airflows people have made their chambers. In karachi many story buildings are constructed according to its climate. In deserts people live in small tents. In this way, the way of living in Punjab, Frontier and Balochistan is different from each other.

Dress

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Climate effects the dress of a region very much. In Punjab villagers use khaddar in winter and thin clothes in summer. People of Frontier due to intense cold wear long and thick clothes. They cover the head with turban. The people of Thar and deserts cover their head with turban and its one part is used to save the neck. In the same way Sindhi and Balochi wear particular dresses. The women of different regions wear different types of dresses.

Environmental Pollutants

QUESTION – 6

Natural Environment

Physical or natural environment is very essential for the prosperity of life on earth. Natural environment means air water and all these things which are essentials for some form of life.

Necassary for a Healthy Life

Clean air to breathe pure water to drink and food free for impurities are necassary for a healthy life.

Unnecassary Changes in Natural Environment

The unsuitable or unnecassary changes in natural environment can be dangerous for the properity of life. Polluted air, dusty water and impure food etc are injurious to human health.

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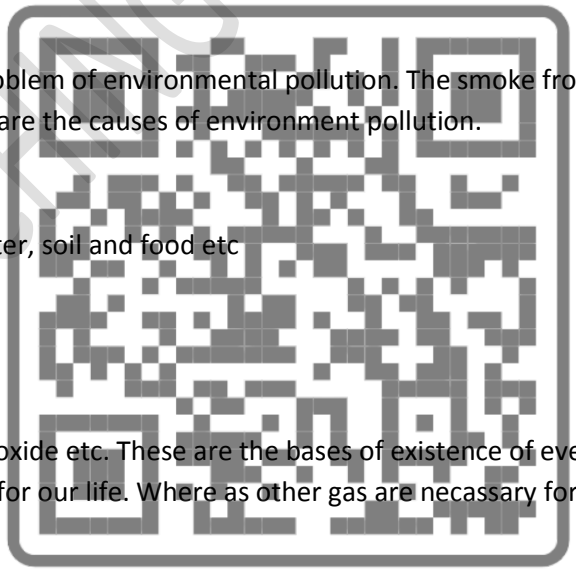

The Present Condition of World

Now a day the whole world is facing the dangerous problem of environmental pollution. The smoke from cars and factories, solid waste, horn or any such noise are the causes of environment pollution.

Effects of Pollutants

Let us now examine the effects of pollutants in air, water, soil and food etc

Air

Composition of Air

The air is composed of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide etc. These are the bases of existence of every form of life on earth. The oxygen in the air is essential for our life. Where as other gas are necassary for animal and plant life also

Food

Climate also effects our food. The people of mountains use meat, barley and fruit. They need must food to save their body from cold. The people of Punjab use milk, curd and lassi. The main portion of the food of the people living near coastal areas is fish. In the same way there is a large difference of food of villagers and the people living in cities.

Pollutants are Increasing

With the increase in population of the world use of fossil fuel or power resoures like coal, oil etc has increased. By burning these fossil fuels the pollution has increased in the air. Therefore, increase in population and industrial development, environment especially air is being effected.

Water

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Water is also necassary as like air. We should drink clean and pure water. In 20th century with the industrial revolution and increase in population the use of water has increased. But now a day the availability of pure water to drink has become difficult.

Contaminates of water

Water has been contaminated by different types of germs, bacteria, virus and other chemicls. So by the use of contaminated water the diseases of stomach are spreading. Insecticides not only damage the soil but they contaminate the food crops and vegetables. Different kinds of fertilizers increase the yield of crops but the upper layer of soil and increase the quantity of chemicals in the production.

Problem of Water Logging and Salinity

In those areas, where rainfall is the irrigation system has made the cultivation of land possible. Due to canal system a large amount of water is absorbed by the ground that raises the level of underground water. This brings the salt of the soil out and effects the fertility of the land and a problem of water logging and salinity is increased. Therefore it is necassary that canals should be cemented to avoid the seepage of water by the ground. Tube wells should be installed so that the ground water level can be lowered in these effected areas.

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Planted Trees

More trees should be planted on the sides of tides and canals to avoids the flow of soil and decrease the salinity.

Polluted Water of Wastage Material

The polluted water of urban and industrial areas is drained to the rivers and canals. This contaminated water irrigates the agricultural land and gives very harmful results. So this industrial and sewerage water should be recycled and then pumped into the rivers and canals. The strict laws made by the government are not enforced strictly to avoid the disasters.

Wastage Material

At this time out of 50 thousand tones of solid waste produced daily only 20-50 percent is transported to clumps properly. Rest of the solid waste becomes the part of water, soil and air etc and damages the life.

To Control this Issue

Government feels that pollution is harmful for human health. Therefore, National Conservation Strategy (NCS) is working for improvement of environment. The main focus is on the improvements of the institutions, legislation and environment awareness among the people, plantation and marine pollution management. The government of Pakistan has allocated more than Rs.287 million rupees for this purpose to control this issue.

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Short Question and Answers

Q.1 Describe the location of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. It was situated in South Asia.

B. China was situated in North.

C. India is situated in East.

D. Afghanistan was situated in North West of Pakistan.

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E. Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

F. Iran is situated in the South West of Pakistan.

Q.2 Write any four sentences regarding the importance of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. The Middle East oil is supplied through Arabian Sea to all for east countries.

B. Pakistan is surrounded by entered Asian coutries and Middle east countries.

C. Pakistan is the only atomic power among the muslim countries.

D. Pakistan provides road, rail and air lines between east and west.

Q.3 Name the parts of the northern high mountains region?

Ans.

A. The Himalayas

B. The KaraKoram

C. The Hindu Kush mountain Range.

Q.4 Write the parts of the western law mountains regions?

Ans.

A. Swat Mountains.

B. The Koh-e-Safed Range

C. The Waziristan Hills.

D. The Suleiman Mountain Range.

E. The Kirthar Range.

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Q.5 Write the three important peaks of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Trich Mir is situated in Hindu Kush range.

B. Godwin Austin (K2) is situated northern Karakoram mountains.

C. Takhte Suleiman is situated in Koh-e-Suleiman western mountain range.

Q.6 Write down four sentence about upper Indus Plant?

Ans.

A. The plant is situated in the south of fool hill area of Himalayas.

B. Rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Indus flow through this region.

C. The plain depends on Canal irrigation as it gets low rainfall

D. Wheat, rice and cotton are grown in a large quantity.

Q.7 Write down four sentence about lower Indus Plant?

Ans.

A. The soil is alluvial and fertile.

B. The river bed is rising up gradually.

C. It has a level land with a gentle sloap.

D. Wheat and Basmati rice are largely grown.

Q.8 Name the climate region of Pakistan?

Ans.

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A. Subtropical coastal region of low rain fall.
B. Subtropical content of low land region.
C. Subtropical continent high land region.
D. Subtropical plateau region.

Q.9 Write the decision of Pakistan on the basis of Temperature?

Ans.
A. North and North Western mountains range.
B. Upper Indus Plan.
C. Lower Indus Plan.
D. Balochistan plateau and that desert.

Q.10 What are the atmosphere conditions of a place?

Ans.
A. Temperature.
B. Rainfall.
C. Winds.
D. Humidity.
E. Pressure.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.11 Name the four factors which create air pollution?

Ans.
A. Acidic rain.
B. Diffusion of metallic particles of lead. Mercury etc in the air.
C. Smoke emitted by industries and vehicles.
D. Increases of radio activity (elements atomic number greater than 82)in atmosphere.

Q.12 Write the factors responsible for water pollution?

Ans.
A. Agrarian Pollution.
B. Industrial Pollution.
C. Pollution due to democratic use of water.

Q.13 Write the factors responisble for land pollution?

Ans.
A. Water logging and Salinity.
B. Heavy developers action.
C. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers.
D. Excessive grazing of grass land.

Q.14 Write the difference between climate and weather?

Ans.
A. Climate is the average of weather conditions of a place for a long periond (mostly ten years) while weather means the timely changes of physical conditions which occur in morning, daily or weakly in a short space of time.

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Q.15 What steps shout be taken to control pollution?

Ans.

A. Smoking emitting vehicles should be prohibited.

B. Animals and humans wasters should not be disposed off into the agriculture fields.

C. Electronic media should be used for the awareness of pollution.

D. Chemical waste should not be thrown into the rivers.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Pakistan is situated in the continent of **Asia**.
2. Pakistan is an important country of **South Asia**.
3. Pakistan total area is **796096** sq.Km.
4. About **58**% of the total land of Pakistan consists of mountains and plateau.
5. About **42**% of the total land of Pakistan consists of plains and deserts.
6. Pakistan stretches from the coast of the **Arabian Sea** to the ranges of Himalayas and Karakoram.
7. The western and central areas of **Pakistan** are mountainious.
8. Pakistan is located between **23** degree north to **37** degree north latitude and **61** degree east to **77** degree east longitude.
9. China lies in the **north** of Pakistan.
10. Afghanistan and Iran are in the **west** of Pakistan.
11. India lies in the **east** of Pakistan.
12. The Arabian Sea is in the **south** of Pakistan.
13. There is **600** Km long territory of Pakistan along the border of China.
14. The permanent boder between the Afghanistan and Pakistan is called **Durand Line**
15. Durand line is about **2240** KM along with the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
16. In Karachi Bin Qasim and Gwadar are important **seaports** of Pakistan.
17. The Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindukush mountain ranges are in the **Northern Mountain Range**.
18. The name of one of Himalayan Range top mountain is **Nanga Parbat**.
19. The height of Nanga Parbat is **8,126** meters.
20. The average height of Karakoram Range is **7000** meters.
21. K-2 is **8611** meters.
22. The Hindukush range lies in the **North West** of Karakoram Range.
23. Tirichmir is **7690** meters high.
24. Khyber Pass is situated in the **South** of river kabul.
25. Trade with Afghanistan is carried out through **Kurrahi** Pass.
26. Kohay Suleiman is in the **South** of river Gornal.
27. Kirthar Range is in the **south** of karakoram range.
28. The plain above Mithan Kot is called the **Upper Indus** Plain.
29. The region is the south of Mizhan kot to the Arabian Sea is called the **Lower Indus Plain**.
30. The Lower Indus Plain includes the most part of **Sindh** Province.
31. The area which is situated in Bahawalpur is called **Cholistan**.
32. The southern part of Sindh is called **Thar**.
33. The length of coastal plain of Pakistan is about **700** KM.
34. The area which consists of ridges, troughs basin plains and dissected plains is known as **Plateau**.
35. Kala Chitta and Margalla Hills are in the **north** of Pothohar Plateau.
36. The average height of salt range is **700** meters.

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37. Pakistan is situated in the **north** of Tropic of cancer.
38. Pakistan is a **Sub-Tropical** country.
39. **Sub-Tropical** continental highland includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges, northwestern mountain ranges and the mountain ranges of Balochistan.
40. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland includes the upper indus plain **Punjab** Province and lower indus plain **Sindh** Province.
41. Sub-Tropical Coastland includes the coastal areas of **Sindh** and **Balochistan** provinces.
42. Balochi women are very expert in **embroidery** of glasswork.
43. The people of Thar and deserts cover their **head**.

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Chapter # 5

Natural Resources and Their Importance in National Development

QUESTION – 1

Human Necassities

The life of human beings and other species have deep relation with earth. The earth provides everthing. Human beings need every thing in form of food, water or minerals. We get food from plants and trees. We get milk from animals. We get water from river and streams. These are resources which Allah (the almighty has gifted us.

Natural Resources

Plants, Trees, Minerals and Water which Allah has created are sufficient for human beings as well as animals. They are called natural resources.

Some Important Natural Resources

The natural resources are rivers, oceans, forests, minerals, fertile plains etc.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Importance of Natural Resources

Gift of Allah

Allah has gifted us with all kinds of resources. Pakistan has mountains, plains, deserts, rivers, fertile soil, ocean etc. Our country is rich in natural resources. Natural resources are necassary for National Development. Natural resources are very important for the development and prosperity of any county. The important thing is that low to utilize them for the welfare of the human beings and development of the country economically.

It is necassary to use the Natural Resources

The population of Pakistan is increasing rapidly. It is a very good sign that the people of Pakstan are working hard sincerely for the development of country and government is also working for the progess and prosperity of Pakistan. We should have to use the national and human resources to the maximum to develop our country so we can achieve an important position in the world.

Soil and Basic Types of Soil

QUESTION – 2

Soil

The upper layer of the earth which is composed of different thin rock particles is helpful in the growth of vegetation and plants that is called soil.

Basic Components of Soil

Soil has three basic components.

1. Solid particles like salt, mineral and organic matter.
2. Air.
3. Water.

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Importance of Soil

The kind of soil totally depends upon climate, location, vegetation and rock material. The agriculture of a country depends upon her soil's structure and kinds. Soil is a gift of nature.

Alluvium

Those materials which are transported from one place to another by rivers and deposited at other places are called alluvium.

Aeolian Soil

Similarly wind also transports the material from one place to another which is deposited over the surface that is called Aeolian Soil.

Classification of Soils

The soil of Pakistan may be classified according to the regional basis.

Indus basin Soils

The indus plain is made with the deposition of alluvium by the indus river its tributaries. For the last thousands of years rivers have been depositing the soil in the form of layers. These soils have more calcium carbonate and less organic matter. These soils are divided into three main categories.

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Bongar Soils

Bongar soils cover a vast area of indus plain. The area includes most of the part of Punjab, Peshawar, Mardan, Bannu and Kachhi plain. A major part of the province of sindh is also comprised of these soils. Some of these soils are rich and irrigated give very good production. Usually these soils are far from the present rivers beds.

Khaddar Soils

Khaddar soils are also formed along the rivers. So every year new layer of salt clay is deposited. These soils have low content of organic matter and salt.

Indus Delta Soils

These soils cover the river Indus Delta. They extent from Hyderabad to the south coastal area. Most of the soils is clay and developed under floodwater. Rice is cultivated in the major part of these soils.

Mountain Soils

These soils mostly cover the highlands of northern and western areas of Pakistan. The soils of northern mountainous areas have high content of organic matters because the climate is moist. Whereas the soils of western mountainous areas have high content of calcium carbonate and low content of organic matter because the climate of these areas is arid and semi-arid. The soils of Pothwar plateau have high lime content. They are productive when plenty of water is available.

Sandy Desert Soils

The soils cover the western areas of Balochistan, Cholistan and the desert of Thar in Pakistan. They are formed by layers of sand particles. They have moderate quantity of calcium carbonate. They are made of disposition of sandy soil layer by layer Arid and semi-arid type of climate effect these soils. So the economic activities are very low in deserts.

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Forest and their Importance

QUESTION – 3

Types of Forests in Pakistan

Evergreen Forests

There are evergreen forests in northern and north-western parts of Pakistan, as these areas receive more rainfall. Beautiful scenes attract human beings. In this way forest are the means of beauty and attraction. These forest include deodar, firs, blue pine, spruce, chalghoza, oak, chestnut and walnut are also important. These are found in Murree, Mansehra, Abbotabad, Chitral, Swat and Dir Hardwood for the making of furniture is available from these trees.

Foot-Hill Areas Forests

Phulai, Kao, Jand, Acacia, wild olive, black berry etc are found in the foothill areas of these forests. The district of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Guj rat are important in this respect.

Dry-Hill Forests

The dry-hill forests are found at altitude of about 900 to 3000 meters in Quetta and kalat division of Balochistan. Other than thorny forests Mazoo, Chaighoza and poplar are important trees.

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Miscellaneous Forests

Some of the forests are found in Sukkur, Kotri and Guido. The forests department plants trees like mulberry, sum bal, dhrek and eucalyptus along the rivers, canals and railway lines.

Mangrove Forests

Mangrove forests are found along the coastline from Karachi to Kutch.

Importance of Forests

Forest plan an important role being a natural resource in the development af a country as explained below.

Slow Melting of Ice and Soil Erosion

Rain and snow in heavy quantity fall on the northern mountains of Pakistan. These areas are the main source of water of rivers. The forest also stop soil erosion as they slow down the speed of rainwater on the slopes of mountains. They also irrigate teh plains regularly.

Forest provide Fuel

Forest provide wood as fuel in place of coal. They also provide timber, firewood, gum and other useful things which are very important for the trade of country.

Pleasant Climate

Forest make the climate of an area very pleasant as they reduce heat and pollution.

Rainfall

Temperature is reduced by forests and air becomes moist. Rainfall in a region increases due to presence of forests.

Fertility of Soil

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Forest keep the soil intact and soil fertility remains uneffected.

Stopage of sand and silt

Rivers carry huge amount of sand and silt that fill our dams and lakes and destroy hydroelectric power projects, the presence of forests stop the sand and silt.

Water Logging and Salinity

Forests are very useful in water logged and salinity effected areas. Trees absorbs water from the soil and lower water level of underground reserves. The forests ate useful in stopping of floods and safety of dams.

Tourism

Forests promote tourism. There are many places in the northern and north-western mountainious areas of Pakistan. Which are covered with forests and known for recreations for the peoples.

Wild LIfe

Forests are very important for wild life. In forests animals of hunting are found from which we get meat. In this way forest are the source of the hunting and also act as places of recreation.

Employment

Forests provide employment to a large part of population in Pakistan.

Fruits and Fodder

Forests provide different kinds of fruits and fodder to animals.

Imporatant role in Economy

Forests plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan. About five million people are directly or indirectly engaged in this sector we can get building, wood from forests. This wood is used in building and also used in the preparation of furniture.

Herbs

The herbs grown in forests are used for the preparation of medicines.

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<u>Forest department of Pakistan</u>

QUESTION – 4

Role of Forests Department

Government has formed Forests Department for looking after forests and preparing new forests and due to it there is a good increase in the number of forests every year. Forests are necassary for the economic progress of a progress. According to experts 25% area of a country should be consisted of forests for a balanced economy. Unfortunately our forests make 3.6% of the total area of Pakistan which is 19 crore and 70 lac square acre forests cover an area of 72 lac acres. By decrease in the amount of water, the vegetation decreases gradually.

Our Government is trying to increase the forests and has taken following steps.

1. Establishing nurseries in all big cities where plants are available.
2. Tree plantation weeks.
3. Newspaper, magazines, radio and TV provide necassary information and guidance to the people and pursue them to plant trees.

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Minerals of Pakistan

QUESTION – 5

Important Minerals

There are three types of minerals.

Metallic Minerals

1. Iron ore.
2. Chromites.
3. Copper etc.

Non-Metallic Minerals

1. Rock Salt.
2. Limestone.
3. Gypsum.
4. Marble, Gemstone, China Clay, Fire Clay, Sulphure etc.

Power Resource Minerals

1. Coal.
2. Natural Gas.
3. Crude Oil etc.

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Coal

We have not yet discovered coal which can be used in engines. It is mostly used in manufacturing Calcium Carbonate and bricks. Some coal is also used in homes. We have got coal from various spots places but it is not of good quality. It fulfils 10% of our needs.

Places

The biggest mines of coal is Salt Ranges in Kohistan in the region of Makarwat in Punjab. In these regions coal is also found in Dundot and Pudh. Like Makarwal some mines are such whose tunnels are about nine miles long. In the province of Balochistan many reservoirs are found at other places. Coalmines are in Sharg, Hoset, Hernai, Sar, Dagari, Sheeren Aab, Bolan, Aab and Mush. Processing plant is also set in Shargh. In the lower regions of Sindh mines of Jhimpir and Lakhra are important. Government is in search of more mines.

Mineral Oil

Minerals oil is very important in modern age. It is used in factories, industries and transport. Motorcars, tractors, train truck etc depending upon this oil. It is also used in homes. Average production of oil in Pakistan cannot meet its needs. We are getting 10% oil for our needs and the rest of the oil is imported on which we spend a large amount of foreign exchange. Experts say that at certain we can get oil from the sea. For this purpose we started digging in 1985 at the coast of our sea in Karachi. At certain other places are digging our earth. If we succeed we shall satisfy our need of oil from our our resources.

Places

We are getting oil from Khor, Bhullian, Tut, Kot Sarug, Miyal, Dherznund (District Attock), Kazian (District Rawalpindi), Dhodak (District Dera Ghazi Khan), Kursal (District Jhelum), and Khushkhali (District Badeen).

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The oil obtained from Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal districts is refined in Morgah Refinery near Rawalpindi. Refinery means the industry where crude oil is refined for different purposes.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is an important discovery. We meet 35% of our need of energy from this gas. This gas is brought in Lahore, Karachi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Peshawar and other cities by means of pipelines. This gas is used in Industries and also in our homes as fuel. Fine type of fertilizer is prepared in Multan by using this gas. This gas is aslo used in manufacturing Rayon thread and Chemical materials.

Places

The reservoirs of natural gas are in Sui, Uch, Zin, Kherpur, Muzrani, Hindi, Kundkot, Sarung, Dhodak, Peerkoh and Dhullian.

Iron Ore

Iran ore is very important for the progress of a country. We have set up a steel mill in Karachi with the cooperation of Russia. In Pakistan, iron is not of good quality so it is imported to meet our needs.

Places

The biggest reservoir of iron is found in Kala Bagh. Some are also found in Chitral, Khuzdar, Chulgari and Muslim Bagh. Iron obtained from Chitral and Nokundi is of good quality. Our iron fulfills only 16% of our needs.

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Copper

It is used in manufacturing electric goods especially electric wires. In past it was only used in making coins and utensils.

Places

Its reservoirs are in provinces of Balochistan and Frontier. In Balochistan it is found in Saindak, Chaghi and some other places. These reservoirs are refined by progressive corporation of natural resources. Corporation is working on this plan with cooperation of foreign experts. The work has been started on crude metal in Saindak and Karachi Laboratory.

Saindak Copper Project

In Balochistan, large deposits of copper, gold and silver have been discovered at saindak, Chagai and Amuri. The economy of Pakistan is depended on these projects. China is collaborating with Pakistan on these projects. According to an estimate saindak will give annual production as below.

Copper = 16,000 Tones

Gold = 1.5 Tones

Silver = 2.75 Tones

Chromite

It is a white metal which is used to make iron. It is also used in manufacturing certain instruments, aero planes and colours. It is also used in the art of photography. It is exported to get large amount of foreign exchange.

Places

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Its reservoirs are the biggest of the world in found Pakistan. Theses reservoirs are found in Muslim Bagh. Small reservoirs are found in Chaghi, Kharan, Malakand, Mehmund and North Waziristan.

Rock Salt (Non-Metallic)

Pakistan has vast reserves of salt. It is used in various eatables, the biggest is Khewra Mine. The area of this mine is about 10500 square meters. It is producing high quality of salt from centuries. Another mine is in Khushah. We aslo get salt from mines of Kala Bagh, Jutta and Bahadur Khail. We get salt from seawater near Maripur and Coast of Makran. This sea salt is used to preserve fish and is in some industrial uses. The annual production during the year 2000-01 was 1275 tonnes.

Lime Stone

Limestone is very useful raw material for cement industry. It is found in the northern and western mountain areas of Pakistan mostly. Large deposits are found in Daudthail, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad and Karachi. The annual production of limestone is 9.9 thousand tonnes.

Gypsum

It is a bright stone of white colour. It is an important wealth of our country. It is used in manufacturing cement, chemical fertilizer and plaster of Paris, Sulphuric Acid and Ammonium Sulphate. It is also used in small industries. The annual production of Gypsum is 358.5 thousand tonnes approximately.

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Places

It is obtained from Salt range and western mountainous areas of Pakistan. The important mines of Gypsum are in Khewra, Dandot, Daudkhail, Rohri and Kohat.

Marble

It is a very beautiful stone of white or black colour. It is used in the floores or walls of building to make them attractive and beautiful. A large quantity of white and black marble is found in Cambelpur near Faith Jung in Kala Chitta Hills. District Muzaffarabad and Mirpur of Azad Kashmir are other important areas where marble is found. The annual production of marble is 586.6 thousand tonnes.

Places

In our country marble is of various types. The best in Khyber Agency at Mullah Gori. It is Swat, Noshera, Hazara, Gilgit and Chaghi.

Sulphur

It is the necassary part of explosive material. It is very important for the defence of a country. It is also used in making Sulphuric Acid and many other chemicals. We get crude Sulphur which is made useful by our experts. Soon we will be able to meet our needs of Sulphur. After cleaning Sulphur, it is also used chemical industries. Industries are being set up in Quetta and Karachi.

Places

Its reserves are found in Koh-e-Sultan (District Chaghi) and (District Karachi).

China Clay

China clays is found in Mangora (District Swat) and Nagar Parkar (Sindh).

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Fire Clay

It is used in making strong bricks which is used in Kiln of bricks.

Places

It is found in Kohistan Nimak and Kala Citta Hills. Its reserves also are found in Swat, Hazara and Malakand. In Pakistan clay making Chini utensils are also found. This clay is also used in making tiles and sanitary ware. Its reserves are in Swat, Hazara and Malakund.

Calcium Carbonate

It is used in manufacturing cement, sugar and certain other materials. It is also used for the preparation of white wash stone by burning it.

Places

Its reservoirs are found in several parts of our country. Its vast reservoirs are Dandot, Daudkhail, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad and Karachi.

Agricultural problems in Pakistan

QUESTION – 6

Old Types of Agricultural Instruments

In small field's modern equipment cannot be used. Due to poverty we cannot use modern equipment. Tractors are not commonly used. We do not know much about modern equipments and scientific methods of agriculture hance production per acre less.

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Reforms

Our farmers should know about the modern research in the field and should adopt modern scientific methods of agriculture.

Lack of Agricultural Education

Due to lack of modern education, our farmers use old methods and equipments. They do not use new seeds and fertilizers.

Reforms

Farmers should be educated through print and electronic media about agriculture.

Limited Area

The reason of less agricultural production is that our farmers have little amount of land. This is because the number of farmers is increasing with the increase in population.

Reforms

The scattered pieces of land should be converted into big units.

Barren Land

There is very little rainfall in our country. It rainfall is in the time and enough we can get enough crops.

Reforms

There should be introduced reforms in the system of irrigation. New canals should be dug.

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Problems of Water Logging and Salinity

It is the major problem of Pakistan especially in certain parts of Sindh. Most parts of Sindh are suffering from this disease. According to an estimate about one lac acre land has become useless due to this problem.

Reforms

There should be planned programmes on national level to reduce this danger.

Insects and Crop Disease

In our lands insects and crops diseases destroy plenty of our crops.

Reforms

Pesticides should be sprayed at the proper time. There should be research work on drops to control these diseases.

Cutting Action on Land

It happens due to storms and heavy rainfall.

Reforms

There should be special arrangements for this problem and chemical fertilizers should be used to enhance the fertility of the soil.

Inferior Seeds and Fertilizers

Our farmers are not familiar with the methods of preserving seeds and using the right amount of fertilizers.

Shortage of Money

Due to lack of money average production is much effected. Our farmers are under the influence of loans so they cannot give full intention to their props. They are always worried about the return of loans.

Reforms

If our farmers get loan on less credit and on easy soft conditions.

Zamindara System

This system in Pakistan has many defects. Land owners hand over their land to tenant who do not take interest in producing more crops. They link that the main part of their crop will be taken by the owner of the land. This effects our average produce very badly.

Reforms

Landlords should take interest in the bussiness. Tenants should be given proper profit and right.

Lack of Medical Facilities

Our farmers is often found suffering from certain medical problems. He is often offering from various diseases due to low standard of living.

Reforms

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There must be enough hospitals in the village from the farmers should get proper medical facilities.

Transportation Problems
By insufficient means of transportation farmers cannot bring their production to markets at the right time.

Reforms
Means of transportation should be improved and go downs in a large number are being constructed.

Irrigation and its Importance
QUESTION – 7
Means of Irrigation
Following are the means of irrigation.

Canals
Pakistan is irrigated by five rivers which are Ravi, Satluj, Jhelum, Chenab and Indus. From these rivers canals have been dug. These are very suitable canals for two points of view. Firstly, these rivers come back from ice covered mountains and flow throughout the year. Secondly, they have the same slope.

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Wells
Rainwater which goes down in our land is collected in the rocks below. In this way a large reserve of water is formed down in the earth. Wells are made to use this water for irrigation. In Punjab a large number of wells have been dug, especially in Tehsil Shakarghar (District Narowal), Gujrat, Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts. Adequate Irrigation is done by wells. In the valley of Peshawar also irrigation is done by wells. Due to enough rainfall water is not low therefore wells are easily dug.

Tube Wells
In the villages where the facility of electricity is available water is drawn out by electric pumps. In this way more water is obtained from wells. So we get more benefits by tube wells.

Dams/Ponds
At many places water collected in ponds. Rain water is collected in them and is used in the hours of need. In the same way in mountain areas, small dams are made to stop water in small canals. Then small canals are dug to bring this water in the fields. These dams are made in less high areas. At some distance from Islamabad, Rawal Dam is made in the same way. By making many such dams in Punjab in the districts of Attock, Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan the deficiency of water has been removed. Similar types of other dams are in provinces of Frontier and Balochistan.

Karez
In Pakistan Balochistan is more hot and dry. There is little rainfall small canals become dry in summer due to intencse heat. For irrigation underground houses are made to save water from being absorbed and evaporated. Water is drawn out with the help of Persian wheels and brought to fields.

Importance of Irragation
Irrigation means the artificial way of watering the crops. Irrigation is very important for Pakistan.We have little rainfall therefore we get the help of irrigation in preparing our crops. The progress of our country depends upon the means of irrigation and their progress. All parts except northern mountains depends

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upon irrigation. 67% of our land is irrigated due to little rainfall. The most important means of our irrigation is our system of canals. Our canals irrigate 70% of our lands while 14% is left for tube-wells, Persian wheels Karez and ponds.

Important Canals of Pakistan

QUESTION – 8

Important Canals of Pakistan

River Indus, Jhelum and Chenab are the math sources of water for Pakistan. These rivers have maximum quantity of water during summer but minimum during winter season 84% of the total water flows in these rivers in summer.

The Canals of River Ravi

Upper Ban Doab and lower Ban Doab are two important canals of river Ravi. These canals are very important for the production of summer crops. The upper Bari Doab is and old canal which was constructed in 1868.

The Canals of River Chenab

The upper Chenab and lower Chenab irragate the area of Rachna Doab. The haveli system of canals is also located in this Doab that comes out from Trimmu Head Works.

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The Canals of River Jhelum

Chaj Doab has two important canals i.e. upper Jhelum and lower Jhelum. These canals irrigate a large part of the Triple Canal Project and have increased agricultural production. These two canals along with lower Ban Doab link the three rivers i.e. Jhelum Chenab and Ravi.

The Canals of River Sutlej

There are three Head Works on river Sutlej i.e. Feroze-Wala, Sulaimanki and Islam, whereas fourth is on the Puhjnad. These canals irrigate the area of Nili Bar and Bahawalpur.

The Canals of River Indus

The canals from Jinnah Barrage near Kalabagh irrigate the desert area of Thar for agricultural purpose. Districts of D.G. Khan and D.I. Khan are irrigated by a link canal from Chashma barrage, Taunsa barrage and Guddu barrage also have canals which irrigate vast areas. Following are important canals from river Indus for NWFP.

1. The Canal of River Swat.
2. The Canal from Swat River Irrigates.
3. The Peshawar area.
4. The Warsak Project.

A project in the north west of Peshawar at Warsak is important for the local requirements of the region.

Importance of Power Resources

QUESTION – 9

Importance of Power Resources

Power resources play a vital role in the industrial economic development of a country. Pakistan has blessed with power resource. These resources remained unexploited over the years. These resources are required

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to be filly exploited with the increase in Population so that economy and industry of the country may progress with speed.

Important Power Resources

QUESTION – 10

Power Resources

1. Hydroelectricity
2. Thermal Electricity
3. Solar Energy
4. Atomic Energy

Hydro Electricity

Nature has provided suitable environment in Pakistan. To produce hydroelectricity environment is better for it. The northern and north western area of Pakistan are suitable for building of dams. We can produce hydroelectricity to create steep slopes in rivers and canals.

Best Example of Hydroelectricity

The best example is the Ghazi Barotha project in river Indus.

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To Produce Hydroelectricity

Both public and private sectors have planned to increase the production of hydroelectricity in Pakistan.

Hydroelectricity Production

Pakistan's total hydroelectricity production is 4963 Megawatt.Pakistan has the capacity of production of 30000 MW from its river Indus, Helium and Chenab.

Important Hydroelectricity Stations

There are three imporatant hydroelectricity stations working in Pakistan.

Tarbela Dam

This dam is situated on Indus River.

Production of Hydroelectricity

The Tarbela dam produces 70% of the total hydroelectricity production of Pakistan. Its installed generation capacity is 3478 MW.

Construction of Dam

The Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976 and its cost was about Rs.18 billions. This dam is about 9000 feet long. The Tarbela is one of the biggest dams of the world.

Mangla Dam

This dam is located on Jhelum River.

Production of Hydroelectricity

This dam installed generation capacity of power is 1000 MW which is 20% of total hydroelectricity of the country.

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Construction of Mangla Dam

This dam was constructed and completed in 1967 the height of this dam is 110 meters. This dam is made of concrete. This is second biggest dam in Pakistan.

Thermal Electricity

The Thermal power stations are generating electricity by gas, oil and coal in Pakistan.

Production of Thermal

The 49.8% of the total electricity is produced by the thermal power. The thermal power production is 4921 MW in Pakistan.

Power Stations

There are 13 thermal power stations working in Pakistan. The biggest station is working in Karachi this station generates 1756 MW. The second biggest station is working in Multan. It generates 260 MW.

Important Thermal Stations

Other important thermal plants are in Faisalabad, Kotri, Pasni, Guddu, Jamshoro, Muzaffargarh, Sukkur and Larkana etc.

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Future Plans

A large number of projects have been planned to meet future energy requirments of Pakistan. This project is working rapidly. If this project work better than our country will make progress by leaps and bounds.

Solar Energy

The energy that we get from sun is called solar energy. The climate of Pakistan is extremely hot and dry. Pakistan is situated near the Tropic of cancer so the sun rays are vertical most of the year. These days are hot. That's why the season of summer is longer than winter in Pakistan. The sun rises most time. We can use this energy to the maximum in life. This is the cheapest source of energy.

Use of Solar Energy

In Pakistan we have abundance of this energy but the important thing is the maximum use of it. This energy is used to operate small machines and motor in future the solar energy will become the biggest source of energy of the world because other sources of energy are costly and difficult to exploit.

Atomic Energy

Advance Sources

Atomic energy is the advance source of this world. Altough this source of energy is very sophisticated and multi disciplinary system. As the rapid growth of population sources are also increasing at the same rate. That's why it is an important source of energy in developing coutries.

Pakistan is an Atomic Power

By the grace of Allah Pakistan has become a great Atomic Power. Pakistan has operated Atomic blasts in Chagi in Balochistan on 28 May 1998. Pakistan had to face many difficulties to achieve progress in the atomic program.

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Nuclear Power Technology

Nuclear Power technology was introduced in Pakistan in 1971 when a plant of 136 MW capacity namely Karachi. Nuclear power plant (KANUPP) was installed. This plant has been operating safely for more than 31 years. In other important Cheshma nuclear power project is also working with the help of China. This has been connected to the national grid on June 13 2000. It has a gross capacity of 325 MW and is located near Cheshma Barrage on left bank of river Indus.

Human Resources

QUESTION – 11

Natural Resources

The economic development of a country totally depends upon natural resources. The exploitation of natural resources and their usefulness depends upon the efforts of human beings.

Population of Pakistan

The population of Pakistan has gone beyond 150 millions which has made Pakistan seven biggest country in the world. To meet the needs of growing population we have to increase our agricultural production.

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Self Sufficient

By the grace of Allah our economy is progressing to gain self sufficiency. Moreover some excess production of grains is exported to earn foreign exchange.Education is required to be developed on modern, lines. Modern techniques and research can accelerate the progress of agriculture and industry.

OverCome to Over-Crowed Population

The alarming situation is the rate of growth of population which is more than that of the production of natural resources. This thing effects the economic growth of the country. Through accelerated exploitation of existing energy resources, we can promote economy of the country.

Short Questions Answers

Q.1 Write down the kinds of Pakistan Soils?

Ans.

A. Residual Soils: They are formed at the sites of origin when rocks and hills breaks. It is mostly unfit for cultivation.

B. Transported Soils; They are carried by various agents eg. Speedy water of streams, rivers and strong winds.

Q.2 Write down the soils of North Western Mountains Regions?

Ans.

A. The colour is dark brown

B. It is capable for vegetation

C. They are found in Swat, Chitral and Gilgit.

Q.3 Write down the soil of Upper Indus Plain?

Ans.

A. The colour is blackish.

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B. It has high constants of calcium carbonate and less organic matter.

C. They are found in Attock, Lahore, Multan etc.

Q.4 Write down the soil of Indus Delta?

Ans.

A. The colour is black.

B. The soil contains clay, under flood water condition saline loamy.

C. The soil is located in Indus Delta.

Q.5 Write down the soil of lower Indus Basin?

Ans.

A. It has multiple colours.

B. It has lime stone, silt and clay.

C. It is found in North West of River Indus and South Eastern area of river Indus.

Q.6 Write down the agriculture forests?

Ans.

A. Forests of North East.

B. Shrub Forests.

C. Balochistan hills forests.

D. The Tidal forests.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.7 Write the cool producing area in Pakistan?

Ans.

A. PUNJAB: Pidh, Makarwal and Arokhat chala are imporatant cool producing recognised.

B. SINDH: Jhampir, Tharparkar are important cool producing organs.

C. NWFP: Koirata is an important cool producing regions.

D. Balochistan: Hornic and Ziarat are important cool producing region.

Q.8 Write the Gypsum producing areas of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Punjab: Mianwali and Jhelum.

B. Balochistan: Quetta and Sibbi.

C. N.W.F.P: Kohat.

D. Sindh: Dadoo.

Q.9 Write the four food crops of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Wheat

B. Rice

C. Maize

D. Pulses

Q.10 Write the cash crop of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Cotton

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B. Sugar Cane

C. Tobacco

Q.11 Write down any four agricultural problems of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. UN economic land holding

B. Scarcity of water

C. Soil Erosion

D. Lack of means of Transportation

Q.12 Write down four step which government have taken for the development of agriculture?

Ans.

A. Establishment of Model forms

B. Increase irrigation facilities

C. Control over water logging and salinity

D. Use of communication media

Q.13 Write down the means of irrigation in Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Wells

B. Tube Wells

C. Canals

D. Kareez

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Q.14 Write down canal system of upper Indus valley?

Ans.

A. The upper and the lower Jhelum Canals.

B. The upper and the lower Chenab Canals.

C. Thal Canal.

D. Warsak Dam Canal.

Q.15 Write down the canal system of lower Indus Valley?

Ans.

A. Guddu Barrage Canal.

B. Sukkur Barrage Canal.

C. Kotri Barrage Canal.

Q.16 Write down the multipurpose dam in Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Mangla Dam

B. Tarbella Dam

C. Kala Bagh Dam

Q.17 Write down the sources of energy in Pakistan?

A. Coal

B. Gas

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C. Petroleum

D. Water (Hydroelectricity)

Q.18 Write down the names of four aritficial forest of Pakistan?

Ans.

A. Jhelum

B. Mianwali

C. Dera Ghazi Khan

D. Changa Manga

Fill in the Blanks

1. Allah has created plants, trees, minerals and water for human beings as well as animals. They are called **natural** resources.
2. The upper layer of the earth which is composed of different thin rock particles is helpful in the **growth** of vegetation and plants that is called soil.
3. Solid particles air and water are the **basic components** of soil.
4. Those materials which are transported from one place to another by rivers and deposited at other places are called **Alluvium** soil.
5. Wind transports the material from one place to another which is deposited over the surface that is called **Aeolian** soil.
6. The Indus plain is made with the deposition of **Alluvium** by the Indus River and its tributes.
7. **Bangar** soils cover a vast area of the Indus Plain.
8. **Indus Delta** soils extend from Hyderabad to the South Coastal area.
9. Rice is cultivated in the major part of **Indus Delta** soils.
10. 1/3 of the total energy requirements of Pakistan are fulfilled by **forests**.
11. It is important for balanced economy of a country to have forests on about **25**% of area.
12. There are evergreen forests in **northern** and **north-western** parts of Pakistan.
13. Northern and north-western parts of Pakistan receive more **rainfall** due to evergreen forests.
14. Hardwood for the making of **furniture** is available from evergreen forests.
15. The dry hill forests are found at altitude of about **900** to **3000** meters in Quetta and kalat division of

1. Balochistan.

16. Mangrove forests are found along the **coastline** from Karachi to Kutch.
17. Forests provide wood as fuel in place of **coal**.
18. Rivers carry huge amount of sand and silt that fill our **dams** and **lakes**.
19. Forests make **3.6**% of the total area of Pakistan.
20. The mineral development corporation was established in **1975**.
21. Iron ore, Chromites and Copper are the **Metallic Minerals**.
22. Rock Salt, Limestone, Gypsum, Marble and Sulphure are the **Non-Metallic** marbles.
23. China Clay and Fire Clay are the **Non-Metallic** marbles.
24. Gemstone is a **Non-Metallic** marbles.
25. Coal Natural Gas and Crude Oil are the **Power Resources** minerals.
26. The biggest mine of coal is Salt Range in **Punjab**.
27. The oil obtained from Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal districts is refined in Morgah **Refinery** near Rawalpindi.

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28. The reservoirs of **natural gas** are in Sui, Uch, Zin, Kherpur, Muzrani, Hindi, Kundkot, Sarung, Dhodak, Peerkoh and Dhullian.
29. Pakistan set up a **Steel Mill** in Karachi with the cooperation of Russia.
30. The biggest reservoir of iron is found in **Kala Bagh**.
31. **Chromite** is a white metal which is used to make iron.
32. The biggest mine of rock salt is found at **Khewra**.
33. **Limestone** is very useful raw material for cement industry.
34. **Gypsum** is a bright stone of white colour.
35. In Khyber Agency at Mullah Gori, the best kind of **Marble** is found.36. Angora (District Swat) and Tharparkar (Sindh) are known for **China Clays**.
36. **Fire Clay** is used in kilns of bricks.
37. **25**% area of total area of Pakistan is cultivated.
38. Wheat, Sugarcane, maize and rice are major **food crops**.
39. **55**% of peoples are working in the field of Agriculture.
40. **70**% cultivated area of the country is under irrigation system.
41. The artificial way of watering the crops is called **Irrigation**.
42. Pakistan is **irrigated** by five rivers which are Rave, Stale, Helium, China and Indus.
43. **Karez** system of irrigation is used in Balochistan.
44. River Indus, Jhelum and Chenab are the main sources of **water** for Pakistan.
45. Upper Ban Doab and Lower Ban Doab are two important canals of river **Ravi**.
46. The upper Chenab and lower Chenab irrigate the area of **Rachna Doab**.
47. The Peshawar area is irrigated by the canal from **Swat River**.
48. Hydroelectricity and thermal electricity are important **Power Resources**.
49. The Ghazi Barotha project in river Indus is used for **Hydroelectricity**.
50. This Tarbela Dam dam is situated on **Indus River**.
51. The **Tarbela** is one of the biggest Dams of the world.
52. The **Mangla** Dam is located on Jhelum River.
53. Pakistan has operated Atomic Blasts in Chagi in Balochistan on **28 May 1998**.

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Chapter # 6

Industrial Progress of Pakistan

QUESTION – 1

Industry

Industry is such a place where the enterpreneur and labour through the machines and tools convert the shape of capital raw material and natural resources in such way that their utility may increase to fulfill the needs of the people to a large extent and may fetch maximum price in the market.

Factors of Industrial Progress

In Pakistan the ratio of industrial progress was 7.6% during the year 2000-2002 which is much lower in the world. Following are the factors of Industrial progress.

(I) Increase National Income

Industrial progress increases the national income.

(II) Raising Living Standard

Raises the living standard of the people.

(III) Economic Stability

Creates economic Stability.

(IV) Balance of Payment

Improved the balance of payments of the country.

(V) Increases Exports

Promotes exports and earns foreign exchange.

(VI) Progress of other Sectors

Promotes the progress of other sectors.

(VII) Employment Opportunities of Employment

Provides opportunities of employment.

(VIII) Specializations

Encourages specialization in the country.

(IX) Progress of Agriculture

Help in the progress of agriculture.

(X) Provides New Things

Provides new thing to the people.

Backwardness of Industry in Pakistan

QUESTION – 2

Causes of Backwardness of Industry in Pakistan

Following are the causes of the lack of industrial progress in Pakistan.

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(I) Industrial Policies of Different Governments

When new government takes over it disposes of all policies of previous government. Due to this our country faces great problems and causes lack of progress.

(II) Decrease in the Capital

Every industry wants a large number of capitals but due to lack of capital industry will not progress.

(III) Limited Markets

Limited markets are also the cause of lack of industrial progress.

(IV) Decreases in the Productive Capabilities of the Labour

When labour will works hard then any industry makes progress and production will also improve and increase. If labour will not work then industry will deteriorate.

(V) Lack of Means of Transportation and Communication

Communication plays an important and vital role in industry's progress. If communication system is in disorder then our product is out of order. That's why lack of communication and transportation also causes the industry failure.

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(VI) Expensive Means

Expensive means of transportation and communication.

(VII) Lack of Technical Knowledge

If workers are not technical minded then our industry will not progress. Lack of our technical workers is the downfall of our industries.

(VIII) Shortage of Entrepreneurs

Because of shortage of entrepreneurs industry will not progress.

(IX) Lack of Education

Lack of political coordination and political stability is the cause of industry's failure.

(X) Non-Availibility of Electricity

Non-Availibility of Electricity in many regions.

(XI) Common Load Shedding

Electricity plays an important role in Pakistan's progress. Pakistan is not self sufficient in electricity that's why common load shedding also causes failure in industry's progress.

(XII) Economic Restrictions Imposed by Other Countries

An economic restriction imposed by other countries also causes failure of industry's progress.

(XIII) Lack of Effective Exploration of the World Market

Lack of effective exploration of the world market also causes failure of industry's progress.

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Small Scale Industry and Problems of Small Scale Industry

QUESTION – 3

Small Scale Industry

Small scale industry has always been praised in different ways in various countries. In Pakistan this industry is that one which after employing 2 to 9 workers produces different goods for the market on small scale. Following are the main small scale industries.

Poultry farms, dairy farm, honey making industry, carpets, pots, sports goods, fans and electric motors etc.

Problems of Small Scale Industry

(I) Decreases in the Productive Capabilities of the Labour Small scale industrialists have less capital. That's why they cannot expand their bussiness due to lack of capital.

(II) Lack of Technical Skills Workers are uneducated and unskilled. Due to non-availibility of new technology it is very difficult for the semi skilled and illiterate workers to maintain the standard of their products. So they cannot establish large scale industry because of lack of technical skills.

(III) Lack of Cooperation

Due to lack of cooperation small scale industry faces different difficulties. The difficulty to find the profitable markets and competition with the large scale industries which produces better goods and the small industry has to face losses.

(IV) Outdated Means of Production

The cause of problems in small scale industry is that they use mainly old and outdated means of production.

(V) Step Motherly Treatment

The Step Motherly Treatment of the government departments creates lot of problems. Small industry finds it difficult to get the good raw material. It cannot train their workers and pay them good wages. They work without the benefits of social security.

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Short Notes

QUESTION – 3

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Important Major Industries of Pakistan

QUESTION – 5

The Important Major Industries of Pakistan

There are the following important industries of Pakistan.

Cotton Textile Industry

After the freedom of Pakistan the maximum progress was made by the industry of cotton cloth Pakistan got its share of three industries. Cotton cloth was mostly imported. Government gave much importance to this industry and encouraged. At that time 850 small and large industries were working. In 1975 the produce of cloth was 70 crore yarns. Now our country is independent in some types of cloth yards but cotton cloth is also being exported. Japan and Hong Kong are the biggest importers of our cloth. Now the import of this industry is finished. Its industries are mostly in Faisalabad, Lahore and Karachi. Faisalabad is called the Manchester of Pakistan. Two industries Bolan Textile and Lusbella are being established by the cooperation of Iran. It will cost Rs. 67 Crores.

Woollen Textile Industry

There are no industry of woollen cloth in Pakistan before partition. One difficulty is that fine woollen thread has to be imported. Country wool is not so good that it can be used in the manufacturing of good quality cloth. It is mostly used in carpet making high quality woollen cloth blanket and woollen thread in Pakistan is made in Bannu, Karachi, Lawrencepur, Hernai Multan, Noshera and Quaidabad.

Cement Industry

There was only industry of cement when Pakistan came in to being. Now many industries are working in Daud Khel, Dandkot, Hyderabad, Wah, Rohrim Jhelum, Hazara and Karachi. Calcium Carbonate, Gypsum and Special clay which is used in its manufacturing is sufficient for Pakistan. A factory is being made in Spuntungy in Balochistan with the cooperation of Iran. Second factory is under construction at Gudai in Lasbella. Factories of cement are also working in Gharibwal, Farooqui, Noshera, Kohar and Nooriabad.

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Sugar Industry

Sugar factories are working in Mardan, Faisalabad, Joharabad, Bunny, Pattoki, Charsada, Larkana, Chorister, Tando Muhammad Khan, Bahawalpur, Jhung, Layyah, Darya Khan and Gujrat. Five factories in Punjab and three in Province of Sindh are being constructed. One factory is also being made in Frontier.

Fertilizer Industry

There was no fertilizer factory in Pakistan when it came into being but now several factories are working Daud Khel, Multan and Faisalabad.

Leather Industry

Animal skins are the important crude material of Pakistan. Many big factories are working in Lahor, Karachi and Hyderabad. Pakistan earns enough foreign exchange by exporting new leather and leather good. Now there are eigthy factories working in Pakistan which are cleaning leather.

Paper Industry

Factories of paper making have been set up in Lahore, Noshera, Charsadda and Gharo. For newspapers need a factory is working in Hyderabad and a factory has also been set up in Shakarghar.

Card Board Industry

The needs of cardboard are also met through import. Now a factory in Noshera produces good quality of cardboard. A factory at Rahwali in Gujranwala is preparing cardboard.

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Rubber Industry

The factories preparing rubber goods are working in Lahore, Sialkot and Karachi where tires and tubes of cycles. Motor cycles, scooter and heavy vehicles shoes toes, rubber seats, mats and other thins are being prepared.

Electric Goods Industry

Pakistan has progressed much in electric industry. The factories of wire making and radio circuits are progressing T.V. radio, refrigerator and air-conditioners are also being manufactured. These factories are in Lahore, Karachi, Gujrat and Gujranwala.

Iron Industry

There are some factories in Karachi and Lahore which are making pig iron from crude iron. The factory of pig iron would have been formed long ago but now it is too late. Now steel mill in Karachi is working with the cooperation of Russia.

Machine Industry

A factory has been set up at Texilla with cooperation of China which prepares parts of engines, railway wagons, wheels and axles, road building machines etc.

Ship Industry

Karachi Shipyard is working in karachi which is preparing small size ships. Now it is also making big ships. A factory of ship making is also being established in Bin Qasim.

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Oil Refining Industry

These industries are working Rawalpindi, Multan and Karachi.

Industry of Banaspati Ghee

In Pakistan the industry of banaspati ghee has progressed much but its production is less the need of our country. More factories are being set up. There was no ghee factory in Balochistan at the time of partition. But now two factories are working at Quetta and Temple Dera. In 1973 this industry was nationlized. Government is establishing more factories according to our needs. Two factories are located in Northern areas and one is being set up on tribal areas. Now there are 25 ghee factories in Pakistan.

Chemical Industries

In Pakistan the industries of soda ash, colour, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, insecticides and pharmacy medicines have done much progress.

Armament Industry

We are preparing Rifles, Machine Guns, Mortars and other small weapons. Pakistan is self dependent in these arms and is also exporting to other Muslim countries. At Kamra (Attock) factories are making airplanes and doing the work of their repair. Here facilities are available for repining Mirage and F-16 are also for their complete assembling. A small airplane is made at Kara to train the new pilots. Its name is Mushaak.

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Miscellaneous Industries

Many other industries have also progressed much. Among them, industries of flour grinding, cigarette making, match sticks, glass making and cycle making are important.

Means of Transportation and Communication

QUESTION – 6

Introduction

Means of transportation and communication means the source by which we can go from one place to another and also carry our goods. These are called means of transportation. Means of transportation and communication are very important for the economic progress of any country. These means included, Rail, Roads and water.

Advantages of Means of Transportation and Communication

Following are its advantages:

1. Local and Foreign Trade

These means of transportation are very fruitful in bringing raw material to factories and then carrying useful materials to the markets. It broadens the sphere of the local and foreign trade and import/export of materials becomes easy.

2. Transporations between Cities/Villages

Transport of goods, service and labour in between the cities and villages is important. It is necessary for social progress as well. If transportation will be rapid, cheap and easy we will feel comfort bringing raw materials and useful goods from one place to another.

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3. Promotion of Geographical Skills

The superiority of developed countries is due to the means of transportation. Their abundance and bettermet is necessary, for our country's progress, for this purpose opening of new land and sea routes is necessary being a geographical skill.

4. Promote Agriculture

For agricultural progress good roads are necessary. If these are efficient, transportation of fertilizers, oil machinery and crops are easy to carry from one place to another. Every village should be linked to city by a good road.

5. Speed of Progress

Means of transportation and communication strongly link one city and other. They maintain the speed of progress in different parts of the country.

6. Suitable Prices

By good means of transport, it is very easy to carry things from one place to another. All the people remain familiar with the rates of market and helps in keeping the prices stationary.

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7. Increase in the Income

Transportation has much importance in the stability and economic progress of a country. good means of transportation and communication helps in increasing the income of the people and their standard of living.

8. Increase in the Revenue

Good means of transportation and communication increase the revenue of the government.

9. Progress in Tourism

Tourism will progress by better means of Transport. Tourists can also enjoy when they will get the facility of transport. Tourists can easily go from one place to another. Good means of transportation and communication help in uniting the different regions of the country and promote brotherhood.

10. Social Welfare

These means affect the social welfare of a country very much. All the people get benefit from these means for the progress of the society. These means bring the people close and they understand each other. Due to these means civilization becomes vast and unity is established. They also hep in the bettermet of social welfare.

11.Efficiency of Defence

It is very important for armed forces. By these means our soldiers and their armaments like vehicles, trucks, tanks are carried from one place to another for this purpose the standard of transportation should be very high. Good means of transportation ensure the efficiency of the defence. So the defence of the country becomes more reliable.

12. Increase Political Awarness in the Country

Means of transportation and communication will be helpful in political affairs. It also increases political awareness of people in the country.

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13. Reforms

In the beginning provincial and central governments took various steps to remove the difficulties in transportation. Now by the efforts of public and government we have got control on our difficulties. New roads have been made and old roads have been repaired. New railway trancks have been laid. In the same way the sea and air ways have also done much progress. Telegram, telephone; radio and televison systems range have been made vast.

Kinds of Land Transport and Communication

QUESTION – 7

Various Means of Communication

The means of communication are mail, telegraph, telex, telephone, television, newspaper, magazines, radio, internet, e-mail and e-commerce, etc. People come closer to one another through all these means. They help the businessmen to make deals quickly, and keep them in touch with price fluctuations. They also help to send documents to distant places in no time.

Types of Communication

There are two types of land communication:

1. Railway
2. Roads

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1. Railways

Pakistan railway is the most important of our transportation system but it is not fully being used. Roads bear the maximum burden. It is called P.R. In the beginning railway engines were operated by coal. Now diesel engines have been raplaced by electric engines. The first railway track was laid between Karachi and Kotri in 1861. At some places double liens are arranged and new railway lines are being laid. Railway has 600 locomotive railway engines and 23459 good wagons.

Steps towards Improvement of Pakistan Railway

More facilities are being provided to the passengers. Modern signal system has been adopted. Mughalpura workshop, Lahore and Islamabad Wagon shop are repairing engines and tail compartments improve the system of railway. It is very important that Pakistan Railways should improve the means of transportation of goods to enhace the industrial and economic progress.

Problems of Pakistan Railways

There is mismanagement of railways which has created following problems:

Old and Rusty Machinery

Most of the machinery has become old and rusty. It has not been repaired or replaced so far.

Slow Speed of Goods Trains

The speed of goods train is slow so people send their goods by roads. Thus railway suffers financial loss.

Lack of New Powerful Engines

Pakistan, Railway suffers from shortage of new powerful engines. Passenger and Express trains are usually

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pulled by these engines, which go out of order commonly thus causing delay of goods and passenger trains.

Old Railway Tracks
Old and rusty railway tracks, sleepers and wagons, cause increasing railway accidents.

Mismanagement and Inefficiency
Mismanagement, over staffing and inefficiency of the workers are the main reasons, which cause financial losses to Pakistan Railway. The management of Pakistan Railway is not competent.

Lack of Accountability System
There is no proper system of accountablity in railways department.

2. Roads
Roads are very important for our trade. Different cities have been linked by roads and much of our production and raw material is carried from one place to another through roads. The majority of our population travels by road. Moreover agricultural goods and other production of our articles are carried to different parts of the country by roads.

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Important Roads of Pakistan
Only one highway connects the north and the south of the country, i.e. Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sahiwal, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. This national highway is a mean of transportation of 56% of goods and the people of the country from one place to another.

Shahrah-e-Resham
It was constructed in the north of the country with the help of China passes through the highest mountain of the world. Shahrah-e-Resham links Pakistan and China via Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Length of Roads in Pakistan
There are many long roads in the country which are of both good condition and quality. The length of roads in Pakistan is 251661km which are 148877 km of good quality and 102784km of low quality.

Motorway
Need for Motorway
There was great burden on the National Highway No. 5. Due to traffic burden its performance does not meet the requirements. This rush could not be reduced even by making the National Highway two ways. Tranportation of goods from one place to another as well as travelling takes lot of time. It has necessitated a new motorway in country.

Gawadar Motorway
A part from this, Gawadar Motorway is also being constructed which is 865km long.

Karachi-Hub Kakar Motorway
Karachi-Hub Kakar Motorway is 341 km long and it was opened for traffic in 1998. In Pakistan the project of motorway is divided into 3 parts, first part comprises six roads called Islamabad Lahore Motorway and it is

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335 km long. Second part that connects Islamabad and Peshawar is 154 km long and the third part that connects Multan to Shikarpur is 317 km long.

Objective of the Construction of Motorway

1. To Reduce Burden of Traffic
Motorway reduces the heavy burden of traffic on the National Highway of Pakistan.

2. To Make Transportation Speedier
It makes the transportation speedier.

3. Opportunities for World Trade
It provides new opportunities to the people living around the motorway to earn income as the motorway connects them with the world trade.

4. Harmony Among People
It is playing a vital role for provision of more opportunities for the purpose of harmony among the different parts of the country.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

5. Establishment of Industry
Int increases chances of establishment of industrial empire in different parts of the country.

6. Increase in Income
It enchances the national and per capital income of the country.

Means of Air Transport
Today airways are of great importance. It does not only save time but also carried goods to far off and unapproachable places. The luggage of different types can also be carried from one place to another by air.

E-Commerce
QUESTION – 8
Introduction
It means business through electronic media. This is world of computer technology. It is now being used in the industry, commerce and homes. Now one car deal with the others with the help of a computer. the world has become a global village.

Advantages of E-Commerce
E-Commerce is the new method of doing business in the world. Different industries advertise their products on the internet with their prices. Whereas every person sitting at home or in office can see the pictures and prices, of the commodities of those industries through internet. One can directly take information from the company. by E-Commerce, we can sell anything at suitable prices, and can earn profit. This is called E-Commerce business.

By Using Credit Cards
Money can be transferred through credit cards. Those people who have credit card can purchase everything from factories and get delivery through courier within few days.

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Industrial Progress is Possible in Pakistan

QUESTION – 9

Pakistan is an under-developed country there prevails poverty among the people. Drought, environmental pollution, low income, lawlessness, and illness are the main causes for backwardness in agriculture and industry. Hence the country cannot progress. Our progress mostly depends upon agriculture and industrial sector. Similarly imports, exports and means of transportation are the basis of the progress of a country. Either it is private sector or the public sectors, both are very important. E-Commerce can play a vital role in the development of the economy in such a way that living standard of present generation may increase. Pakistan industrial progress depends upon the following factors:

1. Agriculture
2. Means of transportation and communications.
3. Best utilization of natural resources.
4. Financial resources
5. Increase of the capability of human productivity resources.
6. Increase of the supply of goods to the international market.
7. Promotion of banking.
8. Emphasis on the technology.
9. Expansion of the markets.
10. Increase in the income of the people so that they may increase their consumption and savings.

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Short Question and Answers

Q.1 Write down four causes of industrial backwardness of Pakistan?

Ans.

1. Lock of power resources
2. Political instablity
3. Lock of technical education and training
4. Shortage of capital

Q.2 Write down the features of cottage industries?

Ans.

1. They do not neend big long term loans.
2. No huge capital required.
3. Management is easy.
4. No large frame work is required.

Q.3 Name some important small scale industries of Pakistan?

Ans.

1. Sports goods industries
2. Surgical instrument industry
3. Carpet industry
4. Leather industry

Q.4 Write down four important centres of cotton textile mills?

Ans.

1. Punjab Province : Faisalabad, Multan and Lahore.

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2. Sindh Province: Karachi, Hyderabad and Gambit.
3. Balochistan Province: Quetta and Lasbela.
4. N.W.F.P: Peshawar and Swat.

Q.5 Write down any four major imports of Pakistan?

Ans.

1. Machines
2. Iron Ore
3. Petroleum
4. Edible Oil

Q.6 Write down any for major exports of Pakistan?

Ans.

1. Rice
2. Sports goods
3. Cotton Textiles
4. Surgical Instruments

Q.7 Write down means of any three railway routs of Pakistan.

Ans.

1. Peshawar to Karachi via Rawalpindi, Lahore and Rohri.
2. Rawalpindi to Faisalabad via Wazirabad.
3. Multan to Jacobabad via Dera Ghazi Khan

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Q.8 Write down the names of three big highways?

Ans.

1. National Highway from Karachi to Torkham via Peshawar.
2. Karachi-Quetta Highway via Khuzdar.
3. Quetta-Peshawar Highway.

Q.9 What steps should be taken by the government for the industrial development?

Ans.

1. Peace should be prevailed.
2. The trade rules should be simplified.
3. Smuggling should be controlled.
4. The long term loans with easy installment should be given to the people.

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Fill in the Blanks

1. **Means of Transportation** includes railway, vehicles, buses, airplanes, ships, tankers and boats.
2. In Pakistan the ratio of industrial progress was **7.6%** during the year 2001-2002.
3. Handicraft, wood work and iron work industries are some of the examples of **Cottage** Industry.
4. Rugs embroidery and toys industries are some of the examples of **Cottage** Industry.
5. Poultry farms, dairy farms and honey making industry are the main **Small Scale** Industries.
6. Pakistan Steel Mills and Shipyard in Karachi are **Heavy** industries.
7. Textile Industry Leather and Leather goods industry are Heavy Industries.
8. Pakistan Steel Mill is the biggest inudstry in **Public** Sector.

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9. Texila Defence industry was setup with the help of **China**.
10. In **1952**, government established the Department of Industrial Progress Corporation to encourage industries.
11. In **1961**, Pakistan Industrial Bank was established.
12. In **1949**, a department of Scientific and Industrial Research was established.
13. In **1949**, Industrial Finance Corporation was made.
14. In **1953**, a council of Industrial research was found.
15. Two industries Bolan Textile and Lusbaila Textile are being established by the cooperation of **Iran**.
16. Lawrence pure, Hernai, Noshera and Quaidabad are famous for **Woolen** thread.
17. The factories preparing **rubber** goods are working in Lahore, Sialkot and Karachi.
18. Karachi Shipyard is working in Karachi which is preparing **small** size ships.
19. A factory of Ship making is also being established at **Bin Qasim**.
20. There are 25 ghee factories in Pakistan.
21. First ammunition factory was established at Wah in **1951**.
22. Railway and Roads are two types of **Land** Communication.
23. The first railway track was laid between Karachi and Kotri in **1861**.
24. Other production of our articles are carried to different parts of the country by **roads**.
25. **National Highway** connects the north and south of the country.
26. **Shahrah-e-Resham** was constructed in the north of the country with the help of China.
27. **Shahrah-e-Resham** links Pakistan and China via Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

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Chapter # 7
Regional Languages of Pakistan

Introduction

Pakistan is a multi-lingual country. No less than 24 languages and dialects are spoken by the people of Pakistan. There are five regional languages. Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto, Baluchi, Brahvi and Kashmiri. These languages are rich in literature, poetry, folk songs, spiritual quotes of their respective saints and contribute greatly to the culture of Pakistan.

The regional languages, though distinct from each other in their forms, dialects and expressions of thoughts, have several common factors in them. They cultivate in them love, respect and a firm adherence to the Pakistan Ideology.

Punjabi

Punjabi is the language of the province 'Punjab'. It links back to the Aryan language Prakrit. However, with time, the vocabulary of Punjabi language became a mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. It has different dialects in different parts of Punjab like 'Saraiki' and 'Potohari'. But the basic language remains the same.

Panjabi is rich in mystical and romantic poetry. The highly imaginative and artistic exquisite literature, mostly in verses has two forms. One is "Lyric Poetry," which includes Bait, Kafi-si-harfi, Bara Mah and Satwara. The other one is "Narrative Poetry," which is composed of various rhythms and meters. Examples are Qissa Noor Namah, Gulzar, Jang Nama and Vaar.

Famous Punjabi Poets

Some of the famous poets of Punjabi language include:

Baba Farid Shakar Ganj Baksh
Shaikh Ibrahim Farid Sani
Madhu Lal Hussain
Sultan Bahu
Bhullay Shah
Ali Haider
Waris Shah

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Sindhi

Sindhi is one of the important regional language of Pakistan. It appears that Sindhi was spoken in the Indus Delta from time immemorial. It is said that the language of the people of Moen-jo-Daro contained elements of present era Sindhi language.

The origin of this language is not exactly known. However, travelers like Al-Beruni have told us about the original script of the language. Chach Nama is an authentic document that proves that the dialect of Sindhi language was the same in the 12th century, as it is today. With the advent and influence of Arabs in the subcontinent, Sindhi changed its forms and adopted maximum words of Arabic as well as Persian and Turkish.

Famous Sindhi Poets

Some of famous Sindhi poets are following:

Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
Sachal Sarmast

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Makhdoom Noor
Shah Inayat
Bedil
Sabit Ali Shah
Kazi Kazah

Steps taken to grow Sindhi

Various steps have been taken to develop Sindhi. Organizations like 'Sindhi Literary Board' and Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula were set up. Several newspapers are being published in Sindhi. These include Kawish, Ibrat, Naw-e-Sindhi and Khadim-e-Watan besides a number of weeklies.

Baluchi

Baluchi is the regional language of Baluchistan. It is the least developed of all the regional languages. It was spread by Baluchi tribes that migrated from Iran.

The history of Baluchi literature may be divided into four periods:

Early Medieval Period – 1430 to 1600
Later Medieval Period – 1600 to 1850
Modern Period – 1850 to 1930
Contemporary Period – 1930 to date

Literature produced by earlier poets is not in records, as it was preserved traditionally in the memories of the people. No newspapers or books were published in Baluchi up till 1940. After partition, however Baluchi literature received a little boost. It was due to the efforts made by various organizations and due to establishment of TV stations. At present, Baluchi literature is on the road to development.

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Types of Baluchi

There are two types of Baluchi namely:
Sulemani
Makrani

Famous Poets of Baluchi

Some of the most literary figures of Baluchi are:
Azad Jamaldini
Ulfat Naseem
Abdul Qadir Shahwani
Malik Mohammad Ramzan
Mir Aqil Maingal

Well known poets of Baluchi language are:
Jam Darag
Shah Mureed
Shahdab

Pushto

Pushto is the regional language of the N.W.F.P. and tribal areas. It belongs to the East Iranian group of languages and contains many Persian, Arabic, Greek and Pehlevi words.

Steps taken to enhance Pushto

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Although Pushto is an old language but its literature is comparatively a new one. After independence education spread rapidly and Pushto literature received a great boost. The Pushto Academy Peshawar, some other literary societies and educational institutions such as Islamia College Peshawar helped develop Pushto literature.

Famous Pushto Poets

Some of the well known poets of Pushto language are:
Amir Karoro
Khushal Khan Khatak
Rehman Baba
Sher Shah Soori
Saif Ullah
Kazim Kazim

Brahvi

Brahvi is the next spoken language of Baluchistan. In fact, it is said to be spoken by a greater number of people than Baluchi. The Brahvi language is said to be one of Dravidian family of languages. It has borrowed heavily from Sindhi, Persian, Arabic and English. It remains in an unexplained isolation among the Indo-Iran dialects.
Brahvi literature has a vast treasure of folklores. It's script has been borrowed much from Pushto script. Malik Dad was a great poet and a learned personalty of Brahvi language.

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Kashmiri

Kashmiri is the language of the people of the Indian-occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir. This language has been derived from Sanskrit. Kashmiri is generally spoken in Muslim families of the valley. It contains many Turkish, Arabic and Persian words. It is written in the Persian script.
Kashmiri, like all the regional languages of Pakistan, had its early literature in the form of poetry. It began with the composition of folk songs and ballads.

Kashmiri Literary Figures

Famous authors of Kashmiri language are:
Sh.Nooruddin
Khatoon Lillah Anifa
Baba Nasiruddin
Ghani

Conclusion

The regional languages of Pakistan, i.e., Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto, Brahvi and Baluchi are the most modern Pakistani languages. They have several common features and their literature bears the same eternal message for mankind. Government has been doing its best to develop the regional languages and introduction of regional TV channels is a positive step for promotion of regional languages.

URDU-NATIONAL LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

Language is the only media by which one can express his ideas and feelings.It plays a vital role in building the character of an indivdual as well as a nation.languages brings closer each other and it creats a sense of

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harmony among the people.
Pakistan has several regional languages chief of them being Pushto,Punjabi,Sindhi,Baluchi and Kashmiri.

URDU-NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN

After Independence Quaid-e-Azam said in clear cut words that the National language of Pakistan would be Urdu.He said:
"Let me make it clear that the national language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language.Without one state language no nation can remain tied up solidity together".

EVOLUTION OF URDU

Urdu evolved over a period of centuried by cultural comacts between local people of north of Sub Continent and Muslims of Arabia,Iran and Turkey.The base of this language is Prakrit,an Aryan language.The script of Urdu is modified form of Persian.Urdu is a word of Turkish language and its literal meaning is camp.

QUALITIES OF URDU

1.Great Power of Assimilation

The splendour of Urdu is Turkish and its charm is Persian in its base .The vitality of Urdu lies in its ability to adopt words from other languages in such a way as if they originally belonged to it.The chief reason for its country wide popularity was its power of Assimilation.According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:
"….Still now Urdu has great affinity for many other words and ideas which increases its beauty."

2.Source of National Indentity

National language is the identity of a nation.When we are abroad we are identified as Pakistani because of our national language.That is why,every nation gives out respect and importance to national language.

RICH TREASURE OF PROSE AND POETRY

The urdu language possesses a very valuable treasure of poetry and prose.The poets and writers have contributed their most in its development.Maulana Shibli Nomani,Maulana Hali,Deputy Nazir Ahmed ,Mirza Ghalib,Ameer Khusro and many others adopted this language in their poetry and writings.Sir Syed wrote for the re-awkening of the Muslims of sub Continent.According to Abdul Haq.
"It is Sir Syed due to whom Urdu has made such a great progress within a period of only one century."

IMPORTANCE OF URDU IN NATIONAL LIFE

Certain points which expresses the importance of Urdu in national life are given below:

1.Means of Brotherhood and Unity

People of Pakistan are one nation,therefore their thinking,aims and objectives are common.Their progress and prosperity depends upon their unity and brotherhood.An important factor for achieving this unity and brotherhood is Urdu.

2.Source of Expression

Urdu has become a source of expressin,feelings,thoughts and aspiration.People of two different areas can easily understood each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

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3.Means of Communication and Co-ordition

Urdu serves as a means of communication ans is a binding force between all the four provinces of Pakistan.People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages,they are joined together by one national language which is the heritage of all.

4.Medium of Instruction

Urdu language is the medium of instruction in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan.History,Islamic Studies,Political Science and other subjects are taught upto M.A level in Urdu.Lectures on Islamic education and religion are also delievered in Urdu throughout Pakistan.

URDU-AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Urdu grew in popularity and by the later Mughal Period and the advent of the British,it had been adopted by the Muslims and the Hindus alike.It would not be wrong to say if it is said that:
"Urdu is a part of our cultural Heritage"

CONCLUTION

Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan.The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terms for the office work.The Urdu Development Board and "Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu" are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period of time.

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Chapter 8

Culture of Pakistan

Fill in the blanks: -

1) The literal meaning of culture is to _____something.
2) Due to strong individual _____Muslim culture flourished.
3) _____is the national poet of Sindh,
4) Urdu is the _____language of Pakistan,
5) Baba Fareed is the famous poet of _____language.
6) More than _____language spoken in Pakistan.
7) Urdu language is the sign of _____in Pakistan
8) Urdu language introduced during _____ period.
9) For the development of Urdu language Urdu university is working in _____.
10) Sindhi language is written in modified _____script.
11) Rehman baba was the famous poet of _____language.
12) Eid ul Fitr is celebrated in 1st of _____.
13) Eid ul Azha is celebrated on the ____of the month of zil hajj,
14) The anniversary of our Beloved holy prophet celebrated on _____.
15) Easter is a festival of _____.
16) Diwali and Holi are the famous festival of _____
17) The urs of data Ganj bakhsh celebrated at _____
18) At _____the urs of hazrat lal Shahbaz qalandar is celebrated,
19) Ajar is the famous handicraft of _____.
20) Glass cutwork and embroidery of _____is very famous,
21) _____is world famous engraved furniture manufacturing,
22) Camel skin of lamp of_____are exported in other countries.
23) _____declared Urdu as national language of Pakistan during Pakistan movement,
24) Kameez shalwar is our __ dress.
25) In _____Lahore ornament of shells and stones are made as handicraft,
26) The shrine of hazrat Abdullah shah ghazi is at _____
27) _____is the biggest regional language of Pakistan,

Answer key: -

1. Cultivate	2. Values	3. Bhitai	4. National	5. Balochi
6. 30	7. Unity	8. Mughal	9. Karachi	10. Arabic
11. Pashto	12. Shawwal	13. 10th	14. Miladunnabi	15. Christian
16. Hindu	17. Lahore	18. Shewan	19. Sindh	20. Kpk
21. Chiniot	22. Multan	23. Quaid Azam	24. National	25. Karachi
26. Islamabad	27. Punjabi			

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Short Question Answer: -

Q. 1 Define culture in three sentences?

Ans. The social environment is called culture. The literal meaning of culture is to culture is to culture something. The culture of a nation is combination of a number of factors like way of living. the language. literature, customs and tradition, food habits, architecture and fine arts.

Q.2 Write three sentences on culture of Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan is a land of different nations living in five provinces of Pakistan. In all five provinces there are five different cultures. But with the combination of these cultures a new culture has been formed called Pakistani culture. Urdu language is the main feature of Pakistani culture. Our national dress "Kameez Shalwar ". national language, national flower, national game, etc. all represents our national culture.

Q.3 Name four regional languages of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the main regional languages of four provinces of Pakistan.

1.	Punjab	Punjabi
2.	Sindh	Sindhi
3.	Baluchistan	Baluchi
4.	K.P. K	Pashto

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

Q.4 Write three sentences on Urdu language?

Ans. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. It is largely spoken and understood in the whole country. It is not very old language. It was 1st introduced in Mughal period. But now it has become an international and one of biggest languages of the world it is a sign of unity among all nations of Pakistan and it is our identity in the whole world.

Q.5 State three qualities of Urdu language?

Ans. Following are three main qualities of Urdu language are: -

1) **National language: -**

Urdu is a national language of Pakistan. Because it is mostly spoken and understood in the whole country. Urdu binds different languages in one row. It is the symbol of unity in Pakistan.

2) **Valuable literature: -**

Urdu language possesses very valuable and rich treasure of poetry and prose.

3) **Easy Language: -**

It is one of the easiest of all the language which is spoken in Pakistan. We can learn it easily.

Q.6 State in three sentences the importance of Urdu language as national language?

Ans. Every nation needs some marks of identity. Language is the prime mark of identification of any nation. Pakistan is a federation of four provinces and its national language is Urdu. Quaid-e-Azam also declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.

Source of Unity:

The national language creates a feeling of unity and national cohesion. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages.

Source of Communication:

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People speak different languages in different provinces. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all provinces of Pakistan.

Role in Pakistan Movement:

In the early stages of Pakistan Movement, Urdu was the most favored language. Urdu created unity among the people. Many Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Allama Iqbal, Hasrat Mohana, Allama Shibli Noman, Quaid-e-Azam and many others favored Urdu.

Q.7 Write three sentences on sandhi language?

Ans. Sindhi is the provincial language of province Sindh. It is very old language the main quality of this language is that it has own writing transcription. Shah Latif and Sacha warmest are the two main poet of this language it is written in modified Arabic script It is being taught in schools and colleges of Sindh. This language has a rich culture of poetry and prose too.

Q.8 Name three handicraft of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the main handicraft of Pakistan.

1) Ajrak of Sindh.
2) Embroidery work of KPK and Baluchistan.
3) Wood work of hala and Chiniot.

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Q.9 Name any poet of sandhi Baluchi Pashto and Punjabi?

Ans. Following are the poet or writer of sindhi Pashto Baluchi and Punjabi.

1) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (Sindh).
2) Wares shah (Punjab).
3) Gul khan Naseer (Baluchi).
4) Khushal khan Khattak (Pashto).

Q.10 Name three important festival of Muslims?

Ans. Following are three important festivals of Muslims.

1) Eid ul Fitr.
2) Eid ul Asha.
3) Eid Milad un-Nabi.

Q.11 Name three important fairs of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the important fairs of Pakistan.

1) Urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bikhs (R.A) Lahore Punjab.
2) Urs of Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (R.A) Bhat Shah, Sindh.
3) Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (R.A) Shewan Sindh.

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Descriptive Question Answer: -

,

Q.1 What do you know about the culture?

ANS.CULTURE OF PAKISTAN: -

The traditions beliefs manners of life matter of mutual relation, trends of religion and art and all those materials and non-materials forces which are common in a nation or society and all the individuals except them collectively and adopt them in their lives are called culture.

MALE ORIENTED SOCIETY: -

Pakistani society is a male oriented society, where they are given full protection, the family is headed a senior male member, he guides the other members, old people are given prestige, honor and respect.

Salient Features of Pakistani Cultures: -

Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the official religion. Islam is the religion which is professed and practiced by the people of Pakistan. Pakistani culture can be called as "Mixed Culture". Although the majority of people in Pakistan are Muslims by birth and faith, there is a strong influence of Hindu culture on the present Pakistani culture. The shadows of this influence are quite visible on the marriage ceremonies and
festivals like "Basant". Dowry Systems and heavy expenditures on the marriage of girls is done, which is inherited from Hindu society because in Hindu society there is no share of women in the inheritance of their parents. Although women are given a share in the inheritance of their parents in Pakistani society, there are huge expenditures on the marriages of daughters.

English is the official language in Pakistan, but the national language is Urdu, which is widely spoken and understood throughout the country. Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri are the regional languages. Pakistani society is a "Male Oriented Society", where they are given full protection and great respect. The family is headed by a male member, usually the oldest male member of the group. He guides the other members. Old people are given positions of prestige, honor and respect in Pakistani culture. Social life is simple. Social customs and traditions reflect Islamic touch: people are very much conscious about their social traditions and feel pride in following them. Dress in a Muslim society like Pakistan is designed and intended to cover human body, as nudity is prohibited in Islam. So, people of Pakistan prefer to wear simple dresses according to their climate.

Pakistani handicrafts are gaining popularity in the world market day by day, as Pakistani craftsman are considered as the best in their craftsmanship. Pakistan is famous for its high standard items of glass, silver, wooden furniture, pottery, marble goods and things made of camel skin.
Cricket, Hockey, Football, Kabaddi, squash, badminton, and wrestling are the major sports in Kabaddi, Mashiach and Sufi poets occupy highly honored places in Pakistani culture. People of Pakistan are extremely humble simple and Islamic people. Image of Islam portrayed by the terrorist
as Islam is culture. People to tarnish the name of the Last Religion. In Pakistan you can clearly see the real image of simple and pure people and understand what the basis of Islam really are. The Pakistani Society runs around the reigns of Islam, not that people understand Islam very well but well at least try to do as much as they can to be good.

Q.2 Write a brief note on languages of Pakistan?

ANS. **REGIONAL LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN: -**

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Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. There are about thirty languages and dialects which are spoken in the length and breadth of the country. Balochi, Kashmiri, Panjabi, Pashto and Sindhi are some of the important regional languages of Pakistan.

Urdu:

Urdu is the national language, lingua franca and one of two official languages of Pakistan (the other being English). Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, the lingua franca chosen to facilitate inter-provincial communication between the country's diverse linguistic populations. Although only about 7.5% of Pakistanis speak it as their first language, it is spoken as a second and often third language by nearly all Pakistanis. Its introduction as the lingua franca was encouraged by the British upon the capitulation and annexation of Sindh (1843) and Punjab (1849) with the subsequent ban on the use of Persian, the lingua franca of the region for the last 1,000 years, probably since the time the area was part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The decision to make the language change was to institute a universal language throughout the then British Raj in South Asia as well as minimize the influence of Persia, Ottoman Empire, Afghanistan and Central Asia had on this transitional region. Urdu is a relatively new language in the contemporary sense but has undergone considerable modifications and development borrowing heavily on the traditions of older languages like Persian, Arabic, Turkish and local South Asian languages all of which can be found in its vocabulary. It began as a standardized register of Hindi and in its spoken form. It is widely used, both formally and informally, for personal letters as well as public literature, in the literary sphere and in the popular media. It is a required subject of study in all primary and secondary schools. It is the first language of most Muhajirs (Muslim refugees that fled from genocide and programs from different parts of India after independence of Pakistan in 1947) that form nearly 8% of Pakistan's population and is an acquired language. But nearly all of Pakistan's native ethnic groups representing almost 92% of the population making Pakistan a unique country in the choice of national languages. As Pakistan's national language, Urdu has been promoted as a token of national unity. In recent years, the Urdu spoken in Pakistan has undergone further evolution and acquired a particularly Pakistani flavor to it often absorbing local native terminology and adopting a strong Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto leaning in terms of intonations and vocabulary. It is written in a modified form of the Perso-Arabic script, Nastalik, and its basic Hindi-based vocabulary has been enriched by words from Persian, Arabic, Turkic languages and English. Urdu has drawn inspiration from Persian literature and has now an enormous stock of words from that language. In recent years, the Urdu spoken in Pakistan has gradually incorporated words from many of the native languages found there including Pashto, Punjabi and Sindhi to name a few. As such the language is constantly developing and has acquired a particularly 'Pakistani' flavor to it distinguishing itself from that spoken in ancient times and in India. The first poetry in Urdu was by the Persian poet Amir Khosrow (1253–1325) and the first Urdu book "Woh Majlis" was written in 1728 and the first time the word "Urdu" was used by Sirajuddin Ali Khan Razo in 1741. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707) spoke Urdu (or Hindustani) fluently as did his descendants while his ancestors mostly spoke Persian and Turkish.

Sindhi: -

Sindhi is spoken as a first language by 15.5% of Pakistanis, mostly in Sindh. It has a rich literature and is used in schools. It is an Indo-Iranian (Indo-European) language, derived from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic languages. Sindhi absorbed many Persian words as it was lingua franca of the region for the last 2,000 years, probably since the time the area was part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The Pakistanis, Arabs ruled Sindh for more than 150 years after Muhammad bin Qassim conquered it in 712 AD, remaining there for three years to set up Arab rule. Consequently, the social fabric of Sindh contains elements of Arabic society. Sindhi is spoken by over 36 million people in Pakistan, and is the official language of Sindh

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province. It is widely spoken in the Labella District of Baluchistan (where the Lassi tribe speaks a dialect of Sindhi), many areas of the Naseer Abad and Jalalabad districts of Baluchistan, and by the Sindhi diaspora abroad. Sindhi language has six majors dialects: Sireli, VI choli, Lari, Thai, Lassi and Kachhi. It is written in the Arabic script with several additional letters to accommodate special sounds. The largest Sindhi-speaking cities are Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Dado, Jacobabad, Larkana and Nawab shah. Sindhi literature is also spiritual in nature. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (1689–1752) is one of its greatest poets, and wrote Sassi Pun nun and Umar Marva, folk stories, in his famous book "Shah Jo Resale".

Punjabi: -

Punjabi is spoken as a first language by more than 44% of Pakistanis, mostly in Punjab as well as by a large number of people in Karachi. However, Punjabi does not have any official status in Pakistan. The exact numbers of Punjabi speakers in Pakistan are hard to find since there are many dialects / languages, such as Saraiki, which some regard as part of Punjabi and others regard as separate language. When taking into account Hindko, Patwari, Pahari, Saraiki, Punjabi dialects are thus spoken by almost 60% of the population in Pakistan. The standard Punjabi dialects is from Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura districts of the Pakistani Punjab which was used by Waris Shah (1722–1798) in his famous book Her Ranjha and is also now days the language of Punjabi literature, film and music; such as Lollywood. Other dialects are Multani or Saraiki in the West and South, Pothowari & Hindko in the North, Dogri in the mountain areas and Shahpur in the Sargodha district.

Punjabi is descended from Prakrit in the Vedic period (1700 B.C.), Pali, Old Persian and Apabhramsa in the Ashoka period (273 B.C. - 232 B.C.) and Hindi, Lahori and Multani in the Muslim period (711 A.D. - 1857 A.D.) Punjabi literature was principally spiritual in nature and has had a very rich oral tradition. The Great poetry written by Sufi saints has been the folklore of the Punjab and is still sung with great love in any part of Punjab.

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Punjabi dialects include: -

Majhi, "the standard Punjabi language", spoken in the heart of Punjab where most of the Punjabi population lives. The main districts are Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat and to some extent in Jhelum in Pakistani Punjab and Gurdaspur and Amritsar in Indian Punjab.

Malawi, spoken in the eastern part of Indian Punjab. Main districts are Ludhiana, Ambala, Bathinda, Ganganagar, Markota, Fazila, Ferozepur. Mulwa is the southern and central part of present day Indian Punjab. Also includes the Punjabi speaking northern areas of Haryana, viz. Ambala, Hissar, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, etc.

Doab (regional language), spoken between the rivers of Beas and Sutlej, in the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur

Pothowari Pothowari is widely spoken in Jhelum, Gujjar Khan, Rawalpindi, Kahua, Taxila and Attack districts.

Pashto:-

Pashto is spoken as a first language by 15.5% (28-30 millions) of Pakistanis, mostly in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Baluchistan as well as by immigrants to the eastern provinces who are often not counted due to census irregularities. The Pashto has rich written literary traditions as well as an oral tradition. There are two major dialect patterns within which the various individual dialects may be classified; these are Pashto, which is the Northern (Peshawar) variety, and the softer Pashto spoken in the

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southern areas. Khushal Khan Khattak (1613–1689) and Rahman Baba (1633–1708) were the most famous poets in the Pashto language. In the last part of 20th century, Pashto or Pashto has produced some great poets like Ghani Khan, Khatri Afridi and Amir Hamza Shinar. There are also many Pakistani's from the adjacent regions of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan who are conversant in Pashto and count it as their second language. They are not included in the overall percentage. Karachi is the biggest Pashto speaking city in the world although the Pashto speakers constitute only about 20% of Karachi's population.

Balochi: -

Balochi is spoken as a first language by about 4% of Pakistanis, mostly in Baluchistan province. The name Balochi is not found before the tenth century. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from the Kurdistan region of northeastern Iraq and northwestern Iran. Rakshana is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhad is a sub-dialect of Rakshana. Other sub-dialects are Kalat (Galati), Galati and Pagurid. Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi is very different from the rest. Balochi language is very close to the Persian itself. The name Balochi or Baluchi is not found before the 10th Century. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from northern Iran region of Caspian Sea. Rakshana is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhad, is a sub dialect of Rakshana. Other sub - dialects are Galati, Chagas Kharafi, and Makani. The Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi are distinct dialects. The Kathrin language in North East Baluchistan is also a variant of Balochi. It is one of the 9 distinguished languages of Pakistan. Since Balochi is a very poetic and rich language and have a certain degree of affinity to Persian and Urdu, Balochi poets tend to be very good poets in Urdu as well and Ata Shad, Gul Khan Nasir and Noon Meme Danish are excellent examples of this.

Brahmi: -

Brahmi is the next spoken language of Baluchistan. In fact, it is said to be spoken by a greater number of people than Baluchi.

The Brahmi language is said to be one of Dravidian family of languages. It has borrowed heavily from Sindhi, Persian, Arabic and English. It remains in an unexplained isolation among the Indo-Iran dialects. Brahmi literature has a vast treasure of folklores. Its script has been borrowed much from Pushto script. Malik Dad was a great poet and a learned personality of Brahmi language.

Kashmiri: -

Kashmiri is the language of the people of the Indian-occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir. This language has been derived from Sanskrit. Kashmiri is generally spoken in Muslim families of the valley. It contains many Turkish, Arabic and Persian words. It is written in the Persian script.

Kashmiri, like all the regional languages of Pakistan, had its early literature in the form of poetry. It began with the composition of folk songs and ballads.

Q.3 Describe Urdu? Write the qualities and importance of Urdu language as a national unity?

ANS. INTRODUCTION: -

Language is the only media by which one can express his ideas and feelings. It plays a vital role in building the character of an individual as well as a nation. languages bring closer each other and it creates a sense of harmony among the people.

Pakistan has several regional languages chief of them being Pushto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri.

URDU-NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN: -

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After Independence Quaid-e-Azam said in clear cut words that the National language of Pakistan would be Urdu. He said:

"Let me make it clear that the national language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language. Without one state language no nation can remain tied up solidity together".

EVOLUTION OF URDU: -

Urdu evolved over a period of centuries by cultural compacts between local people of north of Sub Continent and Muslims of Arabia, Iran and Turkey. The base of this language is Prakrit, an Aryan language. The script of Urdu is modified form of Persian. Urdu is a word of Turkish language and its literal meaning is camp.

QUALITIES OF URDU: -

1. Great Power of Assimilation: -

The splendor of Urdu is Turkish and its charm is Persian in its base. The vitality of Urdu lies in its ability to adopt words from other languages in such a way as if they originally belonged to it. The chief reason for its country wide popularity was its power of Assimilation. According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

"Still now Urdu has great affinity for many other words and ideas which increases its beauty."

2. Source of National Identity: - National language is the identity of a nation. When we are abroad, we are identified as Pakistani because of our national language. That is why, every nation gives out respect and importance to national language.

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3.RICH TREASURE OF PROSE AND POETRY: -

The Urdu language possesses a very valuable treasure of poetry and prose. The poets and writers have contributed their most in its development. Maulana Shibli Noman, Maulana Hali, Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Mirza Ghalib, Ameer Khosrow and many others adopted this language in their poetry and writings. Sir Syed wrote for the re-awakening of the Muslims of sub-Continent. According to Abdul Haqq.

"It is Sir Syed due to whom Urdu has made such a great progress within a period of only one century."

IMPORTANCE OF URDU IN NATIONAL LIFE: -

Certain points which express the importance of Urdu in national life are given below:

1. Means of Brotherhood and Unity: -

People of Pakistan are one nation; therefore, their thinking, aims and objectives are common. Their progress and prosperity depend upon their unity and brotherhood. An important factor for achieving this unity and brotherhood is Urdu.

2. Source of Expression: -

Urdu has become a source of expressing, feelings, thoughts and aspiration. People of two different areas can easily understood each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

3. Means of Communication and Coordination: -

Urdu serves as a means of communication is a binding force between all the four provinces of Pakistan. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language which is the heritage of all.

4. Medium of Instruction: -

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Urdu language is the medium of instruction in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan. History, Islamic Studies, Political Science and other subjects are taught up to M.A level in Urdu. Lectures on Islamic education and religion are also delivered in Urdu throughout Pakistan.

5. URDU-AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE: -

Urdu grew in popularity and by the later Mughal Period and the advent of the British, it had been adopted by the Muslims and the Hindus alike. It would not be wrong to say if it is said that:
"Urdu is a part of our cultural Heritage"

CONCLUSION: -Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan. The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terms for the office work. The Urdu Development Board and "Anju man-e-Tariqa-e-Urdu" are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period of time.

Q.4 Highlight the various characteristics of Pakistani culture. Bring out the importance of customs and tradition in the whole country.

ANS. Characteristics of Pakistani culture:

I- Introduction: Culture may be defined as an integral whole which affects human ideals, actions and modes of living. According to E.B. Taylor,
"Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs and all other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society."
Every great nation enjoys its own culture. Similarly, Pakistani culture is very distinct due to its Islamic nature and rich historical background. Pakistani culture has the following characteristics:

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I- Islamic Values:

Pakistani culture is actually a part of the contemporary Islamic civilization which draws its value and traditions from Islam and rich Islamic history. Majority of population comprises of Muslims and follows teachings of Islam, I-e., belief in one Allah, Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad P.B.U.H, brotherhood, equality and social justice etc. Islam is religion of peace and patience. Pakistani society is very cooperative. National calendar is marked by religious days which are observed with great devotion.

ii- National and Regional Languages:

Pakistan is a large country which comprises of four provinces, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA). All of these component parts have their own regional languages. As such Punjabi, Pashtu, Sindhi, Balochi, Baroni and Kashmiri are regional languages. However, Urdu is the national language which is spoken and understood in all parts of the country.

iii- Mixed Culture:

Practically speaking Pakistani culture is a beautiful blend of the Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Baluchi, Baroni, Seraiki and Kashmiri cultures. In addition, the presence of Hindu community in Sindh gives touches of dance and music in the Sindhi region. The Hindus sing Bhajis but Pakistani culture has adopted Qawwali which is a praise of the Holy Proper P.B.U.H.

iv- Rich Literature:

Pakistani culture is rich in the literatures of Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Brahui, Baluchi and Kashmiri

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languages. Urdu literature boasts of the masterpieces of Maulana Azad, Iqbal, Shibli, Hali, Ghalib, Agha Hasher, Manta and Faiza whereas the Punjabi literature stands out with great names like Waris Shah, Sultan Bahu, Ghulam Farid, Belay Shah and Shah Hussain etc. Similarly, Sindhi literature glitters with the masterpieces of Shah Abdul Latif, Sacha Sar mast, Shah Qadir Bakhsh, and Faqir Nabi Bakhsh. The Pushto literature also boasts of names like Sheikh Saleh, Rashon Khan, Akhund derdeba, Khushal Khan Khattak and Rahman Baba. The Baluchi literature comprises of masterpieces of Jam Durk, Muhammad Ali, Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Ghani Parvez, Hasrat Baluch, Abbas Ali Zemi and Aziz Bugti etc.

v- Male Dominated Society:

Pakistani society is dominated by male members. Each family is headed by the senior most male member who is responsible for arranging the bread and butter of the family.

vi- Variety of Dresses:

Pakistani culture is rich in variety of dresses: The people of Punjab, the Pathans of NWFP, the Baluchi people and the Sindhis wear their own distinct dresses. These dresses are very colorful and prominent and give attractive look during national fairs and festivals.

vii- Fairs and Festivals:

The culture of Pakistan has great tradition of Fairs and festivals. These fares are held in all parts of the country. Moreover, annual urs of great saints are held to commemorate their anniversaries. On these occasions, fairs are also held in which people take part in great numbers. Out of these the Horse and Cattle shows of Lahore, Mainsail and Sebi are famous whereas the Polo festival of Gilgit is prominent at national and international level. Moreover, annual urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Madhu Lal Hussain, Baba Belay Shah, Baba Farid Gun Shaker, Baba Gelu Shah, Pir Jamaat Ali Shah, Abdul Latif Bhitai, Hazrat No shah Ganj Bakhsh, Bari Imam, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, and Baha Uddin Zakariya are celebrated with great fervor.

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VIII- Sports:

Pakistani people are great lovers of sports and games. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, badminton, squash, table tennis and lawn tennis are played throughout the country. In addition, wrestling, boxing, and athletics are also very popular among masses. Pakistan has produced great sportsmen in the past. These include Bhola in Wrestling, Hanif, Miandad, Imran, Wasim Karam, and Inseam in cricket, Shahnaz sheikh, Salahuddin, Khalid Mahmood, Akhtar Rasool, and Munir Dar in hockey and Jahangir, Jamshed in squash.

ix- Handicrafts:

Pakistan enjoys great distinction in handicrafts at international level. Wooden furniture of Chiniot, sports goods of Sialkot and embroidery of Multan and Hyderabad is world famous

Q.5 Write a note on the dresses, arts, crafts and festivals of Pakistan.

Ans Pakistan has a very rich cultural tradition. Works of our crafts are highly admired worldwide.

1. Cotton weaving dyeing and Block printing in Sindh has the oldest tradition. Fabrics of Sindh were exported to west Asia in the ancient times.
2. Traditional fabrics like Souse, Mothra and Shari are still famous in Theta, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Jacobabad.
3. Rilla and Farai rugs are still famous in Sindh.
4. A tie and die process of Bandhan of Sindh is famous.

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5. Ajrak printed in Hyderabad and Khari a kind of Sindhi printing is popular.
6. Migrated people from India have century's old tradition of weaving rich varieties like Kimchi. Shina, Shastri and Jazz.
7. Mughal needle craft has also been kept alive by sardonic, Salma Sitara,
Kishida Kari and chicken Kari are well known.
8. Balochi women are famous for mirror embroidery.
9. Swat is famous for Kurtas and woolen gowns.
10. Silk lunges and laches are made at different places at Punjab.
11. Kashmir is famous for Pashmina shawls.
12. Fil-pa rugs are made in Baluchistan.
13. Sharma's goat hair rugs in Gilgit & Hazara.
14. Hand woven tweeds locally known as Patti, Patti or Patti are produced in Kashmir, Kagan & Gilgit.
15. Baluchistan is famous for animal and human decorative Ornaments like Laz.
16. Peshawar is famous for gold embroider waist coats.

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Chapter 9

Education in Pakistan

Fill in the blanks: -

1) Education is most important for the _____of any state.
2) In Pakistan the literacy rate is only _____%.
3) First educational conference was held in the year _____.
4) The first education policy was given in _____year.
5) The last education policy was given in _____year.
6) Compulsory primary education act was enforced in _____year.
7) The national budget of education will be increased from 2.2% to ____.
8) People of the developed countries are _____%educated,
9) The duration of mobs is ___year.
10) _____has started teacher training courses,
11) The basic aim of our education policy is to increase the _____of country.
12) _____institutes provide technical education.
13) Literacy commission was set up to spread _____in the country.
14) Compulsory primary education act was enforced in the year _____
15) Technical and vocational education prepare _____people.
16) _____is the best investment for the development human resources.
17) Distance learning system was introduced by Allama Iqbal _____ university,
18) In Pakistan only _____%children primary education,
19) Education is helpful to understand _____values,
20) Ghulam is Haque khan institute was held in _____.

Answer key: -

1. Progress	2. 45	3. 1947	4. 1972	5. 1998
6. 2004-05	7. 4	8. 100	9. 4	10. Allam Iqbal university
11. Literacy rate	12. Polytechnique	13. Literacy	14. 2004	15. Skillful
16. Education	17. Islamabad	18. 56	19. Democratic	20. Kpk

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Short Question Answers: -

Q.1 Describe importance of education in three sentences?

Ans. Education is a very vital tool that is used in the contemporary world to succeed. It is important because it is used to mitigate most of the challenges faced in life. The knowledge that is attained through education helps open doors to a lot of opportunities for better prospects in career growth.

Q.2 State three features of the education policy of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the main features of education policy of Pakistan,

1) **Education for all: -**

Education will be accessible to all citizens of the state for the progress of the state,

2) **High literacy rate: -**

Government will try its level best to increase the low literacy rate of the country which is only 45%.

3) **Technical education: -**

Government should pay attention towards technical education to provide skilled and trained people for the progress of industrial sector,

Q.3 Describe three stages of formal education system?

Ans. Following are three main stages off formal education in Pakistan,

1) **Primary stage: -**

It is comprised from class 1 to 5 its total duration is 5 years children are admitted in class 1 at the age of 4 to 5 years.

2) **Middle stage: -**

It is comprised from class 6 to 8. Its duration is three years. Children after passing primary stages are admitted in class 6.

3) **Secondary stage: -**

It is comprised only for class 9 and 10. Its duration is 2 years Students who have passed middle stage are admitted in class 9.

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Q.4 Name the education policies of Pakistan?

Ans. Education policy 1972
Education policy 1978
Education policy 1998

Q.5 State three scheme of studies in Pakistan?

Ans. Following are main scheme studies of Pakistan.

1) **Primary level: -**

The subjects at the primary level include the regional languages level: - study and Islamite.

2) **Middle level: -**

The subjects included in the scheme and taught regional languages Urdu English algebra geometry science social studies and Islamite.

3) **Secondary level: -**

At this level Urdu Islamite English and Pakistan studies are compulsory subjects and English chemistry, accounting, biology, commerce, etc. are optional subjects,

Q.6 Name three level of teachers training?

Ans. Following are the three levels of teacher training in Pakistan: -

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1) **Primary school teacher: -**

Teachers for the primary schools are trained and must have passed secondary school examination.

2) **Middle school teacher: -**

Those who passes intermediate and having one year teacher training certificate.

3) **Secondary school teacher: -**

Those who passes bachelor's degree and having one year teacher training certificate.

Q.7 Write three sentences on importance of technical education?

Ans. Technical education is that branch of education in which a technical trade is taught to the students.it teaches us how to earn bread and butter for life, technical education is very important in the modern era. It produces engineer\, boilers, mechanics, technicians etc.it also produces doers and works. It's made a country rich and prosperous. It has great importance to start different projects and industries in the country, that's why many institutions have been setup for technical education,

Q.8 Mention three problems of education in Pakistan?

Ans. Following are three main problems of education in Pakistan.

1) **The attitude of feudal: -**

In Pakistan, mostly feudal lords are against the education specially education of female.

2) **High fees of private educational institutions: -**

High fees of private educational institutions are the main problem of education in Pakistan. According to the policy of government private school should maintain the fee approx. 1000-2000 but mostly school demand above 15000.

3) **Non availability of textbooks: -**

Textbooks are not available in the market. Mostly books are very expensive. And also, we taught our student 100years old material we should teach new and authentic material,

4) **Teacher's problem: -**

Schools and colleges do not want to hire best teacher because best teacher demand high salary package that's why they hire inexperience and matric or inter pass teacher that will definitely affect the studies of the student,

Q.9 Write three sentences if importance of it?

Ans. The **Importance** of Information Technology in Business. ... Using computers and software, businesses use information technology to ensure that their departments run smoothly. They use information technology in a number of different departments including human resources, finance, manufacturing, and security.

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Descriptive Question Answer: -

Q.1 Describe the importance of education in the development of a country?

ANS Education is important for a country to grow. Whether it is economically or socially, education plays a vital role in the growth of these two important factors.

Here are some important ways in which education helps in a country's progress.

1) **Education helps people become better Citizens:**

Educated people are aware of the socio-economic scenario of the country and can help in the progress of the country. Whether it is a simple thing like using water sparingly or taking a bus to work instead of using the bike or car in order to save fuel, the educated mass somehow or the other knows how to contribute towards the country's well-being. One of the reasons for their awareness is because they have been taught these values in school, colleges and work places.

People who aren't educated don't have clues about these facts as they haven't been in a learning environment.

2) **Education Shows the Importance of Voting:**

Education helps to decide whom to vote in order to make a difference in the economy of a country positively. Being educated helps in deciding why to vote for a particular party over the other. Uneducated people are unaware of the importance of choosing the right people to vote for. Hence, being educated shows us the importance of voting.

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3) **Education helps in getting Jobs:**

It goes without saying that unless a person is educated, he or she cannot get a worthwhile job. Unemployment is a serious obstacle in the development and progress in a country's economic status, thus posing a hindrance to the growth of the nation. The economic status of so many countries in the world is pathetic, due to the lack of educated people who do not possess adequate skills and thus are unemployed.

4) **Education helps Single Mothers:**

Single mothers who aren't educated cannot get a decent job to support their children, which is a necessity in their situations. Being educated can help a single mom find jobs as well as make them aware of certain schemes such as child support benefits and ways to reach for such benefits like a case phone number child support agency to contact the agencies that offer such help. This can help them in better upbringing of their children, thus helping them to become responsible citizens of the country.

5) **Developing creative abilities: -**

Education helps in developing the creative abilities in the people which cause constructive changes in the society.

6) **Exploration of natural resources: -**

Education makes it possible to explore the natural resources of the country and to utilize them fully.

7) **Best investment: -**

Education is the best investment in human resource development. Only through education of scientific and technological advancement can any country make fast progress.

Q.2 What do u know about the education policy 1998-2010?

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ANS. Pakistan came into being in 1947. From the beginning the government of Pakistan tried to form an education policy to upgrade the educational level in Pakistan. As all Pakistan education conference was held in 1947 to find the wat to improve education in Pakistan in 1972-1980 education policy was given.

Salient Features of National Education Policy 1998-2010

1) Education for all: -

Policy states that education in very important without education we cannot survive easily. That's Why education is easily accessible for all citizens.

2) To increase low literacy rate: -

In order to increase the low literacy rate of Pakistan all possible formal and informal means will be fully utilized.

3)Compulsory primary education: -

In 2004-05 a new act was introduced for compulsory primary education.

4)Teacher Education: -

To increase the effectiveness of the system by institutionalizing in-service training of teachers, teacher trainers and educational administrators through school clustering and other techniques. To upgrade the quality of pre-service teacher training programmed by introducing parallel programmed of longer duration at post-secondary and post-degree levels i.e., introduction of programs of FA/Fusc education and BA/BSc education. The contents and methodology parts of teacher education curricula will be revised. Both formal and non-formal means shall be used to provide increased opportunities of in-service training to the working teachers, preferably at least once in five years. A special package of incentives package shall be provided to rural females to join the teaching profession. A new cadre of teacher educators shall be created.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

5)Technical and Vocational Education: -

special attention towards technical education. a separate scheme of technical education will be introduced. Technical teachers will also be appointed. Separate board introduced for technical education there matric and intermediate also be separated.

6)**Information Technology: -**

Computers shall be introduced in secondary schools in a phased manner. School curricula shall be revised to include recent developments in information technology, such as software development, the Information Super Highway designing Web Pages, etc.

Library and Documentation Services

7)Establishment of education foundation: -

Education foundation has been established for the provision of financial assistance to the private sector for opening noncommercial education programs.

8)Establishment of District Education Authority: -

District education authority has been established in each district to ensure public participation in monitoring and implementation of educational programs.

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9)National Budget Has Been Increased: -

national budget has been increased 2.2% to 4% of the total national income.

10)New Policy of Deni Kadaris: -

denim madras of the country and modern school get close to each other.

Q.3 Describe the formal education system in Pakistan

ANS. Formal System of Education in Pakistan:

Primary Schooling:

This stage consists of five classes I-V and enrolls children of age 5-9 years. Since independence, the policy makers pronounced to make primary education free and compulsory. According to Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1998-99, the gross participation rate was 71 percent in 1999, for male it was 80 percent and for female it was 61 percent. For urban female it was 92 and for rural it was 50 percent. The lowest participation rate observed for rural female in Sindh Province that was 33 percent. The net enrolment rate was 42 percent, for urban male it was 47 percent and 37 percent for rural female.

Middle Schooling:

The middle schooling is of three years duration and comprised of class VI, VII and VIII. The age group is 10-12 years. The participation rate at middle school was about 34 percent during 2000-2001. Males were 36 percent and females were 33 percent.

High Schooling:

The high school children stay for two years in classes IX and X. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education conducts the examination. A certificate of secondary school is awarded to the successful candidates. The participation rate at high school was about 22 percent in 2000-2001 of which, 24 percent were males and 20 percent were females. Vocational Education is normally offered in high schooling. There are varieties of
trades offered to the students and after completion of the course they get jobs as carpenters, masons, mechanics, welders, electrician, refrigeration and similar other trades. There are 498 vocational institutions with an enrolment of about 88 thousand in 2001-2002.

Higher Secondary Education:

The higher secondary stage is also called the “intermediate stage” and is considered a part of college education. Higher Secondary Education consists of classes XI to XII. During two years stay in this cycle of education, a student at the age of 16 years in this stage can opt for general education, professional education or technical education. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) conducts the examination and awards a Certificate of Higher Secondary School Education (HSSC). According to 1979 Education Policy, all schools were to be upgraded to higher Secondary Schools. Middle sections of high schools were to be linked with primary schools (designating elementary education). This system has limited success and some problems were experienced. Keeping in view the problems this system is being introduced gradually.

Higher Education:

To obtain a degree, 4 years of higher education after 10 years of primary and secondary schooling is required. Students who pass their first-degree stage are awarded a Bachelor’s degree in arts or science, typically at the age of 19 years. In order to complete an honors course at Bachelor’s degree level an

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additional one year's study is required. Further, a two years course is required for Master's degree who have completed two years Bachelors' degree. A doctoral degree requires normally 3 years of study after the completion of a master's degree course.

Professional and Technical Education:

The duration of post-secondary education varies in technical and professional fields. The polytechnic diploma is a three-year course. A bachelor's degree in medicine (MBBS) requires 5 years of study after intermediate stage (12 years of schooling). Similarly, a bachelor's degree course both in engineering and veterinary medicine is of 4 years' duration after the intermediate examination.

Madrassah Education:

Side by side with modern education system there is also religious education system, which provides Islamic education. These institutions have their own management system without interference from either the provincial or federal governments. However, grants-in-aid are provided to these institutions by the government. During 2000 there were 6761 religious' institutions with an enrollment of 934,000, of which 132,000 were female students in 448 institutions (Khan, 2002). Efforts have been made by the present government to bring the Madrassah in the mainstream under Education Sector Reforms. The main purpose of mainstreaming Madrassah is to enlarge employment opportunities for their graduates. Pakistan Madrassah Education Boards are established to regulate the Kadaris activities.

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Non-formal Education:

There are millions of people in Pakistan who have no access to formal education system. It is not possible for the formal system to meet educational needs of the rapidly growing population. Non-formal Basic Education School scheme has been introduced for those who have no access to formal education. This scheme is very cost-effective. Under this scheme primary education course is taught in forty months. Non-formal
schools are opened in those areas where formal schools are not available. Government provides teacher's salary and teaching material whereas community provides school building/room. There are 6371 NFBE schools functioning in the country.

Examinations:

Examinations are usually held annually, which are the main criterion to promote the students to higher classes or to retain them in the same class. However, recently a system of automatic promotion up-to grade-III has been introduced in some schools. In the primary classes, examinations are conducted by the respective schools. However, at the end of the fifth year of the primary stage a public examination is held by the education department for promotion to the next grade. Another examination is held for the outstanding students to compete for the award of merit scholarships. Similarly, the examination in Middle Schools is held by the individual schools but there is a public examination at the end of grade VIII conducted by the Education Department for awarding of scholarships. The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) conducts the examinations of Secondary and Higher Secondary. The degree level examinations are conducted by the respective universities.

Teachers' Training:

In Pakistan, there are 90 Colleges of Elementary Education which offer teachers' training programs for Primary Teaching Certificate (PTC) and Certificate in Teaching (CT) to primary school teachers. For secondary school teachers, there are 16 Colleges of Education, offering graduate degrees in education and

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there are departments of education in 9 universities which train teachers at the master's level. There are only 4 institutions which offer in-service teachers' training. Besides these, the
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, offers a very comprehensive teachers' training program based on distance learning; its total enrolment is about 10,000 per annum of which 7,000 complete various courses every year

Private Education Sector:

Private sector involvement in education is encouraging. The Federal Bureau of Statistics survey (1999-2000) indicates that there are 36,096 private educational institutions in Pakistan. About 61 percent of the institutions are in urban areas and 39 percent in rural areas. The percentage share of private sector in enrollment is 18 percent at primary school level, 16 percent at middle school level and 14 percent at high school level.

It has been observed that most of the private schools select their own curricula and textbooks, which are not in conformity with public schools. Majority of the schools are "English Medium" which attracts the parents for sending their children to these schools. Most of the schools are overcrowded and do not have adequate physical facilities. These schools are usually charging high fees from the students. Most of the schools are unregistered; therefore, in most cases the certificates issued by these institutions are not recognized by public schools. Majority of these institutions are functioning in the rented buildings.

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Q.4 Describe the problems of education system in Pakistan?

ANS. Pakistan is a country of limited resources Due to limited resources different department face many problems, education department facing many problems.

Following are main problems in education: -

1)Attitude of The Feudal: -

The feudal system is the major obstacle in the way of education to the poor children. The parents are poor and can hardly afford education expenses of their children The parents are poor and can hardly afford education expenses of their children. On the other hand, feudal lords in the rural areas have discouraged education of the children of the poor parents. They want to employ poor children on low wages.

2)Attitude of Politician and High Official: -

Politicians in high general are not in the favor of promoting and spreading education due to the reason that awakening in the people through education will expose their regulations.

3)Dropouts: -

At each stage of education, the children dropout. About 85% children complete 5years education and dropout.

4)Teacher's Absenteeism: -

In rural areas, mostly teachers are absent they are not taking interest to teach the children.

5)High Fees of Private Institutions: -

Private sector institutions charged too much fees as compared to the facilitates which they provided. Teachers are worked over but pay low salaries.

6)Shortage of Physical Facilities: -

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About 25000 primary school are without proper building. Most of the schools have no boundary walls no water facilities. Desks board are not proper.

7)No Physical Activities: -
For students there is no proper physical activity like sports gymnastic etc.

8)Textbook Material: -
We taught our student about 100yeas back material we should replace our material with modern and new technology.

Q.5 What are the main scheme of studies at secondary level of education?
Ans. In every education system different course, syllabus, and books are prescribed at different level the scheme of studies at different level of education is different.

1)Primary Level: -
At this level general subject included like regional languages Urdu English simple arithmetic Islamite and basic science.

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2)Middle Level: -
At this level subject taught are English Urdu regional language Islamite social studies general science algebra math's.

3)Secondary Level: -
At this level subject are taught on 3 way 5subjects are taught in 9 class class and other 5 taught in matric class o/a level agnathan board have Different pattern of studies. But all boards taught math physics chemistry Urdu Islamite Pakistan studies English.

4)Higher Secondary Level: -
At this level different group and subject introduced but in first year 6 or 7 subject are to be taught and 6 or 7 in second year. Subject are taught at this level are physics chemistry math biology computer humanities English Urdu Islamite Pakistan studies civics.

5)Degree Level: -
Functional English, Pakistan studies Urdu Islamite are compulsory at this level also in B.A.Sc., b.com. three optional subjects are taken by the student of all the groups from the list of optional subjects.

6)University Level: -
At master level, the student study in any one of the disciplines in education in each discipline they study 7 to 8 subjects here students have variety of choices of subjects of their interest.

7)M. Phil /PHD level: -
After master's student can go in last degree level here student should write on the book of their interest of subject.

Q.6 Mention the objectives of IT education in Pakistan?
Ans. world is getting progress day by day. It is the era of computer and information technology. It has great use in trade hospital business education in every place Following are the objectives of IT.

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1)To Modernize the Education System: -

To modernize the education system in Pakistan by introducing information technology at all levels, computer center be opened at school colleges and universities.

2)To Provide Access to Research and Modern Information: -

To provide access to research and modern information through internet more facilities should be provided to those students who want any type of research in information technology.

3)To Familiarize Information Technology: -

To familiarize information technology among the children of all ages and prepare them for their future computer literacy should be compulsory from primary level to common computer literacy.

4)To Emphasize the Varied Role of Computer.

To emphasized the varied role of computer as a learning tool in classroom. Qualified computer teacher should guide the students for computer training.

5)To Employ Computer Technology: -

To employ communication technology for the training of teachers and other educational activities necessary steps must be taken.

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Q.7 Write a short note on teacher training in Pakistan.

Ans. Teachers are the main part of any educational system. No system of education is above the level of its teachers.

For the success of any educational system, teachers play leading role. They must be equipped with proper knowledge. Skills, and attitudes. Teacher's training is an important part of education without proper teachers training literacy rate cannot be increased in Pakistan there are three level of teacher training.

1)Primary School Teacher Training: -

Teachers for primary school must passed secondary school examination. They are provided one year training. After completion of this training, they are awarded a certificate called PTC.

2)Middle School Teacher: -

Those who passes intermediate are given one year training and awarded a certificate called certificate in education. (CT).

PTC and CT training is provided by the government colleges of elementary education (GCE). There are separate elementary colleges of education for girls and boys.

3)Secondary School Teacher: -

Those who passes bachelor's degrees are provided one year training called bachelor of education (B.Ed.) at the government colleges of education. These colleges area at few selected places in each province of the country those who further want to specialize in the subject of education under go one year course is called master's in education (M. ED). This course is conducted by the colleges of education and in the institute of education in the universities. Teachers also do M.Phil. and PHD in education from a university. Those who passes M. ED or M.Phil. teach in the colleges of education. At the university level PHDs are employed to train teachers.

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Chapter 10

Pakistan-a welfare state:

Fill in the blanks: -

8) Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) established welfare society in _____

9) Pakistan wants to become a _____state,

10) In Islamic concept of a welfare state the ruler works like a _____of people.

11) The Muslim ruler is called _____.

12) Khilafat e Rashida remained nearly ____years.

13) Formation of an Islamic _____is the main goal of the government,

14) Without _____among the peoples there is no concept of progress.

15) Pakistan's economy depends upon _____

16) Through _____we can earn foreign exchange,

17) Education is fundamental rights which has been accepted in un_____.

18) Egalitarian society means a society based on _____.

19) We must pay _____in time.

20) Mostly people of Pakistan are associated with _____

21) _____is the base of progress and development.

22) Role of a _____is very important in a welfare state,

Answer keys: -

1. Medina	2. Welfare	3. Servant	4. Caliph	5. 29
6. Society	7. Unity	8. Agriculture	9. Industries	10. charter
11. equality	12. taxes	13. mining	14. sound economy	15. person

Short Question Answer: -

Q.1 Define a welfare state in three sentences?

Ans. A state that cares for the basic needs of its citizen and enables them to live a peaceful life is called a welfare state. The welfare state is a concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the social and economic well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. The general term may cover a variety of forms of economic and social organization. Pakistan main objective to convert it into a welfare state.

Q.2 What is the Islamic concept of welfare state?

Ans. Our Holy Prophet (S.A.W.W) gave the concept of a welfare state 1400 years ago by establishing a welfare state at medina.

In an Islamic welfare state, it is the 1st duty of the state to provide justice and all possible enadoline to all the citizens of the state Government in a welfare state works as the servant of the people.

Q.3 State three main objectives of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the three national objectives of Pakistan,

1) **Formation Of an Islamic Society: -**

The main national objectives of Pakistan are the formation of an Islamic society according to the ideology and objectives of the creation of Pakistan.

2) **Struggle For Welfare: -**

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To convert Pakistan into an Islamic welfare state is also the main objective of Pakistan,

3) National Defense: -

State security is the main duty and objective of any government so national defense is an objective of the government of Pakistan.

Q.4 State three benefits of self-sufficiency of food?

Ans. Following are the three main benefits of self-sufficiency in food,

1) Save Valuable Foreign Exchange: -

Through self-sufficiency in food valuable foreign exchange can be saved.

2) Establishment Of More Industries: -

When the agriculture output of the country increases new projects and industries are setup which have great importance for the economy of the country.

3) Flourished Trade and Business: -

When self-sufficiency in food is achieved trade and commerce activities are flourished.

Q.5 What do you mean by universal education?

Ans. Education has great importance for the welfare and progress of any country education is recognized as basic and fundamental rights of every individual. Islam accepts this basic right of man UNO also accepts these basic and fundamental rights of the people. Universal access to education is the ability of all people to have equal opportunity in education, regardless of their social class, gender, ethnicity background or physical and mental disabilities.

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Q.6 Define egalitarian society in three sentences?

Ans. An egalitarian society is a society that believes in treating people equally through giving people equal rights and opportunities. This belief is referred to as egalitarianism, which advocates human equality, with respect to economic, political and social rights. It also pushes for elimination of any form of inequality in the society and discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation and the like. A society which is based on the principle of equality among the people is called egalitarian society. Provision of society justice, basic civil facilities, facilities of education, health and recreation are the main feature of such society.

Q.7 State the concept of universal brother hood?

Ans. Today the whole world has shrunk in to a global village. Good relation among all the countries to help and co-operate each other are necessary. This concept is called universal brotherhood. Pakistan being a piece loving country wants world peace through universal brotherhood to reduce the problems of the poor and backward countries of the world,

Q.8 State three duties of an individual of a welfare state?

Ans. following are three main individual duties for a welfare state are: -

1. Loyal and faithful
2. Payment of taxes.
3. Participation in welfare work.

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Descriptive Question Answer: -

Q.1 Write Islamic perspective of a Welfare state?

ANS. Islamic Perspective of a Welfare State:-The idea of a welfare state is not new. Islam represented the concept of welfare state in fourteen hundred years ago which was fully practiced during the period of Righteous caliph's (Khilafat-e-Rashida 632-661 A. D). The Concept of Islamic Welfare State Includes:

a - Sovereignty in Islam belongs to Almighty ALLAH. The state protects the life property and honor of its individuals. justice is for all without any discrimination. All are equal before law. The superiority among the individuals is based on tawa (Fear Of ALLAH).

b - It is tawa necessary for the one who runs the affairs of Islamic welfare state to adhere to the basic tents of Islam. He should be God fear Muslim and act as a trusty only.

c - The head of an Islamic welfare state is the servant of the people. He always thinks about the welfare of its people. He lives a simple life like and ordinary man.

d - The Islamic welfare state is always accountable to its people. The ruler is not beyond question or criticism. Such a state develops a prosperous society, free of exploitation. it provides equal opportunities of progress to all the individuals. It provides all the basic facilities to the individuals including the non-Muslims.

e - In a nutshell the concept of an Islamic welfare state is that is maintains " Misawa "i.e., (Equality at all levels).

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Q.2 Write the duties/functions of a welfare state?

Ans. The main Compulsory and Optional functions of the Welfare State are:

Compulsory Functions

The compulsory functions include maintenance of law and order within the State. This is done not only by maintaining a police force but also by instituting a set of courts to administer justice. Compulsory functions are the following:

1) Protection of life and property:

The first and the most important duty of the State are to protect the life and property of its people. Some writers are of the opinion that the State came into existence for this very purpose. The State makes laws regarding life and property. It checks others from interfering into the affairs of the individual. If any individual violates the law of the State, he is punished. The State regulates social life of the individual through laws.

2) Maintenance of peace and order:

Every government should aim at securing peace and order within the country. There are be no progress of any kind unless there is peace and order in the country. It is, therefore, as much the duty of the government to make adequate arrangements for the maintenance of peace and order as it is duty of citizens to cooperate with the government in such a work.

3) Protection forms external invasion or defense:

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External security means security from external danger either of a military invasion or of encroachment upon international rights. The State should, therefore, be in a fit condition to defend itself against foreign attacks. For this purpose, it maintains a standing army, a navy and to fight in defense of the State. In times of peace too, the State has to deal with foreign powers and looks after its international interest. It also maintains diplomatic relations with other countries.

4) Dispensing justice:

It is an important function of the State that it should organize an independent and powerful judiciary. In the absence of an independent judiciary, people cannot have justice. The State must maintain civil and criminal courts to administer justice. No liberty is possible without rule of law. Those who violate law should be punished. The State should regulate the conduct and activities of individual in the interests of all. These are the most essential functions of the State. These essential functions are called the protective or police functions. The State also performs a large number of optional functions. As T.H. Green writes that "the business of the State is not merely the business of police man of arresting wrongdoers or of ruthlessly enforcing contracts but for providing for men an equal chance as far as possible of releasing what is best in their intellectual or moral natures." The State continues for sake of providing "good life" and hence arises its large variety of optional functions.

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Optional Functions

As the words indicate, these functions may or may not be performed by the State. However, most of the modern State try to perform these functions. These optional functions are performed by the modern States as per their ability and convenience. These are known as non-essentials functions. Some of these functions are given below.

1) Physical welfare:

Physical welfare of citizens is considered as an optional function of modern State. It is achieved by providing medical facilities, sanitation and conservancy system. Most of the modern States perform these functions. Public health and hygiene of the people are important in every State.

2) Education:

Education is the linchpin of social progress. Spread of education is necessary in a State. Intellectual development of citizens is made through education. These include provision for schools, colleges, universities, etc. Thus, educational opportunities are provided to the citizens by most of the modern States.

3) Regulation Of Trade, Industries and Development of Agriculture:

Most of the modem States do not leave the economic activities with individuals alone. Certain States may go ahead and nationalize the factories and other means of production. Some other States may only regulate the price, production, import, export and other things relating to the system of production, while allowing private individuals to own and operate the means of production. Certain other States like India may follow what is. called "mixed economy". In such a system, private as well as State-owned factories and other means of production function side by side. The State may provide various facilities like irrigation, suitable land tenure, co-operative farming, etc. for development of agriculture.

4) Social security functions:

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These activities of modern States include provision for old age pension, maintenance of orphans, provision for employment, insurance for worker, sick and disability allowance, relief, rehabilitation of distressed people, etc.

5) Management Of the Public Utilities:

Most of the modern States also own and operate the public utility services such *as* transport, electricity, water works, postal services, air services etc. It is neither possible nor desirable to leave public utility services at the mercy of profit-seeking private individuals who are likely to misuse them to the detriment of public interests.

6) Development of natural resources:

The State should develop its natural resources fully in order to promote the economic lot of the people. It should exploit those resources in order to increase national income. The State should protect forests, save environment, promote fisheries and should protect wild life. It should utilize mineral wealth and should make maximum use of sea, rivers "rivulets, mountains and other resources. The States should help in the economic improvement of the people.

7) Regulation of import and export:

No State is self-sufficient today. It has to import certain goods from other countries and export certain goods to other countries. The State is to frame laws relating to import and export policies. The people cannot be given complete freedom to import and export goods. Those goods should be imported from other countries, which are essential, and those goods should be exported to other countries, which are surplus. If the State does not regulate import export, the people's plight will be quite miserable and there will be imbalance of trade.

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8) Social and economic security:

The State is morally bound to remove poverty and unemployment. It should, therefore, provide protection against old age. Unemployment, etc. It can be done by introducing insurance schemes against accident, old age etc.

Q.3 Write the role of an individual in welfare state?

ANS. The rights and duties of an individual and the welfare state run side by side. The welfare state fulfils the needs of its citizen and guarantees their welfare whereas the citizen expected to perform their duties with honesty and sincerely.

1.It is our duty to be loyal and faithful to our country and we should prepare to offer any kind of sacrifice for the sake of our country and nation.

2.It is the duty of every citizen that they respect the rights of the fellow countrymen. Good citizen is one from whom life honor and property of the other citizen are safe.

3.It is the duty of public that they properly use their public property and safe it from the destroyers.

4.It is the duty of every citizen that take part in the campaign of welfare state and also peruse to other join it.

5.It is our duty to pay every tax and we should not avoid this pay.

6. We do only moral and legal things in our state.

Q.4 what are the national goals of Pakistan?

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Ans. Pakistan is a sovereign Islamic state its national objectives are:

(I)I:

The foremost national objective of Pakistan is the setting up or an Islamic society as per the teachings of Islam and principles of democracy.

(ii) Struggle against Exploitation:

To establish an Islamic polity based on the principles of equality, social justice, mutual respect and co-operation.

(iii) State security:

It is the collective responsibility of the people and the government to safeguard the county from internal and external dangers.

(iv) Self Sufficiency:

Pakistan must be made economically self-sufficient.

(v) Muslim Unity:

To promote unity among the Islamic countries and unite them on one platform.

(vi) Peace Initiatives:

Promotion of international and regional peace, reformation of the unjust international economic system and elimination of racial discrimination.

(vii) Struggle for Welfare State:

The most important objective to make Pakistan a welfare state.

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Q.5 What is the role of an individual in a welfare state?

Ans. Some important duties of an individual are given below.

1) **Loyal to state: -**
   Every citizen should be ready for sacrifice at the Tim of test.
2) **Respect of other rights: -**
   Every individual should have respect for fellow people and should take care of their and property.
3) **Payment of taxes: -**
   Every citizen should pay taxes and bills on time.,
4) **Sharing the welfare actives: -**
   Every individual should take part individually or collectively in the welfare activities.
5) **Caring for the environment: -**
   Everyone should keep the environment clean.
6) **No misuse of the facilities: -**
   The facilities provided by the state for public use.e.g., electricity, water supply, public parks should be used with great care and never misused these things.
7) **Getting and providing education: -**
   Every individual should get education and learn skills to accelerate the base of progress and after this every individual should give education to the needy and helpless people.

Q.6 Why is peace is necessary in the world?

Ans. Today our world is like a global village, because science and technology have reduced the distance. After 1st and 2nd world wars many peace efforts were done in the world for international peace. Now due to quick means of communication nations of the world have come closer.

Today there is a great need of world peace because many countries of the world have limited resources and the need the help of different countries for their progress.

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Today there is great need of cooperation and brotherhood among the countries of the world due to following reasons.

1) **To create good will: -**

Many countries of the world are rich and resourceful, they can help the poor and under developed countries for their progress.

2) **To solve common problems of the world: -**

world: - and pollution are the common problems of the world, Cooperation of all countries is needed for the solution of these problems. It is the duty of the developed and resourceful countries to help the poor countries to overcome the above-mentioned problems.

3) **To stop the nuclear weapon war: -**

Nuclear weapons are very harmful for the whole world. Joint efforts of the countries of the world are needed to solve this great problem. If peace is created among the whole world, then this war can easily be stopped.

4) **Expansion of modern technologies: -**

Modern technology is the need and right of every country. International brotherhood can help for the expansion of modern technology. Today it is the right of every country to get nuclear technology to solve its energy problem.

5) **War issues: -**

Today many issues of the world are unsolved. More peace efforts and cooperation are need for international peace. Countries of the world should help U.N. O to solve main issues of the world like middle east problem. Kashmir issue, Iraq issue and Afghanistan issue.

6) **Cooperation among the Islamic countries: -**

All the Islamic countries are part of Muslim ummah. There should be a great cooperation among all the Islamic countries to reduce the problems of the world. Islamic world is rich in the natural resource. Their resources must be used for the good of the Muslim world,

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Chapter 11

CIVIC LIFE IN PAKISTAN

Q1: Describe the right and obligation (duties) of a citizen? Rights:

- Personal Freedom: Everybody has a right to be free in his thoughts and deeds provided they are not harmful to others. He has the right to move, reside anywhere in the country, to trade, get employment, etc.
- Freedom of Expression: Everybody has a fundamental right of freedom of expression. Newspaper, magazines, TV channels should be free.
- Freedom of Religious: Everybody has the right to practice any religion but nobody has the right to speak against any religion.
- Access to Education and Health: Every child has the right to get education and health care. The government is responsible for providing these facilities to its citizen.

Obligations:

- Respect for law: Every citizen should have respect for law and avoid breaking the law.
- Perception for the rights of others: every citizen is under obligation to care for the rights of others.
- Loyalty to the country: Every citizen should be loyal to one's country. A citizen who is not loyal to one's country should be considered as traitor and will be duly punished.

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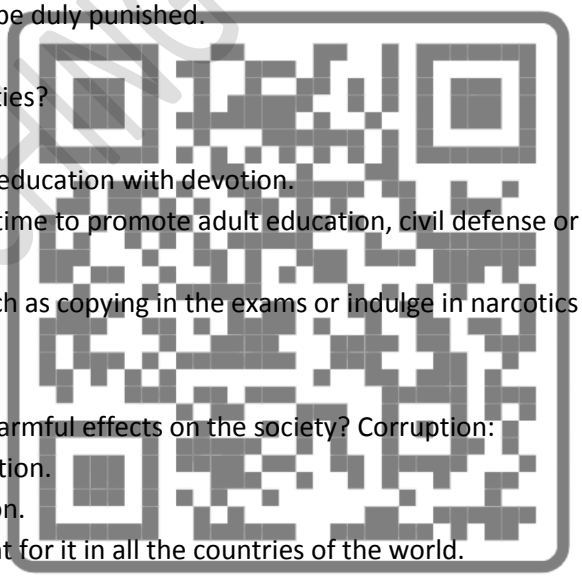

Q2: Being a student, what are your duties/responsibilities?

The responsibilities of a student are as follows:

- It is the duty of every student o completes his education with devotion.
- During vacations, a student should devote his time to promote adult education, civil defense or other welfare work.
- A student should refrain from malpractices such as copying in the exams or indulge in narcotics or addiction to drugs or smoking.

Q3: What is the meaning of corruption? What are its harmful effects on the society? Corruption:

- Any malpractices or any wrong doing is corruption.
- All violations of laws come under the corruption.
- Corruption is a crime and there is a punishment for it in all the countries of the world.

Harmful effects of corruption on the society:

- There is an increase in lawlessness.
- There is social and moral damage to society.
- The government does not get the money needed to build more schools, hospitals and roads.
- People have to suffer more burdens on bills, taxes, and lack civic amenities due to others' corruption.
- There is injustice with people in every walk of life.

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1) In democracy there is **freedom of speech** and freedom of expression.
2) The people elect their representatives by **elections**
3) National interests should be **preferred** over personal interests.

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Chapter 12
PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Q1: Write in your words the basic features of human rights?

Human rights can be describes as freedoms, immunities and benefits that all human beings should be able to claim as a matter of right in the society in which they live. Human rights are supreme inherent and inalienable rights to life, dignity and self-development. There are several basic features of human rights:

- The right to your own thoughts
- Freedom of expression
- The right to democracy
- Be equally treated
- Universal acceptance
- Liberty
- Right to education

Q2: Discuss in detail the rights and duties of citizens of Pakistan?

There are several rights and duties of citizens of Pakistan:

- Participate in community development program and try to clean our neighborhood.
- Save water and electricity
- Be loyal and patriotic to the homeland.
- Spread positive image of Pakistan worldwide.
- Remove discrimination on the basis of gender, race, culture and language.
- Respect government institutions such as army, judiciary and teachers
- Respect and follow rule of law
- It is our national duty to caste our vote during elections.
- Promote brotherhood, peace and acceptance
- Keep our environment clean and plant more trees.

Q3: Critically evaluate the state of human rights in Pakistan and suggest measures to safeguard them?

The constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan obligates the State of Pakistan to protect and promote human rights of all its citizens without any discrimination. Over the years the general rule of basic human rights has broken down and alarmingly diminished in Pakistan. Humanitarian crime is on the increase especially against the vulnerable, the poor, the women and the children. On the account of facts the violation of human rights has increased over few years. Following human rights violation has been observed:

- Sectarian violence and religious crime
- Honour killing
- Child abuse and rape
- Illegal village courts and trial
- Child and slave labour
- Extra Judicial killings

We can overcome this problem by making severe punishment to the culprits through implementing law and order. No space would be given to the criminals and make the people aware of their rights and how to curb the violation of human rights. Make coordination with different stakeholders by making strict policies without any discrimination.

Q4: Describe UN Human Rights Declaration, 1948?

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According to UN human rights declaration 1948, all people and all nations must aim to achieve certain goals and the same standards exist for all human beings across the globe. Everyone has right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of family. Including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services. Everyone has right to education. The universal declaration of human rights is a symbol of freedom, equality and justice in the world. It emphasizes the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness and interdependence of all human rights.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) **Dignity** are those rights which are inherent in every person by virtue of being a human being.
2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on **10th December 1948**
3) The Article **26** of UN Human Rights Declaration states about Right to Education.

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Chapter # 13

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS RIGHT AND ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

Q1: Elucidate the role of the ombudsperson in redressal of public grievance?

- The role of ombudsperson is to provide protection against harassment of women
- To create a safe working environment for a woman which is free of harassment, abuse and intimidation with a view towards fulfillment of their right to work with dignity
- With the help of ombudsperson The aggrieved person can lodge complaint through online mechanism free of cost or by post
- The aim of Ombudsperson is to provide justice to the complainants at their door step, equipped with adequate manpower and logistics.
- The existing law empowers a woman to lodge a complaint to the Ombudsperson. The proposed amendments seek to ensure equality to both sexes to seek redressal of their grievances.

Q2: Write a short note on following:

Q. What is the role of Women Ombudsperson in Pakistan?

In 2010, the parliament of Pakistan passed an act of regarding "Protection against harassment of women" at workplace. The role of Ombudsperson is to create a safe working environment for a woman which is free of harassment, abuse and intimidation with a view towards fulfillment of their right to work with dignity. The aggrieved person can lodge complaint through online mechanism free of cost or by post to the women ombudsperson in Islamabad or their respective cities. The aim of Ombudsperson is to provide justice to the complainants at their door step, equipped with adequate manpower and logistics. The Federal Ombudsperson secretariat have suggested amendments in the legislation stating that the Constitution of Pakistan recognizes the fundamental rights of citizens to dignity of persons by Article 14. The existing law empowers a woman to lodge a complaint to the Ombudsperson. The proposed amendments seek to ensure equality to both sexes to seek redressal of their grievances.

Q. What is the role of Human Right Cell established in the Supreme Court of Pakistan?

The role of human right cell is to deal with applications received on daily basis on the basis of violation of human rights in Pakistan. This cell is established to provide speedy and fair justice to the public without any cost. There are many functions of human right cell. It receives application from public through general post or by email. An overseas complaint cell has also established to deal with the applications of overseas Pakistanis.

Q. What are the functions of Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan?

There are several functions of Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan:

- To review human rights and protection of labour rights in the country without any delay or discrimination.
- To coordinate activities of Ministries, Divisions and Provincial Governments in order to facilitate the functions to human rights.
- To collect information, documents and reports on complaints and allegations of human rights violation from Ministries, Divisions, Provincial Governments and other agencies.
- To refer inquiries or investigations in respect of any incident of violation of human rights.
- To pursue or defend issues, complaints representations and matters for and against Pakistan relating to human rights.

Identify various forms of harassment in your area and write a detailed note on any two of them?

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There are various forms of harassment that can be observed in our society.

- Racial harassment
- Religious harassment
- Sexual harassment
- Disability harassment
- Political harassment
- Bullying
- Stalking

Sexual harassment: Sexual harassment is the most common harassment on the basis of gender. Mostly females are affected by sexual harassment particularly at workplace or sometimes in public place. The men are less affected by sexual harassment as compare to women. It includes physical contact, verbal contact, or sometimes inappropriate use of gestures.

Racial harassment: Racial harassment also exists in our society and it has several bad impacts on the people who are being harassed. This harassment occurs due to the superiority complex on the basis of race, language and culture. This social ill can be diagnosed and treated through proper counseling.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) The institution of Ombudsman (Mohtasib) is generally referred as the **poor man's court**

2) The Ombudsman has the same powers, mutatis mutandis, as the **civil** court has to punish any person for its contempt.

3) Parliament of Pakistan passed the Protection against Harassment of Women at workplace Act in **2010**

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