Pakistan Studies Notes: Class 9 (All 9 Units) and Class 10 (Section 1)

Built from the FBISE model paper and the school paper pattern. Short question = 5 marks. Long question = 10 marks. If the question asks for points (for example "in five points" or "ten points"), the answer is written in points, each with a small heading. If it does not ask for points, the answer is written in descriptive form with headings. Tags: [Model] = question taken from the FBISE model paper, [School] = question taken from the school paper.

CLASS 9

Unit 1: Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Key notes

- Ideology means "science of ideas". The term was coined by the French philosopher Antoine Destutt de Tracy in the late 18th century.
- Ideology of Pakistan: a separate state where Muslims can live according to the Quran and Sunnah and preserve Islamic values.
- Muslims faced economic, social and political deprivation after 1857: loss of land, no jobs, no credit, zamindari exploitation, Hindi-Urdu controversy (Banaras, 1867).
- Islam's basic values behind the demand: equality of all people, social and economic justice, self-determination.
- Quaid-e-Azam: Two-Nation Theory, unity, democracy, economic growth, minority rights, social justice, good ties with other nations. Speech of 11 August 1947 in the Constituent Assembly.
- Allama Iqbal: Islamic identity and unity, self-realization (khudi), self-determination, social and economic justice, Ijtihad, Islamic economic system (no Riba), spiritual renewal.
- British colonialism (direct rule) lasted from 1858 to 1947.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: born 1817 Delhi, died 1898 Aligarh. Scientific Society 1864, MAO College 1877 (became Aligarh Muslim University 1920), Aligarh Institute Gazette.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Explain how the ideology of Pakistan was linked with the basic teachings of Islam. (Any five points)

1	**Separate homeland.** Pakistan's ideology means a separate homeland where Muslims can live their lives according to the Quran and Sunnah.
2	**Equality in Islam.** Islam teaches the intrinsic equality of all people regardless of race, nationality or class. Muslims in colonial India were denied this equality, which strengthened the demand for a separate state.
3	**Social and economic justice.** Islam teaches social and economic justice. The economic exploitation and political marginalization of Muslims under British rule violated this principle.
4	**Self-determination.** Islam gives the right of self-determination, the right to live and rule according to one's own beliefs. This became a major driving force for the demand for Pakistan.

5	**Basis of nationhood.** Muslim nationhood is based on a common creed (Islam), not on territory, race or language. Islam and Hinduism were two different social orders with separate cultures, which led to the Two-Nation Theory.

2. Explain five economic disparities faced by Muslims in colonial India.

1	**Land ownership.** Land ownership passed to the British and Hindu elites, leaving many Muslims landless labourers.
2	**Education.** Muslims had limited access to modern education, so they could not compete for skilled jobs.
3	**Job discrimination.** Muslims faced discrimination in government and British-controlled jobs.
4	**Credit and finance.** Muslims lacked credit and financial institutions, which made business and farming difficult.
5	**Zamindari and riots.** The zamindari system exploited Muslim peasants through high rents and taxes. Communal riots also destroyed Muslim homes and businesses.

3. Explain five points of Quaid-e-Azam's vision for Pakistan.

1	**Two-Nation Theory.** He believed in the Two-Nation Theory: Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations with different religions, cultures and social identities.
2	**National unity.** He stressed national unity to overcome ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences.
3	**Democracy.** He wanted a true democracy with rule of law, representative government and a constitution protecting rights and liberties.
4	**Minority rights.** He guaranteed religious freedom and minority rights. In his speech of 11 August 1947 he said everyone is free to go to their places of worship and that religion has nothing to do with the business of the State.
5	**Justice and relations.** He stressed social justice, equality of opportunity, a strong economy and friendly relations with all nations on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

4. Explain five points of Allama Iqbal's contribution to the ideology of Pakistan.

1	**Islamic identity.** He stressed preserving and strengthening the Islamic identity and unity of Muslims beyond language, race and geography.
2	**Self-realization.** He urged self-realization (khudi) and personal growth, which links with Pakistan's aim of national progress.
3	**Self-determination.** He supported Muslim self-determination and political sovereignty, which matched the demand for a separate state.
4	**Economic justice.** He demanded fair distribution of wealth, social justice and an economic system free of interest (Riba).
5	**Ijtihad.** He promoted Ijtihad (independent reasoning) so that Pakistan could be a dynamic state suited to modern conditions, and he called for spiritual renewal.

5. Describe the significant role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a reformer. (5 points)

1	**Modern education.** He stressed modern Western education and urged Muslims to learn English to compete for jobs and a political voice.
2	**Scientific Society.** He founded the Scientific Society (1864) to translate Western scientific works into Urdu.
3	**Aligarh College.** He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh (1877), which became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
4	**Gazette and thinking.** He started the Aligarh Institute Gazette to spread new ideas and informed debate, and he encouraged scientific and logical thinking.
5	**Road to Pakistan.** The Aligarh Movement gave Muslims an identity and a new educated class, and prepared the ground for the Muslim League (1906) and the Pakistan Movement. He supported the idea of two nations.

6. Define ideology and explain its importance. (5 points)

1	**Definition.** Ideology is the set of views, values and goals of a group or country. It is a framework for action and gives a sense of right and wrong.
2	**Direction.** It gives a country direction and a sense of purpose.

3	**Rights and duties.** It explains the rights and obligations of the people.
4	**National cohesion.** It keeps national cohesion and unity strong.
5	**Strength and change.** It gives people strength to overcome obstacles and sometimes brings revolution and new approaches.

Long questions 10 marks, 10 points each

1. [Model] Define British colonialism. Explain its impacts on the Indo-Pak subcontinent with reference to the economy, social structure and political system.

Meaning of British Colonialism

Colonialism means that one nation takes control of another country or area for its own profit. The colonial nation sends its people to live in the colonized country, and it gains from the resources and economy of that country. It may also try to change the language, culture and government of the people who already live there. British colonialism means the period of direct British rule over the Indian subcontinent, which lasted from 1858 until the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947. After the War of Independence of 1857 the British government took over the property of the East India Company and began to rule directly. Although it had both good and bad effects, it mostly had very negative effects on the colonized people.

Impact on the Economy

The British introduced modern transport and communication such as railways and the telegraph, built large industrial buildings and opened new markets. But their economic policies were made mainly to benefit the British Empire. India was forced to export raw materials such as cotton, jute and tea and to import finished goods from Britain. This policy badly damaged India's economic growth and caused the stagnation of agriculture and industry. The wealth of the subcontinent went to Britain, while the local people became poorer.

Impact on Social Structure

The British made English the language of government, higher education and law. But this education reached only a small part of the population, so most people had limited access to schools and jobs. This created great social inequality and a gap between rural and urban areas. The British removed the caste system in some parts and introduced some reforms related to women's rights and social justice. On the other hand, their policies also led to economic exploitation, loss of land and the exploitation of labour.

Impact on the Political System

The main aim of the British was to use the resources of India for their own benefit, which led to unequal political, social and economic policies. They introduced the policy of "divide and rule" to create divisions among the people of India and so make their empire stronger. They kept Hindus and Muslims apart, and Muslims were often left out of important posts. As a result, different political movements started, and the Muslim League and other parties were formed. In the end this led to the division of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

2. What was the situation of Muslims during British rule? How does it relate to the ideology of Pakistan?

Situation after 1857

From the middle of the 18th century until 1947 the subcontinent was under British control. After the War of Independence of 1857 the British believed that the Muslims were the main reason for the war and that they might try it again. So the British became hostile to the Muslims, who suffered as a religious minority. Their problems were economic, political and social.

Economic Problems

Land was the main source of wealth, but it passed into the hands of the British and Hindu landlords, so many Muslims became landless labourers. Muslims, especially in villages, had little access to modern education, so they could not compete for skilled jobs. There was discrimination in the workplace, and Muslims found it hard to get government or British-controlled jobs. They also had little access to loans, because there were no banks that served their needs. The zamindari system exploited Muslim peasants through high rents and taxes. During communal riots Muslims usually suffered more, because their homes and shops were attacked. All this reduced their trade and business, but they did not give up their ideology.

Political and Social Problems

The British followed "divide and rule", and Muslims were pushed to the side politically. They were under-represented in key posts and in the assemblies, where their seats did not match their real population. Important decisions, such as India's part in World War I, were taken without asking Muslim leaders. Many Muslim leaders were arrested or silenced during the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. The Muslim culture and traditions were ignored or misunderstood, and most Muslims did not accept the new English education. After 1857 the Hindi-Urdu controversy became the biggest Hindu attack on Muslim heritage. In 1867 Hindus protested against Urdu in Banaras.

Link with the Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan's ideology came from the wish of the Muslims of South Asia to keep their own identity. They felt that Islam and Hinduism were not just two religions but two different ways of life. Islam teaches equality of all people, social and economic justice and the right of self-determination. In British India the Muslims were denied all three of these. So their economic and political troubles made them demand a separate state, where they could live according to the Quran and Sunnah. This is how the ideology of Pakistan was born.

3. Evaluate Pakistan's ideology with reference to the statements of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal.

Quaid-e-Azam's Statements

The success of any ideology depends on good leadership, and the most important leader of the Muslims was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He passionately believed in the Two-Nation Theory, which said that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations with their own religion, culture and social life. In February 1935 he used the word "nation" for the Muslims in the Legislative Assembly. He said that a minority is a separate entity when its religion, culture, race, arts and music are different. He stressed unity among the different ethnic and language groups of Pakistan. He wanted a true democracy with rule of law, representative government and a constitution that protects the rights of all citizens. He also stressed the importance of a strong economy for the progress of the country.

On 11 August 1947 in the Constituent Assembly he said, "You are free to go to your places of worship. You may belong to any religion, caste or creed but it will have nothing to do with the business of the State." He also stressed social justice and equality, and wanted friendly relations with other nations based on equality and respect.

Allama Iqbal's Statements

Allama Iqbal studied in Europe and knew the weaknesses of Western society. He disliked materialism, capitalism and the lack of spirituality. He stressed that Muslims should keep and develop their Islamic identity and stay united in the name of their religion, whatever their language or region. He asked them to work on their self-realization and personal growth, so that they could overcome their social and political problems. He supported the right of Muslims to decide their own political future, which matches the demand for Pakistan. He was worried about the economic gap among Muslims and demanded fair distribution of wealth and social justice. He supported Ijtihad, which means thinking freely to understand Islamic teachings in the light of modern times. He also wanted an economic system based on Islam, without interest (Riba), and a spiritual renewal of the Muslims.

Conclusion

The words and actions of both leaders show the original meaning of Pakistan's ideology. Pakistan was meant to be a state where Muslims can live according to Islamic values, where minorities are safe and equal, and where there is justice, unity and democracy. Although there have been many difficulties over time, their vision is still the guide for understanding Pakistan's ideology.

Unit 2: Establishment of Pakistan

Key dates

- 1906: Simla Deputation (1 Oct, Sir Agha Khan, Lord Minto), All India Muslim League formed 30 Dec 1906 at Dhaka.
- 1909 Minto-Morley Reforms, 1916 Lucknow Pact, 1919 Khilafat Movement.
- 1927 Simon Commission, 1928 Nehru Report, 1929 Fourteen Points, 1930 Allahabad Address, 1930-32 Round Table Conferences, 1932 Communal Award, 1935 Government of India Act.
- 1937 elections, Congress ministries (8 of 11 provinces), resigned Nov 1939, Day of Deliverance 22 Dec 1939.
- 1940 Lahore Resolution (23 March, moved by Fazl-ul-Haq). 1942 Cripps Mission and Quit India. 1944 Gandhi-Jinnah talks. 1945 Simla Conference. 1945-46 elections. 1946 Delhi Convention, Cabinet Mission, interim government. 3 June 1947 Plan, Independence Act 18 July 1947, Pakistan 14 August 1947.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. Describe the importance of the Simla Deputation 1906. (5 points)

1	**Delegation.** It was a delegation of 35 Muslims led by Sir Agha Khan that met Viceroy Lord Minto on 1 October 1906.
2	**Demands.** It demanded separate electorates for Muslims, a quota in government jobs, Muslim judges and extra seats in legislatures.
3	**Confidence.** It bridged the gap between Muslims and the British government and boosted Muslim confidence.
4	**Muslim League.** It paved the way for the All India Muslim League (December 1906).
5	**Separate electorates.** Separate electorates were accepted in the Minto-Morley Reforms 1909, so Muslims were recognized as a separate nation.

2. Write the objectives of the All India Muslim League. Give three objectives.

1	**Objective 1.** To protect the rights and interests of Muslims and present their demands to the British government respectfully.

2	**Objective 2.** To create loyalty among Muslims towards the government and remove misunderstandings about its policies.
3	**Objective 3.** To cooperate with other communities of India without harming the above objectives.
4	**Formation.** It was formed on 30 December 1906 at Dhaka under Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk, supported by Nawab Salimullah Khan.
5	**First president.** Sir Agha Khan became its first president (Aligarh session 1908).

3. Analyze the Nehru Report of 1928. (5 points)

1	**Formation of committee.** It was prepared by an all-party committee headed by Motilal Nehru after Lord Birkenhead said Indians could not agree on reforms.
2	**Joint electorates.** It replaced separate electorates with joint electorates.
3	**Reduced seats.** It allowed only one-fourth seats for Muslims in the central assembly.
4	**Language and provinces.** It proposed Hindi as the official language, while Sindh to be a separate province and more powers for NWFP and Balochistan.
5	**Muslim reaction.** It reversed the Lucknow Pact demands, so Muslims rejected it and believed Congress would not protect their interests.

4. Describe the importance of the Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam (1929). Give five main points.

1	**Provincial autonomy.** Provincial autonomy for all provinces and a federal system with residuary powers to provinces.
2	**Separate electorates.** A separate electorate system for Muslims.
3	**Seats and ministers.** One-third seats for Muslims in the central legislature and one-third Muslim ministers in central and provincial cabinets.
4	**Provinces.** Sindh to be separated from Bombay and reforms in Balochistan and NWFP. Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP must not be turned into a minority.
5	**Rights and culture.** Religious liberty, protection of Muslim culture, language and education, and a share in government jobs. They were a timely and moderate reply to the Nehru Report and became the framework of later Muslim struggle.

5. Analyze Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930 (Allahabad). (5 points)

1	**Occasion.** It was delivered as the President of the All India Muslim League session at Allahabad in 1930.
2	**Islam and politics.** He said Islam is a complete code of life and religion cannot be separated from politics.
3	**Two nations.** He rejected the idea of India as one nation and presented the Two-Nation Theory.
4	**Separate state.** He demanded a consolidated Muslim state in the north-western Muslim-majority areas of India.
5	**Historic importance.** It was the first time a Muslim leader demanded a separate homeland from the League's platform, which gave Muslims a clear direction.

6. [Model] Illustrate in five points the significance of the Simla Conference (1945) in shaping political negotiations.

1	**Purpose.** Lord Wavell called the conference in June 1945 after World War II to discuss his plan for an Executive Council with Indian leaders.
2	**Participants.** The Muslim League under Quaid-e-Azam and Congress under Maulana Abul Kalam Azad attended.
3	**League demand.** Quaid-e-Azam insisted all Muslim members of the council must come from the Muslim League, as it was the only representative of Muslims.
4	**Deadlock.** Congress tried to claim a Muslim seat through Maulana Azad and the Punjab Unionist Party (Khizar Hayat) demanded a seat. The League rejected this and a deadlock occurred.
5	**Outcome.** The conference failed, but it established the League as the sole voice of Muslims, and Quaid demanded elections to test claims, which led to the elections of 1945-46.

7. [Model] Interpret the impact of World War II on the political developments leading to Pakistan. (Five points)

1	**Congress ministries.** When the war began in 1939 the Congress refused to cooperate and its ministries resigned in November 1939. Muslims observed the Day of Deliverance on 22 December 1939.
2	**Lahore Resolution.** The war encouraged the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which demanded independent Muslim states.
3	**Cripps and Quit India.** The Cripps Mission (1942) offered dominion status after the war, and the Congress launched the Quit India Movement in 1942. Quaid-e-Azam replied "Divide and Quit India".
4	**Simla Conference.** After the war Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference (1945), which failed on Muslim representation.
5	**1945-46 elections.** The 1945-46 elections were won by the League (all 30 central seats), which proved it spoke for Muslims, and this paved the way for the Cabinet Mission and the partition plan.

8. Analyze the formula of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946). (5 points)

1	**Union of India.** India would be one union of British India and princely states. Defence, foreign affairs and communications stayed with the centre.
2	**Three groups.** Provinces would form three groups: A (Hindu-majority provinces), B (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP), C (Bengal and Assam).
3	**Provincial powers.** Provinces would hold all remaining and residuary powers.
4	**Right to leave.** A province could leave the union after ten years if its assembly voted so.
5	**Accepted as whole.** The plan had to be accepted or rejected as a whole. Congress accepted it happily as Pakistan was not granted, and the League accepted it with reservations.

9. [Model] Describe in five points the important political developments between 1920 and 1939.

1	**Simon Commission.** 1927 Simon Commission: it had no Indian member and was boycotted by Congress and the League ("Simon go back").
2	**Nehru Report and Fourteen Points.** 1928 Nehru Report and 1929 Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam.
3	**Iqbal and Round Tables.** 1930 Allahabad Address of Iqbal and Round Table Conferences (1930-32), which failed to solve the minority issue. The Communal Award followed in 1932.
4	**Act of 1935.** 1935 Government of India Act: federal system, bicameral legislature, provincial autonomy, Federal Court.
5	**Congress rule.** 1937 elections and Congress ministries in 8 provinces, which started anti-Muslim actions. They resigned in 1939 and Muslims celebrated the Day of Deliverance.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. How did the Khilafat Movement evolve and what were its primary objectives? Describe its results.

Background

During the First World War Turkey, the seat of the Khilafat, fought against the Allied forces and was defeated. The Ottoman Khilafat, which was established in 1299, was now in danger. The Muslims of India loved the institution of Khilafat, so they started the Khilafat Movement in 1919 to save it.

Objectives

The movement had three main demands. First, the Turkish Khilafat should not be abolished. Second, the sacred places of the Muslims should not be disrespected. Third, the lands that were under Turkey before the war should not be taken away from it.

Events

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr Mukhtar Ansari and others led the movement. They organized rallies and protests to show the British how important the Khilafat was. A delegation of Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Syed Husain, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Hasan Hayat went to England and met British parliamentarians and the Prime Minister, but the attitude of the British was not favourable, and it came back empty-handed. Gandhi joined the movement and earned respect among the Muslims, and Hindu-Muslim unity was at its highest. He advised Muslims to leave government jobs, stay away from schools, boycott the courts and give up their titles. Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also said that India was Dar-ul-Harb, so about 18,000 Muslims left for Afghanistan in the Hijrat Movement. The Afghan government refused to let them in, and the helpless people had to go back to their homes.

End and Results

Gandhi ended the movement for two reasons. The Moplas of the Malabar coast had protested and about 400 of them were killed by the British, after which they rebelled with violence, and Gandhi criticized this. Then, on 5 February 1922, at Chauri Chaura, a mob set fire to 22 policemen. Gandhi at once stopped the non-cooperation movement and the Khilafat Movement. The movement started with great enthusiasm but failed. The Khilafat was not abolished by the Allies but later by Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, a Turkish Muslim. Still, the movement left a deep mark on Indian politics. The Muslims gained confidence and political experience and learnt not to trust the philosophy of Gandhi.

2. In what ways did the Lucknow Pact (1916) address the concerns of both the Congress and the Muslim League?

Background

In December 1916 a joint session of the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress was held at Lucknow. It was a historic event in India. The two parties came together and reached an agreement on a number of important points.

Gains for Muslims

The Congress accepted the demand of the League for separate electorates for Muslims. It was agreed that Muslims would get one-third representation in the central council. A very important clause protected the minorities: if a bill concerned a particular community and three-fourths of the members of that community opposed it, the bill would be rejected. In Muslim-majority provinces such as Bengal and Punjab, Muslim seats would be reduced, while in Muslim-minority provinces such as Bihar, Bombay, Madras, CP and UP, Muslim seats would be increased. This protected the interests of Muslims in the provinces where they were few.

Reforms Agreed by Both

Both parties agreed that provincial autonomy should be ensured and that provincial councils should have the power to impose taxes and vote on the budget. In the provincial legislative councils four-fifths of the members would be elected and one-fifth would be nominated. The members of the assemblies would get the right to ask questions and to move an adjournment motion. It was also agreed that the executive and the judiciary should be separate, which was an important demand of the Congress.

Importance

The Lucknow Pact was a big step. The Congress accepted the Muslim demand for separate electorates and one-third seats in the central council, and so accepted the Muslims as a separate nation for the first time. It showed that Hindus and Muslims could work together, and Quaid-e-Azam played a very important role in making this agreement.

3. To what extent did the Congress ministries seek revenge against Muslims? What were the consequences?

Congress Rule

Under the Government of India Act 1935, elections to the provincial assemblies were held in 1937. The total seats were 1,585, and the Muslim League won only 108 of the 495 seats reserved for Muslims. The League did not do well for several reasons. The Congress formed ministries in 8 of the 11 provinces, while the Muslim League could not form a ministry in any province. Soon after this the Congress began to take actions against the Muslims.

Anti-Muslim Actions

The Congress told government officers to raise the Congress flag on government buildings. It declared "Bande Matram" as the national anthem and ordered that the day in offices and schools should start with it. This song was taken from the novel Anandamath of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. It showed Muslims in a bad way and said that India was only for Hindus. The Vidya Mandir Scheme was introduced in schools to wipe out Muslim culture and turn Muslims into Hindus, and students were made to pay respect to Gandhi's picture every day. The Wardha Scheme came from the philosophy of Gandhi. It taught respect for Hindu heroes and religious leaders and spread the idea that there was only one nation in India. In the provinces under Congress rule, attacks on Muslims became common, and Muslims were pushed to give up their religion and to support only the Congress.

Consequences

When World War II began in 1939 the Congress refused to help the British, and its ministries resigned in November 1939. Quaid-e-Azam asked the Muslims to celebrate the Day of Deliverance peacefully on 22 December 1939. The rule of the Congress ministries was a hard time for the Muslims, because their lives, property and religion were under attack. They lost trust in the Congress and understood that they would not be safe in a united India. The experience made the League stronger and the demand for a separate homeland clearer, which led to the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

4. What were the basic principles and demands of the Lahore Resolution (1940)?

The Session

The annual session of the All India Muslim League was held in March 1940 at Minto Park in Lahore, which is now called Iqbal Park. Quaid-e-Azam was the president of the session. It was a very important event in the history of the Muslims of India, because they now demanded a separate homeland on the basis of their religion. Leaders from different parts of India attended. In his speech Quaid-e-Azam said it was wrong to think that only one nation lived in India. There were two main nations, Hindus and Muslims, who came from different civilizations and had different ways of worship. Although they had lived together for centuries, each kept its own identity. He said that India's problem was not a matter between two communities but an international problem.

The Resolution

The resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazlul Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal, on 23 March 1940. It said that no plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it followed these basic principles. Areas that are geographically next to each other should be marked out as regions, with such changes in the boundaries as may be needed. The areas where the Muslims are in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped together to form "Independent States". The units of these states should be autonomous and sovereign. All the leaders present supported the resolution.

Reaction and Importance

The Muslims were very happy, because the resolution showed them their destination. Under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam they gave all their energy to winning freedom. The Hindus and the Congress rejected the resolution. It became the basis of the Pakistan Movement and the demand for Pakistan.

5. What were the important clauses of the 3rd June Plan 1947 that paved the way for partition?

Background

Lord Mountbatten was appointed the last Viceroy of India and reached India on 22 March 1947. His main task was to arrange a peaceful transfer of power to the Indians. He talked with Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi of the Congress and also with Quaid-e-Azam, who explained his view on the division of India. Mountbatten went to England to get the approval of the British Government for the scheme, and Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet approved it. The first plan was to divide India in August 1948, but Mountbatten moved the date forward to 15 August 1947. He announced the plan on 3 June 1947.

Main Clauses

The Sindh Assembly would decide whether to join India or Pakistan. A referendum would be held in the North West Frontier Province to find out whether the people wished to join India or Pakistan. The legislative assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would decide their future. A referendum would be held in the district of Sylhet in Assam. In Balochistan the Shahi Jirga and the Quetta Municipal Corporation would decide. The Government of India Act 1935 would be used as the temporary constitution in both India and Pakistan. The princely states would decide for themselves about their future.

The Independence Act 1947

The British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee, put the Independence of India Bill before Parliament, and it was passed. It came into force on 18 July 1947 and was called the Independence Act 1947. It said that British rule in India would end on 15 August 1947 and that two countries, Pakistan and India, would be created. The assemblies of both countries would have the power to make laws. The powers of the British Crown over the princely states would end, and the states could join either country. Under this Act Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947, with Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister.

Unit 3: Land of Pakistan

Key notes

- Area 796,096 sq km. Length 1,600 km north to south, width 885 km east to west. Latitude 24 N to 37 N, longitude 61 E to 75 E. Coastline about 1,000 km (book: 1,058 km).
- Neighbours: India (east), China (north-east, Karakoram), Afghanistan (west, Durand Line 2,611 km), Iran (south-west, 909 km). Wakhan Corridor separates Pakistan from Tajikistan. LOC is 806 km.
- Seaports: Karachi, Port Qasim, Gwadar. Jinnah Terminal Karachi is the main international airport.
- Landlocked countries (Afghanistan, Central Asian states) use Pakistan for transit trade.
- CPEC: about 62 billion dollar project linking China to the Arabian Sea, part of Belt and Road.
- Major cities (formative, not examined): Karachi (financial hub), Lahore (cultural and industrial), Faisalabad (Cottonpolis, textiles), Multan (shrines), Peshawar (Khyber Pass), Quetta (orchards, minerals), Rawalpindi (cantonment).

Short questions

5 marks, 5 points each

1. Describe the geographical location of Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Location in Asia.** Pakistan lies in South Asia with an area of 796,096 sq km.
2	**Latitude and longitude.** It lies between 24 N and 37 N latitude and 61 E and 75 E longitude.
3	**Size.** It is 1,600 km long (north to south) and 885 km wide (east to west).
4	**Neighbours.** It has India to the east, China to the north-east, Afghanistan to the west (Durand Line) and Iran to the south-west.
5	**Coast and capital.** The Arabian Sea lies to the south with a coastline of about 1,000 km. It has four provinces, Gilgit-Baltistan and AJK, and Islamabad is the capital.

2. Explain the strategic importance of Pakistan's location. (5 points)

1	**Gateway.** It is a gateway to Central Asia and the Middle East and a doorway to the Islamic world.
2	**Transit trade.** It gives a transit trade route to landlocked Afghanistan and Central Asia.

3	**Arabian Sea.** The Arabian Sea, a warm-water sea, is a major shipping lane connecting the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.
4	**Air routes.** It lies at the crossing of two busy air corridors (North Atlantic and Asia-Pacific), making it an air transit hub.
5	**Ports and CPEC.** The Arabian Sea gives sea food and oil and gas, and three ports (Karachi, Qasim, Gwadar) support trade. CPEC links it with China.

3. What are landlocked countries? How does Pakistan help them?

Meaning

A landlocked country is one which is surrounded by land and has no direct access to the sea or coast. Afghanistan and Bhutan are examples of such countries, and the Central Asian states are also landlocked. Because they have no seaports of their own, they have to depend on their neighbours for their imports and exports.

Pakistan's Help

Pakistan gives Afghanistan and the Central Asian states a transit trade route to the sea. Goods from these countries can travel through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea, and Pakistan has three important seaports, Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar. This gives Pakistan access to Central Asia, which is a region with rich natural resources and growing economies. The transit trade also earns money for Pakistan and increases its strategic importance in the region.

4. Describe the importance of the Arabian Sea for Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Location.** It lies to the south of Pakistan and connects the Indian Ocean with the Persian Gulf.
2	**Shipping lane.** It is a warm-water sea and a major shipping lane between South Asia, the Far East and the Middle East.
3	**Sea food.** It is a rich source of sea food (fish, sharks, whales, dolphins).
4	**Oil and gas.** It is a source of oil and gas.
5	**Ports.** Pakistan's three ports (Karachi, Qasim, Gwadar) give access to global markets and energy resources.

5. How do Pakistan and China strengthen their relationship through geographical location? (5 points)

1	**Neighbours.** The two countries are neighbours, connected across the Karakoram range.
2	**CPEC.** CPEC links western China with Gwadar port on the Arabian Sea.
3	**Gwadar.** Gwadar gives China a short alternative route to the sea, reducing dependence on the Malacca Strait.
4	**Development.** CPEC brings roads, rail, energy and special economic zones, also creating jobs in Gilgit-Baltistan.
5	**Belt and Road.** It is part of China's Belt and Road Initiative and boosts Pakistan's trade and economy.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. [Model] Identify in ten points the strategic importance of Pakistan's position on the world map for regional and global politics.

1	**South Asian junction.** Pakistan is located in South Asia at the junction of South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia and China.
2	**Central Asia.** It is a gateway to Central Asia, rich in natural resources.
3	**Sea access.** It provides the shortest sea access to landlocked Afghanistan and Central Asian states.
4	**Persian Gulf.** It is close to the Persian Gulf, the main source of world oil.
5	**Shipping lane.** The Arabian Sea is a major shipping lane between the Far East, Africa and the Middle East.
6	**Seaports.** It has three seaports (Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar) for imports and exports.
7	**Air hub.** It lies on two busy air routes, so Karachi and Lahore airports are major air hubs.
8	**CPEC.** CPEC and Gwadar connect China to the Arabian Sea and the Belt and Road Initiative.

9	**Neighbours.** It borders the nuclear and large powers India and China, and neighbours Iran and Afghanistan, giving it a strong role in regional security.
10	**Islamic bloc.** It is a leading Muslim country and a doorway to the Islamic bloc, a strategic advantage for both cooperation and competition.

2. [Model] Illustrate how Pakistan's proximity to India, China, Afghanistan and Iran enhances its geopolitical relevance.

India

India lies to the east of Pakistan and shares the international border with it. At the northern end the Line of Control (LOC), which is 806 km long, separates Pakistani-administered Kashmir from the part held by India. Relations between the two countries are very complex because of Kashmir and other issues. This makes Pakistan important in the politics and security of South Asia, and it also gives it a great strategic importance in the region.

China

China lies to the north-east of Pakistan, across the remote and mountainous Karakoram range. The two countries are close friends. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project of about 62 billion dollars which connects China to the Arabian Sea. It is an important part of China's Belt and Road Initiative. Through Gwadar port, China gets a shorter and easier route to the Arabian Sea, and Pakistan gets roads, energy projects and better trade links. CPEC is also expected to create jobs and special economic zones in places like Gilgit-Baltistan.

Afghanistan

In the west Pakistan shares a border of 2,611 km with Afghanistan along the Durand Line. Afghanistan and the Central Asian states are landlocked, which means they have no sea of their own. Pakistan gives them a transit trade route to the sea. The Wakhan Corridor, a narrow strip of Afghan land which touches Tajikistan, separates Pakistan from the rest of Central Asia, so Afghanistan is the main link to that region. Central Asia has rich natural resources and growing economies, so this gives Pakistan a great chance for trade.

Iran

In the south-west Pakistan shares a border of 909 km with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran links Pakistan to the Gulf and the Middle East. Trade and energy ties between the two countries, and their shared Islamic culture, make this neighbour important.

Result

Because of these four neighbours Pakistan lies at the meeting point of South Asia, Central Asia, China and the Middle East. This gives it the role of a bridge and a gateway between these regions, and it is the reason for its importance in regional and world politics.

Unit 4: The Natural Topography and Vegetation of Pakistan

Key notes

- Six regions: Northern and North-Western Mountains, Western Mountains, Balochistan Plateau, Pothwar Plateau and Salt Range, Indus Plain, Deserts.
- Northern mountains: Himalayas (Nanga Parbat 8,126 m), Hindukush (Tirich Mir 7,690 m), Karakoram (average 6,000 m, K2 second highest in the world; Baltoro, Siachen, Biafo glaciers; Hunza, Shyok valleys).
- Western mountains (low, parallel ranges): Safed Koh, Waziristan Hills, Suleman Range, Kirthar Range. Passes: Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, Bolan.
- Balochistan Plateau: about 347,190 sq km, rainfall below 250 mm, inland drainage, hamuns (temporary salty lakes, largest in Kharan), karez irrigation, minerals (gas, coal, copper, gold), Gwadar port.
- Pothwar Plateau: between Indus and Jhelum, rainfed (barani), badland topography, Soan river, Salt Range (Khewra rock salt, Sakesar 1,527 m, Kallar Kahar lake).
- Indus Plain: active flood plain, old flood plain, alluvial terraces (bars, e.g. Nili Bar), piedmont plains, tidal delta, cuestas (Rohri). Doab means land between two rivers.
- Deserts: Thal (Sindh Sagar Doab), Thar (Cholistan, Nara, Tharparkar) and Kharan.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Identify the importance of the mountain ranges of Pakistan for economic development. (Five points)

1	**Water source.** They are the main source of water: glaciers feed the Indus and its tributaries, giving drinking water, irrigation and hydropower.
2	**Tourism.** Tourism: they attract mountaineers and trekkers and generate jobs for local people (Murree, Galiyat, Gilgit-Baltistan).
3	**Raw materials.** They provide raw materials for the chemical, pharmaceutical, paper and furniture industries (forests, minerals).
4	**Local livelihood.** Local communities earn from agriculture, livestock, forestry and handicrafts.
5	**Climate and wildlife.** They shield Pakistan from cold Siberian and Central Asian winds, regulate climate and shelter wildlife such as the snow leopard.

2. [School] Safed Koh: describe its location, important features and passes. (5 points)

1. **Location.** Location: in the west of Pakistan, south of the Kabul River, along the border with Afghanistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. **Height.** Height: it has snow-capped peaks, the highest being Mount Sikaram (about 4,700 m).
3. **Features.** Features: limestone ridges and pine vegetation.
4. **Settlements.** Settlements: Peshawar and Kohat are important urban centres at its foot.
5. **Passes.** Passes: the Khyber Pass (Peshawar to Afghanistan, a historic trade route) and the Kurram Pass connect Pakistan with Afghanistan.

3. [School] Name any two valleys and two glaciers located in the Karakoram range. Explain their importance. (5 points)

1. **Names.** Valleys: Hunza and Shyok (also Baltoro). Glaciers: Baltoro and Siachen (also Biafo and Batura).
2. **Water supply.** Glaciers store water and feed the Indus River, giving water for irrigation and drinking.
3. **Hydropower.** Glacier water supports hydropower generation.
4. **Tourism.** The valleys and glaciers attract tourists and climbers (K2, the second highest peak, is here).
5. **Livelihood.** Valleys support farming and livestock for local people, who are subsistence farmers and herders. The glaciers also help cool the planet.

4. [Model] Interpret in five points the cultural variations among communities living in different landforms of Pakistan.

1. **Northern mountains.** Northern mountains: people are subsistence farmers and herders, practise transhumance and earn from tourism and handicrafts.
2. **Western mountains.** Western mountains: a nomadic and subsistence lifestyle with low density (below 100 persons per sq km) and few facilities.

3	**Balochistan.** Balochistan Plateau: scattered settlements, livestock rearing, karez irrigation, orchards and fishing on the coast.
4	**Indus Plain.** Indus Plain: dense population, irrigated farming, cities and industries (Lahore, Faisalabad), a settled life.
5	**Deserts.** Deserts: nomadic herders of sheep, goats and camels, skilled artisans making ajrak, rallis, pottery and leather goods, and tourism (Cholistan, Thar).

5. [School] How is Balochistan a trading gateway? (5 points)

1	**Location.** Location: it borders Iran and Afghanistan and has a long Arabian Sea coast (about 70 percent of Pakistan's coastline).
2	**Gwadar.** Gwadar port gives sea access to landlocked Afghanistan and Central Asia.
3	**Land routes.** Goods from Gwadar can go by land routes to Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.
4	**Roads and rail.** Roads and railways are being built linking Gwadar with Afghanistan and Iran, with border crossings planned.
5	**CPEC.** Gwadar is part of CPEC. The Bolan Pass and the Quetta region connect the plateau with the Indus Plain.

6. Explain the topographical features of the Pothwar Plateau. (5 points)

1	**Location.** It lies south of Islamabad between the Indus and Jhelum rivers.
2	**Erosion.** It has badland topography formed by erosion and faulting.
3	**Landforms.** Features: ridges and residual hills (Kala Chitta, Khairi), faulted land, troughs and depressions, and ravines.
4	**Soan River.** The Soan River forms productive alluvial plains.
5	**Minerals and rain.** It is rich in gypsum, limestone, marble, coal and oil (Attock oil refinery). Farming depends on rain, so it is called barani.

7. Why is the Indus Plain the most productive region of Pakistan? (5 points)

1	**Fertile soil.** It has fertile alluvial soil deposited by rivers.

2	**Irrigation.** A well-developed canal irrigation system supplies water.
3	**Flat land.** It is flat and well drained, ideal for farming and settlement.
4	**Transport and minerals.** Good transport (roads, rail, air) and minerals encourage industry.
5	**Cities.** Major cities (Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Gujranwala) provide markets and labour.

8. Describe the deserts of Pakistan and their economic potential. (5 points)

1	**Desert names.** Thal lies between the Indus and Jhelum (Sindh Sagar Doab). Thar lies in the south-east in Sindh with Cholistan, Nara and Tharparkar. Kharan is a sandy and mountainous desert in Balochistan.
2	**Features.** Features: sand dunes, bare rock, dry soil and strong winds. Vegetation is shrubs and succulents.
3	**Cholistan minerals.** Cholistan has lignite, gypsum and silica sand.
4	**Thar coal.** Thar coal can generate electricity, and iron ore can be used to make steel.
5	**Farming and tourism.** Canals from Sukkur Barrage have turned parts of Thar into farmland, and tourism (camel safaris) is growing.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. [School] Compare the topographical features of the Balochistan Plateau and the Pothwar Plateau.

Location and Size

The Balochistan Plateau forms the south-western half of Pakistan. It is bordered by the Hindu Kush mountains in the north, the Arabian Sea in the south and the Iranian border in the west. It is a large high-altitude area with a total area of about 347,190 sq km. The Pothwar Plateau is much smaller. It lies to the south of Islamabad between the Indus and Jhelum rivers, and it is a land of changing scenery because of constant erosion.

Landforms and Drainage

The Balochistan Plateau has many mountain ranges, such as the Central Brahui, Hala, Siahan, Toba Kakar and Ras Koh ranges. These ranges are poor in vegetation but have rich deposits of coal, gold, copper and sulphur. There are basins such as Zhob and Loralai in the north, with the Quetta valley to the south-west, and the western basins lie between the Chagai hills, Siahan and central Makran. Balochistan has inland drainage, so the rain water of the basins goes into rivers and streams which sink into the ground or form temporary salty lakes called hamuns. The largest hamun is in the Kharan desert. On the coast, the Hab, Hingol, Porali and Dasht rivers flow into the Arabian Sea.

The Pothwar Plateau has a badland topography, which means that the land is cut up, eroded and broken. Its main features are ridges and residual hills such as Kala Chitta and Khairi, faulted land, troughs and depressions, and ravines which carry water in the rainy season. The Soan River makes alluvial plains which are good for farming.

Climate and Vegetation

Balochistan has a dry climate and gets less than 250 mm of rain in a year. So most of it is bare, with very little vegetation, and water is a problem throughout the year. The Pothwar Plateau gets 500 to 1,000 mm of rain. Farming depends on this rain, so the area is called barani (rain-fed) land. Its natural vegetation is a dry temperate forest of mixed trees and shrubs.

Minerals and Economy

Balochistan is rich in minerals such as gas, coal, copper, antimony and gold. People there depend on fruit orchards, livestock, fishing and the karez system of irrigation. Gwadar port can become a trading gateway to Central Asia. Pothwar and the Salt Range have gypsum, rock salt, limestone, marble, dolomite, coal and oil, and there are oil and gas fields such as the Attock Oil Refinery.

2. Describe the differences between the Northern Mountains and the Western Mountains.

Height and Snow

The Northern Mountains include the Himalayas, the Hindukush and the Karakoram. They are very high. The Himalayas reach about 4,000 m, the Hindukush about 5,000 m (Tirich Mir is 7,690 m) and the Karakoram has an average height of 6,000 m with K2, the second highest peak in the world. The highest peaks are covered with snow throughout the year, and there are huge glaciers such as Baltoro, Siachen and Biafo. The Western Mountains are a chain of low mountains that run parallel to each other. They are Safed Koh, the Waziristan Hills, the Suleman Range and the Kirthar Range, and their heights are much lower, ranging from about 2,000 m to 4,700 m.

Climate and Vegetation

The north gets a lot of rain and snow. Its natural vegetation includes evergreen coniferous forests, deciduous forests and alpine meadows. Above the tree line there are grasses, shrubs and wild flowers. The Western Mountains get little rain, so the landscape is rugged and mostly without natural vegetation, with only some pine trees and shrubs in places.

Water and People

The Northern Mountains are the main source of water for the country. The Indus River, which supplies water to millions of people, begins there, and the glaciers give water for drinking, irrigation and hydropower. In the Western Mountains canal irrigation is not possible because of the difficult land. The population is low in the north because of the harsh climate, and most people are subsistence farmers and herders. In the Western Mountains most people live in small towns and villages in a nomadic or subsistence way of life, and the density is less than 100 persons per sq km.

Economy and Passes

The north offers tourism, farming and forestry, and provides raw materials to industries such as chemicals, medicines, paper and furniture. The Western Mountains have a lot of minerals, but they have not been taken out because of the tough land, and there are few roads, railways and air links. Important passes in the north are the Shandur, Shangla and Lowari passes. In the west the main passes are the Khyber, Kurram and Tochi passes and the Bolan Pass, which connects the Kachhi-Sibbi plain to Quetta.

3. Describe the natural topographical features of the Indus Plain and its economic activities.

Rivers

The Indus Plain is drained by the River Indus and its tributaries. The eastern tributaries are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej (with the Beas joining the Sutlej). The western tributaries are the Shyok, Gilgit, Kabul and Kurram. The plain is formed by the river Indus, and it is divided into two parts, the Upper Indus Plain and the Lower Indus Plain.

Main Features

The active flood plain is a narrow strip of land with rich alluvial soil on both sides of almost all the rivers. It floods almost every year. It is useful for crops and fish farming, and it has features such as meanders and ox-bow lakes. The old flood plain is a high, flat area which was once flooded by a river. It lies between the active flood plain and the alluvial terraces and is valuable for farming and settlement. Alluvial terraces or bars are flat and higher lands found between the rivers (doabs). They are formed when a river changes its course and leaves its old flood plain behind. They are made of sand, silt and clay and are very fertile. Famous examples are Nili Bar in Bari Doab, Sandal Bar in Rachna Doab and Kirana Bar in Chaj Doab.

Piedmont plains or alluvial fans are formed by rivers as soon as they come out of the mountains, at the foothills of Kirthar, Suleman and the Siwaliks. They are fan shaped and good for farming. The tidal delta of the Indus lies to the south of Thatta. Cuestas or escarpments are limestone ridges that slope gently on one side and steeply on the other, such as the Rohri Cuesta and Gango Takkar. They give firm ground for the building of barrages.

Economic Activities

The Indus Plain is the most productive region of Pakistan. It has fertile soil and plenty of water through a well-developed system of canals, so it is ideal for farming. The land is flat and well drained, so it is good for settlements. Minerals, and roads, railways and airports, encourage industry. The main urban centres are Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Gujranwala.

Unit 5: Climate of Pakistan and Environmental Hazards

Key notes

- Climate = average weather over 30 or more years. Weather = current state of atmosphere.
- Four climatic zones: Highland, Lowland, Desert (arid), Coastal (maritime).
- Four seasons: spring (Mar-May), summer (June-Sep), autumn (Oct-Nov), winter (Dec-Feb).
- Sources of rainfall: monsoon winds (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea), western depressions (winter), convectional, relief (orographic). Tropical cyclones affect Sindh and Balochistan coast.
- Rain shadow: Gilgit and Chitral. Diurnal range: difference between highest and lowest temperature in 24 hours. Doab: land between two rivers.
- Rainfall: Balochistan below 250 mm, Indus Plain 250-500 mm, Pothwar 500-1,000 mm, Himalayas over 2,000 mm.
- Flood of 2010 affected over 20 million people.
- Temperature falls about 6 degrees C for every 1,000 m (the book says 1,000 ft) rise in altitude.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Describe the climatic zones of Pakistan by writing five points on temperature and different types of precipitation.

1	**Highland zone.** Highland zone (north, north-west, west): long, cold, snowy winters and mild short summers. Heavy snow and rain from relief rainfall and western depressions. Gilgit and Chitral are in a rain shadow.
2	**Lowland zone.** Lowland zone (Indus Plain): very hot summers, mild to cool winters. Rain mainly from the monsoon (June to September), with the north getting more than the south.
3	**Desert zone.** Desert or arid zone (Kharan, Cholistan, Thal, Thar): hot dusty summers, cold nights, high diurnal range and scanty rain, with permanent dust storms.
4	**Coastal zone.** Coastal zone (Makran coast, Karachi, Indus Delta): moderate temperature due to sea breezes, high humidity and very little rain, with some from western depressions and tropical cyclones.
5	**Types of rain.** Types of precipitation: monsoon rain, western depressions (rain and snow in winter), convectional rain (early summer, north Punjab and KPK), relief rain and cyclonic rain on the coast.

2. [School] Explain orographic (relief) rainfall. (5 points)

1	**Definition.** It occurs when moist air is forced to rise over a mountain range.
2	**Rising air.** As the air rises it expands and cools.
3	**Condensation.** Water vapour condenses into clouds.
4	**Windward and leeward.** Heavy clouds give rain on the windward side, while the leeward side stays dry (a rain shadow).
5	**Where it occurs.** It is common in the Himalayas and Karakoram (Murree, Abbottabad, Swat, Gilgit-Baltistan, Quetta) and gives water for agriculture and groundwater recharge.

3. [School] What are tropical cyclones? How do they form and what are two major ways they cause destruction? (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** Tropical cyclones are large rotating storms with strong winds, heavy rain and storm surges.
2	**Formation.** Formation: they form over warm ocean water, where warm moist air rises, creates a low pressure and winds spiral in.
3	**Affected areas.** They affect the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan (Karachi, Thatta, Badin, Pasni, Jiwani and Gwadar).
4	**Wind damage.** Destruction 1: strong winds and storm surges damage houses, roads, power lines and ports.
5	**Flood damage.** Destruction 2: heavy rain causes floods and coastal erosion, and destroys crops and fishing boats.

4. [School] How do latitudinal effect and cloud cover contribute to temperature variation? (5 points)

1	**Latitude.** At the equator the sun's rays hit vertically and give more heat. At higher latitudes the rays are oblique and give less heat.
2	**Northern and southern Pakistan.** So southern Pakistan is hotter than the north.
3	**Cloud cover by day.** Cloud cover blocks sunlight during the day, so days stay cooler.

4	**Cloud cover at night.** At night clouds trap heat, so nights stay warmer.
5	**Other factors.** Cloudy monsoon months are cooler than dry clear months such as May and June. Altitude, the angle of the sun and distance from the sea also matter.

5. [School] How do human activities contribute to flooding in Pakistan? (Any five points)

1	**Deforestation.** Deforestation reduces infiltration and increases surface run-off.
2	**Flood plains.** Building settlements on flood plains and riverbanks.
3	**Weak dams.** Reduced capacity of dams to store flood water (siltation).
4	**Poor management.** Poor flood management and an under-prepared Federal Flood Commission.
5	**Urbanization.** Unplanned urbanization (cemented surfaces) and blocked drains, and weak river embankments.

6. [School] What is a drought? How can it be managed effectively in Pakistan? (5 points)

1	**Definition.** A drought is a long spell of dry weather with low rainfall that causes water shortage and damages crops and livestock. Types: permanent, seasonal, invisible (agricultural) and unpredictable.
2	**Water saving.** Water conservation: lining of canals, water tanks, small dams and reservoirs.
3	**Warning and help.** Early warning systems and financial help for affected farmers.
4	**Crops and irrigation.** Growing drought-resistant crops (sorghum, millet) and using drip irrigation.
5	**Harvesting.** Rainwater harvesting, and a proposed canal from Sukkur Barrage to Thar.

7. [School] How does rainfall affect farming in Pakistan? (5 points)

1	**Balochistan.** Rainfall in Balochistan (below 250 mm) is too low, so farming depends on irrigation and karez.
2	**Himalayan areas.** Himalayan areas (over 2,000 mm) get too much rain, so drainage is needed to prevent waterlogging.

3	**Pothwar.** Pothwar (500-1,000 mm) is rainfed, so farmers must manage water in dry years.
4	**Indus Plain.** The Indus Plain (250-500 mm) needs canal irrigation to supplement rain.
5	**Seasonal effect.** Monsoon rain fills rivers and reservoirs, and winter rain and snow recharge groundwater. Floods and droughts damage crops.

8. [School] Define doab, rain shadow area and diurnal range of temperature.

Doab

A doab is a piece of land lying between two rivers. The word comes from "do" (two) and "ab" (water). Examples are Bari Doab, Rachna Doab and Chaj Doab. A doab has flat land, and good soil deposited by the rivers, so it attracts people for settlements, farming, industry and business. Alluvial terraces such as Nili Bar, Sandal Bar and Kirana Bar are found in the doabs.

Rain Shadow Area

A rain shadow area is a place behind a mountain, on the side facing away from the prevailing winds (the leeward side), where the rainfall is much less. The moist winds give their rain on the windward side while rising over the mountains, so by the time they cross over, they are dry. Gilgit and Chitral are examples of rain shadow areas, and that is why they get less rain than other places in the same highland zone.

Diurnal Range of Temperature

The diurnal range of temperature is the difference between the highest and the lowest temperature in a period of 24 hours. It is high in desert areas such as Thar and Cholistan, where the days are very hot and the nights are cold, because the dry air and the clear sky let the heat escape quickly after sunset. It is low in coastal areas where sea breezes keep the temperature moderate.

9. Explain western depressions. (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** They are low pressure systems formed over the Mediterranean Sea that move east.
2	**Effect.** They bring rain and snow to the northern and western parts of Pakistan (Chitral, Dir, Peshawar, Quetta).
3	**Season.** They are most common from November to April.

4	**Importance.** They are important for winter crops and the snow melts in summer to give water.
5	**Hazards.** They can cause floods and landslides.

10. Explain monsoon winds and how they form. (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** Monsoon means seasonal winds that reverse direction twice a year.
2	**Summer pattern.** In summer the land heats faster than the sea and a low pressure forms over land.
3	**Rainfall.** Moist winds from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea rush in, giving rain from June to September.
4	**Winter pattern.** In winter the pressure pattern reverses and dry winds blow from land to sea, so there is little rain.
5	**Effects.** Monsoon gives water for agriculture but can cause floods and landslides.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. [School] Describe the major climatic zones of Pakistan, including temperature, rainfall and seasonal variations.

Four Climatic Zones

Climate means the average weather of a place over a long time, usually thirty years or more. Pakistan's climate is mostly tropical or subtropical, and semi-arid or arid, but cooler and wetter in the north. Because of its different landforms it is divided into four zones: Highland, Lowland, Desert (arid) and Coastal. Even within one zone there can be great differences in rain, temperature and humidity.

Highland Climate

The highland zone includes the northern, north-western and western mountains. Winters are long, cold and snowy, with very low temperatures. The summers are mild and short, and wet in the north and north-west, but warm and dry in the western mountains. Temperature depends on height. The high northern mountains get a lot of rain, so places like Muzaffarabad, Skardu, Astor, Dir, Parachinar and Kakul get the most rain in Pakistan. The western mountains are lower and get less rain, for example Kohat and the Waziristan hills. Chitral and Gilgit get little rain because they are in a rain shadow area.

Lowland Climate

The lowland zone is the plain area of Punjab and Sindh except the coast. Summers are hot and sometimes extreme, and winters are mild to cool. The monsoon lasts from June to September, and most rain and thunderstorms come in July and August. The north and north-west of the plain receive the tail end of the monsoon, and the southern part gets much less rain. The Pothwar plateau is wetter than the Indus plain because it gets rain from both the monsoon and western depressions.

Desert Climate

The desert zone includes Kharan, Cholistan, Thal and Thar. Summers are hot and dry, and there is very little rain throughout the year. Hot and dusty winds blow across the plains from May to September. The diurnal range of temperature is high, which means the difference between the day and night temperature is large. Dust storms are a regular feature. Winters are cold, with a minimum temperature of about 4 degrees Celsius.

Coastal Climate

The coastal zone stretches from the Rann of Kutch to the Makran coast, and includes the Indus Delta, Thatta and Karachi. It has a maritime climate with sea breezes all through the year. Because the sea is near, humidity is high, especially from April to September. Very little rain falls in the monsoon season, and some rain comes from western depressions.

Seasons

There are four seasons. Spring is from March to May (15 to 25 degrees Celsius), summer from June to September (25 to 40 degrees, with monsoon rains), autumn from October to November, and winter from December to February (5 to 15 degrees, with snow in the north). The northernmost region is the coldest, central Pakistan has a moderate climate, and southern Pakistan is the hottest. May and June are the hottest months and December and January are the coldest.

2. Explain the sources of rainfall in Pakistan and how they vary seasonally. Give examples.

Monsoon Winds

The word monsoon comes from the Arabic word "mausim", which means season. Monsoon winds are seasonal winds that change their direction twice a year. In summer the land heats up faster than the sea, so a low pressure area forms over the land and warm, moist air from the sea rushes in to fill it, giving heavy rain. Pakistan gets monsoon rain from two sources, from June to September. The Bay of Bengal winds cross India and hit the Himalayas, giving rain to northern Punjab. For example, Lahore gets most of its rain in July. The Arabian Sea monsoon brings rain to the south-east and the coastal areas. It gives water for farming and fills the groundwater, but it can also cause floods and landslides.

Western Depressions

Western depressions are low pressure systems that form over the Mediterranean Sea and travel east. They bring rain and snow to the northern and western parts of Pakistan, such as Chitral, Dir, Peshawar, Loralai, Quetta, Kharan and the Makran coastal range. They are most common from November to April. Their winter rain and snow are important for farming, as the snow melts in summer and gives water for irrigation. They can also cause floods and landslides.

Convectional and Relief Rain

Convectional rain happens when the sun heats the land, which heats the air above it. The warm air rises, cools, and forms clouds. When the clouds become heavy the water falls as rain. This type of rain falls in early summer in northern Punjab and KPK, for example in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. It does not fall in the south in summer because of a temperature inversion layer, which stops clouds from forming, so Karachi stays dry even at 40 degrees Celsius.

Relief or orographic rain happens when moist air is forced to go up over a mountain range. As it rises it cools, and the water vapour turns into clouds and falls as rain. It is common in the Himalayas and Karakoram, and at places such as Murree, Abbottabad, Swat, Gilgit-Baltistan, Kohat, Bannu and Quetta.

Tropical Cyclones and Pattern

Tropical cyclones are large rotating storms that form over warm sea water. They bring strong winds, heavy rain and storm surges. The coast of Sindh and Balochistan is most at risk, such as Karachi, Thatta, Badin, Pasni, Jiwani and Gwadar. In general, rainfall in Pakistan decreases from the Himalayas in the north to the south. The Himalayas get over 2,000 mm a year, the Pothwar plateau 500 to 1,000 mm, the Indus Plain 250 to 500 mm and Balochistan less than 250 mm.

3. To what extent do storms, floods and droughts cause problems for the people of Pakistan? Suggest preventive measures and management strategies.

Storms

Thunderstorms are most common in the summer months of April to June and in September and October. They can happen anywhere, but are most common in the north and north-western areas and in the foothills of the Himalayas and Safed Koh. They cause strong winds, heavy rain, lightning and hail. These destroy crops and orchards, cause floods and landslides, and cut off electricity when power lines are damaged.

Floods

A river flood is a natural disaster which happens when a river overflows its banks and covers the land around. Floods bring fresh soil and refill the groundwater, but they also do a lot of damage to people and property. The 2010 flood, called the flood of the century, affected over 20 million people and made over 10 million people leave their homes. Natural causes are record rainfall (in 2010, 312 mm of rain fell in Peshawar alone in 24 hours), fast melting of snow due to climate change, natural embankments that are too low, and storm surges in the sea. Human causes are cutting down of forests, which means more run-off, building houses on flood plains, the reduced capacity of dams to store water, and poor flood control and preparation.

Droughts

Drought is a natural hazard in which there is a long dry period. The lack of rain causes severe water shortage and damages crops and animals. Pakistan has permanent drought in desert areas, seasonal drought in the barani areas of Pothwar and southern Punjab, invisible or agricultural drought caused by deforestation and soil erosion, and unpredictable drought caused by suddenly low rain. Drought causes crop failure, animal deaths, loss to farmers and migration of rural people.

Preventive Measures

To prevent floods we need to give early warnings so that farmers can move their animals and harvest early, plant more trees, reduce building on flood plains, build roads and bridges that can stand high water, improve drains, build flood walls and small dams, and teach people about flood safety. Rehabilitation centres should give medical and social support to those affected. To manage drought, the government and communities make water-saving plans such as lining canals, building water tanks, small dams and reservoirs. They set up early warning systems and help farmers with money. Farmers grow drought-resistant crops like sorghum and millet, use drip irrigation, and collect rain water from roofs and other surfaces.

4. Explain how temperature and climate affect the lifestyle and economy of people in different zones of Pakistan.

Highland Zone

The highland zone has cooler temperatures and more rain and snow than the lowlands. Winters are so hard that people move with their animals to lower areas, which is called transhumance. Many people practise subsistence farming and herding, and in the far north people also earn from tourism. In Balochistan it is hard to grow crops in most places because of the lack of water, which also keeps people from settling there. Climate change makes things worse. Farmers find it hard to grow crops because of less water, droughts, floods and landslides, and this leads to food shortage and poverty. It is also harder for herders to reach their old grazing lands.

Lowland Zone

The lowland zone is warmer and drier than the highlands, and covers the Indus plains of Punjab and Sindh. People depend on farming, manufacturing and services. But rising temperatures are bringing more extreme weather such as heat waves, droughts, floods and storms. Heat waves can destroy crops and kill animals. Droughts reduce the crop yield and make it hard to find water, and floods and storms damage buildings and roads and disturb transport and communication.

Arid Zone

The arid zone is mainly the desert areas, with a very dry climate. There is a shortage of water because of very low rain and a high rate of evaporation. People depend on mining, livestock herding and tourism. In spite of the dry conditions many people practise farming. In Balochistan they use karez, an underground irrigation system, to water farms, orchards and date palms. They keep sheep, goats and camels, which give them food, milk, wool and transport. Many people are skilled artisans who make carpets, ajrak, ralli quilts, embroidered shawls, leather goods and pottery. These are sold in local markets and exported to countries like the USA, UK, Canada, Germany and the UAE. Tourists also visit Cholistan and Thar for camel safaris and jeep tours.

Coastal Zone

The coastal zone has the delta coast of Sindh and the hilly Makran coast of Balochistan, with a maritime climate. Cool sea breezes make the summer heat easier to bear. The beaches, estuaries and wetlands attract tourists in winter. People depend on fishing, tourism and trade, and the Karachi and Qasim ports are very important for the economy. Karachi is the busiest port and handles containers, bulk cargo and liquid cargo. But climate change is bringing more frequent and severe storms, which damage buildings and cost the economy a lot.

Unit 6: Water Resources

Key notes

- Surface water: Indus (largest river), Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej; Tarbela Dam (Indus, one of the largest earth-filled dams) and Mangla Dam (Jhelum); glacier melt.
- Groundwater: Indus Basin Aquifer (largest), Balochistan Plateau Aquifer, Punjab Aquifer; tube wells and hand pumps.
- Flow: highest in the monsoon (July to September); winter and spring flow from snow melt; lowest in May and June in the south.
- Irrigation = artificial watering of land. Waterlogging = water table rises to crop roots. Salinity = salt build up in soil.
- Desalination = removing salt from sea water. Indus Waters Treaty regulates water sharing with India.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Name three surface water resources and two groundwater resources of Pakistan.

1	**Surface water 1.** Surface water 1: the Indus River, the largest river, with its tributaries.
2	**Surface water 2.** Surface water 2: the Jhelum River (irrigation and hydroelectricity) with Mangla Dam.
3	**Surface water 3.** Surface water 3: the Chenab River (irrigation and power). Also Tarbela Dam on the Indus.
4	**Groundwater 1.** Groundwater 1: the Indus Basin Aquifer, the largest groundwater source, covering the whole Indus Plain.
5	**Groundwater 2.** Groundwater 2: the Balochistan Plateau Aquifer, a vital source of water for farming there. (The Punjab Aquifer is another important source.)

2. [Model] Explain in five points how the quality of surface water varies in different regions of Pakistan.

1	**Glacier water.** Glacier melt water in the upper Indus basin and northern mountains is of high quality and free of cost.

2	**Monsoon season.** In the monsoon (July to September) heavy rain and floods carry urban and farm contaminants into rivers and lower quality.
3	**Dry season.** In the dry season (October to June) there is less run-off pollution, but low flow raises the concentration of pollutants.
4	**Plains and cities.** In the plains and cities, industrial waste, sewage and farm chemicals pollute river water and canals, and affect irrigation quality.
5	**Southern areas.** In the south the water is more saline and polluted because of low flow, over-use and drainage problems.

3. [Model] Identify the measures to prevent water shortage and wastage in Pakistan. (Five points)

1	**Storage.** Build dams, small dams, reservoirs and ponds to store water.
2	**Efficient irrigation.** Use modern irrigation (drip and sprinkler) and line canals to stop wastage.
3	**Rainwater.** Rainwater harvesting in homes and communities.
4	**Groundwater control.** Regulate groundwater extraction and recharge aquifers, and grow water-efficient and drought-resistant crops.
5	**Awareness and treatment.** Public awareness, treatment of waste water, desalination on the coast, and tough rules on water theft and pollution.

4. Write five advantages of Pakistan's extensive irrigation system.

1	**Productivity.** It increases agricultural productivity and allows many crops a year.
2	**Food security.** It ensures food security, as wheat, rice and cotton grow reliably.
3	**Economy.** It supports economic development, since agriculture employs many and contributes to GDP.
4	**Rural stability.** It makes rural life stable and reduces drought risk.
5	**Other benefits.** It supports hydropower, flood control, livestock and crop variety.

5. Write five disadvantages of Pakistan's irrigation system.

1	**Groundwater depletion.** Over-extraction of groundwater lowers the water table.
2	**Salinity.** Waterlogging and salinity damage soil and crops.
3	**Environment.** Dams and canals damage habitats and river ecosystems.
4	**Cost and fairness.** Maintenance is very costly and distribution is unfair (water theft, tail-end farmers).
5	**Pollution and conflict.** Water pollution, conflicts between provinces and displacement of people for big dams.

6. Analyze the role of dams in flood control and the positive impacts of reservoirs. (5 points)

1	**Flood control.** Dams hold monsoon water and release it slowly, lowering the danger of floods downstream.
2	**Protection.** They protect lives, crops and infrastructure.
3	**Irrigation.** Stored water provides irrigation all year.
4	**Hydropower.** They produce hydroelectricity (Tarbela, Mangla).
5	**Water supply.** They provide drinking water and water supply in dry spells. Poor maintenance and wrong release of water can however worsen floods.

7. Define salinity and waterlogging. Explain causes and effects. (5 points)

1	**Waterlogging.** Waterlogging: the water table rises to the root zone of crops and damages them.
2	**Cause.** Cause: seepage from unlined canals and over-irrigation with poor drainage.
3	**Salinity.** Salinity: salt builds up in the soil from irrigation water with high salt content.
4	**Effect.** Effect: reduced soil fertility and crop yield.
5	**Remedy.** Remedy: better drainage, canal lining, tube wells and salt-resistant crops.

Long questions 10 marks, 10 points each

1. Write a note on the surface and groundwater resources of Pakistan, including seasonal fluctuations.

Surface Water

Life on earth depends on water, and Pakistan has both surface and ground water resources, which are needed for home, industry and farming. The Indus River is the largest and most important river of Pakistan. Its tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, add a great deal of water. The Jhelum River runs through Punjab and Azad Kashmir and plays an important part in irrigation and the making of electricity. The Chenab River runs through Punjab and supports both power and irrigation. Tarbela Dam on the Indus is one of the largest earth-filled dams in the world and is used for flood control, electricity and irrigation. Mangla Dam on the Jhelum is another important reservoir for storing water and making electricity.

Groundwater

Pakistan depends greatly on groundwater, particularly in places that have little surface water. Water is taken out with tube wells and hand pumps for home, business and farm use. The Indus Basin Aquifer is the greatest source of groundwater. It covers the whole Indus Plain and meets most of the water needs of farming. The Balochistan Plateau Aquifer is an important supply in Balochistan, and it supports farming and the livelihood of local people. In Punjab, groundwater is a major source of irrigation, but in some places too much water is taken out, so the water table falls and salt increases.

Seasonal Changes in Flow

The dry to semi-arid climate, the monsoon rains and the melting of glaciers in the Himalayas and Karakoram affect the flow of water. In the monsoon (July to September) there is heavy rain, and the flow of the Indus and its tributaries rises a great deal, which fills the reservoirs. In winter and spring (October to April) there is little rain, but melting snow keeps the flow of the rivers fairly steady. In summer (May to June) when the winter snow has finished, the flow goes down and temperatures go up, so there is a water shortage in many places, especially in the south, and the need for irrigation rises.

Quality of Water

In the monsoon, heavy rain washes dirt from towns and farms into rivers, and floods can pollute water sources, so quality gets worse. In the dry season (October to June) there is less pollution from rain, so quality is generally better, but with less flow the pollution in some places becomes more concentrated. Water from melting glaciers is usually of high quality and is free of cost. Pakistan faces problems such as water shortage, over-use of groundwater, polluted water and poor water management.

2. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the irrigation system of Pakistan.

Advantages

Irrigation means giving water to land artificially to help plants grow, especially where rain is low or irregular. Pakistan's large irrigation system, mainly based on the Indus and its tributaries, has many advantages. It gives a steady supply of water, so agricultural production increases and farmers can grow crops several times in a year. It gives food security to the fast-growing population by growing wheat, rice and cotton. Agriculture employs many people and adds to the GDP, so irrigation helps the economy. It makes rural life more stable, because farmers are less affected by drought. With water, farmers can choose from more crops, including fruits and vegetables, which gives more income. The dams and reservoirs of the system make hydropower, which saves fuel. Dams like Tarbela and Mangla help to control floods. Drains deal with salinity and waterlogging. Reliable water also helps livestock, and the Indus Waters Treaty lets Pakistan manage its share of the Indus river system.

Disadvantages

There are also several drawbacks. Heavy use of groundwater has emptied the aquifers in some areas, so the water table falls and farmers have to spend more on pumping. Waterlogging, in which the water table rises to the roots of crops, and salinity, in which salt collects in the soil, lower the soil fertility and crop yield. Dams and canals can damage habitats and harm fish. The maintenance of canals, dams and pumps is very costly. Water is not shared fairly, as small farmers often get less than big landlords, and water theft is common. Pumping water uses a lot of energy. People who live where big dams are built have to leave their homes, and water disputes arise between provinces and even with India. Irrigation water is sometimes polluted by factory waste and sewage, and old methods of irrigation waste water.

Conclusion

Pakistan's irrigation system is very important for farming and food security, but to get the full benefit it needs fair distribution of water, better canals, saving of water and sustainable management.

3. Suggest sustainable solutions to address water pollution, water shortage and water waste.

Solutions for Water Pollution

Pakistan needs to build more waste water treatment plants, so that sewage and factory waste are cleaned before they are released into rivers and lakes. Strict laws should be made for industries to control the pollution they release, and they should be encouraged to use clean methods of production and to reuse their waste water. Public awareness campaigns should teach people not to pollute water.

Solutions for Water Shortage

Rainwater harvesting should be encouraged in homes and communities, so that rain water can be stored for use and for refilling groundwater. In villages, small dams, ponds and water tanks should be built. In coastal areas where there is a severe shortage of water, desalination plants can remove salt from sea water. The government should make strict rules on the taking out of groundwater to avoid over-use and the entry of salty water, and should encourage the refilling of aquifers. Farmers should be encouraged to grow drought-resistant and water-efficient crops, which need less water.

Solutions for Water Wastage

In farming, modern methods such as sprinkler and drip irrigation should be used, so that water is not wasted. Canals should be lined to stop leakage. Education and information campaigns should teach people the need to use water wisely and to save it.

Government and Cooperation

The government should make complete water management plans for both cities and villages, set prices that encourage careful use of water, and spend money on research into water-saving technology. A system should be set up to monitor water supply, quality and use. Public-private partnerships can help to build and manage water projects. Pakistan should also cooperate with neighbouring countries for fair use of shared rivers, and take measures against the effects of climate change by building strong structures.

4. Evaluate the role of dams, barrages, canals and reservoirs in sustainable water solutions and their impacts.

Hydropower and Flood Control

Dams, barrages, canals and reservoirs play a big part in sustainable water solutions such as electricity, flood control and irrigation, but they can also affect people, the environment, industry and farming. Dams and reservoirs make hydroelectric power, which is a reliable and clean source of energy. It reduces greenhouse gases and the use of fossil fuels. But building them can disturb habitats, change the flow of rivers, harm water life, and make communities leave their homes. Dams and barrages also control the flow of water and lower the risk of floods downstream, so they protect lives, crops and property. However, poorly kept dams can make flooding worse if water is released at the wrong time or too much is held back.

Irrigation and Agriculture

Canals and reservoirs are necessary for watering crops, especially in places where rainfall is uncertain. They let farmers grow crops throughout the year, which raises food production and the income of rural people. This gives economic growth and food security. But poor irrigation methods waste water, make the soil salty and harm the environment. Taking too much water from rivers can reduce the supply downstream. Poor water management can lead to over-use of groundwater and soil damage, and fertilizers and pesticides can flow into the water and pollute it.

Environment, Industry and People

Well-planned dams and reservoirs store water and supply it in dry periods, so both nature and people have a steady supply. For industry and people, water is necessary for growth and for drinking, cleaning and enjoyment, and a steady supply improves the quality of life. But changing the natural flow of rivers can damage ecosystems, disturb the movement of fish and harm water habitats. Silt collects in reservoirs and, over time, reduces their storage capacity. Building and keeping dams and reservoirs is expensive and has social and environmental costs.

Examples and Conclusion

Tarbela Dam on the Indus and Mangla Dam on the Jhelum are the main dams of Pakistan. Barrages such as Sukkur send water into canals, especially in winter when river flow is low. In conclusion, dams, barrages, canals and reservoirs give valuable solutions for irrigation, flood control and electricity, which help growth and human wellbeing. With good management their harmful effects on the environment, farming and communities can be reduced.

Unit 7: Population Structure and Growth

Key notes

- Density = population divided by area. 2017: 207.68 million, 260.88 per sq km. 2023: 241.49 million, 302.08 per sq km. Pakistan is the 5th most populous country (after China, India, USA, Indonesia in the book).
- Life expectancy: 66.82 years (2017), 67.79 years (2023). Urban share 38.82 percent in 2023.
- Growth depends on birth rate, death rate and migration.
- Demographic transition model: 5 stages (high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates).
- Population pyramid: shows age groups and gender. Below 14 years: dependent; 14 to 60: labour force; above 60: dependent old age.
- Migration: push factors (poverty, drought, few facilities in villages) and pull factors (jobs, education, health, housing in cities). Seasonal migration: transhumance, nomadism, harvest migration.
- Sustainable population: size that economic resources can support.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Discuss in five points the effects of rural-urban migration on population distribution.

1	**Overcrowded cities.** Cities become overcrowded (Karachi about 1,500 persons per sq km, Lahore and Faisalabad 1,000 to 1,500), while villages lose young workers.
2	**Rural depopulation.** Rural areas are depopulated and farming labour decreases, and the share of urban population rose from 28.30 percent (1981) to 38.82 percent (2023).
3	**Slums.** Slums and kachi abadis appear on the edges of cities with a shortage of water, gas and electricity.
4	**Pressure on services.** Pressure on housing, transport, schools and hospitals increases, and unemployment, pollution and crime rise.
5	**Uneven distribution.** Population distribution becomes uneven: dense in Punjab and Sindh plains and big cities, sparse in mountains, deserts and Balochistan.

2. [Model] Assess in five points how population policies influence youth development

and dependency ratios in Pakistan.

1	**Fewer births.** Family planning and awareness programmes lower the birth rate, so fewer children are dependent (growth fell from 2.6 percent in 1998 to 2.4 percent in 2017).
2	**Dependency ratio.** Lower birth rates reduce the dependency ratio and let more resources go to each child for education and health.
3	**Education.** Free and compulsory education and technical training build a skilled youth labour force.
4	**Labour force.** A large 14 to 60 age group is an opportunity: government can plan jobs, industry and exports.
5	**Policy gaps.** Policies fail when they change with governments, so rising numbers of youth and old people (above 60) keep dependency high and need health care, jobs and NGO support.

3. Explain how push and pull factors affect rural-urban migration. (5 points)

1	**Push factors.** Push factors drive people out of villages: large families and shortage of land.
2	**Land and drought.** Drought, overgrazing and low crop yield from primitive methods.
3	**Lack of services.** Shortage of schools, hospitals, jobs and electricity.
4	**Pull factors.** Pull factors attract people to cities: better paid jobs.
5	**City facilities.** Better education, health, housing, sanitation and recreation.

4. Describe the causes of population growth in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Farming economy.** A mainly agricultural and subsistence economy where large families are seen as labour.
2	**Early marriage.** Early marriages and lack of awareness of the problems of large families.
3	**Son preference.** Preference for sons and religious or traditional beliefs against family planning.

4	**Poverty.** Poverty and low female education, and weak family planning programmes.
5	**Better health.** Better health care and hygiene have reduced the death rate and increased life expectancy.

5. Explain five problems caused by urbanisation. Suggest solutions.

1	**Housing.** Lack of accommodation: slums with poor facilities.
2	**Environment.** Environmental issues: waste, water and air pollution, smog in Lahore, traffic jams and accidents.
3	**Services and jobs.** Strain on resources and services in unplanned outskirts, and unemployment.
4	**Crime.** Rise in crime due to unemployment and inequality.
5	**Solutions.** Solutions: better public transport (Metro, Orange Line), housing schemes, conservation awareness, and rural development (schools, electricity, small industries) to control migration.

6. Explain seasonal migration and its types. (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** Seasonal migration is the temporary movement of people because of season.
2	**Transhumance.** Transhumance: people from cold mountains move with their cattle to low-lying areas in winter.
3	**Nomadism.** Nomadism: herders move in search of food and water in dry areas (Thal, Kharan, Cholistan).
4	**Harvest migration.** Harvest migration: rural workers who moved to cities return for cotton picking and sugarcane transport.
5	**Benefit.** It earns extra income and gives livestock access to pasture.

7. Why does population density differ in different areas of Pakistan? (5 points)

1	**Mountains.** Mountains of the north are cold and snowy with landslides, so density is low.

2	**Balochistan.** Balochistan has low rainfall, rugged terrain, poor transport and few industries, so density is low.
3	**Punjab and Sindh.** Punjab and Sindh have flat fertile land, rivers, canals and moderate rainfall, so density is high.
4	**Cities.** Cities have jobs, transport, power, education and health facilities.
5	**Projects.** Projects such as Gwadar, Thar coal and Sandak attract people, and political stability matters too.

8. Suggest measures to discourage rural-urban migration. (5 points)

1	**Schools and hospitals.** Provide quality schools and hospitals in villages.
2	**Electricity and water.** Provide electricity and safe drinking water.
3	**Rural industry.** Set up small-scale and agro-based industries in rural areas.
4	**Modern farming.** Modernize farming (mechanization, better irrigation, cash crops) to raise income.
5	**Small towns.** Build subsidized housing in small towns and develop tourism and local projects.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. [Model] Discuss the social and economic difficulties caused by youth unemployment in Pakistan and propose sustainable solutions.

The Problem

Pakistan has a very large young population. A large part of the people are in the working age group of 14 to 60 years, and many more young people enter it every year. But the economy does not create enough jobs for all of them, so many educated and uneducated young people remain without work. The country also has to look after a large number of dependants, such as children and old people, and this puts an extra burden on the working group.

Economic Difficulties

When young people have no work they have little or no income, so poverty increases. The country loses the skills and energy of its labour force, which slows economic growth and development. Families and the state have to bear a heavy burden, because the unemployed depend on others. The government earns less tax, and many projects are delayed. Many skilled and educated young people leave for other countries to find work, which is called brain drain, and the country loses its best talent.

Social Difficulties

Jobless young people feel frustrated and hopeless. Unemployment leads to a rise in crime, drug use and misuse by wrong groups. It also leads to child labour and to more migration from villages to cities, where there are already problems of housing, pollution and shortage of services. Political instability and lack of peace make the problem worse, because they reduce the number of jobs and projects.

Sustainable Solutions

The government should give technical and vocational training that matches the needs of the job market, and improve the quality of education, so that young people have the skills that industries need. Small businesses and agro-based industries should be helped with easy loans, and exports should be promoted to create jobs. Family planning should be promoted to control the growth of population. Big projects like CPEC and special economic zones can create many jobs. The government and NGOs should run youth programmes, and political stability should be kept so that investors have confidence.

2. Evaluate the possibilities of sustainable population in Pakistan.

Meaning

A sustainable population means the size of population which can be easily supported by the economic resources of a country at all times. It is achieved when the growth of resources is in proportion to the growth of population. In Pakistan the population is increasing at a greater rate than economic growth, so many development plans cannot meet the needs of the people. There is extra pressure on food, land, energy, transport, education and health care.

Farming and Water

Pakistan is an agricultural country, and most of its people live in villages and do subsistence farming, which does not meet the needs of the growing population. To solve this, the government should encourage farmers to use machines and to grow cash crops, so that they get more yield from each acre. The irrigation system should be improved to give a reliable source of water, so that more land can be cultivated.

Education and Skills

The government should raise the literacy rate by introducing free and compulsory primary education. More technical and skill-based institutes should be set up, with international standards, to give quality education. The country needs a more skilful labour force to increase the share of secondary and tertiary activities, such as industry and services.

Economy and Planning

The government should encourage people to increase exports by finding more international markets. Many developed countries have started mass production of goods to meet the demand of their growing population, and Pakistan should do the same to improve its economy and become self-sufficient. The government should encourage NGOs to contribute more to the social and economic progress of the country. Pakistan has many natural and human resources, and if economic and social problems are planned well, the nation can overcome its difficulties.

3. Explain the importance of the demographic transition model and the population pyramid for understanding population in Pakistan.

Demographic Transition Model

The demographic transition model says that the population of a country grows through five stages. In Stage 1 (pre-industrial society) both birth and death rates are high and are roughly in balance, so growth is slow. Farming is the main work, many children are needed in agriculture, and poor medical care, sanitation and food keep the death rate high. In Stage 2 the birth rate is still high but the death rate falls because of better medical facilities, sanitation and food, so the population grows fast. In Stage 3 the death rate is low due to better economic conditions, and the birth rate is falling because of awareness of family planning, female education, government and NGO plans, late marriages and the wish for a higher standard of living. In Stage 4 both rates are low, which is ideal. Examples are Argentina, Australia, China, Brazil, most of Europe and the USA. In Stage 5 both rates stay low and the death rate is higher than the birth rate, but the total population is still high and does not fall because of higher life expectancy.

Population Pyramid

Population structure means the percentage of males and females in different age groups, and it is shown in a population pyramid. The pyramid also shows birth rate, death rate and migration. People below 14 years are dependants. The group from 14 to 60 years is the active labour force. People above 60 are the old age group and are also dependent. In Pakistan the birth rate has fallen from 2.6 percent in 1998 to 2.4 percent in 2017, which means fewer dependants in the early age group. The large working group lets the government plan for development and better technical education. The group above 60 years is growing and needs more health care, better food and a healthy lifestyle.

Importance for Pakistan

Both tools help us understand the population of Pakistan. They show how fast the population is growing, how many people are young and how many are old, and how many are in the working age. The government can use this information to plan education, health, jobs, housing and food for the future. Political stability is also needed, because without peace there is no development, fewer jobs, and more unemployment and migration.

4. Explain the causes, effects and solutions of rural-urban migration and urbanisation in Pakistan.

Causes

Migration means the movement of people from one area to another on a large scale. In Pakistan the movement from villages to cities has been increasing since independence because of differences in resources and lifestyle. Cities have better facilities for roads, education, health, sanitation, housing and recreation, and also better paid jobs. These are called pull factors, because they work like a magnet and attract people to the cities. On the other hand the limited resources of rural areas push people to leave their homes. Families are large, so the land cannot meet their needs. Overgrazing and drought make the land unproductive. Farmers use old tools and methods and have no access to modern technology, so the yield per acre is low. These are called push factors.

Effects

Urbanisation brings many economic, social and political problems. Migrants cannot find standard houses, so they live in slums or kachi abadis, with poor living conditions, a shortage of safe drinking water, electricity and gas. There is not enough sanitation for the fast-growing population, so untreated domestic and factory waste causes water and land pollution, which leads to diseases such as malaria, dengue and typhoid. The large number of vehicles causes air pollution, traffic jams and accidents, and factories around the cities add to heavy smog, as in Lahore. The people who settle in unplanned areas on the edge of cities lack education, health, transport and electricity, and unemployment rises. The big economic gap between the people of the planned city and the migrants also leads to more crime.

Solutions

The transport system should be improved with better roads, overhead bridges and underpasses, and public transport such as the Metro, Orange and Green Lines and the Rapid Bus system should be expanded, so that travel becomes cheaper and traffic jams are fewer. Awareness should be created to save electricity, gas and water. Migration from villages should be controlled by providing quality education, electricity and safe drinking water, and by encouraging small industries in rural areas. The government and private sector should plan more housing schemes for different income groups, and the government should offer more housing schemes at subsidized rates.

Unit 8: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Key notes

- Agriculture as a system: inputs (land, water, climate; labour, capital, seeds, fertilizer, machinery) then processes (planting, weeding, irrigating, harvesting; feeding, breeding, milking) then outputs (crops, wool, milk, meat, eggs).
- Three types of farming: subsistence (under 12.5 acres, about 60 percent output, traditional methods), cash crop (commercial), livestock (nomadic, settled, transhumance).
- Seasons: Kharif (summer, April to October: cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize) and Rabi (winter, October to April: wheat, barley, mustard).
- Agriculture: about 19.2 percent of GDP, 38.5 percent of labour force; over 65 percent of people depend on it. Livestock about 11 percent of GDP.
- Wheat: main staple. Cotton: main cash crop. Rice: second staple and second export after cotton. Maize: third cereal. Sugarcane: sugar industry. Tobacco: KPK (Swabi, Mardan).
- Fisheries: marine (about 64 percent of production, Karachi, Korangi, Gwadar, Ormara), inland (rivers, lakes, dams), aquaculture (fish farms). Fisheries about 1.6 percent of exports in 2020.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Identify the challenges the agriculture sector is facing and propose strategies. (5 points)

1	**Water.** Water scarcity and poor irrigation management.
2	**Climate.** Climate change: heat, floods and droughts.
3	**Land loss.** Shrinking arable land as farmland is converted to housing societies, and land degradation.
4	**Costs.** High cost of seeds, fertilizer and pesticide, and low prices for farmers.
5	**Strategies.** Strategies: stop conversion of farmland, build water schemes and dams, use high-yielding varieties, organic farming, Kissan cards, subsidies and extension services.

2. Explain agriculture as a system with inputs, processes and outputs. (5 points)

1	**Natural inputs.** Natural inputs: land, soil, water, climate, sunlight.

2	**Human inputs.** Human inputs: labour, machinery, capital, seeds, fertilizer and pesticides.
3	**Crop processes.** Processes in crops: planting, weeding, irrigating, harvesting and threshing.
4	**Livestock processes.** Processes in livestock: feeding, breeding, milking, and caring for animals.
5	**Outputs.** Outputs: food (wheat, rice, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs) and non-food (cotton, wool, flowers, biofuels). Profit is reinvested in the farm.

3. Describe the three types of farming practised in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Subsistence.** Subsistence farming: for farmers' own use, mostly on under 12.5 acres, with traditional methods and animals.
2	**Share of output.** It produces about 60 percent of agricultural output and basic crops (wheat, rice, maize), and women and children help.
3	**Cash crops.** Cash crop farming: commercial farming for profit, on a large scale, using machinery and skilled labour.
4	**Examples.** Cash crops: cotton, sugarcane, wheat, rice, maize, tobacco, oilseeds.
5	**Livestock.** Livestock farming: raising animals for milk, meat, eggs and wool (nomadic, settled and transhumance).

4. Describe the geographical requirements and problems of the cotton crop. (5 points)

1	**Climate.** Cotton needs warm temperature (25 to 35 C), moderate rainfall and irrigation.
2	**Soil.** It needs well-drained loamy soil (pH 6.0 to 7.5).
3	**Importance.** It is a key cash crop and raw material for the textile industry, and earns foreign exchange.
4	**Problems.** Problems: pests (whitefly, pink bollworm, leaf curl virus), heat stress, and high input costs.
5	**Solutions.** Solutions: support price, subsidies, extension services, GM seeds and Kissan cards.

5. Describe the geographical requirements and growing areas of wheat. (5 points)

1. **Staple crop.** Wheat is the main staple crop of Pakistan and key to food security.
2. **Season.** It is a cool-season (Rabi) crop needing 10 to 20 C, and above 30 C reduces yield.
3. **Soil and water.** It needs well-drained loamy soil and moderate rainfall or irrigation.
4. **Punjab.** Punjab produces over 70 percent: Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang, Chakwal.
5. **Other areas.** Other areas: Sindh (Larkana, Shikarpur), KPK (Mardan, Swabi), Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin). High-yielding varieties such as Maxi Pak and MH-21.

6. Suggest approaches to sustainable agriculture including organic farming. (5 points)

1. **Crop rotation.** Crop rotation: different crops in sequence, with fallow land, to improve soil fertility.
2. **Intercropping.** Intercropping: two or more crops together to improve soil and reduce weeds.
3. **Cover crops and compost.** Cover cropping to prevent soil erosion, and composting from plant residues and manure.
4. **Pest control.** Biological pest control using natural predators (ladybugs for aphids).
5. **Protect farmland.** Stop conversion of farmland to housing and increase water schemes.

7. Describe nomadic, settled and transhumance livestock farming. (5 points)

1. **Nomadic.** Nomadic: herders move animals for pasture and water in dry areas (Baloch and Pashtun tribes), mainly sheep and goats.
2. **Settled.** Settled: animals in permanent enclosures where water and land are plentiful (Punjab and Sindh).
3. **Livestock types.** Settled livestock includes cattle, buffalo, goats and poultry.
4. **Transhumance.** Transhumance: seasonal movement between mountain pastures and low land, practised by the Gujjar and Bakarwal in Kashmir.

5	**Importance.** Livestock gives milk, meat, eggs and wool, supports leather and carpet industries and about 11 percent of GDP.

8. Describe the problems of the fishing industry and government efforts to develop it. (5 points)

1	**Overfishing.** Overfishing from high demand, weak rules and illegal fishing.
2	**Pollution.** Pollution from industrial and farm waste.
3	**Climate change.** Climate change, rising sea levels and warm water disrupt fish habitat.
4	**Poor infrastructure.** Lack of modern infrastructure and technology.
5	**Government efforts.** Government efforts: catch limits, closed seasons during spawning, ban on destructive gear, waste water treatment, fishing harbours and cold storage, and training.

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. Evaluate agriculture's contribution to employment, processing industries and exports and offer sustainable approaches to agricultural development.

Contribution to the Economy

Agriculture is important for the economy, food security and employment of Pakistan. It contributes about 19.2 percent to the GDP and employs about 38.5 percent of the labour force, and over 65 percent of the people depend on it for their livelihood. It is the main source of food for the ever-growing population. It is a primary industry, which means it takes raw materials from the earth, and these can be used directly or processed by industries.

Industries and Exports

Farm products are the raw material of many industries. Cotton is the base of the textile industry, sugarcane supplies the sugar mills, rice goes to rice mills, and livestock gives milk, meat, wool and leather. Cotton is an export-oriented crop and plays a big part in earning foreign exchange. Rice is the second biggest export after cotton. Pakistan is the fifth largest producer of fruit in the world, and fruit farming gives jobs and earns foreign exchange. Fisheries give about 1.6 percent of total exports. Livestock gives about 11 percent of the GDP and is also a source of good quality protein.

Sustainable Approaches

Pakistan can follow organic farming methods for sustainable agriculture. In crop rotation, different crops are grown in the same field one after another, and one patch is left to rest (fallow), which improves soil fertility and reduces pests and diseases. In intercropping two or more crops are grown together, which improves soil and reduces weeds. Cover crops protect the soil from erosion. Compost made from plant waste, manure and food waste adds nutrients. In biological pest control, natural enemies such as ladybugs and lacewings are used against pests like aphids and whiteflies. Farmland must not be turned into housing schemes, and more water schemes are needed. The government should give farmers subsidies, high-yielding seeds and training, such as the National Programme for the Development of Horticulture, which helps fruit growers. These steps will raise output and income and protect soil and water.

2. Describe the major crops of Pakistan: wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton, with their requirements and growing areas.

Wheat

Wheat is the main staple crop of Pakistan and is essential for food security. Every government has tried to make the country self-sufficient in wheat. It is a cool-season (Rabi) crop which needs 10 to 20 degrees Celsius, and above 30 degrees the crop is stressed and the yield falls. It grows best in well-drained loamy soil and needs moderate rainfall or irrigation. Punjab produces over 70 percent of the total wheat, in areas such as Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang and Chakwal. Other areas are Larkana, Jacobabad and Shikarpur in Sindh, Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi in KPK, and Quetta, Pishin and Zhob in Balochistan. High-yielding varieties such as Maxi Pak and MH-21 help farmers to get more yield and profit.

Rice

Rice is the second most important staple food after wheat and the second largest export after cotton. It is a Kharif (summer) crop, and is of two types, basmati (fine) and coarse. It needs 20 to 35 degrees Celsius, high rainfall (1,270 to 2,000 mm) or irrigation, and well-drained loamy soil. Seeds are sown in a seedbed and the seedlings are moved to the main field when they are 3 to 4 weeks old. The rice is harvested 3 to 4 months later. Punjab produces over 70 percent of it (Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Hafizabad, Narowal), Sindh about 20 percent (Larkana, Jacobabad) and KPK about 10 percent (Swabi, Mardan). Its problems are pests and diseases, drought, salinity and floods.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is a valuable cash crop, and it feeds the sugar industry. It needs a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees Celsius, moderate to high rainfall or irrigation, and well-drained loamy soil. The soil is prepared by ploughing, and pieces of the stalk 30 to 45 cm long are planted in furrows. It needs regular watering, fertilizer and weeding. Punjab produces over 60 percent of the total, in Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh and Jhang. Sindh produces about 25 percent and KPK about 10 percent.

Cotton

Cotton is a vital crop for agriculture and the textile industry, and it is the main cash crop. It is a warm-season crop and needs 25 to 35 degrees Celsius, moderate rain or irrigation and well-drained loamy soil. It is picked by hand and grown mostly in Punjab and Sindh. Its production has been falling, because it is no longer as profitable as maize, rice and sugarcane, pests such as whitefly and pink bollworm attack it, and fertilizers, seeds and pesticides are expensive. To revive it, the government should fix a support price, give subsidies on time, improve extension services, give pest-resistant seeds and give loans on easy terms through Kissan cards.

Maize and Tobacco

Maize is the third important cereal crop after wheat and rice. It is used for food, flour, animal feed and fodder. It needs about 35 degrees and grows well in porous soil. Tobacco is grown on about 0.25 percent of irrigated land, mostly in KPK in the districts of Swabi, Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda, which produce over 90 percent of the Flue Cured Virginia tobacco. It is a labour-intensive crop which needs regular care.

3. Describe the types of fishing in Pakistan and measures to protect and develop the fishing industry.

Marine Fishing

Pakistan has a coastline of about 1,050 km along the Arabian Sea with two main fishing centres, Sindh and Makran. These coasts have rich fishing grounds and give about 64 percent of the total fish production, while inland fisheries give 36 percent. Karachi and Korangi are the main fishing ports of Sindh, and Makran has smaller ports like Sonmiani, Jiwani and Ormara. Gwadar port is being developed as a modern fishing centre with a fish curing yard, an ice factory and refrigeration. Subsistence fishing is done by small fishermen with hand lines, nets and traps, in traditional boats which stay only up to 5 km from the coast. The catch is small and is mainly for the family. Commercial fishing is done by large vessels with modern methods such as trawling and purse seining. Mechanized boats can stay 50 to 60 km offshore in deep water. It earns export money and gives jobs to thousands of people.

Inland Fishing and Fish Farms

Inland fishing uses methods such as cast netting, gill netting, hook and line to catch fish from freshwater lakes, rivers, reservoirs and old channels of canals. The common fish are carp, catfish, perch, Palla, Thaila, Rahu and trout. Inland fishing gives work to many people in villages and helps reduce poverty. Aquaculture is the farming of fish and shellfish in controlled conditions, such as ponds. A fish farm needs clean water, fish feed, and equipment such as pumps, aerators and feeders. The main fishing centres are Haleji in Thatta, Manchar Lake in Dadu, the Indus at Kotri and Sukkur, and the reservoirs of Tarbela and Mangla.

Problems

The fishing industry has four major problems. Overfishing is the biggest threat and is caused by high demand, weak rules and illegal fishing. Water pollution from factories and farms contaminates fish and makes them unsafe to eat. Climate change is raising sea levels and water temperature, which harms fish habitats and breeding. There is also a lack of modern infrastructure and technology, so it is hard for fishermen to catch and process fish well.

Measures

The government should set catch limits for different fish based on scientific study, to stop overfishing. Fishing grounds should be closed in spawning seasons so that fish can breed. Destructive equipment such as dynamite and bottom trawls should be banned. The government should also invest in waste water treatment plants and control factory and farm waste, build fishing harbours, processing plants and cold storage, train fishermen in modern methods, and put more fish in inland waters.

Unit 9: Transport and Trade

Key notes

- Modes: road, rail, air, water. Road is flexible and cheap but congested and polluting. Rail is cheap for bulk goods but old. Air is fastest but costly. Water is cheapest for bulk but slow.
- Factors in regional differences: topography, population, economic activity, government policy (CPEC).
- Dry ports: inland terminals connected with seaports. Trade: buying and selling of goods and services.
- Trade routes: CPEC, Gwadar, Karachi port. CPEC value rose from 46 billion dollars to 65 billion dollars (2022).
- Internal trade challenges: poor infrastructure, red tape, weak institutions, skill shortage, expensive credit, instability, corruption, weak technology.
- Dry ports and cities are formative (not examined) but advantages of dry ports help answers.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. Describe the modes of transport in Pakistan and their regional differences. (5 points)

1. **Road transport.** Road: used for intercity travel and cargo. Dense in cities (Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi), built to link remote tourist areas in the north, weak in rural areas.
2. **Rail transport.** Rail: used for long-distance passengers and goods (coal, cement, crops). Main trunk lines link Peshawar, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi, with fewer lines in hilly areas.
3. **Air transport.** Air: long distance and international travel. Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad are international airports.
4. **Regional airports.** Regional airports in Quetta, Peshawar, Sialkot and Faisalabad support domestic flights.
5. **Water transport.** Water transport: shipping through Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar for international trade.

2. What factors affect regional variation in transport networks? (5 points)

1. **Topography.** Topography: mountains make roads and rail costly and limited, plains and coasts have better networks.

2	**Population.** Population distribution: dense cities need extensive roads, rural areas have fewer.
3	**Economic activity.** Economic activity: industrial hubs (Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Sialkot) have strong networks.
4	**Agriculture.** Agricultural areas rely on road and rail to move crops.
5	**Government policy.** Government policy and spending, such as CPEC, improves roads and rail.

3. Write the advantages of dry ports. (Any five points)

1	**Less traffic.** They reduce traffic jams and pollution in cities.
2	**Lower cost.** They reduce transport cost and time of delivering goods to seaports.
3	**Logistics.** They give better logistics: storage and distribution.
4	**Accessibility.** They are close to industrial hubs, so exporters reach them quickly.
5	**Other benefits.** On-site customs speeds clearance, reduces dependence on seaports, creates jobs, and gives better security.

4. Analyze the role of trade in Pakistan's economy. (5 points)

1	**Growth.** Trade contributes to GDP and economic growth by widening markets.
2	**Foreign exchange.** It earns foreign exchange to pay debts and keep the rupee stable.
3	**Competitiveness.** It increases competitiveness and quality of Pakistani industry.
4	**Technology.** It brings technology, skills and raw materials not available locally.
5	**Jobs and choice.** It creates jobs and gives consumers more choice at better prices.

5. Write a paragraph on the importance of CPEC for Pakistan. (5 points)

Importance of CPEC

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project of about 62 billion dollars which connects western China to the Gwadar port on the Arabian Sea. It is a key part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, which aims to connect China to the countries of the world through roads and railways. CPEC is building roads, railways, energy projects and pipelines in Pakistan. It is expected to boost Pakistan's economy and improve its trade links with China and other countries. It creates thousands of jobs and special economic zones, including in Gilgit-Baltistan, and encourages tourism and business. It lowers trade barriers and increases trade with China, Central Asia and the Middle East. For China, it gives a shorter and safer route to the sea, and for Pakistan it makes the country an important trade and transit hub.

6. Why is air transport considered the most expensive? Compare road and air. (5 points)

1	**High costs.** Aircraft, fuel and airport costs are very high, so tickets are costly.
2	**Limited cargo.** Air cargo is limited to expensive and urgent goods.
3	**Pollution.** It produces greenhouse gases.
4	**Road advantage.** Road is cheaper, reaches remote areas and suits short distances, but has traffic and accidents.
5	**Air advantage.** Air is fastest and reliable for long distance and remote areas, but costly and not available to most people.

7. How can Pakistan increase its share in international trade? (Five suggestions)

1	**Infrastructure.** Improve infrastructure (ports, roads, rail, power) through public-private partnerships.
2	**Red tape.** Reduce red tape and make customs rules simple and clear.
3	**Skills.** Train a skilled workforce and strengthen trade facilitation centres.
4	**Credit and technology.** Give easy credit to small and medium businesses and promote technology and innovation.

5 **Stability and planning.** Ensure political stability, fight corruption and make an export marketing plan.

Long questions 10 marks, 10 points each

1. Explain the modes of transportation with their advantages and disadvantages.

Road Transport

Road transport is used for travel between cities and for moving goods. It is fast for short distances because most areas can be reached by road. Building and keeping roads is cheaper than other types of transport, and it is flexible because roads can reach remote places in both cities and villages. It is dependable for short and local trips. Its disadvantages are heavy traffic jams in big cities like Karachi and Lahore, which cause delays, poor road conditions and many accidents, especially in the mountains, and pollution that harms the environment.

Rail Transport

Rail is used for long-distance passengers and goods such as coal, cement and farm products. Trains are best for long distances and heavy cargo, and rail is the cheapest way of moving large amounts of goods over long distances. It uses less energy and harms the environment less. But because Pakistan's rail system is old and not well kept, delays are common. The railway mainly links big cities and does not serve villages, and passenger trains are less popular because they are slow and old-fashioned.

Air Transport

Air travel is mostly used for long distances and for international links. It is the quickest way to reach remote areas, and airports in big cities like Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad are well connected. Flights are generally reliable. But air travel is expensive, so many people cannot use it. It is mostly kept for costly and urgent goods because of the high cost, and the aircraft release gases that add to global warming.

Water Transport

Water transport through ports like Karachi and Gwadar is cheap for international trade, and it is very good for moving goods in large amounts. Ships have a lower carbon effect on the environment than other modes. But it is slow for travel inside the country, and Pakistan's inland waterways are not developed. Ports and waterways need a lot of repair and investment.

Conclusion

Road and air transport have a higher effect on the environment because of gases and pollutants, whereas rail and water transport release less and are friendlier to the environment. In Pakistan the choice of transport depends on the needs of passengers, the distance, how easy it is to reach, and concern for the environment.

2. Assess the influence of Pakistan's trade routes (CPEC, Gwadar and Karachi) on international trade with China, Central Asia and the Middle East.

CPEC

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is an important economic route from western China to the port of Gwadar on the Arabian Sea. It has a great effect on the world economy. It gives China a faster and more effective way to reach world markets, especially Europe and the Middle East. It also lets China reduce its dependence on the crowded and slow sea routes through the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, which makes its trade safer. For Central Asia and the Middle East, CPEC gives a chance to increase trade with China by widening their trade routes, and so reduce their dependence on Russia or Iran.

Gwadar Port

Gwadar Port has a great influence on international trade because it lies at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It can make trade easier between China, the Middle East and Africa. For China, it gives a different route for exports to reach foreign markets, and it is a key centre of the Belt and Road Initiative. For the Middle East and Africa, it is a more direct way to reach Chinese and Asian markets, and it can act as a centre for loading and unloading goods to and from these regions.

Karachi Port

Karachi Port is the busiest and largest seaport of Pakistan and handles a large part of the country's trade. It is the gateway to the Arabian Sea. It is important for trade with Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar, and it is also a channel for goods going to Central Asia. It is connected to the road and rail networks, which improves connections and lets goods move to and from Central Asia, and this promotes regional trade.

Factors that Affect Trade

Several factors affect the success of these routes. Trade agreements, such as CPEC between Pakistan and China, lower the barriers to trade. Taxes and tariffs affect the cost of trade. Transport costs are kept low by the useful position of Gwadar near important shipping lanes. Political stability is needed, because chaos can disturb trade. Market demand in China, Central Asia and the Middle East matters, and so does the building of roads, rail and energy projects, which cuts travel time. Security in the areas along the routes is also important. Geopolitical factors, such as the role of India, the USA and Russia, and the effect of trade on the environment, also play a part.

3. Analyze the internal challenges that Pakistan faces in increasing its share of trade and suggest sustainable solutions.

Infrastructure and Rules

Developing countries like Pakistan face internal problems when they try to increase their share in world trade. Poor energy, logistics and transport make trade more costly and slow. The solution is to invest in infrastructure through public-private partnerships, encourage foreign investment in such projects, and take better care of the existing facilities. Difficult and slow official procedures, such as complicated rules and customs problems, are called red tape. They discourage trade and raise the cost of doing business, so unneeded rules should be cut and customs rules made open and effective. Trade facilitation centres are weak and their power is limited, so they should be strengthened and their staff trained, and a full export marketing plan should be made.

People and Money

A shortage of skilled workers and a low level of education limit the ability of a country to take part in world trade. Pakistan should invest in education and vocational training so that skilled workers are ready, and the programmes should match the needs of the job market and new sectors. Access to affordable loans is also a big problem, especially for small and medium businesses. The solution is to increase loan limits for them and to promote the growth of microfinance organizations.

Governance

Poorly applied rules can put off foreign investment and trade, so laws should be applied properly to create a business-friendly atmosphere. Constant political instability and changes in policy reduce the confidence of investors and disturb trade, so the country needs political stability, democratic government, and long-term economic plans that do not change with political cycles. Corruption makes business more costly and makes competition unfair. Anti-corruption measures should be made stronger, openness should be improved and good governance promoted, and technology can be used to reduce corruption.

Technology

A lack of new ideas and limited access to technology make it hard to compete. Pakistan should get technology through cooperation with developed countries and international organizations, invest in research and development, and encourage creativity through financial rewards. By solving these internal problems Pakistan can improve its trade performance and slowly increase its share in world trade, which will bring more economic stability and prosperity. These solutions need to be part of a complete plan with the help of national and international partners and of the private and public sectors.

4. Analyze the role of trade in Pakistan's economy.

Growth and Income

Trade means the buying and selling of goods and services, and it is necessary for Pakistan's economy. A large part of the GDP comes from the export and import of goods and services. Through international trade, Pakistan can reach a larger number of customers and increase its production and consumption, which helps economic growth. Exports earn foreign exchange, which Pakistan needs to pay its foreign debts and to keep the rupee stable. A strong foreign exchange market and a stable currency are important for economic stability.

Industry and Competition

Trade helps Pakistan to increase its exports beyond agriculture and textiles, so it depends less on a few products, and the risks are lower. When industries take part in international trade they must improve their productivity and quality to succeed, so they become more competitive, and this can bring better productivity, new ideas and lower costs. Trade also introduces Pakistani businesses to the best methods and innovations of other countries. Importing machinery and high-tech goods can raise productivity, and working with foreign partners helps in sharing knowledge and developing skills. Trade also gives raw materials which may not be available or affordable at home, and these are needed for industries like textiles and manufacturing.

Jobs and People

Trade-related activities create jobs in many sectors, including marketing, banking and manufacturing, which can reduce poverty and unemployment. Consumers in Pakistan get a greater choice of goods, and more competition can give better quality at lower prices, which improves their standard of living. Through trade agreements and membership of organizations like the World Trade Organization, Pakistan gets access to world markets. These agreements can lower trade barriers and tariffs and make Pakistani goods more competitive. Trade can also attract foreign investment and encourage saving and investment in the economy.

Risks

Trade also has some drawbacks, such as trade imbalances, changes in world demand and exposure to outside economic shocks. Pakistan must put more effort into developing its infrastructure, encouraging business ideas and innovation, and making sensible trade policies that match its development goals.

CLASS 10: SECTION 1, CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN PAKISTAN

Unit 1: Society and Culture of Pakistan

Key notes

- Culture: shared ideas, customs, values, language and artifacts passed on by a group. Pakistan has over 70 languages: Urdu (national language and lingua franca), Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Saraiki, Hindko, Brahui, Shina, Balti, Kashmiri.
- Cultural elements: language, religion, art and music, festivals, literature, cuisine. Festivals: Jashn-e-Baharan, Sibi Mela (over 500 years old), Chilam Joshi (Kalash), Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Eid, Independence Day.
- Folklore tales: Punjab (Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal, Mirza Sahiban), Sindh (Sassi Punnun, Umar Marvi, Momal Rano), KPK (Adam Khan Durkhanai, Yousuf Khan Sherbano), Balochistan (Hani and Sheh Mureed), GB (Shiri Badat), AJK (Raja Rasalu).
- Drama: PTV started 1964. Playwrights Ashfaq Ahmed, Bano Qudsia, A. Hameed, Anwar Maqsood.
- Language movement in East Pakistan shows how language policy can harm unity (1971).
- Women's laws: Protection of Women Act 2006, Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010, NCSW.
- Land reforms: Ayub Khan 1959, Z. A. Bhutto 1972. FATA merged with KPK.
- Mystical orders: Qadiri (Abdul Qadir Gilani), Chishti (Moinuddin Chishti, love and tolerance), Naqshbandi (Baha-ud-Din Naqshband, silent dhikr), Suhrawardy (Baha-ud-Din Zakariya, Multan).
- Murshid and Mureed, Tazkiyah, Dhikr, Ishq-e-Haqiqi. Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh (Lahore). Qawwali: Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Aziz Mian, Sabri Brothers.

Short questions 5 marks, 5 points each

1. [Model] Demonstrate in five points the role of mystical orders in promoting unity among diverse communities in Pakistan.

1	**Sufi welcome.** Sufi saints welcomed people of all religions and ethnic groups to their shrines, spreading brotherhood.
2	**Urs gatherings.** Annual Urs celebrations (Data Ganj Bakhsh, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar) bring millions together with Qawwali and poetry.
3	**Sufi poetry.** Sufi poets (Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Khwaja Ghulam Farid) used local languages, reaching people in all regions.

4	**Love and tolerance.** Their teachings of love, tolerance and service to humanity reduced hatred and promoted harmony.
5	**Qawwali and practice.** Qawwali and shared spiritual practice (dhikr, charity, community work) form a common spiritual culture across regions.

2. [Model] Describe in five points the shared principles of Sufi teachings across different regions of Pakistan.

1	**Divine love.** Love and devotion to God (Ishq-e-Haqiqi), seeking a direct personal bond with Allah through prayer, meditation and dhikr.
2	**Purification.** Purification of the heart and soul (Tazkiyah) through fasting, charity and remembrance of God.
3	**Compassion.** Love, compassion and tolerance towards all beings, and service to humanity.
4	**Murshid and Mureed.** The Murshid (spiritual guide) and Mureed (disciple) relationship for spiritual training.
5	**Simplicity.** Simplicity, humility and giving up greed for worldly wealth, and following the Quran and Sunnah.

3. Explain how cultural elements promote cultural diversity. (5 points)

1	**Language.** Language: many regional languages with Urdu help keep heritage alive and encourage mutual respect.
2	**Religion.** Religion: Islam is the majority faith, and Christians, Hindus and Sikhs add to diversity and inclusivity.
3	**Art and music.** Art and music: Qawwali, ghazal, Bhangra and Attan show regional heritage.
4	**Festivals.** Festivals and celebrations: Jashn-e-Baharan, Sibi Mela, Eid, Baisakhi, Christmas bring people together.
5	**Literature and food.** Literature and cuisine in regional languages and dishes (sajji of Balochistan) preserve and share regional traditions.

4. How do regional festivals contribute to cultural diversity and unity? (5 points)

1. **Preserve traditions.** They show and preserve local traditions, customs and arts.
2. **Regional festivals.** Festivals such as Jashn-e-Baharan (Punjab), Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (Sindh), Pashtun spring festival and Sibi Mela (Balochistan) are celebrated regionally.
3. **Shared attendance.** People from other regions attend, so they learn about each other.
4. **Togetherness.** They create togetherness and a shared heritage.
5. **Integration.** Nationwide participation increases tolerance, respect and integration.

5. Explain the origin and themes of folklore in Pakistan with examples. (5 points)

1. **Meaning.** Folklore means traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs and proverbs passed down orally.
2. **Origins.** It has ancient roots in the Indus Valley Civilization and was enriched by Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Turks and Afghans.
3. **Themes.** Themes are love, bravery, loyalty and the supernatural (fairies, saints, heroes).
4. **Punjab and Sindh.** Punjab: Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal, Mirza Sahiban. Sindh: Sassi Punnun, Umar Marvi, Momal Rano.
5. **Other regions.** KPK: Adam Khan and Durkhanai. Balochistan: Hani and Sheh Mureed. GB: Shiri Badat. AJK: Raja Rasalu.

6. Describe the development of drama in Pakistan. (5 points)

1. **Roots.** Its roots lie in street theatre, folk performance and the influence of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic traditions.
2. **Mughal era.** The Mughal courts staged dramatic performances mixing Persian and local elements.
3. **British era.** The British introduced Western-style theatre, and local writers combined it with local themes.

4	**After 1947.** After 1947, Pakistan Television (1964) gave a major platform; writers like Ashfaq Ahmed, Bano Qudsia, A. Hameed and Anwar Maqsood wrote about social issues.
5	**Today.** Today TV dramas address gender roles, family and politics, and theatres in Lahore and Karachi stage classical and modern plays.

7. Explain the effects of globalization on Pakistani society and culture. (5 points)

1	**Economic gains.** Positive: foreign investment, trade, and growth of the economy.
2	**Cultural exposure.** Exposure to global media, fashion, music and food enriches culture.
3	**Social change.** Advances in education, gender equality and human rights awareness, and the internet and social media link Pakistan to the world.
4	**Economic risks.** Negative: competition for local businesses and dependence on foreign goods.
5	**Cultural risks.** Risk of homogeneity (loss of local traditions), digital divide, misinformation and cyber threats.

8. Describe the status of women in Pakistani society. (5 points)

1	**Traditional role.** Traditionally women were limited to domestic roles with restricted mobility and low literacy, especially in rural areas.
2	**Progress.** Education and employment have improved, and women now work in politics, education, health and business.
3	**Laws.** Laws: the Protection of Women Act 2006 and the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010.
4	**NCSW.** The National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) reviews discriminatory laws and gives recommendations.
5	**Challenges.** Challenges remain: gender-based violence, limited mobility and poor access to education, health and finance.

9. Explain the impact of feudalism on Pakistani society. (5 points)

1	**Origin.** It began in the colonial era when the British gave large landholdings to loyalists.
2	**Landlord power.** Feudal lords hold great political and social power over rural areas and influence national policies.
3	**Peasants.** Peasants have few rights and depend on landowners, so a hierarchical system continues.
4	**Inequality.** It causes economic inequality and keeps rural poverty and limits mobility.
5	**Land reforms.** Land reforms (Ayub Khan 1959, Z. A. Bhutto 1972) were weakly implemented and opposed by landlords.

10. Explain tribalism in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** Tribalism is a social system based on loyalty to a tribe, through kinship, lineage and shared heritage.
2	**Where it exists.** It is common in parts of KPK and Balochistan, led by chieftains and local norms.
3	**Benefits.** It gives stability, unity and a strong sense of belonging.
4	**Problems.** It can clash with the national legal system and cause tribal conflicts that harm national unity.
5	**Integration.** Tribal areas lag in roads, health and education. The merger of FATA with KPK was a step towards integration.

11. What is social stratification? Explain its characteristics. (5 points)

1	**Meaning.** It is the hierarchical arrangement of people in society according to income, power, education and social status.
2	**Classes.** It creates social classes with different lifestyles and opportunities.
3	**Privilege.** Higher classes have more wealth, education and political power.
4	**Mobility.** Social mobility (moving up) depends on education and cultural capital.

5	**Inequality.** It leads to social inequality in income, education, health and political opportunities.

12. How does Urdu serve as a unifying language in Pakistan? (5 points)

1	**Origin of Urdu.** Urdu developed in the Mughal era as a lingua franca to link different language communities.
2	**Borrowed words.** It borrowed words from Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Indian languages.
3	**National language.** It was adopted as the national language and is used in government, education and media.
4	**Link between regions.** It connects people of Punjab, Sindh, KPK, Balochistan and other regions.
5	**Regional languages.** Regional languages must be preserved too, so that no group feels neglected (the 1971 language movement is a lesson).

Long questions

10 marks, 10 points each

1. [Model] Highlight the influence of media and education in bridging language differences for national integration.

The Language Problem

Pakistan has more than 70 languages, and each is connected with a different ethnic group. Differences in language can cause communication barriers, misunderstandings and social division if they are not managed well. In some cases they have increased regionalism and ethnic tension. For example, the language movement in East Pakistan showed the deep tensions between language groups and the language policy of the central government, and it was one of the factors that led to the separation of East Pakistan in 1971. Urdu developed in the Mughal era as a lingua franca to help people of different languages to talk to each other, and it includes words from Arabic, Turkish and many Indian languages. To deal with the problem, Urdu was made the national language of Pakistan.

Role of Media

The media, especially electronic media, has a great influence on the use of language and on integration in Pakistan. National media mostly uses Urdu, which helps to spread information and cultural programmes to a broad audience and promotes a united national identity. At the same time, regional media which broadcast in local languages play an important role in keeping the culture alive and making sure that all voices are heard.

Role of Education

Urdu is used in government, education and media, and so provides a common platform for people to meet and join together. According to the National Education Policy, the school curriculum from Class 1 must include three languages: English (as a subject), Urdu and one regional language. Teaching in two or more languages helps to fill the gaps between groups and strengthens culture. Literary festivals and book fairs in different languages also help.

Balance

Promoting literature and media in regional languages along with Urdu increases mutual respect and understanding. The government must balance the promotion of Urdu with the protection of regional languages, so that every group feels respected and included. In this way media and education can bridge the differences in language and lead to national integration.

2. Discuss the influence of cultural elements on the promotion or variation of cultural diversity within Pakistani society.

Meaning of Culture

Culture is the complex mix of ideas, customs, values, symbols, language and objects which a group of people share and pass on. It shapes the actions of people in society, their identity and their sense of belonging. It includes things we cannot touch, such as customs and traditions, and things we can touch, such as art, buildings and dress. Pakistan is a country with great cultural variety. Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Baloch and many other groups live here, and each adds its own customs, dialects and traditions. Cultural elements can either encourage a rich and inclusive society or lead to divisions, so it is important to understand how they work.

Language and Religion

Language is a basic part of culture. In a society with many languages like Pakistan, the use of many languages keeps different language traditions alive and teaches respect among ethnic groups. The recognition of regional languages such as Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Brahvi, Saraiki and Hindko along with the national language Urdu helps to keep the heritage and to encourage talk between groups. But language differences can also be a barrier if not handled well, so teaching in more than one language is useful. Religion shapes cultural identities and gives a sense of community. In Pakistan Islam is the main religion and its principles guide social values. Christians, Hindus and Sikhs also add to the cultural mix, and their festivals and traditions bring inclusion and respect. Talks between religions and fair policies are needed for harmony.

Art, Festivals and Food

Art and music are strong expressions of cultural identity. Pakistan has classical music such as Qawwali and Ghazal, traditional dances such as Bhangra and Attan, and many forms of visual art. Festivals and celebrations bring people together. Jashn-e-Baharan, Sibi Mela, the Shindoor Festival, Eid, Milad-un-Nabi and Independence Day show the cultural variety of the country and promote unity. The Kalash people celebrate the spring festival Chilam Joshi. Baisakhi, Holi and Christmas are celebrated by their followers. Literature in national and regional languages helps to keep and pass on cultural knowledge. Food also shows cultural variety, as Pakistani cooking is a mix of Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashtun, Kashmiri, Gilgiti and Balti dishes, such as the sajji of Balochistan.

Conclusion

These elements help to promote diversity and respect among the people. If they are not managed well they can lead to division. So inclusive policies, cultural exchange, and the celebration of regional festivals and foods are needed to turn diversity into strength.

3. Examine the concept of unity with reference to regional cultures leading to national integration.

Regional Cultures

The cultural variety of Pakistan shows both its rich past and its many ethnic communities. Each major regional culture, such as Pashtun, Balochi, Punjabi and Sindhi, has its own customs, languages and dialects. These differences show the unique identity of each group. But when they are accepted with respect and in an inclusive way, they help to create a shared feeling of belonging and unity.

Festivals and Language

Regional festivals like Jashn-e-Baharan in Punjab, the Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sindh, the Pashtun spring festival and Sibi Mela in Balochistan can promote national unity. People from other regions go to them, so they build a feeling of togetherness and a shared heritage. Sibi Mela is one of the oldest festivals in Pakistan and is over 500 years old. In the past it was a big gathering of tribes in which chiefs settled disputes and talked about common matters, and today it is a major cultural event which shows the heritage of Balochistan. Promoting books and media in regional languages along with Urdu increases mutual respect and understanding. Honouring writers from different regions, such as Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Khushal Khan Khattak and Mast Tawakali, shows the literary variety of the country.

Exchanges and Shrines

Cultural exchange between regions can help to close the gaps. Programmes of visits, student exchange and joint cultural projects between the provinces create a sense of unity and a shared identity. Sufi shrines are visited by people of different religions and ethnic groups, and they show the Sufi idea of universal brotherhood, which promotes harmony.

Conclusion

Urdu, as a lingua franca, helps people of different regions to understand each other. In this way regional cultures, when welcomed, make the nation stronger and lead to national integration.

4. Analyze the development of Pakistani society in relation to women's status, feudalism and tribalism.

Status of Women

Cultural and social factors have shaped the position of women in Pakistan. In the past, women's roles were mostly limited to the home, and society wanted them to be mothers and housewives, which often limited their movement and their part in public life. Education for girls was rare, especially in villages, so literacy among women was low. In the past few years there has been progress in women's education and jobs. Women are now seen in politics, education, health and business. The government has passed laws such as the Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act 2006 to guard against domestic abuse and honour killings, and the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010 to improve working conditions. The National Commission on the Status of Women reviews unfair laws and gives recommendations. But women still face big problems like violence, limited movement, and poor access to education, health and money.

Feudalism

Feudalism in Pakistan started in the British period, when the British gave large areas of land to honour loyal people. This created a class of strong landowners who controlled village communities. Feudal lords often have great political and social power, control local government and affect national policies. Peasants have few rights, so a system of ranks continues. Landless peasants depend on landowners for their living, which causes economic inequality, keeps poverty in villages and limits the chance to rise. Land reforms were introduced, such as the Land Reforms of Ayub Khan in 1959 and of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1972, but they were weakly carried out and often opposed by powerful landowners.

Tribalism

Tribalism means a social system in which people are strongly tied to their tribe through family ties, lineage and shared heritage. Parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are governed through tribal systems. Tribes are usually led by chiefs and are controlled by local rules which keep order and settle disputes. This gives stability and community unity, and a strong sense of belonging. But it can clash with the national legal system, can cause fights between tribes, and can harm national unity. Tribal areas are generally behind in development, with little access to roads, health and education. The merger of the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was a success.

Conclusion

The development of Pakistani society needs policies that respect cultural traditions and at the same time promote national unity, economic growth and social justice.

5. Analyze the characteristics of social stratification and how it leads to social inequality.

Meaning and Characteristics

Social stratification is the ranking of people and groups in a society in layers, according to factors like income, power, education and social level. It creates different social classes, which decide how people deal with each other, what chances they get and how they live. Each layer matches a certain socio-economic class. Higher classes have more access to political power, education and wealth than lower classes. The divisions create boundaries between classes. Stratification also allows social mobility, which is the ability to move up the social ladder. Cultural capital, meaning non-money resources such as education, intelligence, style of speech and appearance, affects social mobility and position.

How It Leads to Inequality

Social stratification leads to social inequality. It causes differences in income and economic chances. It affects access to education, health facilities and political chances. People in the higher classes often have more political power and can shape decisions and policies in their own favour. The poor have fewer chances for good schools and hospitals, so it is harder for them to move up. This leads to social and economic tension and conflict, which harms social unity and stability.

Effects and Remedies

The effects are felt by individuals, who suffer from poverty and low status, and by society as a whole, which suffers from instability. To deal with social inequality we need complete policies that guarantee equal chances for everyone, access to health and education, and economic development that includes all. This will make a fairer and more united society.

6. Analyze the origin and development of folklore and drama in Pakistan and their influence on culture.

Folklore

Folklore means the traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs and practices passed down by word of mouth through generations in a community. It includes myths, legends, fairy tales, proverbs and folk dances, which show the values, history and identity of the people. Folklore in Pakistan has ancient roots and is closely linked with the cultural and historical stories of the region. It comes from ancient civilizations such as the Indus Valley Civilization. Over time the arrival of Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Turks and Afghans enriched it, mixing different cultural elements into the stories. Common themes are love, bravery and loyalty, and the characters include fairies, demons, saints and heroes. Each province has its own folklore. Famous tales of Punjab are Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal and Mirza Sahiban. Sindh has Sassi Punnun, Umar Marvi and Momal Rano. KPK has Adam Khan and Durkhanai and Yousuf Khan and Sherbano. Balochistan has Hani and Sheh Mureed and Gohar and Beebo. Gilgit-Baltistan has the legend of Shiri Badat and Nanga Parbat tales, and Azad Kashmir has the tale of Raja Rasalu. Folklore keeps history, values and identity alive.

Drama

Drama is a type of literature meant to be performed by actors on a stage or screen, with dialogue and action which tell a story or give a message. In Pakistan its history goes back to ancient times with street theatre and folk performances. It was influenced by classical Sanskrit theatre and the Persian and Arabic story-telling brought by Muslim rulers. In the Mughal period, plays were held in royal courts, mixing Persian and local elements. In the British period, Western-style theatre came to the subcontinent, and local writers began to mix Western methods with local themes. After 1947 drama took on a new form. The creation of Pakistan Television (PTV) in 1964 gave a big platform to the dramatic arts. Great writers like Ashfaq Ahmed, Bano Qudsia, A. Hameed and Anwar Maqsood wrote on social issues, cultural heritage and modern problems. Today TV dramas are popular and deal with gender roles, family life and politics, and theatres in Lahore and Karachi stage both classical and modern plays.

Influence

Both folklore and drama help to keep the heritage of Pakistan, shape social values and bring people together through shared stories.

7. Discuss the major mystical (Sufi) orders and their influence on Pakistani society and culture.

Meaning

Mystical orders, especially Sufi orders, have had a deep influence on Pakistani society and culture. They are also called tariqas. They stress spiritual growth, loyalty to God and the search for inner purity. The best known Sufi orders in Pakistan are the Qadiri, Chishti, Naqshbandi and Suhrawardy orders. They had a major part in spreading Islam in the subcontinent, promoting religious harmony and attracting people from different backgrounds.

The Four Orders

The Qadiri order is one of the oldest and most widespread, founded by Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gilani in Baghdad. It stresses strict following of Sharia and the purification of the self, and is known for humility, generosity and devotion. The Chishti order was established by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in the 12th century. It stresses love, tolerance and openness, and serving humanity as a way of serving God. Its followers take part in Qawwali sessions to lift the spirit, and it encourages a simple life. The Naqshbandi order was founded by Baha-ud-Din Naqshband in the 14th century in Central Asia. It is known for strict following of Islamic principles and silent dhikr, with a stress on following the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), and a balance between inner spiritual life and worldly duties. The Suhrawardy order was established by Abu Najib as-Suhrawardy in the 12th century. It joins Sufism with learning and active service to society. Its saints include Baha-ud-Din Zakariya of Multan, whose shrine is a vital spiritual and cultural centre.

Shared Principles

Although each order has its own features, they share some principles. They stress deep love and devotion to God (Ishq-e-Haqiqi) through meditation, prayer and dhikr. They stress purifying the heart and soul (Tazkiyah) through fasting, charity and remembrance of God. They teach love and compassion for all beings, with tolerance, kindness and service to humanity. The relationship between the spiritual guide (Murshid) and the disciple (Mureed) is central to Sufi practice.

Influence on Society

The yearly Urs celebrations for the death anniversaries of Sufi saints, such as the Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh in Lahore and Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sehwan, are big cultural events that attract millions and bring a sense of community. Sufi poetry by saints like Bulleh Shah, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Khwaja Ghulam Farid, written in local languages, is an important part of Pakistani literature. Qawwali, made famous by artists like Aziz Mian, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan and the Sabri Brothers, is deep in Pakistani culture. People of different religions and ethnic groups visit Sufi shrines, which shows the principle of universal brotherhood. The message of Sufism has played a vital part in bringing harmony and integration in Pakistan.

Unit 2: Recreation and Sports

Key notes

- Leisure activities: sport, picnics, festivals, storytelling, hobbies. Benefits: physical fitness, psychological strength, community cohesion, cultural preservation.
- Rural leisure: kabaddi, malakhra, volleyball, melas, chopal gatherings, storytelling (Dastan Go), crafts, hunting and fishing.
- Urban leisure: cricket, food and dining, picnics, gym and sports, travel, reading, video games, TV and social media.
- Traditional sports: kabaddi, kushti (pehlwani, Gujranwala is the city of Pehlwans, Gama Pehlwan), malakhra (Sindh), rasa kashi (tug of war), kho kho, gilli danda.
- Hockey (national game): Olympic gold 1960, 1968, 1984; World Cups 1971, 1978, 1982, 1994. Players: Sohail Abbas, Shahbaz Ahmed, Hasan Sardar, Islahuddin, Samiullah, Kaleemullah.
- Squash: Hashim Khan, Jahangir Khan (10 British Opens, 8 World titles), Jansher Khan (6 British Opens, 4 World titles), Qamar Zaman.
- Cricket: first Test 1952 vs India. World Cup 1992 (Imran Khan), T20 World Cup 2009, Champions Trophy 2017. Wasim Akram (Sultan of Swing), Waqar Younis, Javed Miandad, Shoaib Akhtar (fastest ball), Shahid Afridi, Sana Mir, Bismah Maroof. PSL.
- Football: PFF 1948; Pakistan beat Japan 3-1 at Merdeka Cup (1960s).
- Boxing: Hussain Shah, bronze at 1988 Seoul Olympics. Muhammad Waseem.
- Snooker: Muhammad Yousuf (1994), Muhammad Asif (2012), Ahsan Ramzan (2022). Javelin: Arshad Nadeem. Tennis: Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi.

Short questions

5 marks, 5 points each

1. Explain the importance of leisure activities. (5 points)

1 **Physical fitness.** Physical fitness: sports, hiking and swimming improve the heart and muscles and lower disease risk.

2 **Psychological strength.** Psychological strength: reduce stress and anxiety, release endorphins and improve memory and attention.

3 **Community cohesion.** Community cohesion: group activities build trust, teamwork and social bonds.

4 **Cultural preservation.** Cultural preservation: traditional games, festivals, music and crafts pass on to the next generation (Lok Virsa Mela).

5	**Balanced life.** They give balance in life, and bridge cultural and generational gaps.

2. Describe leisure activities common in rural Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Games.** Outdoor games: kabaddi, malakhra, volleyball.
2	**Gatherings.** Social gatherings: weddings, Eid, festivals and chopal culture.
3	**Storytelling.** Storytelling and folk music (Dastan Go tells tales in the evening).
4	**Crafts and hunting.** Traditional crafts (pottery, weaving, embroidery), hunting and fishing.
5	**Melas.** Melas (village fairs) with music, dance, food and games, and community service.

3. Describe leisure activities common in urban Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Cricket.** Cricket in streets, parks and stadiums, and watching matches.
2	**Food.** Food: dining out, food streets and cooking.
3	**Gatherings and picnics.** Social gatherings, weddings, expos and picnics at mountains, rivers and beaches.
4	**Sports and travel.** Sports and fitness (football, squash, tennis, gym) and travel to northern valleys.
5	**Media and games.** Reading, video games and esports, TV and social media.

4. Explain the significance of sports in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Physical.** Physical: improve fitness and coordination and prevent chronic diseases.
2	**Mental.** Mental: relieve stress and boost confidence, resilience and concentration.
3	**Social.** Social: build teamwork, cooperation and community.
4	**Character.** Character: teach discipline, hard work and fair play.
5	**Economic and national.** Economic and national: create jobs and tourism, and international sport promotes national pride and cultural exchange.

5. Describe traditional sports of Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Kabaddi.** Kabaddi: a contact team sport with raiders and defenders, builds strength and strategy.
2	**Kushti.** Kushti or pehlwani: traditional wrestling in an akhara, with the special diet khuraak. Gujranwala is the city of Pehlwans and Gama Pehlwan was Rustam-e-Zaman.
3	**Malakhra.** Malakhra: wrestling in Sindh by gripping a belt to throw the opponent.
4	**Rasa kashi.** Rasa kashi: tug of war, popular in Sindh.
5	**Other games.** Other games: kho kho, gilli danda, kokla chhapaki and pithu garam.

6. Describe hockey as the national game of Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Beginning.** Hockey came with the British and Pakistan's team debuted internationally in 1948.
2	**Golden era.** The golden era was 1960 to the early 1990s.
3	**Titles.** Three Olympic gold medals (1960, 1968, 1984) and four World Cups (1971, 1978, 1982, 1994).
4	**Great players.** Great players: Sohail Abbas (most international goals), Shahbaz Ahmed, Hasan Sardar, Islahuddin, Samiullah, Kaleemullah.
5	**Present state.** Recent decline: the team has not qualified for World Cups, but the Pakistan Hockey Federation is rebuilding through grassroots programmes.

7. Describe squash in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Beginning.** Squash was introduced in the British era, and Pakistan's players emerged in the 1950s.
2	**Legends.** Legends: Hashim Khan, Jahangir Khan, Jansher Khan and Qamar Zaman.
3	**Jahangir Khan.** Jahangir Khan won 10 British Opens and 8 World titles and was world number one for 12 years.
4	**Jansher Khan.** Jansher Khan won 6 British Opens and 4 World titles.

5	**Future needs.** Pakistan Squash Complex (Islamabad) hosts tournaments, but more courts and academies are needed to regain the lost glory.

8. Describe cricket as a national obsession. (5 points)

1	**Beginning.** Cricket came in the British era, and Pakistan played its first Test against India in 1952.
2	**Heroes.** Heroes: Fazal Mahmood, Imran Khan, Javed Miandad, Wasim Akram, Waqar Younis, Shoaib Akhtar and Shahid Afridi.
3	**Women cricketers.** Women: Sana Mir, Bismah Maroof, Nida Dar.
4	**Titles.** Titles: World Cup 1992, T20 World Cup 2009 and Champions Trophy 2017.
5	**PSL and unity.** PSL is a big brand, and cricket binds people of all backgrounds.

9. Write the state and future of football in Pakistan. (5 points)

1	**Federation.** The Pakistan Football Federation was set up in 1948 and the Pakistan Premier League is the top league.
2	**Past stars.** In the 1950s to 1970s players like Qayyum, Ghafoor Majna and Taj Muhammad made a name.
3	**Japan win.** Pakistan defeated Japan 3-1 at the Merdeka Cup in the 1960s.
4	**Present challenges.** Today the team is behind top Asian teams due to limited funds, poor infrastructure and administrative issues.
5	**Future.** Cooperation with international clubs and coaches can help future growth.

Long questions 10 marks, 10 points each

1. Discuss the psychological benefits of leisure activities and how they contribute to community building and wellbeing, with examples from Pakistan.

Psychological Benefits

Leisure activities are things people do in their free time for enjoyment, self-development and relaxation. They give many benefits to mental wellbeing. Activities such as sports, jogging, walks, picnics, arts and crafts and social gatherings reduce stress and anxiety, because they give the mind a break from the pressures of daily life and let people relax. They also help the body to release endorphins, which are the body's natural "feel-good" chemicals, and these improve mood and give a sense of happiness. Leisure activities also improve brain functions such as memory, attention and problem-solving, by exercising the brain in a pleasant way. Social leisure activities build and strengthen relationships and give emotional support and a sense of belonging. People who include leisure in their daily routine have a balanced and satisfying life and are mentally stronger.

Community Building

Leisure activities have a big part in building community unity and stronger social networks. Group activities such as sports, community events, festivals and volunteer work let people meet, talk and build meaningful relationships. These shared experiences build trust and respect among the members of a community and create a sense of belonging and a common identity. They also teach teamwork and cooperation, which are essential for a peaceful community. Community leisure activities can close gaps between cultures and generations and bring inclusion and understanding among different groups.

Examples from Pakistan

In villages people play kabaddi and malakhra, meet at the chopal, and enjoy melas and storytelling. In cities families go on picnics, play cricket in streets and parks and enjoy festivals like Jashn-e-Baharan. Festivals like Lok Virsa Mela in Islamabad let people join cultural customs, and storytelling by the "Dastan Go" in rural areas keeps history and moral lessons alive.

Conclusion

Leisure activities make individuals stronger and healthier in mind, and make the community more connected, supportive and strong.

2. Analyze the importance of sports as a vital recreational pursuit. How do sports contribute to physical health, mental wellbeing and social integration?

Physical Health

Sports are a vital recreational activity that adds to the physical, mental and social wellbeing of people and communities. Playing sports improves physical fitness, coordination and flexibility, which are important for daily tasks and for preventing injuries. It lowers the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes and obesity, and it builds muscles and the strength of the heart.

Mental Wellbeing

Sports give relief from stress, raise self-esteem and confidence, and teach resilience and perseverance. They also build character with qualities like dedication, hard work and fair play. Physical activity improves brain functions such as memory, concentration and problem-solving.

Social Integration

Socially, sports build community, teamwork and cooperation, which are useful in other areas of life. They bring together people of different backgrounds and regions, and create national pride and identity, as cricket and hockey do in Pakistan. Cricket is more than a game in Pakistan, because it is a social glue which joins people of all backgrounds and places.

Economic and International Value

Economically, the sports industry adds to growth by creating jobs, tourism and the sale of sports goods and services. Hosting sports events can boost local economies and give international recognition. International competitions promote cultural exchange and understanding, break down cultural barriers and encourage inclusion and global unity.

3. Evaluate the impact of traditional sports on preserving cultural heritage in Pakistan.

Traditional Sports

Traditional sports in Pakistan have a rich history and cultural importance, and many games have been passed down through generations. They build physical fitness, strength and agility, and also encourage community life. Kabaddi is a popular contact team sport with roots in rural Pakistan. It mixes elements of wrestling and rugby. Two teams take turns to send a raider into the other half to tag defenders and return, while the defenders try to stop the raider by wrestling him to the ground. It builds strength, speed and strategy, and is played across the country with national and international competitions. Kushti or pehlwani is a traditional form of wrestling common in rural areas. Wrestlers, called Pehlwans, compete in a circular arena called an akhara, and training needs hard physical conditioning and a special diet called "Khuraak". Gujranwala is called the city of Pehlwans. Wrestlers like Gama Pehlwan, who was given the title of Rustam-e-Zaman, and Jhara Pehlwan raised the Pakistani flag in international arenas. Malakhra is a traditional wrestling in Sindh in which wrestlers wear colourful belts, and the aim is to unbalance the opponent by gripping the belt and throwing him to the ground. It is held in open fields during festivals. Rasa Kashi or tug of war is popular in rural Pakistan, especially in Sindh, and needs strength, endurance and teamwork. Other games are kho kho, kokla chhapaki and pithu garam.

Cultural Value

Traditional sports are an important way of keeping cultural heritage alive. They are played at melas, festivals and celebrations, so they keep old traditions alive and pass them on to young people. Each game shows the values and history of the region where it is popular, such as strength, courage, honour and community spirit.

Benefits

They improve physical fitness, bring people together and strengthen social bonds, and connect the young generation with the history of their region.

4. Describe the achievements of Pakistan in national sports: hockey, squash and cricket.

Hockey

Hockey is Pakistan's national game, and the country has a rich history of excellence in it. It came to Pakistan in the British period, and the national team played its first international match in 1948. The 1960s to the early 1990s are called the golden era. In this time Pakistan won three Olympic gold medals (1960, 1968 and 1984) and four World Cups (1971, 1978, 1982 and 1994), and also several Asian Games gold medals. Great players include Sohail Abbas, a penalty corner specialist with the world record for the most goals in international hockey, Shahbaz Ahmed, called the "Maradona of Hockey", Hasan Sardar, Islahuddin, Samiullah, called the "Flying Horse", Kaleemullah, Hanif Khan and Akhtar Rasool, and the goalkeepers Shahid Ali Khan and Mansoor Ahmed. In recent years the team has not been able to qualify for World Cups, but the Pakistan Hockey Federation is working to revive the sport with grassroots programmes.

Squash

Squash came in the British period, and Pakistan's players became famous from the 1950s. Hashim Khan, Jahangir Khan, Jansher Khan and Qamar Zaman won many British Open and World Championship titles. Jahangir Khan is thought to be one of the greatest players of all time. He won a record 10 British Open titles and 8 World Championship titles and was ranked number one in the world for 12 years. Jansher Khan won 6 British Open titles and 4 World Championship titles and was number one for 5 years. The country needs more courts, academies and training centres to win back its lost glory.

Cricket

Cricket is the most popular sport in Pakistan and is often called a national obsession. Pakistan played its first Test match against India in 1952. Famous players include Fazal Mahmood, the hero of the Oval, Imran Khan, the captain of the 1992 World Cup team, Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, Wasim Akram, called the "Sultan of Swing", Waqar Younis, Shoaib Akhtar, who bowled the fastest ball in history, and Shahid Afridi. Women cricketers like Sana Mir, Bismah Maroof, Nida Dar, Javeria Khan and Diana Baig are also famous. Pakistan won the One Day World Cup in 1992, the ICC T20 World Cup in 2009 and the ICC Champions Trophy in 2017. The Pakistan Super League (PSL) has become a big brand.

Other Sports

Hussain Shah won a bronze medal in boxing in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the only Pakistani boxer to do so. Arshad Nadeem has done very well in javelin throw. In snooker, Muhammad Yousuf became the world amateur champion in 1994, Muhammad Asif in 2012 and Ahsan Ramzan in 2022. Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi has had success in tennis. Hockey and squash have fallen behind, so more investment in courts, academies and grassroots programmes is needed.

5. Assess the current state of football in Pakistan, including its history, challenges and future prospects.

History

Football in Pakistan has a rich history and a loyal following in different parts of the country. It came in the British period and became popular in places where British bases were set up. The Pakistan Football Federation (PFF) was formed in 1948 to run and promote the game, and the Pakistan Premier League is the top professional league, with clubs from across the country. In the 1950s, 60s and 70s, players like Qayyum, Changezi, Ghafoor Majna and Taj Muhammad, senior and junior, left a mark on the international stage. In the 1960 Merdeka Cup in Malaysia, Pakistan's team beat Japan 3-1, which is still one of the great achievements in the history of Pakistani football.

Present State and Challenges

In recent years the Pakistan football team has improved noticeably, but it is still far behind the top teams of the world and even of Asia. The game faces serious problems such as limited funds, lack of infrastructure, and political and administrative issues. Football is not as popular as cricket and does not get the same support.

Future

Even with these problems, football has a lot of room to grow in Pakistan. Cooperation with international football organizations, foreign clubs and coaches can give valuable support and knowledge. Programmes at the grassroots level, better grounds and training for young players can help to bring the game up.