

Social Studies

4



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Authors

• **Dr. Safdar Ali Shirazi** Ph.D (Geography),
Associate Professor Geography,
Punjab University, Lahore.

• **Dr. Akhtar Hussain Sandhu** Ph.D (History)
Professor of History,
Government College Civil Lines, Lahore.

• **Muhammad Hussain Ch.,** M. A. (Economics)
Master Trainer,
Training Institute Irrigation Resources,
Lahore

• **Rehman Ullah Ch.,** M. A. (Political Science)
Government College University, Lahore.

Translation and Review Committee

- **Dr. Rizwan Ullah Kokab,** Ph.D (History),
Professor Government College University, Faisalabad.
- **Professor Zahid Aziz Khan** M.A (Political Science)
Head of Department (Political Science and Mass Communication)
Government College Township Lahore.
- **Dr. Altaf Malik** PhD English (UK),
Professor of English, Islamia College, Civil Lines, Lahore.
- **Tariq Mahmood Khan,** Professor of English,
Government College Model Town Lahore.
- **Zaheer Ahmad Anjum,** Editor, *The Pakistan Times*, Lahore
- **Saadat Ali Kazmi,** Department of Geography, Aitchison College, Lahore.

Editor

• **Malik Muhammad Sharif** M. A. (History, Economics) M. Ed.
Senior Subject Specialist, Government High School, Khariyan, District Sheikhpura

Director (Manuscripts) : **Dr. Mobeen AKhtar**
Supervision : **Shams-ur-Rehman(S.S. Geography)**

Deputy Director (Graphics)/Artist : **Aisha Waheed**
Layout Setting : **Hafiz Inam-ul-Haq**

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Preface

This book of Social Studies is prepared for class four. In the first phase of its preparation all the agreed SLOs mentioned in 2006 curriculum with all their relevant tools, learning equipment, learning plans, practical activities and co-curricular activities were practiced. SLOs are specified for each tool. The text of this book is prepared according to prioritized SLOs relevant to this book and was presented to the experts of curriculum and committee of textbooks for revision. The text was finalized keeping in view the suggestions and guidelines of the Review Committee.

The Review Committee, after ensuring that its suggestions and guidelines were incorporated accordingly, approved the text as according to the mental level of students and prioritized SLOs. The Competent Authority approved this book for publishing on the recommendation of the Review Committee. Moreover, not only the opinion of teachers and students was collected on this book but its pre-testing was also performed by going to classrooms and holding workshops. The preliminary edition for the educational year 2016-17 is in your hands. Your suggestions and valuable opinions for the betterment of this book are awaited eagerly.

Authors

GEOGRAPHY: MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

Globe and Map

Map is a chart or picture that shows different features of the Earth. Globe is an object that is shaped like a ball with a map of the world on it. Map and globe both are used to show different features of the Earth. The shape of a globe resembles the shape of the Earth. It presents all places on the Earth as they are in the real form. We can collect information about the Earth's surface, its different areas and varying physical features from a map. Tourists all around the world use maps to get information about their travel routes.

If we look down from a high building or a tree, all objects like roads, traffic and people look very small and they appear like a sketch. If we look at the Earth from any place on it, it appears plain. It is so because we cannot see the whole of the Earth, and our eyes can only see a small portion of it at one time. But, if we look at the Earth from space, height or from an aeroplane, it will appear round in shape.

Globe

We use globe to present the Earth in its real shape. The model or copy of the Earth made according to a scale is called a globe. Its shape is round like our Earth. Infact, the globe is a small model of the Earth which gives information about the world. The world can easily be seen on the globe as it shows continents, oceans, countries and cities.

If we cross a metal rod across the globe, the upper end of the rod will point towards



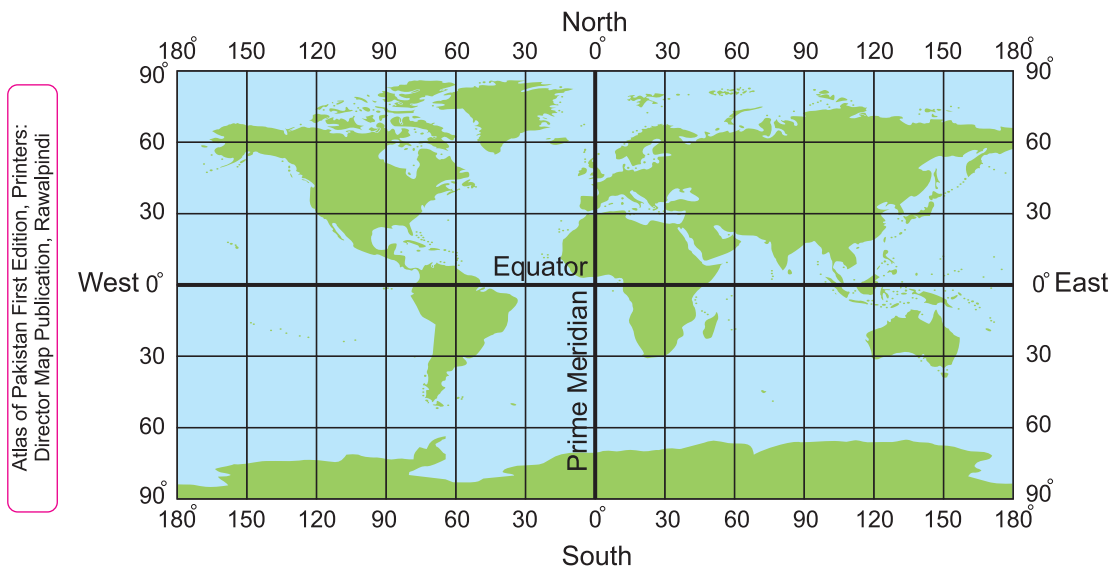
Globe

the North Pole and the lower end will show the South Pole.

Map

A map is a plan drawing of a part or the whole of the Earth's surface. A map shows the location of some object or place. In other words drawing the features of the Earth's surface on a paper or plain surface with the help of conventional signs is called a map. It is always according to a scale. Map is useful to give information about geographical conditions of any part of the Earth. A map can be drawn for a house, a building or a village. A map guides us to the different locations of places in the world. For easy understanding of a map, we use different colours, abbreviations and signs for different physical features and places.

MAP OF THE WORLD



Difference between a Globe and a Map

1. A globe is basically round in shape. It is a complete model or sketch of the Earth which looks like a big ball. We can use a globe to show the whole world not just a part of it.
2. A map can be prepared on a plain paper or surface and it may show a small or a large area like a country, a city, a village, a river or a sea. It may also show other features of the Earth like lakes,

- mountains or growing areas of different crops.
- The globe shows correct shapes of continents oceans and their geographical boundaries while it does not give detail about areas.
 - The map can show complete details of continents, oceans and other areas while it is not possible to show such details on globe.

Identification of Continents and Oceans on Globe and World Map

Continents

A large area of land on the Earth is called a continent, while a large mass of water is called ocean. When we look at the globe or the world map we find that the world is divided into different patches of water and land. There are seven continents in the world and their names are given below;

- Asia.
- Europe.
- Africa.
- Australia.
- North America.
- South America.
- Antarctica.

MAP OF CONTINENTS AND OCEANS



Oceans

There are five oceans in the world.

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Southern Ocean

Elements of a Map

A map consists of the following elements. We should know these elements in order to draw and understand a map.

1. Title
2. Symbols/signs
3. Directions
4. Scale
5. Latitudes and Longitudes

1. Title

A title is given at the top of the map. No map is complete without a title. It indicates the location of places and the purpose of making the map. For example, the map can be of a particular district, city and province or of a country and provides the details of roads, crops or forests, etc.

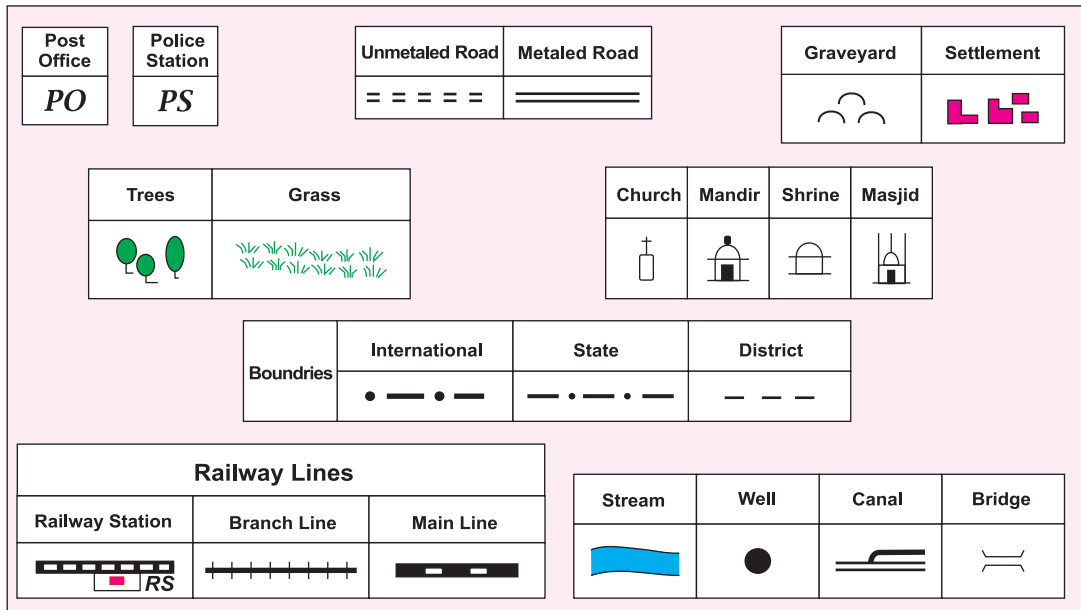
2. Symbols/Signs

To show different features of land, some special symbols are used on the map. We should know these symbols to understand the map. We need these symbols when we want to show different features of the Earth and do not have the space to explain them in writing. Therefore, the use of signs is the most suitable method to prepare maps. To recognize such signs easily, these are made to look similar to the features of the Earth they represent. These symbols are very simple and can be easily shown on the map. A few symbols are as under:

1. Different shades of brown colour are used to show different features of heights like mountains, plateaus etc.
2. The blue colour is used to show different water bodies like oceans, rivers, streams and lakes.
3. Green colour is used to show trees, forests and other vegetation.

4. The black and red colours are used to show various man made features like roads, railway lines and houses etc.
5. Other than the above symbols, the abbreviations of English words like PO(Post Office)and PS(Police Station) etc. are also used.

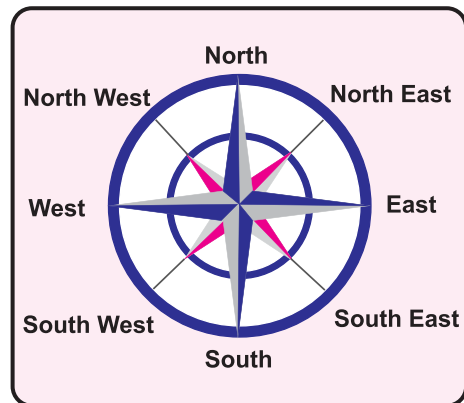
Although the symbols used on maps in different countries are not similar, a common method is used to form them. According to that method, a symbol resembles the form of the objects as it appears from a distance.



3. Directions

We know that there are four cardinal directions in the world called East, West, North and South. In between these directions, there are secondary directions for example North-East, North-West, South-West, and South-East.

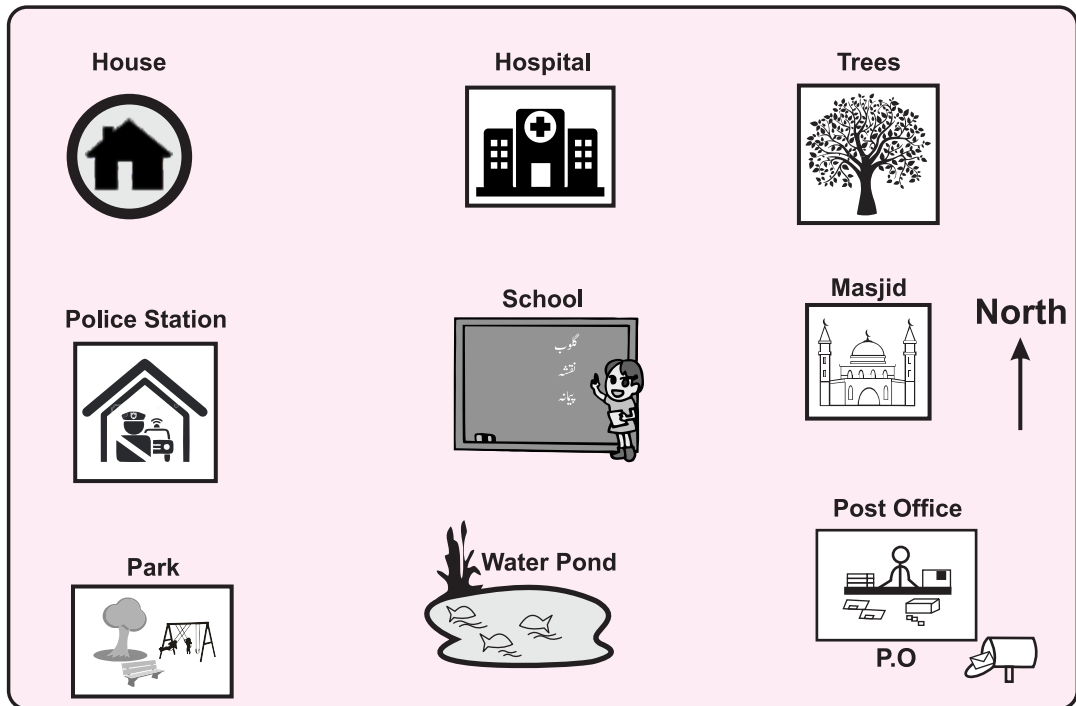
An easy way to know these



directions is to face the rising sun early in the morning, it means you are facing the East. On your back is the West, on your right is the South, while on your left is the North.

Location Map of a School

Look at the following map. There is a hospital in the North of a school, in the East of the school is a masjid, in the South is a water pond and in the West is a market. These are the basic directions.



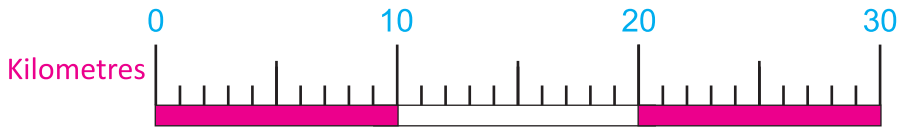
Activity

Prepare a map showing a house or a school and also show different places in different directions with reference to the places and secondary directions.

4. Scale

When we draw a map of an area or a place, there is always a ratio between the actual size on the Earth and the size on the map. In

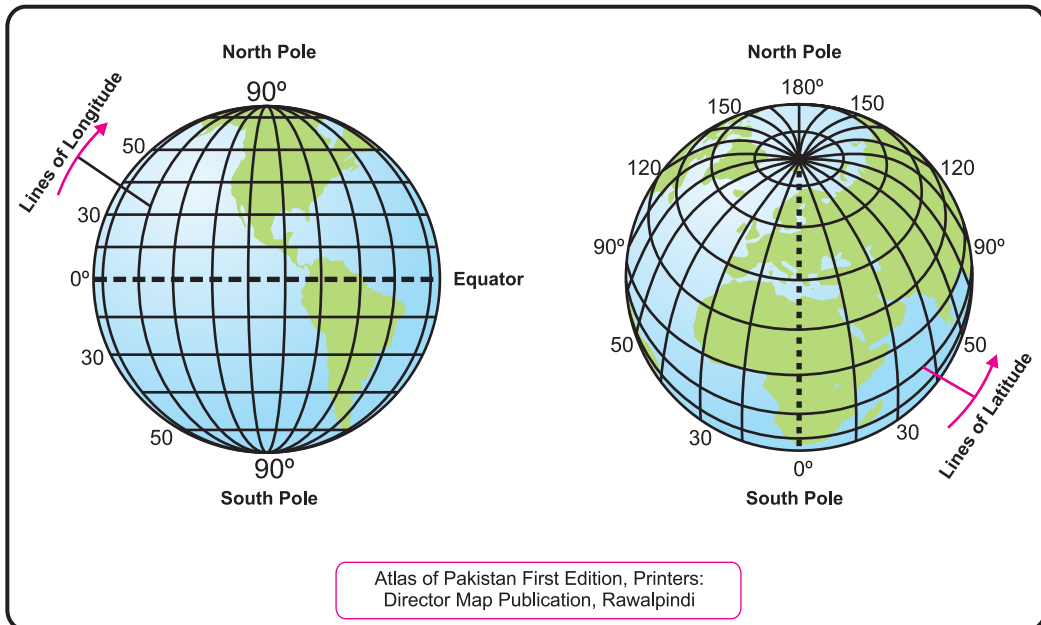
Geography this ratio is called scale. Every map has a particular relationship to the actual area shown in a map. It is impossible to draw an accurate map without a scale.



The distance shown between two places on the Earth is always shown in a map with a ratio and this ratio is known as scale. The smaller the scale the bigger the map in size, and the bigger the scale, the smaller is the size of the map.

5. Latitude and Longitude.

In order to study different places on the Earth's surface, first of all we need to know their location. If we do not know the location, it is impossible to show them at their exact place. To show accurate location of a place on the map and a globe, we need the latitude and longitude lines.



If you look at the map of the world on a globe, you will come to know that there are lines drawn parallel and vertical to the equator. These are lines of latitude and longitude. The lines drawn parallel to the equator are known as lines of latitude. The lines of latitude are counted from the equator. That is why the areas or places located on the line of equator have zero (0) degree latitude. On the other hand, the vertical lines meeting at the poles are called lines of longitude.

A map which carries the elements of map is given below.



Title → Map of Pakistan (Political Division)

Usage, Importance and Utility of Maps

1. The maps are of great importance to the geographers as well as to the general public. Now-a-days the use of maps is increasing in different fields of life. For the study of different places in the world, it is necessary to know their location which can be easily found on the map.
2. With the help of a map, we not only know the actual location of a place but we can also judge the condition of that area. With the help of a map, we can correctly point out the location and boundaries of places. Moreover maps can help us in the analysis of seasons, mountains, forests, plains, distribution of population and areas of crop cultivation.
3. We can also find the directions of different areas. We take help from the maps while travelling by air or by ship. The vehicles on the roads can easily reach their destinations with the help of maps.
4. The maps also provide general information about the continents, countries, cities and villages.
5. A map may give detailed information about a smaller area like rivers, forests, villages, walk ways, roads, railway lines, canals and wells. It may also show the height of a particular land feature.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 - i. Define a map.
 - ii. What do you understand by a 'globe'?
 - iii. Write down the differences between a map and a globe.
 - iv. How many continents are there in the world?
 - v. Write the names of oceans.
 - vi. Write the names of the elements of a map.
-

- vii. Why do we use symbols in a map?
- viii. What is meant by title in a map?
- ix. What is meant by cardinal directions?
- x. What is the easy way to know directions?
- 2. Four options are given below. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.**
 - i. The number of main directions is
(two, three, four, five)
 - ii. The number of elements of a map is
(two, four, five, six)
 - iii. The blue colour shows
(tree, water, mountain, building)
 - iv. The number of oceans in the world is
(three, five, seven, ten)
 - v. There are-----continents in the world.
(three, five, seven, nine)

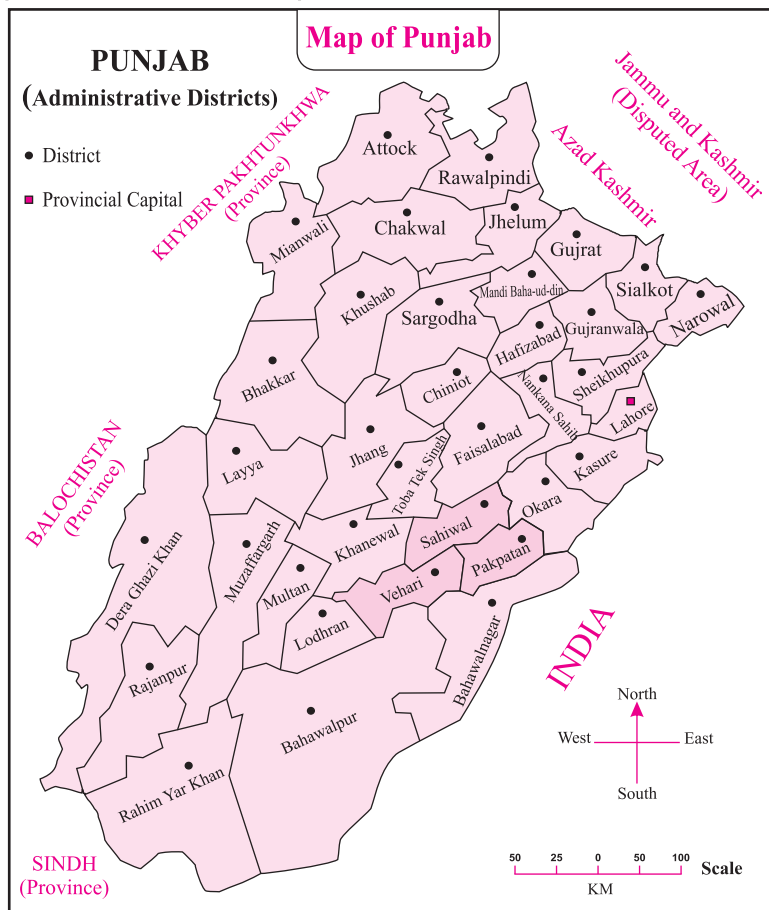
Practical Activities

- i. Describe what is located in the four directions of your school.
- ii. The teacher should help students to recognize symbols, directions and colours given on a map.
- iii. Use the scale and find out the distance between the two places on a map.
- iv. Teacher should prepare a map of the school to explain its surroundings and importance to the students.

History : Our Past

History of Events in Punjab

The word "Punjab" is formed of two words "Punj" (five) and "Aab" (water). It means the land of five rivers. In the East of Punjab there is Indian Punjab, in West KPK, in South Sindh, in South West Balochistan and in North East Azad Kashmir and Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed Territory) are situated. Lahore was the capital of Punjab when the province was comprised of the areas of Delhi, Afghanistan



and Kashmir. Even today its capital is Lahore. The total area of Punjab is 205,344 square kilometer and it is the most populated province of Pakistan.

Chronology of Important Historical events of the Punjab

Important events of Punjab can be charted as under:

2500-1500 Before Christ (B.C.)	Harappan Civilization
1500-700 B.C.	Aryan Civilization
563 B.C.	Birth of Gotam Budha
326 B.C.	Invasion of Alexander
273-232 B.C.	Reign of Ashoka
712 A.D.	Arrival of Muhammad bin Qasim in Sindh and Multan
1000 A.D.	Attacks of Mahmood Ghaznavi
1192-1206 A.D.	Rule of Ghauris
1206-1526 A.D.	Rule of Sultans of Delhi
1469 A.D.	Birth of Baba Guru Nanak and origin of Sikh Religion
1526-1857 A.D.	Mughal rule
1540-1555 A.D.	Suri rule
1801-1849 A.D.	Sikh rule
1849-1947 A.D.	British rule in Punjab
1919 A.D.	Jallianwala Massacre
1930 A.D.	Allahabad Address of Allama Muhammad Iqbal
1940 A.D.	Lahore Resolution/ Pakistan Resolution
1946 A.D.	Success of Muslim League in Elections
1947A.D.	Establishment of Pakistan



Important Information

The period before the birth of Christ is labelled as Before Christ (B.C.) and the period after Christ is labelled as Anno Domini (A.D.)

Different periods of the history of Punjab

1. Harappan Civilization (2500-1500 B.C.)

An organized life or a society in any area is called civilization. Writing script, trade, celebration of happiness and customs of sorrow, architecture, life style and customs of marriage are the marks of civilization. The Harappan civilization covered areas from Punjab to South India. The archeological remains of Harappa near present Sahiwal are an evidence of great architecture, life style, and well organized life of Harappan people. The brave and hardworking people of Harappa were cultivators. Aryan invasions ruined the Harappan civilization.



A scene of Harappan civilization



Important Information

Archeological site of Harappa was discovered in 1920-21

2. Aryan Civilization (1500-700 B.C.)

Punjab was fertile. Because of its fertility it was a prosperous area. The people of Punjab lived a satisfied life. When hunger stricken Aryan invaded Punjab, its people did not know about the use of weapons. Therefore Aryans took over Punjab.



Important Information

- No weapons were found in Indus valley during the digging of archeological sites. It means that the people of Indus valley lead a life of love and peace.
- The remains of Aryan Gandhara civilization are found in Taxila.

3. Birth of Gotam Budha (563 B.C.)

Gotam Budha (Siddhartha) was the prince of Nepal. He took care of the poor people. Seeing rampant sorrow and poverty, he separated himself from royal life of pleasure. He did not like injustice and searched for truth, right and salvation. Gotam Budha preached virtue and humanity in Pali, the language of common people instead of Sanskrit, the language of upper class.



Statue of Gotam Budha



Important Information

- Gotam Budha was the founder of Budh religion (Buddhism).

4. Invasion of Alexander (326 B. C.)

Alexander the Great was born in the Greek city of Macedonia. Famous Greek philosopher Aristotle taught and trained Alexander. Persia had ruled over Greece and Alexander wanted to take revenge from Persians. After the invasion of Persia, he invaded Punjab through Peshawar in 326 B.C. He was proud of his powerful army but the brave people of Punjab surprised him. Raja Porus fought in the battle on the bank of river Jhelum with such bravery that Alexander could not get a victory and comprised with him and



Statue of Alexander the Great

handed over the authority to him. Alexander got a fatal injury during his campaigns in India and died soon after he departed.



Important Information

Alexander was from Greece and he was a student of Aristotle.

5. Reign of Ashoka (273-232 B.C.)

Ashoka ruled over India from 273 to 232 B.C. Ashoka was the most powerful ruler of Mauryan Dynasty. He adopted Buddhism as his religion. The state of Ashoka covered the areas from Hindukush mountains to Kashmir, Afghanistan, Balochistan, Mysore and Bengal. Historians believe that he was a great king of India. It is important to note that many foreign rulers ruled over India but Ashoka was an Indian native and a wise ruler.



Ashoka

6. Arrival of Muhammad bin Qasim in Sindh and Multan (712 A.D)

Islam had reached India through Arab traders even before the arrival of Muhammad bin Qasim but the conquest of Sindh goes to his credit. He defeated Raja Dahir in 712 A. D. and set up Muslim rule in India. After victory, Muhammad bin Qasim treated the non-Muslims well and allowed them to lead their lives according to the teachings of their religion. He awarded grants to Hindu and Buddhist leaders. Many people converted to Islam due to his good treatment.



Muhammad bin Qasim



Important Information

- Muhammad bin Qasim invaded India through sea route.
- The seaport of Debal (Karachi) is situated in Sindh Province.

7. The Rule of Mahmood Ghaznavi (1021 A.D.)

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi was born in Ghazni, a city of Afghanistan in 971 A.D. In 1000 A.D., Mahmood Ghaznavi attacked the fertile and prosperous land of Punjab. He took over Punjab in spite of some strong resistance. The most important aspect of the attacks of Mahmood Ghaznavi was the arrival of Muslim saints in Punjab. Hazrat Ali bin Usman Hajvery (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), known as Data Ganj Bakhsh (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), also arrived in Lahore during the Ghaznavi period. Ali Hajvery's teachings impressed many people who embraced Islam. Punjab remained under Ghaznavi rule for one hundred years. Lahore was the capital of this sultanate.



Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi



Important Information

- The first Muslim ruler of Punjab was Malik Ayaz who was a slave of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi.
- The love, equality, and simple life style of the Muslim saints impressed the people of Punjab and they embraced Islam.

8. Rule of Ghauris(1192-1206 A.D.)

Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri defeated Pirthvi Raj in the second Battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D. He took over Punjab and set up Muslim rule in India. Ghauri was very kind to his slaves. Due to his kindness, one of his slaves Qutab-ud-Din Aibak, was first promoted to the rank of a general and then appointed the ruler of Punjab. Ghauri invaded Punjab in 1206 to control a revolt. A



Tomb of Qutab-ud-Din Aibak

hindo khokhar entered into his tent and killed him while he was returning to Ghazni. Ghauri loved his slaves like his children. These slaves progressed to high posts.



Important Information

- The tomb of Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri is situated near Sohawa District Jhelum.
- A Punjabi Rajpoot killed Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri.
- The tomb of Qutab-ud-Din Aibak is situated in Anarkali Lahore.
- Malik Ayaz is buried in Rang Mahal Lahore.

9. Rule of Sultans of Delhi (1206-1526 A.D.)

Initially, the capital of Ghauri Sultanate was transferred from Ghazni to Delhi. Therefore this sultanate took the name of Delhi Sultanate. After the murder of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri in 1206 A.D., his slave Qutab-ud-Din Aibak became the ruler of India. Sultans of Delhi (slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sadaat and Lodhi dynasties) ruled over India for 320 years. All the sultans maintained law and order in India and shared the ranks in army and administration with the brave people of Punjab.



Important Information

In 1526 A.D. Zaheer-ud-Din Babar defeated Sikandar Lodhi at Panipat.

10. Birth of Baba Guru Nanak (1469 A.D) and Origin of Sikh Religion

The founder of Sikh religion, Baba Guru Nanak Dev, was born in Talvandi (Nankana Sahib), a city of Punjab. His father, Kaloo Mahita Khatri, respected Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar (رحمة الله عليه). Guru Nanak got his early education from Syed Hasan. He respected saints and Sufis. He did not like the worship



Guru Nanak

of idols and believed in one God. The verses of Muslim saints were included in the book of Sikh religion, Guru Garanth Sahib. The name of the last Guru of Sikh religion is Guru Gobind Singh.



Important Information

- Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikh religion.
- The name of the sacred book of Sikh religion is Guru Garanth Sahib.
- Gurdawara is the worship place of Sikh religion.
- Sikhs speak Punjabi language and use Gurmukhi script.

11. Mughal Rule (1526-1857 A.D.)

Zaheer-ud-Din Babur founded Mughal rule in India in 1526 A.D. Humayun, Akbar the Great, Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb were famous rulers of Mughals. Mughal emperors built many forts and brilliant buildings which are our historical heritage. One of these buildings, Taj Mahal, that Shah Jahan built, is listed in the wonders of the world. Justice prevailed and fine arts developed during Mughal rule. The fall of Mughal rule started after the death of Aurangzeb.



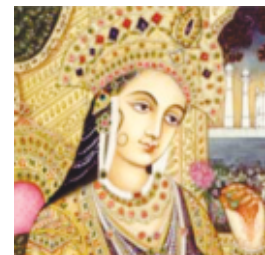
Zaheer-ud-Din Babur



Humayun



Akbar the Great



Noor Jahan

12. Suri Rule (1540-1555 A.D.)

The real name of Sher Shah Suri was Fared Khan. His period is called the golden period in the history of sub-continent due to the progress in different fields. He introduced the best system of administration, justice to common man, construction of Grand Trunk road from



Sher Shah Suri

Bengal to Kabul and the system of currency made of silver coins. Sher Shah Suri built Rohtas Fort near Jehlum. Suri ruled over India for 15 years.



Important Information

- Sher Shah Suri seized the rule from Mughal emperor Humayun.
- Sher Shah Suri constructed Rohtas Fort near Jehlum.
- Sher Shah Suri got G.T. Road built.

13. Sikh Rule (1801-1849 A.D.)

The Sikhs got strength in Punjab when Mughal rule got weaker in eighteenth century. Gradually Sikhs took over the whole Punjab. Maharaja Ranjeet Singh was a famous and brave ruler of the Sikh period. Sikhs ruled over Punjab from 1801 A.D. to 1849 A.D. Finally, the British defeated Sikhs and occupied Punjab. Sikhs took control of many areas of Afghanistan, Punjab and Kashmir. During the reign of Ranjeet Singh, no foreign invader had the courage to invade India.



Maharaja Ranjeet Singh



Important Information

- Maharaja Ranjeet Singh belonged to Gujranwala.
- In the reign of Ranjeet Singh, many Afghan areas were part of Punjab.

14. British Rule in Punjab (1849-1947 A.D.)

The fertile land of Punjab and its hardworking people raised the importance of Punjab in the eyes of the British. The British Rule over Punjab started in 1849 A.D. The British introduced rule of law in Punjab for the first time. They made education possible for the common people. They set up canal irrigation system, railways and police. They also separated judiciary from executive. The British, for

the very first time, introduced elections in Punjab in which a small proportion of Punjabis got the right to vote. Most of the movements against the British rose from Punjab.

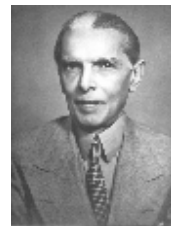


Important Information

- The British granted lands to the important local people. In response they remained loyal to the British.
- The British established new cities. The old name of Faisalabad was Lyallpur and the old name of Sahiwal was Montgomery.
- Punjab is the land of hard working hospitable people.

15. All India Muslim League

The Muslims of Punjab fully supported All India Muslim League. After "Jinnah-Sikandar Pact" the Muslim members of Punjab Assembly joined Muslim League.



Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Sir Sikandar Hayat

16. Lahore Resolution/Pakistan Resolution (1940 A.D.)

Muslim League passed Lahore Resolution in Lahore in 1940 A.D. It demanded for Pakistan and Muslims under the flag of Muslim League started a struggle for a separate homeland.



Minar-e-Pakistan



Important Information

- Minar-e-Pakistan was built in memory of Lahore Resolution.
- In 1940 A.D., Sir Sikandar Hayat was the Chief Minister of Punjab.
- Molvi Fazlul Haq presented the Lahore Resolution.

17- Establishment of Pakistan and Partition of Punjab (1947 A.D.)

Indian Independence Act was passed on 18th July 1947 and

India was divided into two countries. Lord Mountbatten transferred the powers of Governor General of Pakistan to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) and Liaquat Ali Khan became the first prime minister of Pakistan.

In 1911, Delhi was separated from Punjab and was made capital of India. Punjab took important part in the elections of 1946 and Pakistan movement. In 1947, Punjab was partitioned into East and West Punjab. East Punjab was given to India and West Punjab to Pakistan.



Important Information

- Till 1901 A.D., Punjab consisted of all areas up to Peshawar.
- In 1911 A.D., the British transferred Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi.



Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Liaquat Ali Khan



Lord Mountbatten

Some Social Problems and Their Solution

A situation that causes negative impacts on the society is called social problem. Our province is facing a lot of social problems. In these social problems, terrorism, increasing population, poverty and unemployment, energy crisis, environmental pollution and health problems are prominent.

Some social problems and their solutions are given below:

Terrorism

Our province is facing terrorism which is a great problem for us. Many people have been martyred because of this. The province has to face the financial and economic loss in millions. To tackle this problem, the government should make an effective and comprehensive policies to eliminate terrorism in the province.

Population Increase

In our province Punjab, population is increasing rapidly. Due to this, many problems are occurring such as residential, food, clean drinking water, etc. For better economic condition, over population should be controlled and new resources must be generated.

Energy Crisis

Our province Punjab is facing energy crisis. For the solution of this problem, we should develop new projects to stabilize demands and supplies of energy, and people should be made aware of the ways for saving energy.

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is one of the biggest problems in our province. The smoke of factories and vehicle, the contaminated water are becoming the major cause of it. In order to tackle the problem, trees must be planted and industries must be eliminated from the residential areas.

The view points of Historians and Their Identification

“The idea, personal opinion and thinking of a person are called his/her view points.” Thus, historians have their different and distinct view points. Therefore, they interpret and explain history according to their view points. While going through the written history of a historian, it is necessary for a reader to know the mindset of a historian.

Important Personalities of Punjab

Hazrat Baba Fareed Masood Gunj Shakar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

Hazrat Baba Fareed Masood Gunj Shakar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) is a famous saint of Punjab born in a village near Multan. The name of his father was Jamal-ud-Din Suleman. He got his early education at home and memorize the



Shrine of Hazrat Baba Fareed Masood Gunj Shakar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

Holy Quran at the age of 12. Afterwards, he studied Jurisprudence and other academic books in a madrassah in Multan. He went to Afghanistan to get more religious education. In those days, Kandhar, Iran, Baghdad, Bukhara, Egypt and Syria were grand educational centres. He travelled long distances to seek knowledge from great scholars of his time. He also pilgrimaged to Makkah and Madina. He worked hard to spread message of Islam to the people. The people began to embrace Islam large in number due to his preach. He negated the cast system and taught the lesson of fraternity and equality. His shrine is in Pakpattan.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), popularly known as “the Poet of the East”, was also a great philosopher. He was born on November 9, 1877 in Sialkot. He got his early education at home, passed F.A. from Sialkot and M.A. from Government College Lahore. Then he went to England for higher studies.



Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

In those days, the British ruled over the Sub-Continent. Muslims did not even get their fair rights. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) awakened the Muslim nation through his poetry. He inspired them to get freedom and reminded them of their splendid past. His poetry infused a new spirit in the Muslims.

He took an active part in the politics since 1926 A.D. In 1930, he delivered his famous address in the annual meeting of Muslim League and gave the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims. The joint efforts of Allama Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) made Hindus, Sikhs and the British accept the Muslims as a separate nation.

The poet, politician and philosopher Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) who gave the idea of a separate country for Muslims, could not see the birth of that country and passed away on 21st April 1938.

He was laid to rest on the left side of the main gate of Shahi Mosque in Lahore.

Allama Iqbal (رحمة الله عليه) is our national poet. He wrote many books. His popular books are Baang-e-Dara, Baal-e-Jabreel, Zarb-e-Kaleem, Armghan-e-Hijaz, Piyam-e-Mashriq and Javed Nama. Many of his poems bear lessons and education for children. People of Iran also respect Allama Iqbal (رحمة الله عليه) because of his poetry in Persian language and for his views on Muslim Ummah.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was born in 1872 A.D. in Karamabad, a village of Wazirabad. He got early education from Wazirabad. After passing F.A. examination, he joined government service in the postal department. After some time, he left the government job and got admission in Aligarh Muslim University. There he passed BA examination with high marks.



Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan started his political and journalistic career in 1909 A.D. His father edited a weekly newspaper titled "Zamindar." He transferred the office of this newspaper to Lahore and upgraded it into a daily. "Zamidnar" became the most published newspapers of the Muslims in Sub-Continent. In his newspaper, he wrote articles and poems about Pakistan Movement which inspired people with new passion and zeal for freedom. He died in 1956 A.D.

Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain

During the struggle for Pakistan, women did not lag behind men and gave many sacrifices. Women also took part in Pakistan Movement. Salma Tasadduq Hussain was among those prominent bold women. She was born in Gujranwala in 1908 A.D. She did her B.A from the University of the Punjab. She was elected the



Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain

member of provincial assembly by Muslim League in 1946 from Lahore.

Hero/Heroism

The person, who sacrifices his personal interest for public and national interests and the people acknowledge his courage, honesty, bravery and sacrifice, is called a hero. One can become a hero by facing hard circumstances and by constant hard work for national and public goals. Bravery, courage and sacrifice are essential qualities of heroism. Thinkers, scientists, politicians, saints and brave soldiers of Pak Army who sacrifice their lives for their country and nation called heroes. They also served for the country with devotion, patriotism, honesty and courage such heroes whose characters and teachings would benefitted for human beings till doomsday.



EXERCISE**1. Answer the following questions.**

- i. How did the Punjab get its name?
- ii. What do you know about the arrival of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi in Punjab? Describe.
- iii. Mention the national services of Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ).
- iv. When and where was the Lahore Resolution passed?
- v. How did Maulana Zafar Ali Khan inspire the passion of freedom in the Muslims?
- vi. Who was Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain?
- vii. What does heroism mean?

2. Fill in the blanks

- i. Punjab is called the _____ of five rivers.
- ii. The remains of _____ were discovered in 1920-21.
- iii. Ashoka became the king of India in the age of _____.
- iv. Allama Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) is called _____.
- v. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) was born in _____.
- vi. The political and journalistic life of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan started in _____.
- vii. Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain was born in _____, a city of Punjab.

3. Tick (✓) the correct and cross (X) the wrong statements.

- i. The land of four rivers is called Punjab.
- ii. The remains of Harappa were discovered in 1930 A.D.
- iii. The British took over Punjab in 1840 A.D.
- iv. The resolution for separate country for Muslims was passed in Minto Park Lahore on March 23, 1940.
- v. Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain was born in Lahore in 1910.

4. Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
Suri Period	1526-1857 A.D.
Period of Sultans of Delhi	1801-1849 A.D.
Mughal Period	1540-1555 A.D.
British Period	1206-1526 A.D.
Sikh Period	1849-1947 A.D.

Activities

Make a trip to a local area and narrate your experience in the class.

Make the list of important personalities, make charts to paste in the classroom.

Teacher should tell the children about the historical events with the help of map.

Points to Think

How do the working children get education?

Geography: Our Land and its people

Our beloved country Pakistan consists of the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federal Capital Islamabad, the tribal areas and Gilgit Baltistan. Our province Punjab is the biggest of them all on the basis of its population. Infact, Punjab is the land of five rivers.

In the North-west of Punjab is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and in the North-East is Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Our neighbouring country India is located in the East. Sindh is in the south and Balochistan is in the west of Punjab.

Physical Features

On the basis of altitude, the land of the Punjab can be divided into three parts: Plains, Plateaus and Mountainous areas. According to altitude the lowest in height are the plains, moderately high are the plateaus and the highest are mountains or mountain areas. Therefore, the Punjab can be divided into the following three areas:

1. Mountain and Mountainous Areas
2. Potwar Plateau
3. Plains

1. Mountain and Hilly Areas

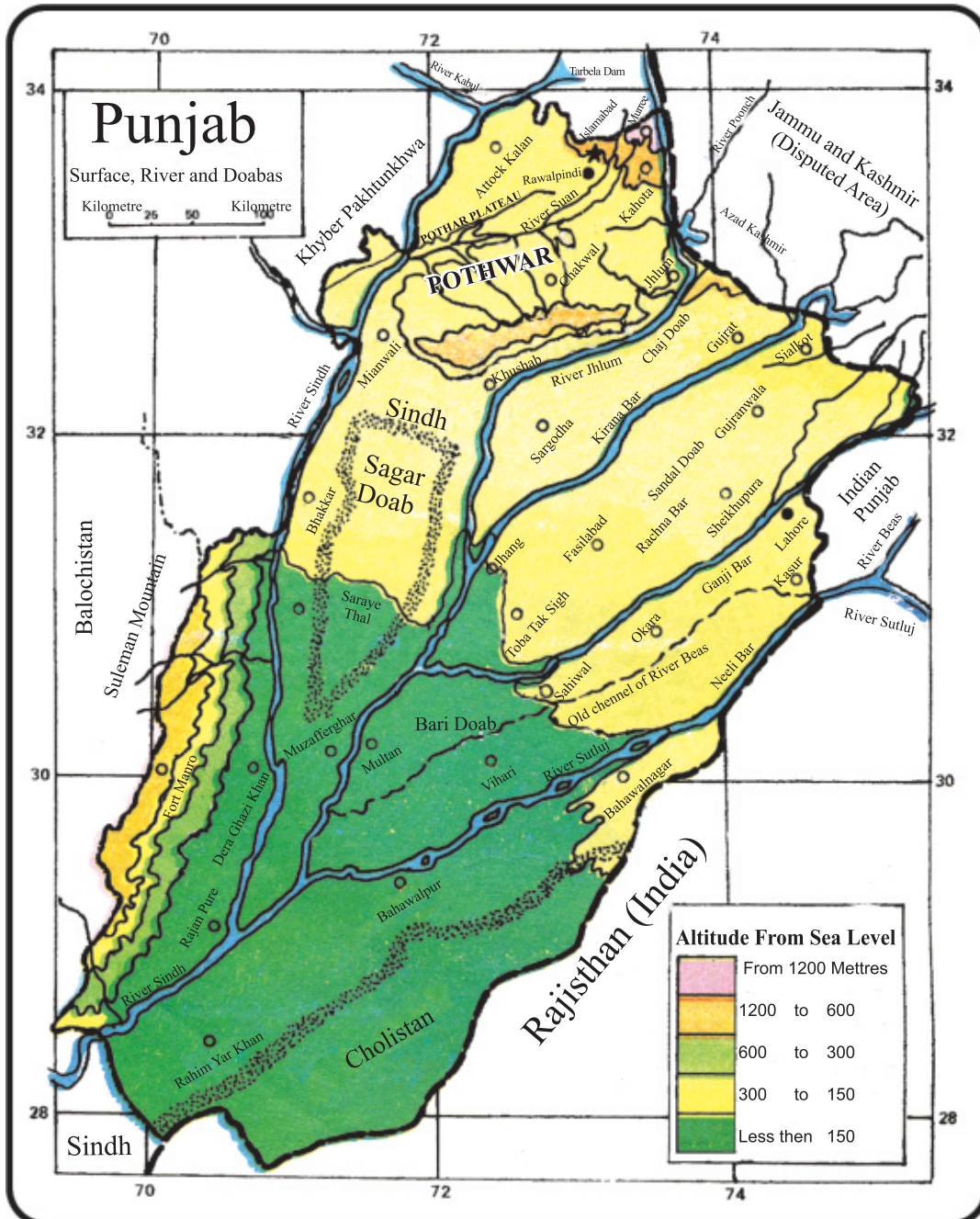
Stony and elevated land is known as a mountain. The mountains are very high and sloppy. The mountainous areas of Punjab can be divided into two parts.

- (I) Northern Mountain Range (ii) Western Mountain Range

i. Northern Mountain Range

In the extreme northern part of the province, there are a few hills of Himalayan range. These are about 55 kilometers away from Islamabad and are known as the Murree hills.

They are about 2000-3000 meters above sea level. There are mountains of low height in Tehsil Kahuta of district Rawalpindi. The



Atlas of Pakistan First Edition, Printers: Director Map Publication, Rawalpindi

mountains of tehsil Murree are very high and the city of Murree is also situated there. These mountains are cool in the months of summer. During July and August, the rainfalls almost every day. In winters, there is plenty of snowfall and the surface, peaks of the mountains and roofs of the houses turn white.

ii. Western Mountainous Areas

A small section of the Koh-i-Suleman is located in the Western part of the Punjab province. This mountain range stretches from North to South. In our province, the maximum height of these mountains is 1000 metres. These are dry mountains and there is little vegetation due to low rainfall.



Western mountainous area of Punjab

2. Pothwar Plateau

The Pothwar plateau is located in the north western part of Punjab province. It includes four districts i.e. Jhelum, Chakwal, Rawalpindi and Attock. Here the surface rises from 300 to 400 meters.

The land in Pothwar plateaus is both rocky and soft. Along with small hills the water erosion has broken the land and caused depressions. Therefore, its land is not good for cultivation.



Pothwar Plateau

The Salt range stretches up-to the districts of Jhelum, Khushab and Mianwali. The second largest salt mine of the world is located in this mountain range. The biggest mine is located in Khewra. Besides salt, coal and gypsum are important minerals found in this area.

3. The Plain Areas

A large area of flat land is called plain. Major part of the

province of Punjab is plain. The gradient (slope) in this area is low. The northern part of this area is higher than its southern part. The plain of Punjab is made up of soil brought by the river Indus and its tributaries. These rivers have been bringing this soil for thousands of years.



Plain area of Punjab

During the flood in the river, the water spreads over a vast area. The soil in the water settles on the surface and turns it into a fertile land.

The rivers in Punjab are wide but not very deep. Due to less slope, the rivers flow slowly. Due to melting of snow on the mountains in summers and because of heavy rain falls, the water level in the rivers rises and it usually spills out of the river banks.

Doab

The land between two rivers is called Doab. There are many Doab in the Punjab province. The Bari Doab is located between rivers Ravi and Sutluj. The area between rivers Ravi and Chanab is called Rachna Doab. Chajj Doab is between rivers Chanab and Jhelum. Sindh Sagar Doab is between rivers Jhelum and Indus. It covers vast sandy area called Thal desert. In Thal desert where canal water is available, crops are cultivated.

Desert plain / Cholistan

At a short distance in the South East of river Sutluj in Bahawalpur, is a desert known as Cholistan. Due to low rainfall, there is little vegetation. The areas across river Indus are called 'Dera Jaat'. Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan are the two districts of this area.



A scene of Darawar Fort in Cholistan

Population

The number of people living in a country, area or a place is known as its population. If 7 people are living in your home, the population of your home is seven. Similarly, the population of a village can be a few hundreds while a city may consist of thousands or tens of thousands of people. The total population of Punjab in 1981 was 47.2 million while it increased to 73.6 million in 1998. The present population of Punjab province is more than 110 million and ratio of population increase is about 2.4 percent annual. Males, females, children and old people are all included in this count. The grownups work and earn money to raise and support the family.



A crowd of population

Census

In order to correctly estimate the needs of people of an area, it is important to know its exact population. Therefore, for the development needs of an area, the census of population is necessary. The information collected through census includes the actual number of people living in a house, information regarding their age, level of education and their profession etc. The government prepares future development plans on the basis of census.

High and Low Populated Areas in Punjab

The distribution of population in Punjab is not the same everywhere. Some areas are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. The population is dense in the northern and central districts of Punjab because of industrial and agricultural development. The districts of Lahore, Faisalabad, Bahawalpur, Sialkot, Multan, Gujranwala, Sargodha and Rawalpindi are densely populated. On the other hand, population of Southern districts of Punjab like Muzaffargarh, Layyah, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan,

Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur is less in density. The population density is very low in the deserts of Thal and Cholistan.

Migration of Rural Population to Urban Areas

The urban population of Punjab is increasing because of better facilities and development in urban areas. The rural population is migrating to the urban areas in search of jobs due to industrialization. Better medical, education and travel facilities in the urban areas are pulling people of rural areas.

To move from one country or place in order to live or work in another area is called migration.

Problems related to Population Increase

Increase in population causes problems in the provision of facilities relating to health, food, housing, jobs and environment. It means that increase in population further increases the demand of food and houses. It also increases unemployment. This affects the living standard of people. The poverty increases and people start committing crimes, hence, the crime rate increases. With an increase in population per capita income also falls. Moreover increase in population also increases pollution. Provision of medical facilities to the rapidly increasing population becomes difficult and badly affects the health of the people.

Activity: The benefits and risks of population increase

Under the supervision of the teacher, the class should be divided into two groups to discuss and write down the important points relating to increase in population.

Land and its Relationship with Man

Land features of our country and human ways of living are described as under.

Plain Areas and Human life

Plain areas of Pakistan have extreme climate, i.e., winters are

cold and summers are warm. This kind of climate is favourable for agriculture and for the production of many other crops because plain areas are made up with the soil brought by the rivers. The profession of the people living in plain areas directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture.



Mountain Areas and Human Life

In our country, the Northern and North Western areas are mountainous. There is a large difference in temperature between plain areas and mountainous areas. Some areas remain covered with snow the whole year. The profession of people of these areas are handicrafts and farming.



Desert Areas and Human Life

There are three big deserts in our country Thal, Thar and Cholistan. The climate of deserts is hot and dry. The source of income of the people is farming.



Weather

Weather means change in temperature, humidity, air pressure, conditions of winds, clouds and rain of a particular area. The temporary atmospheric condition of a place is known as weather. This short period may last from few hours to some days. Weather changes with the passage of time. To estimate the weather conditions of a place at particular time, we take help from the factors affecting weather. Thus it is important to study these factors.

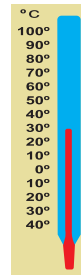
Elements of weather, its measuring instruments and the units

The weather is formed by the following five elements:

1. Temperature
2. Rainfall
3. Air Pressure
4. Winds
5. Humidity

1. Temperature

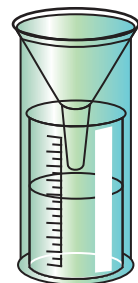
The temperature is the main element of weather. All other elements of weather depend upon it. The temperature of something is a measure of how hot or cold it is. The hot things or weather shows high temperature while a thing or weather having less heat shows low temperature. Thermometer is the instrument to measure the temperature. The measuring units of temperature are Centigrade (°C), Fahrenheit and Kelvin.



Thermometer

2. Rainfall

Falling of water drops from clouds on the Earth's surface is called rainfall. The water vapours rise up in the air from the surface of oceans, rivers and lakes. The vapours are then transformed into clouds which cause the rainfall. The rainfall is the lifeline for irrigation and vegetation. The rain is measured with an instrument called 'Rain Gauge'. The measuring units of rainfall are Millimetre (mm) and inch.



Rain Gauge

3. Air Pressure

The air has weight. The air weight at a particular place is known as air pressure of that place. As the altitude increases, the air pressure decreases. The air pressure is measured with the help of an instrument called Barometer. The unit of measurement of air pressure is called millibar.



Barometer

4. Winds

The movement of air in a particular direction and speed is called wind. The winds blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. Winds continue blowing until the pressure of both the places is the same. Wind Vane is used to show the direction of the wind. An instrument known as Anemometer is used to record the speed of wind. The unit of air speed is kilometre per hour.



Wind Vane

5. Humidity

The amount of moisture in the air is called humidity. The level of humidity is high in areas close to the sea and of maximum rainfall. The level of humidity is low in areas which are dry and away from the sea. Hygrometer is an instrument used to measure the level of humidity.



Hygrometer

Weather Forecast, Measurement and the Importance of Weather Record

Weather forecast is the prediction of weather, elements such as rain, temperature, clouds and air pressure. This is done with the help of weather measuring instruments. The general public is informed of the weather by the Punjab Government through weather stations established in various cities.

If we have old weather record of many years, then on the basis of such data of weather elements, changes in weather can be studied. The crops can be cultivated keeping in view the weather forecast.

Moreover, we can have advance information about heat, cold and rain and precautionary measures can be taken for expected floods. Arrangements for holding sports events are also scheduled keeping in view weather forecast.

The Effects of Climate on Human Life

The climate affects the human life in many ways. Life style, dress, food, daily routine, sports, customs and economy vary with the change of climate.

In the mountain regions of Punjab, the climate in winter is very cold. This badly affects the human life, livestock and vegetation. Before the start of winters, people of such areas start storing food stuff and forage for their livestock. Life becomes dormant in these areas



scene of Murree in winter

during winters. During summer, the snow starts melting and the life starts again. In this season, trees, plants and vegetation grow rapidly and frozen springs and streams start flowing.

The people living in cold regions wear thick woolen clothes. They build houses with small rooms which can easily be warmed up. The people living in these areas use food containing more proteins and fats such as meat, eggs and bread etc. They also use hot tea and kehwa. Their recreational activities are very rare due to extremely low temperature. However the summer is usually very pleasant in these areas.



Children warming their hands in winter

In the plains of Punjab, it is very hot in summer and very cold in

winters. People use light clothes during summer and thick woolen clothes during winter.

The southern areas of Punjab are mostly deserts with very hot climate. Dust and sand storms are common. To save themselves from the heat, people cover their heads with turban and bodies with suitable clothes. They travel during night time because the desert nights are comparatively cool. The people living in these areas usually raise sheep and goats.



A desert scene in Punjab

The people living in plains and desert areas wear loose dresses. Their houses are usually big and airy. They eat wheat, bread and vegetables. They take different types of drinks and lassi. The major activity in this region is raising crops.

Natural Disasters

The natural changes under or on the surface of the Earth which cause damage to the life and property are called natural disasters. Some of these are explained below.

I. Floods

When the water starts overflowing the river banks and inundates the nearby land, it is called flood. This happens due to increase in the quantity of water in the rivers and lakes. Floods are especially harmful when the water floods agricultural lands and residential areas. The province of Punjab suffered a heavy loss of life and property due to heavy floods in 2010. With the passage of time the danger to life and property due to floods is increasing. The biggest cause of flood is lack of proper management, i.e., lack of construction of dams, deforestation.



A flood scene in Punjab (2010)

Mitigation

1. Small and large dams should be built.
2. More tree should be planted and deforestation should be controlled.
3. The human settlements on the river banks be discouraged.
4. The flood warning centres be established and their proper functioning also ensured.
5. Defensive walls be constructed in populated areas to avoid expected dangers of floods.

ii. Earthquakes

The shaking or moving of the Earth is called an earthquake. During the earthquake, certain movements under the surface of the Earth result into vibrations.

From a particular epicenter, the shock waves travel in all directions. The intensity of these shock waves is low at the places which are away from the epicenter.

If an earthquake occurs in a populated area, there can be loss of life and property. The earthquake which rocked Quetta in 1935 caused massive devastation. On October 8, 2005 due to heavy earthquake, massive destruction occurred in the areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad. The shocks of this earthquake were very strong and people in most of the cities in Punjab rushed out to open area and roads from their houses, offices and business places.

The earthquake causes serious damage to buildings. It also causes the loss of life and property. The



A view of earthquake destruction in Balakot



An view of destruction caused by an earthquake in Islamabad

infrastructure facilities like bridges and roads are destroyed and transportation facilities are affected. Help and rescue work becomes difficult. The supply of electricity, gas and water is also disrupted.

Mitigation

1. Tall buildings should not be constructed in the areas under risk of earthquakes. Wooden houses should be constructed instead.
2. People should be trained to control their nerves and use precautionary measures at the time of an earthquake.

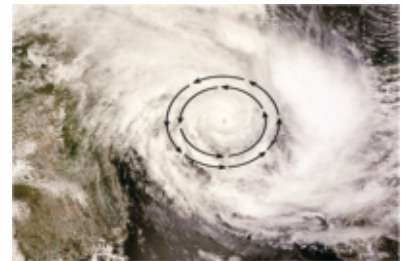


Important Information

To measure the intensity of earthquake, an instrument called seismograph is used. A scale used to measure the intensity of the earthquake is called Richter Scale.

iii. Cyclone

When the air rises due to high temperature, the area becomes a low pressure area. As a result, the air from high pressure area blows towards the low pressure area resulting in the formation of a cyclone.



A scene of cyclone

The nearby areas remain covered with clouds and receive heavy rainfall. If there is a sudden change in the air pressure in the cyclone, the air blows at a higher speed and it results in further heavy rains. In the coastal areas of Balochistan and Sindh, the cyclones cause rainfall.

Cyclones can cause damage to life, property, communication system, trees and crops. The life is badly affected by a cyclone. If we forecast the time of cyclones, the people of such area can be timely evacuated to safer places.

iv. Land Sliding

The sudden fall of big or small mass of mud and rock debris from mountains is called land sliding. This movement of mud and

rock debris towards the slopes is due to gravitational pull of the Earth.

The landslides close the passages, cause damage to the buildings and roads and bend electric poles. If the land sliding is of a big scale, it can block the rivers. A heavy land slide created a lake at Atta Abad in Hunza valley in the year 2010.

To avoid the risk of land sliding, we should avoid cutting down the forest on the mountain slopes and encourage tree plantation. Multi-story buildings should not be constructed in mountain areas. It is better to use wood and thin sheets of tin on the roofs. Construction of residences should be avoided around dangerous land sliding areas.



A scene of Hunza land sliding



Atta Abad lake formed after Hunza land sliding

EXERCISE

1. Give short answers.
 - i. Describe the location of Punjab.
 - ii. Name different physical features of Punjab.
 - iii. What is 'Doab'? Name any two Doabs of Punjab.
 - iv. What are the causes of population increase?
 - v. What are the dis-advantages of cutting the forests?
 - vi. What type of damage is caused by land sliding?
 - vii. Describe the relationship of man and land.
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Rocky and high-land is called

- ii. In the west of Punjab there is a part of mountain.....
- iii. Movement and vibration of the Earth's surface is called.....
- iv. According to the census of 1998, the total population of Punjab was

Activities

- i. In the sketch of Punjab, write down names of rivers.
 - ii. Write down the names of famous cities of Punjab in the sketch.
 - iii. Gather and present information in the class room about the highly populated cities of Punjab.
 - iv. Using Plaster of Paris or soft clay, prepare the models of plain areas, plateaus and mountains.
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Government: The Way We Govern Ourselves

Society, Democracy, Constitution, Government and Law

1. Society

Society means a group of people living together for a specific purpose, whether they are living in a village or a city. The ways of living, habits, customs and traditions of this group of people are common. Family is the smallest unit. Every person living in a society is called a citizen.

2. Democracy

Democracy means “government of the people that works for the people and is elected by the people”. In this type of government, people elect their representatives from amongst themselves. These representatives work for the welfare of people.

3. Constitution

The basic set of principles according to which the work of state is governed is known as the constitution of the state. It helps to run the government and guides the people about their rights and duties. Presently, the constitution of 1973 is enforced in Pakistan.

4. Government

It is the function of the government to manage the affairs of the country, prepare the laws and implement them. For this purpose, the government makes rules and ensures their enforcement. The three institutions of government, namely, the legislature, executive and judiciary play their constitutional role in the performance of the duties.

5. Law

Laws help to run the system of a country. The principles which are framed by the government to maintain peace and harmony in the state are called laws.



Important Information

- The legislature is an institution of government which formulates the laws.
- The Judiciary provides justice.
- The executive implements laws in the provinces which are formulated by the legislature.

Provincial Government

We have to perform many activities in our daily life. All these activities cannot be performed by a single person, so we divide all the activities among us to perform them appropriately. It is called discipline.

To run a family system, both the mother and the father work together. Usually, the mother takes care of house holds while the father earns money to buy necessities for the family. The teachers teach in schools. Librarians take care of the books in library. The sports teacher supervises sports activities and the cleaning staff is there for mopping. The head of the school supervises the work of all teachers and workers. Usually, we live in localities. Many localities together form a village or a city. A Tehsil is formed of villiges and small cities, where as a District comprises of two or more Tehsils.

For better social life, we need many things which include law and order, food, education, health treatment and housing etc. The government takes care of all these needs and tries to manage them in such a way that we may not face shortage of anything ,from a house to district and then from a province to a country at large. For this purpose, different departments have been established. There is

police department to maintain law and order, agriculture department to enhance the agricultural production, health department for health care and education department to educate. Industry and trade department takes care of industries and industrial products. Police department takes care of life and property of people. The law department ensures fair laws and justice for every one. All these departments work at the towns, tehsils, cities, districts and provincial level. They try to solve the problems of the people instantly.

The head of every department is called Secretary who works under the supervision of a Minister. The administrative head of a province is called the Chief Minister.

Provincial and Federal Government

If the area of the country is vast, the language, resources of production and ways of living of its people are different. Therefore, a single government cannot properly manage the discipline. In such circumstances, one central and several provincial governments are established. Such a system of government is called federation. In Pakistan, there is a federal and parliamentary form of government. There is one federal and four provincial governments. Under the Constitution of 1973, governing powers have been distributed among federal and provincial governments.

Institutions of the Provincial Government

The provincial government has three institutions, the legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislature frames laws. The executive enforces laws while the judiciary provides justice in accordance with laws. The detail of these institutions is given below.

1. Legislature (Provincial Assembly)

A provincial assembly which is elected by the people does legislation in a province. To be a member of the provincial assembly, the minimum age is 25 years. Speaker and Deputy Speaker run the affairs and business of the assembly. They are elected by the

members of the assembly.

There are 371 seats in the provincial assembly of Punjab. Out of these, 297 representatives are elected in general elections. Remaining 66 seats are reserved for women while 8 seats are for minorities. The provincial assembly is elected for five years. The provincial assembly frames laws, approves budget and imposes taxes in the province. Lahore is the provincial capital of Punjab.



Provincial Assembly Punjab, Lahore

2. Executive

The provincial executive implements the laws in the province. The Governor, Chief Minister, provincial cabinet, officers and other staff perform these functions jointly.

Governor

The Governor is appointed by the President of Pakistan. The Governor must be a citizen of Pakistan.

The President appoints the governor with the consultation of the Prime Minister. The Governor calls on the session of provincial assembly. An act made by the assembly cannot be enforced until the Governor approves it.



Governor House, Lahore

The Governor not only issues ordinances when needed but also approves the provincial budget.

Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is the head of the provincial government who is elected by the members of provincial assembly for a period of five years. He has the vote of confidence of the majority party. Chief Minister has to be the member of the provincial assembly. He administrates different departments of the province. He is responsible to run the system of the province efficiently.

The Chief Minister is answerable to the provincial assembly. He looks after the affairs of budget, annual and current expenditures and also coordinates with federal government. He also appoints officers in various departments and makes changes in the jurisdiction of different departments.

Provincial Cabinet

The Chief Minister appoints different ministers to run the affairs of the province which is called provincial cabinet. All the ministers are answerable to the Chief Minister and the provincial assembly for their departments. Provincial Secretary is the head of every concerned department. The affairs of these departments are presented in the provincial cabinet. All the Provincial Secretaries work under the Chief Secretary. There is a Provincial Secretariat in the province for all the departments.

3. Judiciary

Judiciary is the third important institution of the provincial government to provide justice. In every province there is a high court, its executive head is called Chief Justice and many judges work for the help of Chief



Lahore High Court

Justice to provide justice. In every district, there is a District and Session Judge. Under his supervision, all civil judges perform their duties in tehsils and districts.

If individuals or a group of people fight with one another or there is a dispute of property among them then the matter is taken to the court. The court hears both the parties and gives its judgment in favour of the party which is on the right. If someone has an objection to the judgement, the case may be referred to the High court. This Court hears the arguments of both the parties and gives its verdict after careful review.

Duties of Judge

A judge explains the law, gives verdict about the disputes between different parties, provides justice to people and protects their basic rights. The High Court takes decisions according to the law. There are benches of High Court at Bahawalpur, Multan and Rawalpindi. It is the duty of the judiciary to safeguard and protect the constitution.



Important Information

The judiciary is the institution of a state that ensures the provision of justice and interpretation of the constitution.

Activity:

In order to run the affairs of the class, the students should make their own assembly through election. They should make rules and regulations in the assembly and appoint a group of students for implementation of these laws. Students should negotiate to resolve the conflicts and to handle the matters effectively. Likewise, an assembly can also be elected for running the school management.

Rights and Duties of Citizens

Definition of a Citizen

All the people who live in a province or a state, in a city or a

village and enjoy all the rights and perform duties are called citizens.

Ways to get Citizenship

Citizenship is the right through which a person in any country gets the economic, political and social rights in a state. If the state of Pakistan provides these rights to a person, it means that person is a Pakistani citizen. Along with these rights, it is essential for the citizen to observe the constitution of Pakistan. Basically, there are two ways to obtain citizenship of any state.

1. By Birth

Usually, a child attains the citizenship of the country where he or she is born. This is called citizenship on the basis of birth.

2. Legal Way

If a citizen of a certain country resides in some other country, marries in that country or purchases the property there, he or she can get the citizenship of that particular country or state after applying for it.

Importance of the Rights of Citizens

The facilities provided by a state to its citizens to lead a better life are known as the rights of citizens. The citizens enjoy many rights provided by the state. They, as citizens, also have some duties towards the state. They can only be called good citizens if they fulfill their duties. By performing these duties, they become good citizens. In the contemporary world, the states give utmost importance to the rights of their citizens. These rights have been written in the constitution. If the people are not given these rights in a country, it becomes impossible to protect their lives and property. The progress and maintenance of law and order in a state is only possible, if its citizens are given their rights.

Rights of Citizens

Some major rights of the citizens are listed below:

1. Protection of life and property
 2. Provision of health and education facilities
-

3. Right to vote
4. Religious independence
5. Right to sell or purchase property
6. Freedom of written and oral expression and the right to establish a political party
- 7- Right of every citizen to protect his language, customs and culture

Duties of the Citizens

The important duties of citizens are listed below:

1. To remain faithful to the country
2. To respect and abide by the laws of the state
3. To pay the taxes in time
4. To respect the rights of other citizens
5. Correct use of the vote
6. To arrange education for their children
7. To keep their locality neat and clean
8. Not to waste the resources of the state



Important Information:

Citizens means all those people living in a state who enjoy all the rights provided under the constitution. They are also required to perform some duties as citizens of a state.

Organizations to Protect the Rights

People living in a society cannot protect their rights individually, hence, they set up different organizations for this purpose. There are two types of organizations working in our country for the welfare and protection of the rights of citizens. These are:

1. Social Welfare Organizations
2. Professional Organizations

1. Social Welfare Organizations

The people living in our neighbourhood are as dear to us as our own family and friends. God forbid, if there is any road accident, the people rush to help. They carry the wounded to the hospital. If they

need blood, they arrange it. Helping people in such a situation gives great satisfaction and a people feel secure that if something happens to them, other people are there to provide help.

In our country, there are many organizations working for the welfare of the people without any monetary benefits. These organizations work for the well-being of the people, so that they may live a better and prosperous life. These associations include Anjuman-e-Hilal-e-Ahmar, Anjuman-e-Imdad-e-Bahami, Social Security Scheme, Department of Social Welfare, Edhi Trust, Dar-ul- Amman, Anjumn Himayat-e-Islam, APWA, AOQAF and S.O.S Village etc.

2. Professional Organizations

These organizations work for the rights of people working in different occupations. These include organizations of teachers, doctors, journalists, lawyers, traders and labourers etc.

EXERCISE

1- Give brief answers.

- i- What are Social Welfare Organizations?
- ii- Write the ways to get citizenship.
- iii- Which are the three institutions of provincial government?
- iv- Define democracy.
- v- What is meant by constitution?

2- Fill in the blanks.

- i. The head of provincial government is the _____, who is elected for _____ years by the members of Provincial Assembly.
- ii. The High Court in the province of Punjab is located at _____.
- iii. The provincial assembly of the province of _____ has a total of 371 seats.
- iv. The _____ of High Court is called Chief Justice.
- v. Society means a group of people living together for specific _____.
- vi. It is the function of the government to prepare _____ and implement them.
- vii. Pakistan has _____ type of government.

- viii. Such principles which are framed by the _____ to enforce peace in the state are known as laws.

Practical Work (Activities)

- i. The students of class should choose the class monitor through election.
 - ii. Students of the class should chalk out a program to visit any place. They should distribute the duties of arrangement among themselves and select a leader for supervision of the whole work.
 - iii. Prepare a plan for tree plantation in the school and assign different duties to the students.
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ECONOMICS: THE CHOICES WE MAKE

Introduction

In past, human desires and necessities were very limited. The basic needs were food, clothes and shelter. With the passage of time, these desires and basic necessities began to increase. In the present age, human desires are countless. Every person desires for the best. For example, if one desired to get a bicycle and he got one, he would start thinking of having a motorbike and then a luxury car. To fulfil these unlimited desires, man has limited resources. Economics is the study of human necessities and desires. It guides us how to choose necessities when the resources are limited.

Economic Choice

Due to limited resources, man has to select the needs that are most important and he has to give up less important desires. Such a decision is known as economic choice. For example, you have only Rs.30/- and want to buy chocolates and chips. If the price of each item is Rs.30/-, you cannot buy both the items. So you have to decide which item you like more. The item, you decide to buy, will be your economic choice. While making economic choice, a man evaluates his desire to buy on the one hand and keeps in view the price on the other. For example, you want to eat ice cream but a chocolate is also available at the same price, since your first preference is to eat ice-cream, you will decide to buy ice cream instead of chocolate.

Economic Decisions and Opportunity Cost

Let say your mother gave you Rs.20/- to buy a book. You wish to

have a pack of juice with that money but you drop the idea of having the juice and buy the book. To sacrifice one thing to buy the other, is called "Opportunity Cost". You bought the book and left the juice, keeping in view the economic choice and opportunity cost. This decision is called "Economic Decision".



Reasons and Effects of Economic Decision

Every economic decision has its good or bad effects. If you want to buy juice and leave the book, you will be deprived of reading the book. It will have a negative effect on your studies. That is why, we have to think and decide which one is more important.



Goods and Services

Goods

Goods means such things which we can see, touch and use in our daily life. For example fruit, dress, car, house and chair etc.



A man gets satisfaction and pleasure by using these goods.



Important Information

All the material things which we use in our daily life are called goods.

Services

When a person benefits others by using his mental, physical and technical abilities, it means that he is providing services. For example, the doctor examines the patients, the teacher teaches the students, the engineers prepare projects to build bridges and roads, the barber cuts hair and the labourer does the labour for others. People working in the banks and offices are also providing the services. These people do not produce any material goods, but provide their services for others and fulfil the human needs.



Labourer



Doctor



Teacher



Important Information

All such activities which can help fulfill human needs are called services.

Comparison of Prices and Qualities of Similar Items

A commodity can have different types and qualities in the market. Every unit of commodity does not have the same quality and price. For example, there are different types of chips and sweets in the market, but their price and quality will be different. The price of high quality chips and sweets will be high, whereas the price of low quality items will be low. Similarly, good quality transport will receive higher rent. Good quality cloth will be of high price, whereas low quality cloth will be available at low price.

EXERCISE

- Four possible options are given below for each question. Mark (✓) on the correct option:-
 - The decision taken on the basis of Economic Choices and opportunity cost is called:
 - Limited desires
 - Economic choice
 - Limited resources
 - Economic decisions.
 - The lower quality of the things will result in.
 - Increase in demand
 - Decrease in demand
 - Increase in purchase price
 - Fall in prices.
- Briefly answer the following questions.
 - What is meant by economic choices?
 - What is opportunity cost?
 - What is the definition of goods?

- (iv) Give some examples of services.
3. Fill in the blanks.
- (i) Our ----- are limited.
- (ii) By goods, we mean those material things which satisfy -----
- (iii) With the rise of quality of things the ----- increase.
- (iv) There are different ----- of things in the market.
4. Write answers of the following questions:
- (i) What is economic choice? Explain with examples.
- (ii) What is meant by services? Explain with example.
- (iii) Compare the price and quality of similar things.
- (iv) Write the reasons for making economic choice.
- (v) Define the term 'Economics'.

Activity

1. List of some services and goods is given below. Separate them and list them in the appropriate box.

Bread, cloth, house, doctor examines the patient, teacher teaches students, vegetables, delivery of post by the postman, chair.

Goods	Services

CULTURE: THE WAY OF LIVING TOGETHER

Culture

Culture is an English word which means the way of living of a nation, its customs, food, clothes, religious rituals, values, faiths and laws etc.

Every society has its own culture due to which the people of that society are identified.



Different aspects of Pakistani Culture



Important Information:

Culture is related to all kind of arts and crafts, faiths and laws, values and customs, thoughts and deeds of human beings.

Basis of Culture

1. Language

Pakistan has four provinces in which different languages are spoken. Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Punjab whereas in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa most frequently used languages are Sindhi, Balochi and Pashto respectively. Urdu is our national language and is equally popular in the country. In every province, learning of Urdu language is compulsory up to matric.

2. Dress

In Pakistan, people belonging to different provinces and areas wear dress up according to their customs. Various types of dresses are worn in rural as well as urban areas. Dresses have close link with the seasonal conditions of various regions. In summer, loose and light dresses are worn while in winter woolen dresses are worn. Women wear *dupatta, shalwar, kurta* and they like embroidered dresses.

3. Festivals and Fairs (Urs)

In our province, numerous festivals and fairs are held every year which reflect our culture. When the spring season begins, people attend the fairs in large numbers. In Lahore, Horse and Cattle Show, *Urs Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Ali Hajveri* (رحمة اللہ علیہ) and *Urs Hazrat Madhoo Lal Hussain* (رحمة اللہ علیہ) are famous. Like wise in every area, fairs and seasonal festivals are celebrated. Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha and Eid Milad-un-Nabi (ﷺ) are celebrated with religious fervour and great devotion throughout Pakistan. Besides religious festivals, the national and local festivals are also an important part of our culture. Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and the people of other religions also celebrate their religious festivals.



Scenes of Urs and Festivals

4. Food

Different types of food are liked in various parts of the province of Punjab. Milk, *lassi*, yoghurt, paratha, simple *roti*, *saag*, vegetables, pulses, biryani and meat (*karahi, korma, kabab*) are the favourite dishes of the people of Punjab. In the urban areas of Punjab, fast



foods like pizza, sandwich, burger, and shawarma etc. are also eaten eagerly.

Comparison of the Culture of Different Provinces of Pakistan

There is cultural diversity in dress, food, language, customs, and sports of every province of Pakistan. The comparison is given below.

Language

Punjabi is spoken in Punjab, Sindhi in Sindh, Pushto in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochi is spoken in Balochistan.

Dress

The way of living and dress of people differ due to varying climatic conditions in the provinces of Pakistan. In Punjab, light dresses are worn in summer and warm clothes are used in winter season. In rural areas, *dhoti kurta* and in urban areas *shalwar kameez* and trousers with coat are used. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, males and females wear *shalwar kameez*, males also use waist coat and turban. The males and females of Sindh and Balochistan also wear *shalwar kameez*. *Ajrak* and Sindhi cap are used in Sindh and embroidered clothes are used in Balochistan. In Sindh, clothes are embellished with embroidery.

Food

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, ram meat is widely liked. *Chappali kabab* are also a favourite dish in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Dry fruits are commonly used. In Punjab and Sindh people like to eat meat with vegetables. Fish is eaten in most of the coastal areas.

Festivals

Religious festivals are celebrated in all the provinces with zeal and fervour. Besides, every province has some local festivals in which people participate with enthusiasm.

Cultural Change

It is the beauty of the culture that it keeps on changing with the passage of time. Varying necessities also bring about changes in culture. Some important factors of changes in culture are discussed below:

1. The culture of one place affects the culture of another. For example under the influence of British culture, the wearing of trousers and coat has become a common practice.
2. Instead of using old equipment, people are now using tractors, thrashers in the agriculture. Now, the facilities like electricity, gas, telephone and computer are also available in rural areas. With the growing rate of education in women, immense changes have taken place in culture.
3. A healthy competition in the field of education among men and women has brought positive cultural changes in the society.

Due to the advancement in the communication media and technology, the changes in culture are taking place rapidly. Using these means, we get adequate information about our own culture as well as of the culture of other countries.

Peace and Conflict

Peace

Peace means tranquility, non-violence and harmonious co-existing with others. Peace develops calm in the society. It creates an

atmosphere of love, confidence, cooperation and respect in the society. All religions of the world preach peace. Islam also forbids spreading conflict and dispersion.

Conflict

Conflicts cause serious differences among individuals, groups and nations. The conflicts create an atmosphere of enmity and law suits among the people. The parties involved in conflicts can be ruined. The conflict may exist between two countries. The cause of conflict between Pakistan and India is the issue of Kashmir.

Results of peace

1. In a peace loving society, people live a prosperous life.
2. A peace loving nation is respected in the world.
3. Foreign investors like to invest in a peaceful society that increases job opportunities.
4. Justice and democracy prevail in a peaceful society.
5. A peaceful society achieves educational, social and economic development.

Results of Conflicts

1. It causes riots and instability.
2. Mutual conflicts cause mental stress and destroy the peace of society. Often it results into mental illness of the people.
3. It increases tensions in life which may cause disputes among people.
4. Disputes create instability in the society. It also increases the chances of bloodshed.
5. The internal conflicts can also cause a civil war.
6. Conflict between two countries can result into a war.
7. It affects the social and economic development of a country.

Ways to Establish Peace

1. Rule of law should be established.

2. Problems of people should be solved in a better way.
3. Every person should have freedom of expression.
4. Tolerance and patience should prevail.
5. Provision of justice should be ensured for every member of the society.
6. Job opportunities should be provided so that every person is able to meet his or her needs.
7. The reasons of conflict should be identified to resolve differences.

Ways of Resolving Conflicts

1. Dialogue

In this era, it has been proved that big political, economical and social conflicts can be resolved among parties through dialogue.

2. Arbitration

In case of any conflict, both parties appoint a third person as an arbitrator. Both parties are bound to accept his/her decision. *Punchayet*, council of elders or the law courts play an important role of arbitration.

3. Compromise

Sometimes parties make peace by giving concessions to each other. In such a situation, there is a need to develop the atmosphere of cooperation and friendship.

4. Contact among People and Government

National media is an effective source of developing an effective link between the people and the government. Unity can be generated in the opinion of the society through argumentations and debates.

5. The Role of Human Behaviours

There can be peace in the society if we live like good citizens,

but if our behaviour is negative, peaceful society may face conflicts. Peace and conflicts are the formation of human behaviours. If we become good human beings, there can be peace around the world.



Important Information

- Peace is the expression of harmony, calm and balanced relations and leading a non-violent life in a society.
- Compromise means such conditions on the basis of which a deal is made between two persons or two parties.

Means of Communication

Communication is, in fact, the process of transmitting thoughts and ideas from one place to another or from one person to another. We communicate when we talk and contact with one another. The absence of means of communication may cut off an individual from the society.

Some important means of communication are described below:

- **Postal Service**

Post Office of Pakistan is a federal institution which provides postal facilities to the people. For this purpose, post offices have been established throughout the country. This department works to dispatch the letters and money orders inside and outside the country. Besides, it also collects the license fee.

- **Telephone and Telegraph**

It consists of the department of telephone and telegraph. Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited (PTCL) is looking after it. Through telephone and telegraph any message or news can be sent from one place to another



Important Information

- Telegraph is an electronic instrument through which a message can be sent from one place to another.
- PTCL is providing the facility of internet to millions of people.

- **Electronic Mail (Email)**

Computer is the most important invention of the twentieth century. Now, with the use of computer, messages can be sent through emails in any part of the world within few seconds. Email has become the most important mode of conveying messages.

- **Fax Machine**

Fax machine is an important source of dispatching messages and essential documents from one place to another. Documents are put in the fax machine, the number of the place where documents are to be sent is dialed, and the documents are received in the form of photocopy from the other fax machine. It has become easier to get the national and international news through it. Its use is also common in our offices.



Fax



Telephone



Mobile



Computer



Letter Box



Important Information

- The modes through which we contact or talk to one another are known as “means of communication”.
- Fax machine is an electronic machine with the help of which we can send written material easily from one place to another.

- **Mobile Phone Service**

Conventional telephone is connected with the other telephone through a wire. Mobile phone connects with the other phone with the help of electro-magnetic waves. Mobile phone is the fastest and the cheapest mode of sending messages. It is an advanced form of telephone. Mobile phone has made human life easier. One can connect with any person at any place. More than half of the population of our country uses mobile phones.

Advantages and disadvantages of Mobile Phone

Advantages

1. Mobile phone is the fastest and cheapest source of sending and receiving messages.
2. Mobile phone has brought people living abroad close to their families and friends.
3. It has made the business activities fast.

Disadvantages

1. Youngsters remain busy in futile and timeless talks on mobile phones.
2. Unnecessary use of mobile phone also wastes the study time of students.
3. People often use mobile phone while driving which can cause serious accidents.
4. The rate of terrorism has increased with the use of mobile

phone. It is also being used for robbery and theft.

EXERCISE

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

- i. Which language is spoken in Punjab?
a) Pashto b) Punjabi c) Sindhi d) Balochi
- ii. Which is the favourite dish of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
a) Meat b) Rice
c) *Saag* d) Potato and minced Meat
- iii. In which city the *Urs* of Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) is held?
a) Karachi b) Lahore
c) Quetta d) Faisalabad
- iv. Which is the fastest mode of sending messages?
a) Television b) Mobile Phone
c) Postal Services d) Radio

2. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Urdu is our _____ language.
- ii. Sindhi is spoken in _____.
- iii. The favourite dish of Balochistan is _____.
- iv. Computer is the most important invention of _____ century.
- v. *Ajrak* is the symbol of the culture of _____.

3. Give brief answers to the following questions:

- i. Define peace.
- ii. How does a fax machine work?
- iii. Why do the conflicts arise?
- iv. How can peace be promoted?
- v. Explain culture with examples.
- vi. Write a note on the culture of Punjab.

- vii. What do peace and conflict mean?
- viii. Define communication and describe its important means.

Practical Work (Activities)

- i. Celebrate a week about culture in school. In this week, display the regional dress, food and other things.
 - ii. Tell the stories of every region/area.
 - iii. Impart computer and internet training to the children at homes and schools.
 - iv Teachers should teach the use of telephone directory to the students.
-