



POPULATION, SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

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GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Write a detail note on growth and distribution of population in Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: **GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF PAKISTAN**

Population:

The number of people living on or on a place in a country, area or place is called population. If you have four people in your house, your population will be four. Population of a rural area is of few hundred and an urban area can consist of thousands or millions of people. The population includes children, the elderly, men and women.

Demography:

For the study of population, a Subject on Demography has been introduced, in which statistical analysis of the human population is done. It provides statistical analysis of birth rates, mortality rates, housing, migration, diseases, population distribution etc.

The discipline of Demography was started by the famous Muslim scholar Ibn-e-Khaldun. He has analyzed the population in his book "Muqaddimah Ibn-e-Khaldun."

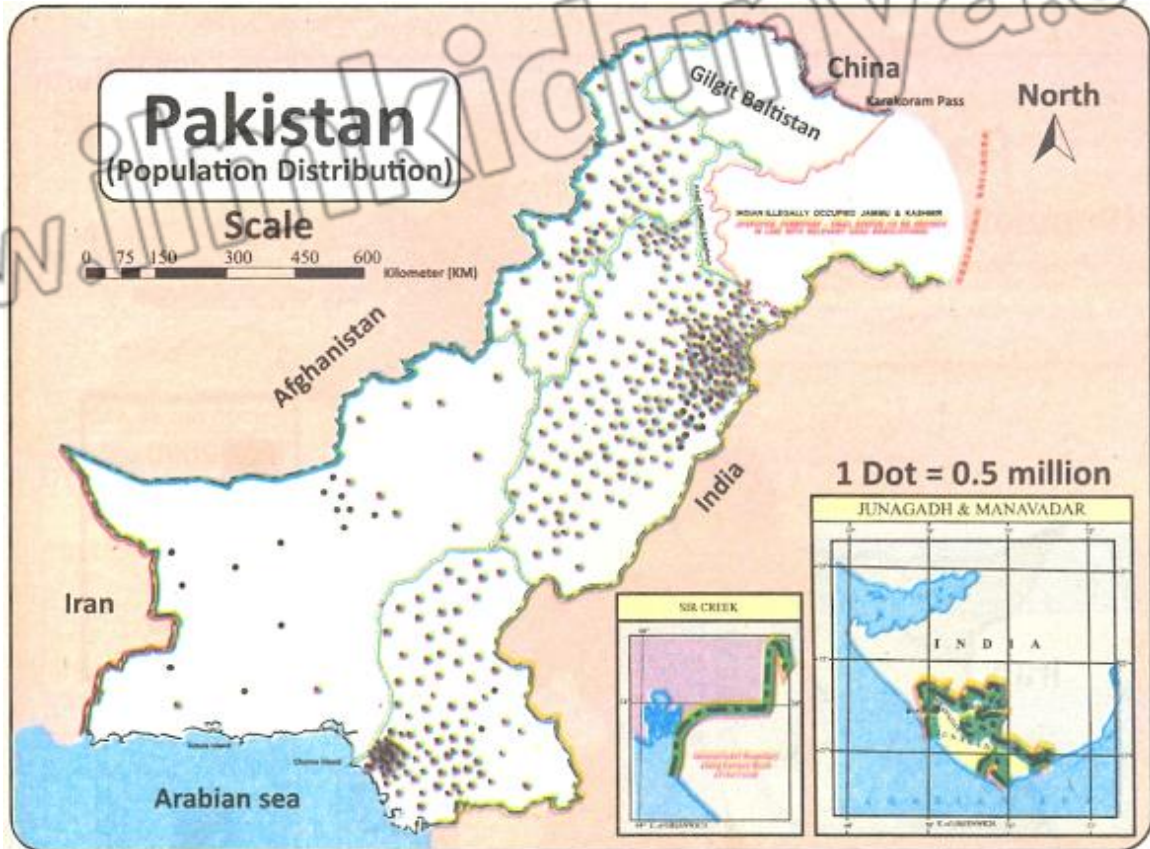
Census:

For purposeful planning, it is important to know about different aspects of population, such as: total population and its regional distribution, growth rate, population per sq km, ratio of urban and rural population, quality of education and popular professions of the people. The process of finding out these population data is called census. The census takes place every ten years. The first census in the subcontinent was conducted in 1881. The first census in Pakistan was conducted in 1951. While the sixth census was conducted in 2017.

Schedule of Population Surveys (1951-2017) Conducted in Pakistan	
Census Year	Population (Millions)
1951	33.7
1961	42.8
1972	65.3
1981	84.2
1998	132.3
2017	207.7

Population Growth Rate:

Pakistan's population is growing at faster rate, it can be judged from the population growth statistics. According to the 2017 census, Pakistan's population was about 207 million. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20 the population of Pakistan is above 211 million. The annual population growth rate is about 1.94%. The area is the same, but the population is growing rapidly. That is why Pakistan is counted among the densely populated countries. Two important things are kept in mind regarding population: one is population distribution and the other is its growth rate.

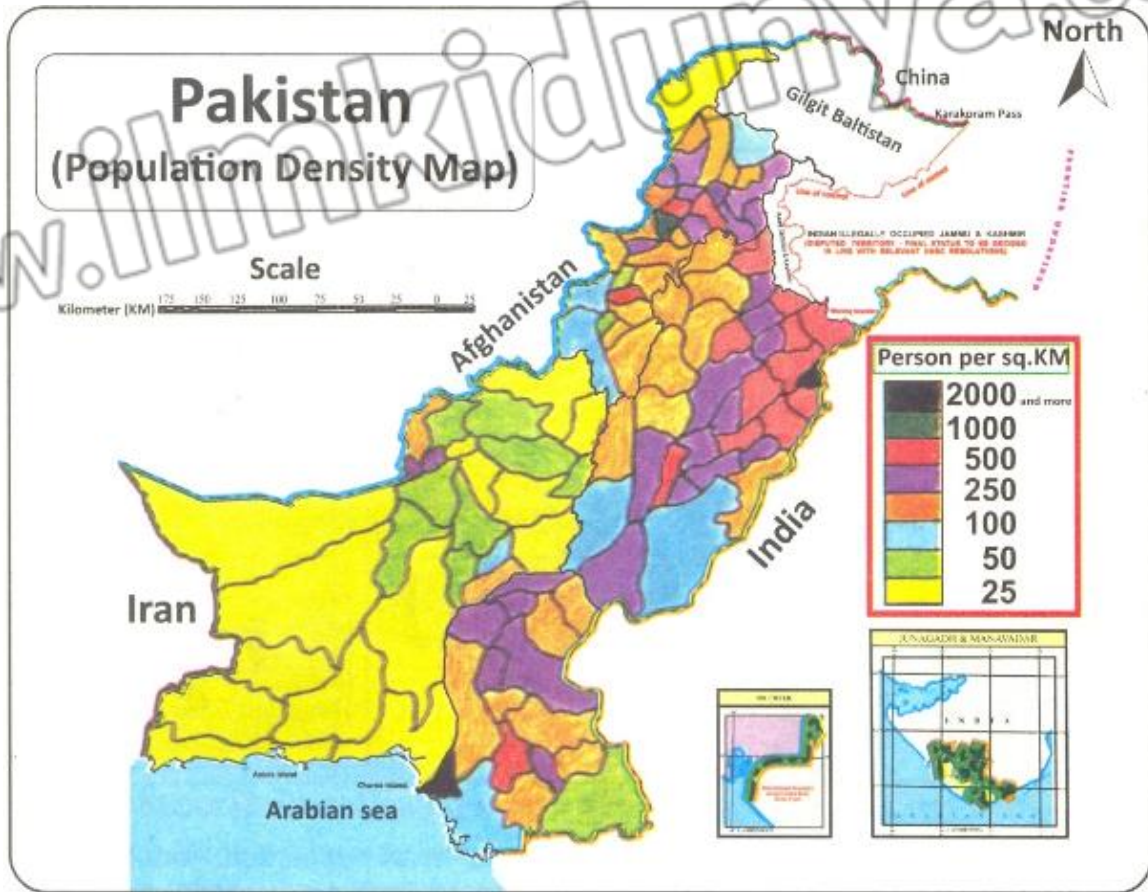


Province Wise Density of Population:

Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan in term of population. About 53% of the population of the country lives in Punjab Province. According to the 2017 census, the population density is given in the table below:

Sr. #	Name of region/ Province	Population	Area sq km	Population density
1.	Pakistan	207 million	796,096 sq KM	261 persons per sq Km
2.	Punjab	110 million	205,345 sq Km	535 persons per sq Km
3.	Sindh	47.8 million	140,914 sq km	339 persons per sq km
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30.5 million	101, 741sq km	300 persons per sq km
5.	Balochistan	12.3 million	347,190 sq km	35 persons per sq km
6.	Islamabad (Federal Capital)	2 million	906 sq km	2014 persons per sq km

Note: FATA which has now merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, had a population of about 5 million.



RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Urban Population:

About one third of the total population in Pakistan lives in cities. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, about 78 million people live in urban areas of Pakistan. The areas which are administered by Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonment Board are called urban areas. The urban population has more and better access to electricity, gas, roads, education, health and shopping malls than in rural areas.

Rural Population:

According to the Pakistan economic survey 2019-2020 about 133 million people live in rural areas of Pakistan. Modern facilities of life are lacking in the rural areas. Due to lack of economic activities and employment opportunities in rural areas, people are migrating to cities. Due to this migration, the population in urban areas is increasing, which is creating problems of residence, employment, education and health in cities.

Q.2 Discuss gender distribution of population in Pakistan.

(Ex. Lq 6)(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Gender Distribution:

Gender distribution refers to the distribution of population on the basis of men and women. According to the facts and figures of 2019-20, men constitute about 51% of the total population in Pakistan, while women constitute about 49%. These statistics show that the birth rate of men in Pakistan is higher than that of women. These statistics can be considered as very suitable for economic development and increase in economic activities. It is possible to increase economic productivity in Pakistan by making the workforce skilled. This will increase Pakistan's per capita income.

Gender Discrimination:

Distinguishing people on the basis of man or woman is called Gender Discrimination. Nature assigned separate roles for men and women. Their main purpose was to carry forward the human race. Making progress and moving forward is one of the characteristics of a human being. Customs and Rituals change over time.

Equal Opportunity for Development:

Men and women now have equal opportunities for development in society. All forms of discrimination on the basis of gender are discouraged. Gender discrimination is not only a problem of Pakistan, but it has become of international importance in terms of poverty alleviation, access to education and medical facilities, and women's participation in the economy and decision-making process.

Professional Opportunities for Women:

There has been a great enlightenment in our thinking about daughters' education. Conservative families who never thought their daughters could pursue a career other than becoming doctors or teachers. Today, their daughters are showing their talents as lawyers, engineers, fashion designers, politicians, Air Force Pilots, Civil Service officers, Army officers and media anchorpersons etc. In Pakistan, role that women are playing in the development of society is not less than the role of men. In the light of Islam and modern science, discrimination against women is not appropriate.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by population? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **POPULATION**

The number of people in a country, region or place is called population. The population of a rural area can be a few hundred and the population of a city can be thousands or millions of people. The population includes children, old people, men and women.

Q2. Which subject has been introduced for population study? (K.B)

Ans: **ESSAY FOR POPULATION STUDY**

For the study of population, a subject of demography has been introduced, in which statistical analysis of human population is done. It provides statistical analysis of birth rates, mortality rates, housing, migration, diseases, population distribution and so on. Anthropology was started by the famous Muslim thinker Ibn Khaldun, who has analyzed the population in the case of Ibn Khaldun.

Q3. Why is Pakistan counted among the densely populated countries? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **DENSELY POPULATED COUNTRIES**

How fast Pakistan's population is growing can be gauged from the fact that according to the 2017 census, Pakistan's population was about 207 million. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, Pakistan's population has exceeded 211 million. Annual population growth rate is about 1.94 percent. Counting is done in densely populated countries. Two important things are considered in relation to the population: one is the distribution of the population and the other is the rate of its growth.

Q4. What is meant by census? (K.B)

Ans: **CENSUS**

For purposeful planning, it is important to know about different aspects of population, such as: total population and its regional distribution, growth rate, population per kilometer, ratio of urban to rural population, quality of education and training, and popular occupations. It is necessary. The process of finding out these population data is called census. The census takes place every ten years. The first census in the subcontinent took place in 1881. The first census in Pakistan was conducted in 1951, while the sixth census was conducted in 2017.

Q5. What is meant by division between rural and urban population? (K.B)

Ans: DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

About one third of the total population in Pakistan lives in cities. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, about 78 million people live in urban areas of Pakistan while the remaining 133 million live in rural areas.

Q6. What is meant by urban areas? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: URBAN AREA

Urban areas are those areas which are governed by a metropolitan corporation, a municipal corporation, a municipal committee, a town committee or a cantonment board.

Q7. What is meant by density of population? (K.B)

Ans: DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of population refers to the average number of people living in an area of one square kilometer. According to the 2017 census, the population density of Pakistan was 261 persons per square kilometer.

Q8. Compare the basic facilities of urban and rural areas. (U.B)

Ans: COMPARISON OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The urban population may not only have access to electricity, gas, roads, education, health and shopping malls, etc., but also better than the rural areas. Rural areas lack these modern conveniences of life. Due to lack of economic activity and employment opportunities in rural areas, people are turning to cities. Due to this migration, the population in urban areas is increasing, which is creating problems for housing, employment, education and health in cities.

Q9. Define gender discrimination. (U.B)

Ans: GENDER DISCRIMINATION

In human society, gender discrimination between men and women is called gender discrimination. Power has created separate roles for men and women, the main purpose of which was to advance the human race. Rituals and customs change over time.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. According to the 2017 census, the population of Pakistan was: (K.B)

(a) 204 million (b) 205 million (c) 206 million (d) 207 million

2. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, Pakistan's population has exceeded: (K.B)

(a) 214 million (b) 213 million (c) 212 million (d) 211 million

3. The annual rate of population growth is: (K.B)

(a) 1.91% (b) 1.92% (c) 1.93% (d) 1.94%

4. The largest province of Pakistan in terms of population is: (K.B)

(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

5. About _____ % of the country's population lives in the province of Punjab. (K.B)

(a) 50% (b) 53% (c) 55% (d) 57%

6. The population of FATA is: (K.B)

(a) 5 million (b) 10 million (c) 15 million (d) 20 million

7. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, the urban areas of Pakistan are populated by: (K.B)

(a) 76 million (b) 77 million (c) 78 million (d) 79 million

8. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, the rural areas of Pakistan are populated by: (K.B)
 (a) 130 million (b) 133 million (c) 140 million (d) 150 million
9. The first census in the subcontinent: (K.B)
 (a) 1881 (b) 1885 (c) 1890 (d) 1895
10. The first census in Pakistan: (K.B)
 (a) 1947 (b) 1951 (c) 1960 (d) 1973
11. According to the 2017 census, Pakistan's population density was: (K.B)
 (a) 260 persons (b) 261 persons (c) 262 persons (d) 263 persons
12. The average population in an area of one square kilometer in Punjab is: (K.B)
 (a) 299 (b) 300 (c) 535 (d) 500
13. Balochistan has a population per square kilometer: (K.B)
 (a) 26 (b) 35 (c) 30 (d) 32
14. The average population per square kilometer in Sindh is: (K.B)
 (a) 339 (b) 319 (c) 320 (d) 321
15. The population per square kilometer in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is: (K.B)
 (a) 233 (b) 234 (c) 235 (d) 300
16. The population per square kilometer in Islamabad (Federal Capital) is: (K.B)
 (a) 211 (b) 212 (c) 213 (d) 214
17. According to the statistics of 2019-20, the population of Mardakal in Pakistan is about: (K.B)
 (a) 50% (b) 51% (c) 52% (d) 53%
18. According to the statistics of 2019-20, women in Pakistan are close to the total population: (K.B)
 (a) 49% (b) 50% (c) 51% (d) 52%
19. According to the 1961 census, the population of Pakistan was: (K.B)
 (a) 42.7 million (b) 42.8 million (c) 42.9 million (d) 42.10 million
20. According to the 1972 census, the population of Pakistan was: (K.B)
 (a) 65.2 million (b) 65.3 million (c) 65.4 million (d) 65.5 million
21. According to the 1981 census, the population of Pakistan was: (K.B)
 (a) 84.0 million (b) 84.1 million (c) 84.2 million (d) 84.3 million
22. According to the 1998 census, the population of Pakistan was: (K.B)
 (a) 132.1 million (b) 132.2 million (c) 132.3 million (d) 132.4 million
23. Pakistan is a country: (K.B)
 (a) Densely populated (b) Less densely populated
 (c) Average population (d) More literate
24. Almost the population of Pakistan is deprived of basic education: (K.B)
 (a) 39% (b) 40% (c) 41% (d) 42%
25. The distribution of population on the basis of male and female is called: (K.B)
 (a) Gender division (b) Political division (c) Social division (d) Legal division

SALIENT FEATURES OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 What are the important attributes of Pakistani Society? (U.B)

Ans: SALIENT FEATURES OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Society:

Society is a translation of the English word society, derived from the Latin word "Society", meaning "companion." Thus, society refers to a group of people. A group of people who are living for a few purposes is called a society. People in a society have relationships with each other. Society does not consist of one individual, but consists of a large group of individuals. All the people in the society belong to different classes and communities. They cooperate with each other. Pakistani Society has its own recognition like other societies.

Culture:

Culture is the name of the common beliefs, way of life, customs, language and traditions of the people living in a place. Culture includes all the beliefs, laws, customs, traditions, sciences, arts and habits, etc., which man adopts himself as a member of society. Pakistani culture reflects Islamic values. Pakistan is inhabited by people who speak different languages. They have a common culture due to their bond with Islam. The Islamic colour is prominent in Pakistani society. National culture unites people of a nation or society and distinguishes them from other nations and societies. The salient features of Pakistani society and culture are as follows.

The Colours of Islamic Culture:

Pakistan is based on the religion of Islam. So, respect for the religion and adherence to its traditions is evident in the lives of the people here. A majority of people follow Islamic teachings in living, dress, food and socializing. Islam teaches respect for other religions and their followers. The fact is that people living in different parts of Pakistan may differ from one another in terms of their food, clothing, lifestyle, customs and traditions, but Islam is the strong foundation that has brought them all together in one garland. According to Islamic teachings, the difference between colour, race, language, wealth and poverty does not matter. The colours of Islamic culture are reflected in brotherhood, fraternity and equality.

Joint Family System:

Pakistan as a whole has a common family system. The head of the family is the man, who is responsible for the sustenance of his family. Housewife takes care of the house, children and household affairs. Elders are treated with the utmost respect in the home. They are served as a religious and moral duty.

Customs and Traditions:

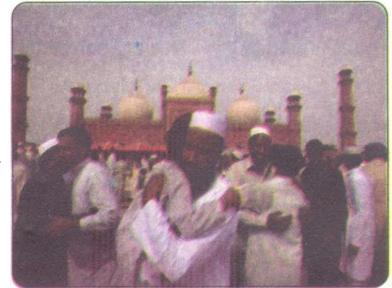
People of Pakistan are generally friendly, polite and free mixing. They like to share joys and sorrows with each other. They exchange wishes and gifts on events of joy like marriage, birth of child, birthdays. At these events feasts, tea and sweet parties are arranged. For example, after birth of child Azaan is recited in the ears of new born baby. This act has many dimensions, people thank Allah who blessed them with the baby, then declare Allah is great and they believe in it. In case of any calamity, trouble or death, people share the grief with each others. When a Muslim passes away, relatives and friends etc. gather at the deceased's house. After the funeral prayers, he is buried. The Qur'an is recited for the deceased person. Non Muslims living in the country also have the right to perform their marriage, death and other ceremonies in their own way.

Religious Harmony:

There exists respect for other religions, tolerance and harmony in Pakistan. In subcontinent, a large number of people embraced Islam by impressing teachings of saints. In Pakistan, caste, colour, race like distinctions are not given much importance. Constitution of Pakistan gives full protection to minorities.

Religious Festivals:

In accordance with the teachings of Islam, two Eids are celebrated every year in Pakistan. Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated at the end of holy month of Ramadhan on 1st Shawwal, Eid-ul-Adhaa is celebrated on 10th of Zilhajj. Both Eids are celebrated with great religious fervour. Include of other religious festival, the Birth of Holy Prophet, celebrated on 12th Rabi-ul-Awal with Devotion and respect. This day is also called Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi.



Celebration of Eid

The Muslims celebrate Meraj-un-Nabi, on 27 Rajab and Shabe-e-Barat on 15 Sha'ban. The Muslims also celebrate the Yaum-e-Aashur on 10 Muharram with religious devotion and respect. Like the Muslims, minorities in Pakistan celebrate their social and religious festivals and rituals. Hindus observe Diwali and Holi in their traditional way. Christians (Christmis, Easter etc), Sikh (Janam Din, Besakhi etc) and Bihai (Naw-Ruz and Rid-van etc) celebrate their special days with zeal.

Dress and Food:

Majority of the Pakistanis like to wear simple, clean and graceful dress. Shalwar Qamis is our national dress. Men and women across the Pakistan like and wear this dress with minor difference. In different regions people add vest coat, cap, turban, ajrak etc with their dress. Women add: Dupatta, Chadar, Shawl, Abaa (an outer robe) in their dress. Wheat, rice, meat, pulses, fish, fresh and dry fruit are common foods of the people.



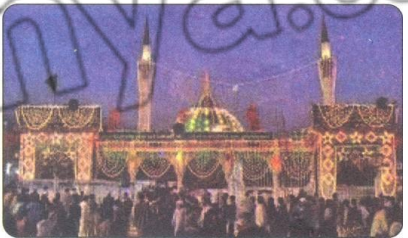
Dress of Gilgit Baltistan

Mixed Culture:

Pakistani society is practically a beautiful bunch of Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Balochi, Kashmiri, Balti, Brahvi and Seraiki culture. In the minority, the customs and dress of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Bahais and other religions also give a new colour to Pakistani society.

Urs and Fairs:

There is a tradition of fairs on eve of harvesting crops or on the occasions of Urs of saint (Sophie). These include the Urs of Hazrat Ali Hajveri Data Ganj Buksh (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) Hazrat



**View of Urs of Hazrat Ali Hujwiri
Well Known as Data Gunj Buksh**

Shah Inayet Qadri (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ),

Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Gang Shakar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat

Shah Rukn-e-Alam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Baha-u-Din Zakria (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Madhu-Lal-Hussein

(Mela Charghan) (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Oaz Qalandar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ),

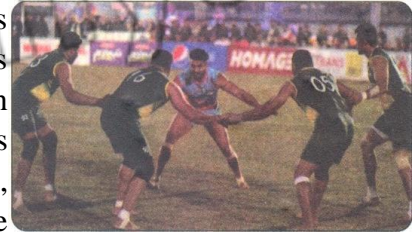
Hazrat Pir Mehar Ali Shah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat

Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Sultan Bahu (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) and more. Sibi mela

(festival, Balochistan) is very famous fair of Pakistan.

Sports and Recreation:

Hockey is the National game of Pakistan. Pakistan's Cricket, Hockey, Kabaddi, Squash, Snooker and Tennis teams are among the best in the world. Pakistani women also take part in national and international sports. Sports tournaments are held at tehsil, district, divisional, provincial and national levels. Polo is very popular game in Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral.



A Scene of Kabaddi Game

Protecting the Rights of Minorities:

Minorities in Pakistan enjoy all kinds of religious, moral and social freedoms. Quota is allocated for them in the fields of education, employment and politics.

Hospitality:

Hospitality is the hallmark of the people of all parts of Pakistan. The people give respect and serve their guests whole heartedly.

Architecture and Painting:

The architectural style of Badshahi Mosque, Shalamar Garden, Shahi Fort, Jahangir Mausoleum and Haran Minar are reminiscent of the greatness of Muslims. The Faisal Mosque, the Minar-e-Pakistan and the Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة الله عليه) are symbols of our current cultural heritage. Painting is also a hallmark of our culture. Abdul Rehman Chughtai, Ejaz Anwar, Ustad Allah Bakhsh, Sadequain, Jamil Naqsh and Ismail Gulji are famous painters of Pakistan.

Poetry and Literature:

Poetry and literature have a prominent place in Pakistani culture. Sufism and religious colours are evident in Pakistani literature. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal is our national poet, whose poetry is full of love for Islam, homeland and traditions. Among the modern poets include N.M. Rashid, Majeed Amjad, Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Faraz, Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Munir Niazi and Habib Jalib etc. Their poetry reflects the sentiments and ideas of patriotism.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by society?

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

SOCIETY

Society is a translation of the English word society, derived from the Latin word *socius*, meaning "companion". Life is living, it is called society. Individuals have to have mutual relations while living within the society. Society does not consist of one individual, but it consists of a large group of individuals.

Q2. What is meant by culture?

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

CULTURE

Culture is the name of the common beliefs, way of life, customs, language and traditions of the people living in a place. Culture includes all the beliefs, laws, customs and traditions, sciences, arts and customs etc. Adopts as an individual. Pakistani culture reflects Islamic rites. Although Pakistan is inhabited by people who speak different languages, they still have a common culture due to their bond of peace, in which Islamic color is prominent.

Q3. Which religious festivals are celebrated in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

The major religious festivals of Pakistan are as follows:

- Eid al-Fitr (1st Shawwal)
- Eid al-Adha (10 Dhul Hajj)
- Eid Milad-un-Nabi (12 Rabi-ul-Awal)
- Ascension of the Prophet (27 Rajab)
- Shab-e-Baraat (5 Shaban)
- Ashura Day (10th Muharram)

Q4. What are the religious festivals of minorities living in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS FOR MINORITIES

Among the minorities, Hindu Holi and Diwali, while Christian Christmas and Easter, Sikhs celebrate Baba Guru Nanak Devji's birthday with crutches, Baha'is celebrate Eid-e-Norooz, Radwan, etc. with full freedom and enthusiasm.

Q5. What are the clothes and food of Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: CLOTHING AND FOOD OF PAKISTANIS

Clothing:

The majority of Pakistanis prefer to wear simple but clean and dignified clothes. The national dress of Pakistan is shalwar kameez. This dress is equally popular with men and women in every area with some variations and variations. Vests, hats, scarves and turbans are part of men's clothing in different areas. Women wear dupatta, chador and abaya along with shalwar kameez.

Food:

Wheat and corn bread, greens, rice, meat, pulses, vegetables and dried and fresh fruits are the main food of the people here.

Q6. What are the festivals and Urs in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: MELA AND URS

In Pakistan, annual fairs are held on the occasion of the seasons, on the occasion of harvesting and on the occasion of Urs of the Elders. Among them are Hazrat Ali Hajwary known as Data Ganj Bakhsh, Hazrat Shah Inayat Qadri, Hazrat Baba Bale Shah, Hazrat Fariduddin Ganj Shakar, Hazrat Shah Rakn Alam Multani, Hazrat Bahauddin Zakaria Multani, Hazrat Madholal Hussain Shah (Mela Chiraghan), Hazrat Sakhi Syedan Shah Shirazi, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast, Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai, Hazrat Pir Mehr Ali Shah, Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar, Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid, Hazrat Sultan Bahoo and many other religious leaders.

Q7. What are the famous sports of Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: FAMOUS SPORTS

The main sports of Pakistan are as follows:

- Hockey
- Cricket
- Kabaddi
- Squash
- Snooker
- Table tennis
- Polo

Q8. Write short notes on Pakistani architecture and painting. (U.B+K.B)

Ans:

ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING

The architectural style of Badshahi Masjid, Shala Marbagh, Shahi Qila, Jahangir Mausoleum and Haran Minar are reminiscent of the greatness of Muslims. The Fasal Mosque, the Minar of Pakistan and the Mazar-e-Quaid are symbols of our current cultural heritage. Painting is also a hallmark of our culture. Abdul Rehman Chughtai, Ejaz Anwar, Ustad Allah Bakhsh, Sadiqin, Jamil Naqsh and Ismail Gulji are famous Pakistani painters.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **A group of people who are living for a few purposes is called:** (K.B)
(a) Culture (b) Society (c) Population (d) Census
2. **The common beliefs, lifestyles, customs, language and traditions of the people living in a place are named:** (K.B)
(a) Culture (b) Society (c) Population (d) Census
3. **Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated:** (K.B)
(a) 1st Shawwal (b) 10 Dhul-Hajj (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 15 Sha'ban
4. **Eid-ul-Adha is celebrated:** (K.B)
(a) 1st Shawwal (b) 10 Dhul-Hajj (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 15 Sha'ban
5. **Eid Milad-un-Nabi is celebrated:** (K.B)
(a) 1st Shawwal (b) 10 Dhul-Hajj (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 15 Sha'ban
6. **Shab-e-Barat is celebrated with devotion and respect:** (K.B)
(a) 1st Shawwal (b) 10 Dhul-Hajj (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 15 Sha'ban
7. **Ascension of the Prophet is celebrated with religious fervor:** (K.B)
(a) 27 Rajab (b) 10 Dhul-Hajj (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal (d) 15 Sha'ban
8. **Minority religious festivals:** (K.B)
(a) Eid-ul-Fitr (b) Eid-ul-Adha (c) Ashura day (d) Holi
9. **The national game of Pakistan is:** (K.B)
(a) Cricket (b) Hockey (c) Polo (d) Tennis
10. **The popular game of GB and Chitral is:** (K.B)
(a) Cricket (b) Hockey (c) Polo (d) Tennis
11. **Faisal Mosque, Minar-e-Pakistan and ___ are symbols of modern cultural heritage.** (K.B)
(a) Shalamarbagh (b) Badshahi Mosque (c) Haran Minar (d) Mizar-e-Quaid
12. **Famous Pakistani artists are:** (K.B)
(a) Madholal Hussain (b) Sajjal Sarmast
(c) Abdul Rehman Chughtai (d) Sultan Bahoo
13. **The national poets of Pakistan are:** (K.B)
(a) Nasir Kazmi (b) Allama Iqbal (c) Faiz Ahmad Faiz (d) Ahmad Faraz

PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND THEIR SOLUTION

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss the problems of Pakistani Society and their solution. (U.B)

Ans:

PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND THEIR SOLUTION

The following are some of the main problems of Pakistani society:

Poverty and Unemployment:

A large portion of Pakistan's population suffers from poverty and unemployment. More than 38% of the country's population lives below the poverty line and millions are unemployed. Poverty and unemployment create unrest and crime. To solve the problem of poverty and unemployment.

Suggestions for Elimination of Poverty:

- It is necessary to encourage cottage and private industries at the government level
- Creating new employment opportunities.
- Loans should be provided to the poor people on easy terms so that they can start their own business.

Low literacy rate:

About 40% of population of Pakistan is illiterate. These illiterate people are unable to play any role in the development of the country individually and collectively like that of educated people.

Suggestion for Education:

Government is working responsibly and seriously to raise the literacy rate in Pakistan.

- New educational institutions are being opened
- Old educational institutions are being upgraded.

Health Issues:

In many parts of Pakistan people are deprived of basic medical facilities. In rural areas of the country death rate at maternity is very high. Health facilities are insufficient.

Suggestions for Medical Department:

Government has done a lot in this regard.

- Basic Health Units have set up in remote areas.
- The number of hospitals, doctors and nurses, etc. has increased.
- Government hospitals have better treatment facilities, but there is room for improvement.

Population Growth:

Another serious social problem in Pakistan is the rapid increase in population. Migration from rural areas to cities is a problem. Population growth is increasing the problems of food, health, education, unemployment, traffic and environmental pollution.

Suggestions for Controlling Population:

Government has taken several steps to control the growing population, but it is very difficult the government to overcome this problem without the cooperation of the people.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain the problems of Pakistani society.

(U.B)

Ans:

PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY

The main problems of Pakistani society are as follows:

- Poverty and unemployment
- Low literacy rate
- Health problems
- Increase in population rate

Q2. What problems arise due to poverty and unemployment?

(U.B)

Ans:

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Poverty and unemployment cause the following problems:

- Poverty and unemployment create anxiety in people.
- Crimes arise.
- Terrorism increases.
- Per capita income decreases.
- The country's development stops.

Q3. What steps should be taken to eradicate poverty and unemployment? (A.B)

Ans: ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

To solve the problem of poverty and unemployment it is necessary that:

- Domestic and private industries should be encouraged at the government level.
- Create new employment opportunities.
- Provide loans to the poor on easy terms so that they can start their own business.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Living below the poverty line in Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) 38% (b) 40% (c) 42% (d) 44%

2. Deprived of basic education in Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) 40% (b) 42% (c) 44% (d) 46%

3. Pakistan has a serious and social problem: (U.B)

- (a) Poverty (b) Low literacy rate (c) Medical problems (d) Population growth

EDUCATION CONDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

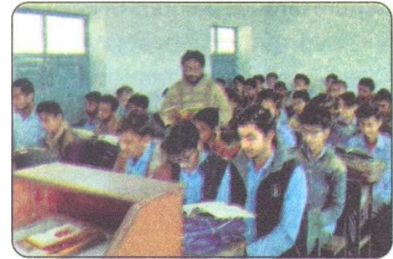
LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on educational condition in Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: EDUCATION OCNDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

Introduction:

According to the Islamic teachings, education is the basic need of every citizen. Education and socio-economic development are interrelated. Literacy rate in Pakistan is about 60% as per the statistics of 2019-2020. Increase in literacy is considered necessary for economic growth. Government is giving great importance to education.



Scene of an Educational Activity

Government Steps for Education:

The important steps in this regard are as follows:

Free Education:

Free education from grade 1 to grade 10, free supply of textbooks and scholarship for students.

Review the Curriculum:

Review and analysis of the curriculum on scientific and future needs basis.

Promotion of Technical and Scientific Education:

Cooperation between government and private sector for the promotion of technical, vocational and scientific education.

Improve the Quality of Higher Education:

Revolutionary measures in the field of information technology to improve the quality of higher education for social and economic development.

Special Attention to Women Education:

Make efforts for gender equity in the field of education, paying special attention to women's educational institutions.

Establishment of University:

Establishment of universities in public and private sector to promote higher education.

Establishment of Punjab Education Foundation:

Establishment of Education Foundation at central and provincial level to solve educational problems.

Q.2 Write a note on educational structure of Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

The educational structure of Pakistan is divided into three phases:

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):

Pre-one grade education is called Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).

Primary Education:

Primary education is from the Grade-1 to Grade-5. The federal and provincial governments are working to establish primary schools in every village, so that all people have access to uniform education. For this purpose, a uniform national curriculum is being implemented across the country.

Elementary Education:

Elementary Education is from the Grade-6 to Grade-8. For this purpose a uniform national curriculum is being cross the country.

Secondary Education:

Secondary Education consists of 9' and 10th grade. Examinations from 9th to 12' grade are conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE).

Higher Secondary Education:

Eleventh and Twelfth classes is called Higher Secondary Education. The higher secondary education course is two years long in which arts, science, commerce and other subjects are taught. Examinations from 9th to 12' grade are conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE).

University Education:

After higher secondary education, university education begins, for which there are many universities in the country. In addition to universities, higher education is also offered in colleges. There are many types of university education. This education contains BS and MS etc. In the field of higher education, research education at the level of M.Phil. and Ph.D. is also provided in each subject. Students have to enroll in medical colleges and engineering universities for medical and engineering education. There are also professional training institutes for law, business, agriculture and other technical sciences.

Q.3 Give suggestion to solve problems of education in Pakistan. (Ex. Lq. 1)(U.B)

Ans: **EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION**

Low Literacy Rate:

According to the latest statistics, literacy is currently 60%, which is lower than other developing countries. It is not satisfactory. Pakistan is an important country in the world according to size of population and lags far behind in terms of literacy.

Defective Examination System:

Our examination system is defective. In this system we test memory and ability to memorize. Examination should be test mental abilities of the student. So, we need to evolve an examination system that is transparent and effective in testing the potential of students.

Limited Resources for Education:

Unfortunately, very little importance has been given to education in the country. Little sums of money are allocated for education in budget. There should be a substantial increase in this allocation to fulfill needs of education system and institutions.

Shortage of Teachers:

There is a wide spread complaint of shortage of teachers in educational institutions. It is very important to increase the number of teachers and educators in educational institutions. In addition, training and skill development of teachers in accordance with modern requirements is also necessary.

Lack of Vocational and Technical Subjects in the Curriculum:

The curriculum that is generally followed lack professional, technical and market related subjects. This weakness can be addressed by inducting agriculture, gardening, electronics photography, Information Technology (IT) and other professional subjects.

Lack of Teaching Material:

Many of our schools and colleges do not have libraries and laboratories, when these facilities are available; they are not up to mark. Due to this situation students cannot perform practical, they cannot borrow books from the library. This affects their learning and latter their performance.

Lack of Basic Facilities:

Educational institutions of our country lack many basic facilities. These basic Problems include no electricity, lack of safe water-health and sanitation facilities etc. Transport and hostel facilities are available with few selected institutions. Lack of these basic facilities is major obstacle to education.

Lack of Co-curricular Activities:

Co-curricular activities are helpful in moral training and personality building. Extra-curricular activities like speeches, Mushairay (Literary functions), study tours, quiz and sports activities are salt of life. But our educational institutions lack these co-curricular activities, which make the youth less practical.

Selection of Wrong Combination of Subjects:

In our country, the majority of parents want their children to become doctors or engineers. So, they force their children to study science subjects. While doing this inclination and mental capacity are not taken care of. This puts psychological pressure on the young ones. Even most of the schools and colleges do not provide the student a chance to make choice. It is important teachers should guide the students in the selection of subjects. Parents should also consider their children's preferences and abilities when choosing subjects, rather than forcing them to do so. The best which can be advised is, parents, teachers and students should consult each other at this stage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS**Increasing Budget:**

The budget for education should be increased every year.

Upgradation of Schools:

All the middle schools should be given the status of secondary schools.

Qualified Teachers:

All the primary teachers should have at least graduate degree.

Curriculum Re-design:

Science and technology-based subjects should be made part of the curriculum. Existing technical and occupational subjects which are part of curriculum need overhauling.

Importance of Science Subject:

Subjects of science and Information technology should also be made part of "Deeni Madaras" curriculum, and their degrees should also be recognized.

Basic Facilities:

Ensure provision of playground and clean drinking water in all government schools.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by early childhood education and care and primary education? (U.B)

Ans:

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE

Education before the first grade is called Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).

Primary education:

Primary education is from first to fifth grade which is given in primary schools.

Q2. What is meant by secondary and higher secondary education? (U.B)

Ans: SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education is up to ninth and tenth grade. The secondary education course is for two years.

Higher Secondary Education:

Higher secondary education consists of eleventh and twelfth grades. The Higher Secondary Education course is a two-year course in which Arts, Science, Commerce and other subjects are taught.

Exams:

Ninth to twelfth grade examinations are conducted by the Board of Secondary and Higher Education.

Q3. What is meant by University education? (U.B)

Ans: UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

After higher secondary education, university education begins, for which there are several universities in the country. Apart from universities, higher education is also imparted in colleges.

Q4. Describe the types of University education. (U.B)

Ans: TYPES OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There are many types of university education. This education consists of BS and MS etc. In the field of higher education, research education is also provided at the level of M Phil and PhD in each subject.

Medical and engineering education:

For education such as medical and engineering, students have to enroll in medical colleges and engineering universities.

Vocational Educational Institutions:

Vocational education institutes are also established for the study of law, business, agriculture and other technical sciences.

Q5. Write suggestions for solving educational problems in Pakistan. (A.B)

Ans: SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN PAKISTAN

The following are suggestions for solving educational problems in Pakistan:

- The budget allocated for education should be increased every year.
- All middle schools should be given the status of high and high schools should be given the status of higher secondary schools.
- Minimum education of primary teachers should be graduation.
- Science and technology curriculum should be restructured. Include technical subjects in the curriculum.

Q6. What are the educational problems in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: EDUCATIONAL ISSUES

Pakistan is facing the following problems in the field of education:

- Low literacy rate
- Poor examination system
- Limited educational issues
- Lack of teachers
- Lack of technical subjects in the curriculum

Q7. What steps has the government taken to improve the education situation in Pakistan?(A.B)

Ans:

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The government attaches great importance to education. The important steps in this regard are as follows:

- Free education provided from 1st to 10th grade,
- The government provided free textbooks.
- The government provided scholarships to deserving students to increase the rate of education.
- Curriculum restructuring in view of scientific foundations and future needs.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **According to the statistics of 2019-20, the literacy rate in Pakistan is about:** (K.B)
(a) 53% (b) 60% (c) 61% (d) 63%
2. **Pre-first grade education is called:** (K.B)
(a) Early childhood education and care (b) Primary
(c) Middle (d) Secondary
3. **Primary education is from first class to which class?** (K.B)
(a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
4. **Elementary education is from sixth grade to which grade?** (K.B)
(a) Seventh (b) Eighth (c) Ninth (d) Tenth
5. **Education in Pakistan from ninth to tenth grade is called:** (K.B)
(a) Primary (b) Middle (c) Secondary (d) Higher Secondary
6. **In Pakistan, education up to eleventh and twelfth grade is called:** (K.B)
(a) Primary (b) Middle (c) Secondary (d) Higher Secondary
7. **Conducts examinations from ninth to twelfth grade:** (K.B)
(a) Public Service Commission (b) Relevant Institution
(c) Relevant Board (d) University
8. **Minimum education of primary school teachers is:** (K.B)
(a) Inter (b) Graduation (c) MA (d) M. Phil
9. **The duration of higher secondary education is:** (K.B)
(a) Two years (b) Four years (c) Six years (d) Eight years

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 What are the problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problem. (Ex. Lq 7)(U.B)

Ans:

PROBLEMS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In Pakistan, the increase in medical resources is less than the increase in population. Health sector faces many problems such as lack of medical facilities, overpopulation, multitude of diseases, lack of awareness about hygiene and unbalanced diet etc. The government should allocate more funds for the health sector and take effective measures to control the population growth rate.

Inflation:

The main cause of medical problems in Pakistan is the inflation which is much higher than in developed countries. Inflation has paralyzed Pakistan's medical structure and the country suffers from a number of medical problems.

Unfamiliar with Hygiene Principles:

Due to illiteracy, people are unfamiliar with the principles of hygiene. There are piles of dirt and filth everywhere. Houses are not airy.

Unbalance Diet:

An unbalance diet is causing poor health and immunity.

Infectious and contagious Diseases:

Thousands of people die every year in Pakistan due to various infectious diseases. In addition, malaria, cholera, Tuberculosis, cancer, high blood pressure and heart diseases are becoming more common.

Budget:

In Pakistan the budget does not allocate money in terms of population, which does not make it possible to treat all people, which is having a detrimental effect on health.

Medical Facilities:

There is severe shortage of medical facilities in the country. There is no trained doctor available for the common man. There is also shortage of hospitals and medical equipment, which makes timely treatment difficult. This further aggravating the health problems.

Food Adulteration:

Everything is admixture in Pakistan. The people are not aware of its damages. Adulteration make our health worse. Many disease are spreading. People are buying adulterated items due to ignorance and they do not even now it.

Government Take Steps to Improve Health:

- Setting up hospitals.
- Establishment of medical colleges.
- Post-graduation in medical.
- Prevention of diseases.
- National Health research institute.
- Development of Head Quarter (HQ) hospitals.
- Provision of Computers in teaching hospitals.
- Allocate more budget for health sector.
- Effective measures should also be taken to control the population growth rate.

Q.2 Write a note on medical structure of Pakistan.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

MEDICAL STRUCTURE IN PAKISTAN**Introduction:**

Pakistan is a densely populated country. Unfortunately, much attention has not been given to health and medicine. A very small amount of money is allocated to the health services budget. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey, 2019-20 a total sum of Rs 421.8 billion were spent in health sector in Pakistan, which is only 1.1% of our G.D.P.

HEALTH CONDITION IN PAKISTAN**Doctor:**

There is one doctor for 963.

Dentist:

There is one dentist for 1608 people.

Bed:

In hospitals there is only one bed facility for 1608 people.

Average Age:

In our country, average age of men is about 66 years and the average age of women is 68 years.

Average Age in Developed World:

While the average age of a developed world is about 70 years.

Health Department:

In Pakistan, Health Department is responsible for the management and control of hospitals, dispensaries, TB clinics, Rural Health Centres, Basic Health Units and Maternity and Child Care Centres.

Principles of Hygiene:

There are many areas in the country where basic medical facilities are not available. Further people do not follow principles of hygiene. That is why a healthy society has not yet been formed.

Head of Health Department:

Health department is headed by health minister;

Secretary:

Its chief administrator is secretary health.

Preventive Medicines:

Director General Health manages development work in health department along with curative and preventive medicines.

Lady Health Visitors:

In Pakistan Lady Health visitors are responsible for healthcare service at village level.

Basic Health Unit:

Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers are also established.

Tehsil and District Level:

There are Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals View of a Govt. Hospital (THQ) and District Headquarter Hospitals (DHQ) at Tehsil and district level respectively.

Provincial Government:

Teaching Hospitals, Institute of Cardiology, Mental Health Institute and Children Hospital are functioning under the control of provincial government.

District Health Authority:

At the District level District Health authority has been setup. Government of Pakistan has taken many steps in the health sector.



View of a Govt. Hospital

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe the problems facing the health sector in Pakistan.

(U.B)

Ans: PROBLEMS FACING THE HEALTH SECTOR IN PAKISTAN

The health sector in Pakistan is facing the following problems:

- Lack of medical facilities
- Population inflation
- Multiple diseases
- Unfamiliarity with the principles of hygiene
- Unbalanced diet etc.

Q2. What steps have been taken by the government of Pakistan to improve health? (A.B)

Ans: STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN TO IMPROVE HEALTH

The steps taken by the Government of Pakistan to improve health are as follows:

- Establishment of hospitals
- Establishment of medical colleges
- Medical post graduation facilities in Pakistan
- Disease prevention
- Arrangement of computer in teaching hospitals

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, a total of Rs. (K.B)
(a) 421.6 billion (b) 421.7 billion (c) 421.8 billion (d) 421.9 billion
2. Rs. Has been spent in the health sector in Pakistan which is GDP only: (K.B)
(a) 1.0% (b) 1.1% (c) 1.2% (d) 1.3%
3. According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, the average age of men in Pakistan is: (K.B)
(a) 58 years (b) 60 years (c) 66 years (d) 65 years
4. According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, the average age of women in Pakistan is: (K.B)
(a) 58 years (b) 60 years (c) 68 years (d) 65 years
5. The average age of people in developed countries is: (K.B)
(a) 60 years (b) 70 years (c) 80 years (d) 90 years
6. The head of the health department is: (K.B)
(a) Prime Minister (b) Minister of Health
(c) Chief Executive Officer (d) Secretary

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM AND NATURAL AND CULTURAL ATTRACTION FOR TOURISM IN PAKISTAN**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 What is the significance of tourism in Pakistan? (Ex. Lq. 5)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: SIGNIFICANCE OF TOURISM IN PAKISTAN

Introduction:

The tourism sector plays an important role in the development of any country. Fortunately, Pakistan is one of the countries where there are plenty of opportunities which can make Pakistan a tourist paradise. High mountains, lush green valleys, vast plains, natural freshwater lakes, holy sites of people of all faiths, archeological sites across the country and a variety of cultural colours from around the world are in Pakistan. They have the full potential to attract tourists. However, it is also an undeniable fact that despite being rich in tourism resources, Pakistan's tourism sector has not been able to play a commendable role in the country's development. Fortunately, the government is fully aware of the importance and usefulness of tourism and is taking revolutionary steps to develop this sector. It is hoped that the timely completion of tourism projects, initiated by the government will open the door to prosperity in Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S TOURIST DESTINATIONS

A brief description of Pakistan's tourist destinations is given below:

Tourist Places full of Natural Scenery:

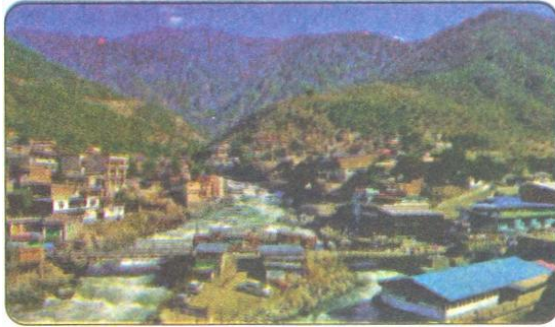
Tourist destinations full of natural scenery include Hunza Valley, Deosai Plain (Baltistan), Naltar Valley (Gilgit), Fairy Meadows, Nanga Parbat and K-2 Base Camp, Kailash Valley, Swat Valley, Kaghan and Naran, Nathia Gali, Thandiani, Murree, Kotli Satian, Soon Valley Sakesar, Koh-e-Sulaiman, Chaman, Ziarat, Gawadar, Beaches of Karachi and Balochistan etc.

Religious Tourist places:

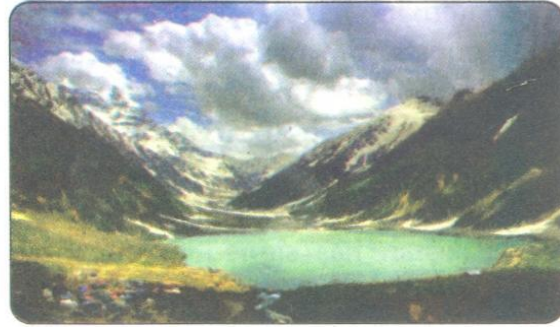
There are a lot of religious tourist places in different regions. More famous among these are Taxila (Rawalpindi), Harappa (Sahiwal), Mohenjo Daro (Larkana), Katas Raj Temple (Chakwal), Tilla Jogian (Jhelum), Nankana Sahib, Kartarpur Sahib (Narowal), Hassan Abdal (Attock), Lahore and Multan etc.

Important Historical Places in terms of Tourism:

Important historical places in terms of tourism include Akrand Fort, Kenhaty Garden, Kallar Kahar (Soon Valley, Khushab District), Shahi Fort (Lahore), Shalamar Garden (Lahore), Derawar Fort Bahawalpur, Altit Fort (Gilgit Baltistan), Shigar Fort (Shigar-Baltistan), Skardu Fort (Skardu), Mughal Garden Wah, Attock Fort, Rohtas Fort (Jhelum), Rani Kot Fort (Jamshoro District, Sindh), Sharda Fort (Neelum Valley, Azad Kashmir), Takht-e-Bhai (Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Bhambhore (Thatta District, Sindh), Fort Monroe (Dera Ghazi Khan), Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar), Masjid Mahabat Khan (Peshawar), Badshahi Masjid (Lahore), Shah Jahan Masjid (Thatta District, Sindh), Hingol National Park (Makran, Balochistan) And Jhal Magsi (Balochistan) etc. are important.



View of a Tourist Destination



View of a Lake in Kaghan Valley

International Views on Pakistan's Tourism Sector:

National and international experts and observers of tourism are agreed on the point that Pakistan has the potential to become a first-class tourism resort.

- In 2010, the well-known tourism magazine "Lonely Planet "called Pakistan a "Big Thing" in terms of tourism.
- In 2018, the British Backpacker Society, which is known for providing services for the promotion of tourism, named Pakistan as the best place for adventure tourism.
- In 2019, an American magazine "Forbes" named Pakistan as the best place to visit.
- In 2020, another American magazine "Console Nast Traveller" declared Pakistan the best place to spend holidays.

Performance of Pakistan's Tourism Sector

Despite having ample resources, the tourism sector in Pakistan has not yet shown significant performance. The tourism sector contributes an average of about 10 percent annually to the world economy, but in Pakistan it contributes only 2 to 3 percent annually. One of the main reasons for the backwardness of the tourism sector is that very few international tourists visit Pakistan. According to the World Atlas, France was the biggest recipient of international tourists in 2018, with 89 million international tourists a year. The other countries which received large number of tourists are respectively, Spain (83 million), United States (80 million), China (63 million), Italy (62 million) and Turkey (46 million). The number of international tourists who visited Pakistan was less than two million.

The reasons for the decline in the number of international tourists in Pakistan are the law and order situation, low projection of tourist resorts and lack of basic facilities in tourist places. It is worth mentioning here that although international tourists visit Pakistan in small numbers but the number of Pakistani tourists is satisfactory in all respects. In 2019, the number of Pakistani tourists in Pakistan was around 50 million.

Q.2 Which steps taken by the Government to promotion of tourism? (A.B)

Ans: MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE TOURISM

Recognizing the importance of tourism sector, the government has taken revolutionary steps in this regard. A brief overview of these measures is as follows:

Visa Policy:

The Government of Pakistan has made significant changes in the visa policy for international tourists. In addition to simplifying and expediting the visa process, tourists from many countries have been granted visa facility at airports.

National Tourism Coordination Board:

The Government of Pakistan, in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, has taken steps to strengthen the Tourism sector. At the federal level, a body, the National Tourism Coordination Board has been set up. The purpose of this body is to strengthen the relationship between the federation and the provinces.

Coordination with other Countries:

Pakistan has signed memorandums of understanding with countries like Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Nepal and Turkey etc. They have reiterated their commitment to work together to promote mutual tourism.

Encouragement of Private Sector:

The Federal government has taken a number of steps to encourage the private sector. Government rest houses across the country are being systematically handed over to the private sector. The mobilization of the private sector has led to a significant increase in tourism activities.

New Tourist Destination:

The Government of Pakistan and the Provincial Governments are taking effective steps to promote new tourist destinations. The measures taken in Kumrat Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kotli Satyan and Chakwal in Punjab are links in the same chain.

Increasing Budget:

Additional funding for tourism has been ensured in the Federal and Provincial budgets for the provision of tourism facilities.

Development of Tourism Sector:

Regular plans have been made for the sustainable development of the tourism sector. Punjab Tourism Policy 2019 is a link in the same chain. The future needs of tourism sector have been taken into consideration. The feasibility study of various schemes has been started. Tourist destinations will be developed in the light of these reports.

Responsibilities of the Pakistani People for the Promotion of Tourism:

There are also some responsibilities of the Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism:

- Avoid throwing rubbish.
- Do not distort and destroy existing facilities.
- Obey traffic and other laws.
- Avoid immoral behaviour.
- Capture beautiful photos and videos and spread these in the word through social media to create a trend of tourism.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Write the names of tourist destinations full of natural landscapes in Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: TOURIST PLACES

The following are some of the most scenic tourist destinations in Pakistan:

- Hunza Valley, Deosai Plain (Baltistan)
- Naltravadi (Gilgit)
- Ferry Meadows
- Nanga Parbat and K2 base camp
- Kailash Valley
- Swat Valley
- Kagan and Naran, Nathia Gali, Thandiani, Murree, Kotli Satyan, Wadi Son Skaisar, Koh-i-Sulaiman, Chaman, Ziarat, Gwadar, Sahil Samandar Karachi and Balochistan etc.

Q2. Write the names of religious tourist places in Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: RELIGIOUS TOURIST PLACES

- The following are the religious tourist destinations in Pakistan:
- Nangana Sahib
- Kartarpur Sahib (Narowal)
- Hasan Abdaal
- Lahore
- Multan

Q3. Write the names of important historical places regarding tourism in Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: HISTORIC TOURIST PLACES

The major historical tourist destinations of Pakistan are as follows:

- Kalar Kahar
- Imperial Fortress
- Shalamar Bagh
- Rohtas Fort
- Badshahi Masjid
- Masjid Mahabat Khan
- Rani Kot Fort

Q4. State the international views regarding Pakistan's tourism sector. (K.B)

Ans: INTERNATIONAL IMPRESSIONS

The capabilities of the front line resort are as follows:

- With regard to Pakistan's tourism resources, domestic and foreign experts and observers agree that these tourist destinations have the potential to make Pakistan a front line sanctuary in all respects.
- In 2010, the well-known tourism magazine Lonely Planet called Pakistan a "big thing" in terms of tourism.
- In 2018, the British Backpater Society, the famous British backpacker society for providing services for the promotion of tourism, declared Pakistan as the place of the best adventure tourism.
- In 2019, an American magazine Forbes named Pakistan the best place to visit.

Q5. Describe the performance of Pakistan's tourism sector. (A.B)

Ans: PERFORMANCE OF PAKISTAN'S TOURISM SECTOR

Despite having ample resources, the tourism sector in Pakistan has so far failed to perform well. The tourism sector contributes an average of 10% annually to the world economy, but in Pakistan it contributes only 2 to 3% annually. One of the major reasons for the backwardness of the tourism sector is the low number of international tourists. Less than 2 million international tourists visit Pakistan.

Q6. Explain the reasons for the decrease in the number of tourists in Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: REASONS FOR LACK OF TOURISTS

The reasons for the decline in the number of international tourists in Pakistan are as follows:

- The law and order situation,
- Less Projection of Tourist Places
- Lack of basic amenities in tourist destinations

Q7. Describe government initiatives to promote tourism in Pakistan. (A.B)

Ans: GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The government of Pakistan, realizing the importance of tourism, has taken revolutionary steps in this regard.

- The Government of Pakistan has made clear changes in the Visa Policy for International Tourists.
- Visa facility has been introduced at the airport for tourists from many countries to facilitate and expedite the visa process.
- The Memorandum of Understanding reiterated the commitment of these countries to work together for the promotion of mutual tourism.
- The federal government has taken a number of steps to encourage the private sector.

Q8. Explain the responsibilities of Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism. (A.B)

Ans: THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PAKISTANI PEOPLE

The responsibilities of the Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism are as follows:

- Avoid throwing garbage.
- Do not damage existing facilities.
- Obey traffic and other laws.
- Avoid immoral behavior.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The tourism sector contributes approximately to the world economy annually on an average: (K.B)

- (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%

2. The tourism sector contributes approximately to the economy of Pakistan annually on an average: (K.B)

- (a) 2 to 3% (b) 3 to 4% (c) 4 to 5% (d) 5 to 6%

3. According to World Atlas, the largest international tourist destination in 2018 was: (K.B)

- (a) Italy (b) USA (c) France (d) Turkey

4. According to the World Atlas, the second largest center of international tourism in 2018 was: (K.B)

- (a) Italy (b) USA (c) Spain (d) Turkey

5. According to World Atlas, it was the third largest international tourist destination in 2018: (K.B)
(a) Italy (b) USA (c) Spain (d) Turkey
6. According to the World Atlas, the fourth largest tourist destination in 2018 was: (K.B)
(a) Italy (b) USA (c) Spain (d) Turkey
7. According to World Atlas, the fifth largest tourist destination in 2018 was: (K.B)
(a) Italy (b) USA (c) China (d) Turkey
8. According to the World Atlas, the sixth largest tourist destination in 2018 was: (K.B)
(a) Italy (b) USA (c) China (d) Turkey
9. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited France in 2018 in one year: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 89 million (c) 83 million (d) 63 million
10. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited Spain in one year in 2018: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 89 million (c) 83 million (d) 63 million
11. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited the United States in 2018 in one year: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 89 million (c) 83 million (d) 63 million
12. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited China in 2018 in one year: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 89 million (c) 83 million (d) 63 million
13. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited Italy in one year in 2018: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 62 million (c) 83 million (d) 46 million
14. According to the World Atlas, international tourists visited Turkey in 2018 in one year: (K.B)
(a) 80 million (b) 46 million (c) 83 million (d) 63 million
15. In 2019, the number of Pakistani tourists in Pakistan was about: (K.B)
(a) 48 million (b) 49 million (c) 50 million (d) 51 million
16. Badshahi Mosque is located: (K.B)
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar
17. Faisal Mosque is located: (K.B)
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar
18. The siege is located above the fort: (K.B)
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar
19. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located: (K.B)
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar
20. Rohtas Fort is located: (K.B)
(a) Jhelum (b) Lahore (c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF INTERFAITH HARMONY, TOLERANCE AND RESILIENCE AGAINST TERRORISM

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on need and importance of interfaith harmony, tolerance and resilience against terrorism. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF INTERFAITH HARMONY AND TOLERANCE

Introduction:

Interfaith is a symbol of respect for others and tolerance. It is a way forward for peaceful coexistence, peace and prosperity in the world of increasing political and economic discontent.

It is well known that elimination of violence, extremism and prejudices from human society has been common message of all divine religions. From Hazrat Adam (عليه السلام) to the last of the Messenger, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and after him the Righteous Caliphate, Companions (رضوان الله عليهم اجمعين) and the Imams have always given a message to human beings to love each other, tolerance, eradicate hatreds and prejudices. Rather, the main goal and purpose of the revelation of the Prophets is to serve the people and guide them on the path of goodness. One of the basic principles of all religions Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism and Parsi religion, are tolerance, love for humanity, kindness, and the elimination of prejudices.

Message of Devine Religions:

All religions have taught to keep all human values alive for the sake of sincerity, loyalty, devotion and humbleness. Regarding negative desires religions have asked to stop greed, cruelty, selfishness, injustice, prejudice, jealousy and ignorance. When there is such a common ground among all religions, then why is it that evils such as terrorism, prejudice, narrow-mindedness, oppression and extremism prevail in human society today? Human society today paints a grim picture of oppression, cruelty and murder. It certainly has nothing to do with religion or civilized society.

Islam's Basic View:

Islam's basic view is that religion and belief are private affair of the individual. There is no room for coercion. Allah Almighty has created this world to test loyalty of man, his knowledge and intellect for which human beings must have the freedom of action and inaction.

Charter of Madina:

There is clear example of the "Charter of Madinah" when Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ came to Medina and founded the state of Medina. First of all, a peace treaty (Charter of Medina) was made among the tribes of different religions, including Muslims, Jews and Christians.

Interfaith Harmony:

The government is showing seriousness on the issue of harmony and tolerance. All schools of thought are interconnected, which will certainly have a positive effect. Minority festivals are now being held at the government level. In this way, this caravan of love and tolerance will move forward. Now it is the time to eradicate hatred from the beloved homeland, spread love and hold various programmes, conferences and workshops on interfaith harmony.

Protected from Nefarious Aims:

In the constitution of Pakistan, followers of all religions are free to perform their religious rites. No one has the right to oppose the beliefs and ideas of another religion. We must create harmony among all religions. It is also necessary to identify the mischievous elements that are the enemies of the country and the nation and are working on the foreign agenda. In this way, the country and the nation could be protected from their nefarious aims.

Conclusion:

No group has the right to use religious force against another group. Let us pledge to promote interfaith harmony and send a message to every Pakistani living in our dear homeland that he is mine and I am his. Come on! Get out of the shell of your own colour and race and adopt the same colour. May it be the colour of Islam, the colour of love and peace and the colour of Pakistan.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What has all the heavenly religions taught to end? (U.B)

Ans: TEACHING OF THE RELIGIONS

All the heavenly religions have taught human society the elimination of terrorism, extremism and prejudice.

Q2. What was the main goal and purpose of the revelation of the Prophets? (U.B)

Ans: PURPOSE OF THE PROPHETS

The main goal and purpose of the Prophets (sws) is to serve humanity and guide it on the path of righteousness.

Q3. What kind of evils are prevalent in human society today? (U.B)

Ans: EVILS PREVAILING IN HUMAN SOCIETY

Evils such as terrorism, bigotry, narrow-mindedness, oppression, extremism and extremism are prevalent in human society today and human society today is presenting a horrible picture of oppression, barbarism, murder.

Q4. What is Islam's view on religion and belief? (U.B)

Ans: VIEW OF ISLAM

Islam's view is that the matter of religion and belief is based on the personal decision and authority of each person and there is no room for coercion in this matter. This world has been created by Allah for testing the knowledge, intellect and actions of human beings, for which human beings must have freedom of belief and action.

Q5. What can we promise to do to promote interfaith harmony? (U.B)

Ans: PROMOTING INTERFAITH HARMONY

Let us pledge to promote interfaith harmony and send a message to every Pakistani living in our dear homeland that he is mine and I am his. Come on! Get out of the shell of your own color and race and adopt the same color and let it be the color of love and peace, the color of Islam and the color of Pakistan.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A sign of interfaith harmony: (K.B)

(a) Endurance (b) Culture (c) Society (d) Man

2. All the heavenly religions have taught: (U.B)

(a) Hate (b) Peace (c) Prejudice (d) Extremism

3. The main purpose of the revelation of the Prophets was: (U.B)

(a) Hate (b) Service to humanity (c) Prejudice (d) Extremism

4. **The matter of religion and belief is every man's own _____.** (U.B)
 (a) Personal decision (b) Religious decision (c) Moral decision (d) Scientific decision
5. **The Prophet established a peace treaty in Madinah called:** (U.B)
 (a) Pact of Medina (b) Peace of Hudaibiyyah
 (c) Conquest of Mecca (d) Battle of Khyber

COMMONALITY IN REGIONAL CULTURES LEADING TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe similarities in regional cultures promote national harmony.(Ex. Lq. 2)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: COMMONALITY IN REGIONAL CULTURES LEADING TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Introduction:

There are regional cultures in Pakistan and they have similarities in some respects which is the reason for their solidarity and unity. This practice encompasses all aspects of our lives. Our language living style, food, accommodation, habits, customs and beliefs, style of education and all the matter that we have to deal with as a member of society.

Provincial Cultures:

People of the four provinces of Pakistan differ to some extent in their customs, habits, language and way of life. But amid diversity a common national culture is creeping in among the people. People who came from different regions and now live together in different areas interact with each other. People have a sense of belonging, which creates national unity, solidarity and oneness. This is the first and foremost important stage leading to national integration.

Effect of Islamic Values:

Islamic values have an impact on Pakistan's regional culture. Values such as equality, brotherhood, fraternity, social justice etc. are not only valued but also practised by the people. During the reign of Muslim rulers, science, literature, music, painting and architecture developed under the government umbrella. What Muslims did in these fields is our cultural heritage. These achievements are our contribution, our pride and recognition.

National Integration:

It is true that nationalities living in the country want their recognition as Punjabi, Sindhi, Pakhtun, Baloch and others. But at the same time all the important occasion they show unity, harmony and oneness.

Expression of Cultural Heritage:

Human feelings are reflected in literature and poetry. A look at literature testify that lot of things are common in literature of all regions. Sufism, humanity, justice, love and cooperation are common subjects of national and provincial languages.

Lesson of Love and Brotherhood:

Hazrat Sultan Bahu (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) Hazrat Waris Shah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Shah Hussain (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Gang Shakar (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ), Khushhal Khan Khatak, Rahman Baba, and Mir Gul Khan Naseer etc. all have given the message of love, humanity and tolerance. These common cultural values promote harmony and cohesion.

Media:

Media brings cultural expressions before the public. It fosters cultural rhetoric and creates national unity, solidarity and harmony.

Education System:

Study of culture, its components and continuity in education system, the subjects and topics taught also lead to a focus on culture. It promotes shared values and cohesion.

Conclusion:

Pakistani society is based on Islamic ideology which should have been all pervasive. But it has given space to the subculture to exist. So, we see there are some differences in the lifestyle, dress, food, construction style and customs of the people due to regional and geographical conditions the provinces and regions.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What have the writers and poets of national and provincial languages taught in their speeches? (U.B)

Ans: TEACHINGS OF WRITERS AND POETS

Writers and poets of national and provincial languages have taught Sufism, humanity, peace and justice, love and mutual cooperation, love and strength in their speeches.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A nation is identified: (U.B)

(a) From law (b) From culture (c) From clothing (d) From food

2. Impact on Pakistan's regional culture: (U.B)

(a) Islamic influences (b) Buddhist influences
(c) Hinduism influences (d) Roman influences

3. The source of expression of shared cultural values is: (U.B)

(a) Media (b) Inflation
(c) Education system (d) Exchange of delegations

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Discuss in detail national and two regional languages in Pakistan. (Ex. Lq. 4)(K.B)

Ans: NATIONAL LANGUAGE URDU

Introduction:

Urdu language is our ancient history and culture. It is the only language that is still spoken and understood in the sub-continent with minor changes. Urdu is a new language compared to other ancient languages of the world such as Arabic, Sanskrit, English and Latin, but one of its great features is that it merges words from many other languages which seems to be part of it.

Meaning:

Urdu is a word of Turkish language with its meaning army, camp, and soldier etc. It was originated in the first decade of the eleventh century in subcontinent.

Reign of Mughal Emperor:

In the reign of Mughal emperor Zaheer-ud-Din Babar and his army do have special importance in respect of inception of Urdu and its evolution.

Evolution of Urdu:

Urdu evolved in South Asia during the period of Sultans of Delhi and Mughal Empire under the influence of Persian, Arabic and Turkish.

National Languages:

Now, it is national language of Pakistan.

Script:

Urdu is written in "Nastaliq" script.

Arabic and Persian Words:

It contains large number of Arabic and Persian words.

First Ghazal Poet:

Wali Dakhni is recognised as first Ghazal poet of Urdu.

Famous Poets:

Asadullah Khan Ghalib, Mir Taqi Mir, Aatish, Mir Dard, Momin and Allama Muhammad Iqbal (رحمة الله عليه) our national poet, are great and famous poets of Urdu.

Promotion and Development of Urdu:

Before the Establishment of Pakistan, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Shibli Nomani, Altaf Hussain Hali, father of Urdu Maulvi Abdul Haq, and Deputy Nazir Ahmad rendered valuable services for the development of Urdu.

Contemporary Urdu Poets:

Among the contemporary Urdu poets, Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Nadim Qasmi, Majid Amjad, NM Rashid, Meera G, Ibn-e-Insha, Parveen Shakir, Ahmad Faraz, Munir Niazi, John Elia and Kishwar Naheed etc are the famous poets of recent age.

Famous Prose Writers:

Similarly, there are famous Urdu prose writers: Ghulam Abbas, Saadat Hassan Manta, Intezar Hussain, Mukhtar Masood, Qudrat-ullah-Shahab, Mumtaz Mufti, Bano Qudsia, and Ashfaq Ahmad etc.

Official Languages:

After the establishment of Pakistan, Urdu was given the status of national language and English was made the official language.

Establishment of Federal Urdu University:

For the development of Urdu language, Federal Urdu University has been established.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Pakistan.

Evolution of Punjabi:

The language evolved in ancient period with Harappa/Darawar civilization of the Punjab.

Accents or Dialects:

During the course of evolution, it assimilated many changes. Under the influence of historical and geographical changes it has six main dialects: Maajhi, Pothwari, Multani, Chachi, Shahpuri and Dhani etc.

Standard Dialect:

The Maajhi is considered a more standard dialect which is common in Lahore, Gujranwala, Shekhupura and surrounding areas.

Beginning of Literature:

Literature in this language begins with the form of Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar (رحمة الله عليه). The subject of his poetry is love and mysticism.

Founder of Sikh Religion:

Later comes the name of Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh religion.

Muslim Sufi Poets:

From the 15th to the 19th century Muslim Sufi poets made rich contribution in Panjabi literature. Major contributor of the time is; Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Shah Hussain (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar (رحمة الله عليه), Hazrat Sultan Bahoo (رحمة الله عليه), and Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه).

Story Narration:

Story narration (Qissa-goi) is an important genre of Punjabi literature. Popular stories in Punjabi literature include: Waris Shah's story Heer Waris Shah, Hazrat Mian Muhammad; Bakhsh's story Saif-ul-Muluk, Hashim Shah's Sassi-Punnu, Fazal Shah's Sohni-Mahinwal and Qissa Mirza Sahiban by Hafiz Barkurdar. These stories are reflection of socio cultural, religious, historical, economic, and mystical life of Punjab.

Folk Songs:

Punjabi is well known for its folk colours and folk songs. Famous types of folk lore are Maahiey, Boolian, Tappey etc.

Civilization and Culture:

Many Punjabi folk songs are linked with occasions. These songs reflect culture and traditions of Punjab as well as emotions and feelings.

SINDHI LANGUAGE**Introduction:**

Sindhi is widely spoken language of the Sindh Province. It contains words of Turkish, Sanscrit, Greek, Iranian and Dravidian languages.

Sindhi Script:

Sindhi is written in a modified Arabic script.

Accent or Dialects:

The language is spoken in many dialects, famous of which are: Lari, Thari, Fakri, Gandavi, Lasi and Wicholi. The Sindhi dialect spoken in southern Sindh is called Lari. Lasi is spoken in Lasbela district of Balochistan. Wicholi is dialect of central Sindh. The standard Sindhi literature is also wicholi (intermediate) Sindhi. Thari is spoken in the deserts of Thar.

Language of Instruction:

Sindhi has been a popular language of instruction from the fourteenth century AD to the eighteenth century AD.

Promotion and Development of Sindhi:

Muslim rulers made great efforts to promote the development of the Sindhi language. Sindhi language was given the second rank after Arabic language.

Translation of Holy Quran:

The Holy Quran was first translated into Sindhi.

Sindhi Literature:

There is a vast collection of Islamic literature and Sufi poetry in the Sindhi language.

Sindhi Poets:

Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (رحمة الله عليه), and Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (رحمة الله عليه) are among the great poets of Sindhi language.

Official Language:

Sindhi language is widely used in educational institutions, offices and courts in Sindh province.

Q.2 Write a note on Pushto, Balochi, Kashmiri and Saraiki languages. (K.B)

Ans: PUSHTO LANGUAGE

Introduction:

Pashto is spoken in vast areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and some parts of Balochistan.

Accent or Dialects:

The language has two famous dialects; Western and Eastern dialect. There exists difference of some words between the two dialects.

Relation with other Civilizations:

Due to touch with other civilizations, the language carries words of other languages which are Greek, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

Beginning of Pushto Language:

Pashto language started with poetry.

Pata Khazana:

First Known book of Pashto poetry is "Pata Khazana (Hidden Treasure)", it was created in the middle of 8' century.

First Poet of Pushto:

Ameer Karor is considered first poet of Pashto.

Pushto Script:

Before the arrival of Muslims, it was written in "Kharushi script". During the reign of Mehmud Ghazanvi, Saif Ullah (Historian) transformed it in Arabic dialect.

Pushto Poets:

Rahman Baba and Khushal Khan Khatak are the main poets of Pashto.

Folk Songs:

In the folk song category, "Tappa" and "Charbeta" are famous formats of poetry.

BALOCHI LANGUAGE

Introduction:

It is language of the tribes of In Balochistan province. In addition to the Pakistani province of Balochistan, it is spoken in Iran and some parts of Persian Gulf states.

Balochi Literature:

Old Balochi literature consists of folk songs, poems, war poetry, and love stories.

Balochi Poets:

Among the famous poets of this period, Sardar Azam, Mir Chakar Khan, Shah Lashari, Mir Jamal, Rind, Abdullah Khan, Junaid Rind and Muhammad Khan Gashkuri. During the English rule in the subcontinent, poets like Mullah Fazlullah Ali, Raham All and Ismail Abadi appeared on the scene and won popularity. Singers memorized the poetry and poems of these poets, sung these, thus became means of transmission to the next generation.

Development of Balochi Language:

After the establishment of Pakistan, great efforts were made for the development and promotion of Balochi literature.

Balochistan Writers Association:

In 1949, Balochistan Writers Association set up.

Balochistan Academy:

Balochistan Academy was established in 1959, which published a large number of Balochi books.

Efforts of Government:

Government has made efforts to promote Balochi Language through educational institutions. Syed Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Atta Shad, Murad Sahir, Mir Gul Khan Naseer, Momin Buzdar, Ishaq Shamim, Siddique Azad, Mir Abdul Qayyum Baloch, Mir Mitha Khan Marri, and Malik Muhammad Panah are mainstream poets.

KASHMIRI LANGUAGE**Introduction:**

Kashmiri language is related to other languages of the Indus Valley.

Accents:

The popular dialects of Kashmiri are Hindki, Gami and Ganduar.

Standard Dialect:

Gandur is considered as standard dialect and has a special literary significance.

Kashmiri Literature:

The first Kashmiri language poet was Shanti Ganth who expressed religious themes in poetry. Stories of love and affection have also been narrated in Kashmiri language. The creator of these stories is a famous poetess named Habba Khatun. His real name was Zone which means Moon.

Modern Literature:

Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor has a special place in present literature. He started writing poetry in Persian, and then wrote poetry in his mother tongue Kashmiri. He is instrumental in awakening the people of Kashmir.

Creator of Spirituality:

Mahjoor Kashmiri has influenced the whole generation with his poetry. He worked on the topics of spirituality in Kashmiri language and literature. Even today Kashmiri poetry is due to him in different genres. Many Kashmiri poets have followed Mahmud Gami.

Famous Poets:

Mullah Mirza Tahir Ghani was a representative poet of Kashmiri, Hindi and Persian languages of the Kashmiri subcontinent. He was born in Khari Sharif, Mirpur, Allah Ditta Jogi was a famous Kashmiri and Punjabi poet. Kashmiri proverbs and phrases are also prominent features of Kashmiri literature.

SARAIKI LANGUAGE:**Introduction:**

Saraiki is the main regional language of Punjab. Saraiki speakers live in Southern Punjab, Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern Sindh and Eastern Balochistan. Saraiki poetry is unique in its sweetness and effectiveness.

Quality of Saraiki Language:

Saraiki is one of the world's perfect languages due to its special alphabet. Due to this quality, Saraiki speakers have the ability to speak nearly all the languages with its original pronunciation.

Distinction of Saraiki:

It is distinction of Saraiki that it is second language of Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi people. Many people have command in Saraiki like their mother tongue.

Saraiki Wasaib:

The Saraiki language also has the honor of being famous and popular for its poetry in Saraiki areas (Wasaib). The most prominent Saraiki poet is Sufi poet and saint like Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam (رحمة الله عليه). Farid.

Haft Zuban Shair:

Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمة الله عليه) is called Haft Zaban Shair (poet of seven Languages). Major part of his poetry is in Saraiki language. His Kafi is famous due to its mystical tone. His poetic work is known as "Dewan-e-Farid". He brought Saraiki poetry to a high place.

Genres of Saraiki Literature:

The genres of Saraiki literature include folk tales, fiction, novels, dramas, duets, ghazals, marsias, songs and kafi, etc. Saraiki language and literature has developed much in present day.

Famous Poets:

Shakir Shujaabadi, Iqbal Sokri, Ahmad Khan Tariq, Aziz Shahid, Ashiq Buzdar, Riffat Abbas and Ashu Lal Faqeer are some famous poets of Saraiki.

Promotion and Development:

Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan and Islamia University Bahawalpur have set up departments for the development and research of this language.

Q.3 Write a note on Shina, Balti, Wakhi, Burushaskie, brahvi, Hindko and Gojri languages.(K.B)

Ans: SHINA, BALTI, WAKHLAND BURUSHASKI LANGUAGES

Languages of Gilgit, Baltistan:

Sheena, Balti, Wakhi, and Burushaski are the languages of Gilgit Baltistan.

Shina Language:

Sheena is a fascinating language of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is a language spoken from the Kohistan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the far corners of Gilgit Baltistan.

Balti Language:

Balti is a language spoken in Baltistan. The language is facing threat of extinction.

Khawara Academy:

The Khawara Academy has appealed to UNESCO to save the endangered languages of Chitral and the Northern Areas. These languages include Balti also.

Wakhi Language:

Wakhi language is spoken in Gilgit, Baltistan's Gojal, Yasin and Ishkoman valley. It is also spoken in Broghil valley of Chitral district (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Brosheski Language:

The Burushaski language is spoken in some parts of Nagar, Hunza, Yasin valley (Gilgit Baltistan), and Neelum district of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

BARAHVI LANGUAGE:**Introduction:**

Brahui language is similar to the ancient Drawari language. Brahui is one of the major languages spoken Balochistan. Brahui is spoken in the vicinity of Quetta, kalat and Khuzdar. The language is also spoken in some areas of Punjab and Sindh.

Brahui Literature:

In the Brahui folk literature, a genre "Lela Moore" is very famous. In standard literature, the distinguished poet Malik Dad and his work "Tuhfa-ul-Ajaib has a special significance.

Translation of Holy Quran:

The Holy Quran was translated into the Brahui language during the British rule.

Promotion and Development of Brahui Languages:

Now literary magazines, fictions, poems, prose writing and newspapers etc. are being published in Brahui language. Significant work is being done at the Balochistan university for the development and promotion of this language. The University is offering MA, M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in this language. This language is also being promoted with the establishment of Brahui Literary Societies and Associations.

PAHARIOR HINDKO LANGUAGES**Introduction:**

The Hindko language is spoken and understood in parts of Pakistan, Northern India and Afghanistan.

Greek Scholarly Circles:

The term Hindko has also been found in ancient Greek scholarly circles, referring to the mountain ranges of present-day Northern Pakistan and Eastern Afghanistan.

Language of KPK:

The language is spoken and understood in districts of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Battagram, Peshawar and Kohat regions (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). It is also spoken in Attock and Pothwar in Punjab province and in most parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Peshawari or Kharay:

In the city of Peshawar, the speakers of this language are called Peshawari or Kharay. This means the native Hindko speakers of the city of Peshawar.

Promotion and Development of Hindko Language:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is working for the development of Hindko language and literature. Gandhara Hindko Academy has been established under the Gandhara Hindko Board. Hindko is one of the oldest languages of the province.

GOJRI LANGUAGE**Introduction:**

Gojri is also one of the ancient languages of the subcontinent. Gujar. Governments were established in India from the fifth century AD to the thirteenth century AD. In this era, governments patronized this language.

Gojri Literature:

Writers and poets created Gojri literature, mostly mystical.

Famous Poets:

Among these poets are Syed Noor-ud-Din Satguru, Hazrat Amir Khusrow, Shah Meera Jee, Burhan-ud-Din Janam and Amin Gujrati are more prominent.

Decline of Gojri Government:

After the fifteenth century AD, the decline of Gujar governments in India started. With this, the official patronage of Gojri language came to an end.

Local Dialects:

As time passed, the language moved away from its central position, resulting in the Gojri language being divided into local dialects.

Influence of Arabic and Persian Languages:

Gojri spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is clearly under the influence of Arabic and Persian languages.

Status of Language:

The Gojri language has its own vocabulary and a distinct identity. It has its own stock of Idioms, proverbs, riddles, folk songs and tales etc. On this basis, it can be given the status of a language.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Which personalities rendered valuable services for the development and promotion of Urdu before the establishment of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: SERVICES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF URDU

Before the formation of Pakistan, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Maulana Shibli Nomani, Altaf Hussain Hali, Baba Urdu Maulvi Abdul Haq and Deputy Nazir Ahmad rendered invaluable services for the development and promotion of Urdu.

Q2. Which poets of the present era gained fame? (K.B)

Ans: POETS OF THE PRESENT AGE

Nasir Kazmi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Majeed Amjad, NM Rashid, Miraji, Ibn Insha, Parveen Shakir, Ahmad Faraz, Munir Niazi, John Elia and Kishore Naheed etc. gained fame.

Q3. Write the names of famous and great writers of Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: WELL KNOWN WRITER OF PAKISTAN

Leading Pakistani writers include Peter Bukhari, Mushtaq Ahmed Yousifi, Ghulam Abbas, Saadat Hassan Manto, Intezar Hussain, Mukhtar Masood, Qudatullah Shehab, Mumtaz Mufti, Bano Qudsia and Ashfaq Ahmed.

Q4. Why Federal Urdu University has been established? (K.B)

Ans: ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY

Federal Urdu University has been established for the development and promotion of Urdu language.

Q5. Write the names of different dialects of Punjabi language. (K.B)

Ans: PUNJABI DIALECTS

The main dialects of Punjabi language are as follows:

- Majhi
- Pothwari
- Multani
- Chachi
- Shahpuri
- Dhani

Q6. Write the names of important stories in Punjabi language. (K.B)

Ans: PUNJABI LANGUAGE STORIES

The following are important Punjabi language stories:

- The Story of Waris Shah
- The story of Hazrat Mian Muhammad Bakhsh Saif al-Muluk.
- The story of Sham Shah Sasi Pinnu. The story of Fazal Shah Sohni Mahiwal
- The story of Hafiz Barkhodar Mirza Sahib.

Q7. Write different dialects of Sindhi language and names of famous poets. (K.B)

Ans: SINDHI POETS

Lari, Thari, Fikri, Gandavi, Lasi and Vachuli are more popular in different dialects of Sindhi language. The Sindhi dialect spoken in southern Sindh is called Lari. Lassa is spoken in Lasbela district of Balochistan. Middle is the dialect of Central Sindh. The language of standard Sindhi literature is also intermediate Sindhi. The Sindhi spoken in the deserts of Thar is called Thari.

Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai (may Allah have mercy on him) and Sachal Sarmast (may Allah have mercy on him) are among the great poets of Sindhi language.

Q8. Write notes in Sindhi language. (K.B)

Ans: SINDHI LANGUAGE

Sindhi has been a popular language of instruction from the 14th century AD to the 18th century AD. Muslim rulers made great efforts for the development and promotion of Sindhi language. Sindhi language was given second rank after Arabic language. The Holy Quran was first translated into Sindhi. There is a vast collection of Islamic literature and Sufi poetry in the Sindhi language.

Q9. What is the name of the oldest book of Pashto poetry and when was it written? (K.B)

Ans: THE OLDEST BOOK OF PASHTO POETRY

The oldest book of Pashto poetry is called "Patta Khazana" and it was written in the middle of the eighth century AD.

Q10. In which areas Pashto language is spoken and understood? (K.B)

Ans: PASHTO LANGUAGE AREAS

Pashto is spoken in Pakistan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the tribal areas and parts of Balochistan.

Q11. What are the popular dialects of Pashto language? (K.B)

Ans: PASHTO DIALECT

There are basically two dialects of Pashto. The first is called the Western dialect and the second the Eastern dialect. There is a difference of a few words between these two dialects.

Q12. Write the names of famous poets of Pashto language. (K.B)

Ans: PASHTO POETS

The famous poets of Pashto language are as follows:

- Khushal Khan Khattak
- Rehman Baba
- Amir crore
- Noor Din
- Mulla Maqsood

Q13. Write a short note on Balochi language. (K.B)

Ans: BALOCHI LANGUAGE

Balochi is the language of the tribes of Balochistan province. Apart from the Pakistani province of Balochistan, it is also spoken in Iran and the Persian Gulf states. In the era of ancient Baloch literature, Baloch poets wrote epic stories. Ancient Balochi literature consisted of folk songs and poems and the subject matter of these poems was tribal battles or stories of love.

Q14. Which institutions came into existence for the development and promotion of Balochi literature after the establishment of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: DEVELOPMENT OF BALOCHI LITERATURE

After the establishment of Pakistan, effective efforts were made for the development and promotion of Balochi literature. The Balochistan Writers Association was formed in 1949. The Baloch Academy was established in 1959, under which several Balochi classic books have been published so far. The government sponsored the Balochi language through educational institutions and the Baloch Academy.

Q15. Write the names of modern day Baloch poets. (K.B)

Ans: BALOCHI POETS

The famous Balochi language poets are as follows:

- Syed Zahoor Shah Hashmi
- Atashah
- Murad Sahir
- Mir Gul Khan Naseer
- The believer is a coward

Q16. Describe the popular dialects of Kashmiri language. (K.B)

Ans: KASHMIRI ACCENT

The popular dialects of Kashmiri language are as follows:

- Hindki
- Gami
- Gandor

Gandor is considered a standard literary dialect and has a special literary significance.

Q17. Write the names of famous poets of Kashmiri language. (K.B)

Ans: KASHMIRI POETS

The famous poets of Kashmir language are as follows:

- Shati Kanh
- Hibba Khatoon
- Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
- Mahmood Gami
- Mullah Mirza Tahir Ghani

Q18. In which areas is Seraiki language spoken and understood? (K.B)

Ans: SERAIKI LANGUAGE

Seraiki is the main regional language of Punjab. Seraiki speakers live in southern Punjab, southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northern Sindh and eastern Balochistan. Seraiki poetry is incomparable in its sweetness and effectiveness. The Seraiki language is one of the complete languages of the world due to its eloquence and rhetoric as well as its distinctive alphabet. The only uniqueness of this language is that in terms of pronunciation, Seraiki speakers have the ability to play every language of the world with its original pronunciation. The Seraiki language also has the distinction of being the twin languages of the Pashto, Balochi, and Sindhi peoples, all of whom, like their mother tongues, are fluent in Seraiki.

Q19. Write the names of popular poets of Seraiki language. (K.B)

Ans: SERAIKI POETS

The following are famous poets of Seraiki language:

- Shakir Shujaabadi
- Iqbal Sokri
- Ahmad Khan Tariq
- Dear Shahid
- Riffat Abbas

Q20. Write a short note on Brahui language. (K.B)

Ans: BRAHUI LANGUAGE

The Brahui language is similar to the language of the ancient Dravidian people. Brahui is one of the major languages spoken in Balochistan. The Brahui language is spoken and understood in Quetta, Kalat, Khuzdar and its environs. Brahui speakers also live in Sindh and Punjab. Laila Moore's genre is especially famous in Brahui folklore. Prominent poet and literary creator Malik Daad and his book Tahfa-e-Ajaib are of special importance in standard literature. During the British rule, the Quran was translated into Brahui.

Q21. In which areas of Pakistan Hindko language is spoken and understood? (K.B)

Ans: HINDKO LANGUAGE

The Hindko language is spoken and understood in parts of Pakistan, northern India and Afghanistan. The language is spoken in Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Batgram, Peshawar, Kohat districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan, while Attock and Pothwar in Punjab province and most of Azad Kashmir.

Q22. Write a short note on Gujarati language. (K.B)

Ans: GUJARATI LANGUAGE

Gujarati is also one of the ancient languages of the subcontinent. From the fifth century AD to the thirteenth century AD, Gujarat governments were established in India. At that time, the Gujarati language was receiving official patronage. During the period of official patronage, writers and poets created Gujri literature, which is mostly mystical.

Q23. Write the names of famous Gujarati language poets. (K.B)

Ans: GUJARATI LANGUAGE POETS

The following are the names of famous Gujarati language poets:

- Hazrat Amir Khusro
- Shah Meera Ji
- Amin Gujarati
- Saeed Nooruddin
- Burhanuddin Janam

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. Urdu is a word of which language? (K.B)**
(a) Hebrew (b) Arabic (c) Persian (d) Turkish
- 2. Urdu meanings are: (K.B)**
(a) Written (b) Legion (c) Literature (d) Morality
- 3. The language of the province of Punjab is very ancient: (K.B)**
(a) Brahui (b) Seraiki (c) Punjabi (d) Hindko
- 4. How many dialects of Punjabi language are there: (K.B)**
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- 5. The standard dialect of Punjabi is: (K.B)**
(a) Chachhi (b) Majhi (c) Dhani (d) Seraiki
- 6. Famous Punjabi language poets are: (K.B)**
(a) Mirza Ghalib (b) Rehman Baba (c) Mast Takli (d) Baba Balha Shah
- 7. Who wrote the story Heer Waris Shah? (K.B)**
(a) Waris Shah (b) Hashim Shah (c) Hafiz Barkhordar (d) Fazal Shah
- 8. Who wrote the Sisi Pinnu story? (K.B)**
(a) Waris Shah (b) Hashim Shah (c) Hafiz Barkhordar (d) Fazal Shah
- 9. Mirza Sahib, who wrote the story? (K.B)**
(a) Waris Shah (b) Hashim Shah (c) Hafiz Barkhordar (d) Fazal Shah
- 10. Who wrote the story Sohni Mahinwal? (K.B)**
(a) Waris Shah (b) Hashim Shah (c) Hafiz Barkhordar (d) Fazal Shah
- 11. Who wrote the story of Saif al-Muluk? (K.B)**
(a) Waris Shah (b) Hashim Shah (c) Hafiz Barkhordar (d) Mian Muhammad Bakhsh
- 12. Sindhi language is spoken in which province? (K.B)**
(a) Sindh (b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (c) Punjab (d) Balochistan
- 13. What is the medium of accent? (K.B)**
(a) Sindhi (b) Pashto (c) Punjabi (d) Balochi
- 14. In which script is Sindhi language written? (K.B)**
(a) Nagari (b) Nasta'liq (c) Kofi script (d) Arabic
- 15. Urdu language is written in which script? (K.B)**
(a) Nagari (b) Nasta'liq (c) Kofi script (d) Arabic
- 16. In which language was the Quran first translated in the local languages of the entire Muslim world? (K.B)**
(a) Punjabi (b) Sindhi (c) Balochi (d) Pashto

17. **The dialect of Sindhi spoken in South Sindh is called:** (K.B)
 (a) Lasi (b) Lari (c) Medium (d) Lari
18. **It is spoken in Lasbela district of Balochistan:** (K.B)
 (a) Lasi (b) Lari (c) Medium (d) Lari
19. **The Sindhi spoken in the deserts of Thar is called Thari.** (K.B)
 (a) Lasi (b) Lari (c) Medium (d) Lari
20. **Sindhi has been a popular language of instruction from the fourteenth century AD to the eighteenth century AD:** (K.B)
 (a) Sindhi (b) Pashto (c) Punjabi (d) Balochi
21. **The second language after Arabic was given:** (K.B)
 (a) Sindhi (b) Pashto (c) Punjabi (d) Balochi
22. **The Holy Quran was first translated into:** (K.B)
 (a) Sindhi (b) Pashto (c) Punjabi (d) Balochi
23. **The name of the book written in Pashto in the second half of the eighth century AD is:** (K.B)
 (a) Geet Sangeet (b) Patta Khazana (c) Albanat (d) Astagri
24. **How many dialects are there in Pashto language?** (K.B)
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
25. **Who is considered as the first poet of Natam in Pashto language?** (K.B)
 (a) Khushal Khan Khattak (b) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid
 (c) Akhund Azizullah (d) Amir Crore
26. **For the first time the Pashto language was translated into Arabic script:** (K.B)
 (a) Saifullah (b) Hidayatullah (c) Habibullah (d) Abdullah
27. **Before the arrival of Muslims in the subcontinent, it was written in Pashto script:** (K.B)
 (a) Nagari (b) Khrushi (c) Kofi script (d) Arabic
28. **What language does Khushal Khan belong to?** (K.B)
 (a) Punjabi (b) Khrushi (c) Sindhi (d) Balochi
29. **The great Pashto poets are:** (K.B)
 (a) Mast Tawakli (b) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid
 (c) Rehman Baba (d) Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai
30. **Balochistan Writers Association came into being:** (K.B)
 (A) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1951
31. **Baloch Academy established:** (K.B)
 (a) in 1956 (b) in 1957 (c) in 1958 (d) in 1959
32. **Gul Khan Naseer belongs to which province?** (K.B)
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
 (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Balochistan
33. **The Kashmiri language is one of the most standard and literary dialects:** (K.B)
 (a) Hindki (b) Gami (c) Muslimki (d) Ganduro
34. **There is a famous poetess in Kashmiri language who is the creator of love stories:** (K.B)
 (a) Samina Baig (b) Nafees Sadiq
 (c) Lady Nusrat Haroon (d) Haba Khatun
35. **The spiritual creators of Kashmiri literature are:** (K.B)
 (a) Mast Tawakli (b) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid
 (c) Mahmood Gami (d) Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai

36. The seven language poets are called: (K.B)
 (a) Mast Tawakli (b) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid
 (c) Mahmood Gami (d) Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai
37. Gilgit-Baltistan has a charming language: (K.B)
 (a) Punjabi (b) Sheena (c) Sindhi (d) Balochi
38. The language spoken in the Brugal Valley of Chitral District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is: (K.B)
 (a) Punjabi (b) Wakhi (c) Balti (d) Balochi
39. Is Leila a popular Morris story? (K.B)
 (a) Seraiki (b) Brahui (c) Pashto (d) Hindko
40. Which book is considered to be the first standard and literary capital of Brahui language?(K.B)
 (a) Treasure of lease (b) Promotion
 (c) Gift of wonders (d) Remembrance of saints

CAUSES CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDIES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on Causes, Consequences and Remedies for Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan.(U.B)

Ans: CONDITION OF POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

Definition of Poverty:

According to the United Nations standard, a person is poor if his daily income is 1.9 dollar a day or less.

Poverty cannot be defined in terms of, who is poor and what percentage of the country's population is prey to poverty. Different financial institutions have defined it in their own way. A simple and operational definition of the term is as follows:

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources that are essential to meet basic human needs. According to the criteria of Planning Commission of Pakistan, a person is poor if he is unable to attain 2350 calories a day. (The quantity of energy human body needs to survive). Poverty is relatively low in urban areas of the country because of greater employment opportunities in cities.

Causes of Poverty in Pakistan:

- Rapidly growing population.
- Low increase in productive resource
- Energy Crisis.
- Illiteracy and lack of technical education
- Slow economic growth.
- Slow expansion in business activities.
- Decrease in internal and external investment.
- Rising inflation.

Effects of Poverty:

- Poverty is increasing frustration and unrest.
- Fatal diseases are on the rise.
- The pace of economic growth is slow.
- The literacy rate is slowing down.
- Pakistan's international reputation is being damaged.
- Theft, robbery and terrorism are on the rise.



People Suffering from Poverty

Remedies for Poverty Alleviation:

The government is taking the following steps for poverty alleviation:

- Creating new job opportunities in the annual development budget.
- Launch of schemes for yellow taxi, rickshaw and tractor scheme etc.
- Launch of youth loan schemes.
- Increase in the provision of basic facilities.
- Monthly assistance to deserving students through free books and scholarships in educational institutions for the promotion of education.
- Financial assistance to deserving individuals and families from Bait-ul-Mal and Zakat Fund.
- Launch of Ehsas Kifalat programme.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Define poverty.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

POVERTY

Poverty is a condition or situation in which a person or community does not have the resources to maintain their minimum standard of living.

According to the United Nations, such people are living below the poverty line. Whose daily income is 1.9 dollar or less.

Q2. Explain the causes of poverty in Pakistan.

(U.B)

Ans:

CAUSES OF POVERTY

The causes of poverty in Pakistan are as follows:

- Rapidly growing population.
- Energy crisis.
- Slow economic growth.
- Decrease in internal and external investment.

Q3. What are the effects of poverty on society?

(U.B)

Ans:

THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY

Poverty has the following effects on society:

- Poverty has led to increased frustration and unrest.
- The pace of economic growth is slow.
- Pakistan's international reputation is being damaged.
- Fatal diseases are on the rise.

Q4. Explain government measures to reduce poverty.

(K.B+A.B)

Ans:

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The government has taken the following steps to alleviate poverty:

- Creating new job opportunities in the annual development budget.
- Launch of youth loan schemes.
- Monthly aid to deserving students through free books and scholarships in educational institutions for the promotion of education.
- Financial assistance to deserving individuals and families from Bait-ul-Mal and Zakat Fund.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. More than _____ of Pakistan's population is living below the poverty line. (K.B)

- (a) 36% (b) 38% (c) 40% (d) 41%

2. According to the United Nations, such people are living below the poverty line. Whose daily income is _____ or less. (K.B)

- (a) 1.9 (b) 1.6 (c) 2.1 (d) 3.1

3. Every adult should receive a minimum of daily energy calories: (K.B)

- (a) 2350 (b) 4350 (c) 4550 (d) 2340

CONTRIBUTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINORITIES IN NATION BUILDING

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss the role of minorities in economic development of Pakistan. (Ex. Lq. 8)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: CONTRIBUTION OF MINORITIES IN NATION BUILDING

Introduction:

It is very important for the development and prosperity of any nation that all the basic amenities of life are available to the minority groups living there like the majority. They should have all kinds of support and cooperation at the public and government levels. The government of Pakistan has provided the minorities living in all the rights, concessions and facilities. They feel that their life, property and honour are safe and protected in the country. The minorities have always proved to be responsible citizens and patriots. During the difficult times for the nation, they all stood by their compatriots the mainstream.

Definition of Minorities:

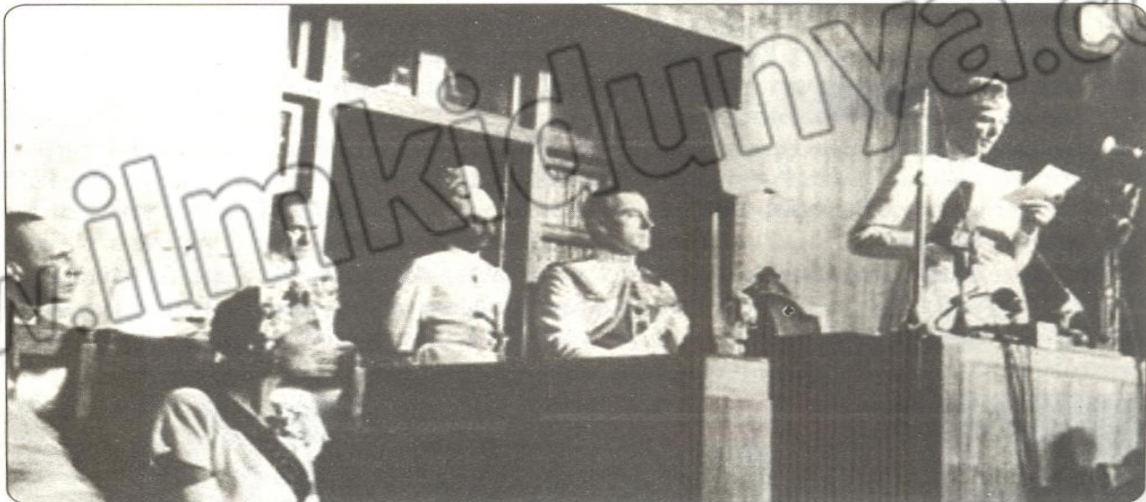
The term minority refers to the group of people/community who want recognition on the basis of race, religion; ethnicity etc. and they are lesser in numbers than the main group/groups.

According to Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) also guaranteed complete religious freedom and security to non-Muslims in Pakistan. Addressing Pakistan's first assembly in Karachi on August 11, 1947, (before the establishment of Pakistan) Father of the Nation (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) said:

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State. Thank God, we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State.

Now, I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual, but in the political sense as citizens of the State."



Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) addressing in first legislative assembly of Pakistan in Karachi on August 11, 1947

Father of the nation (رحمة اللہ علیہ) always expressed till his last breath, that Pakistan is country of all the people living in Pakistan. There can be no religious discrimination. Rights of all the citizens will be protected here. Other rulers who came after the death of Quaid-e-Azam (رحمة اللہ علیہ) were also concerned about the rights of minorities.

CONTRIBUTION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF MINORITIES

The minority community include Hindu, Christian, Sikh and Parsi etc. Pakistani minorities have rendered invaluable services in the building and development of Pakistan.

In the Field of Law:

In the field of law, the name of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, A. R. Cornelius will always shine like a shining star. He played a key role in drafting the 1973 constitution. Mr. Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaus was an expert in Islamic law (Quran and Sunnah). He served in the Supreme Court of Pakistan for eight years. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He was also chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission. Justice Rustom Sohrabjee Sidhu and Justice Dorab Patel rendered valuable services as the member of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

In the Field of Army:

The role of minorities in Pakistan's armed forces has also been significant. Rear Admiral Leslie, Maj. Gen Julian Peter, Maj. Gen Noel Khokhar, Brigadier Maron, Squadron Leader Peter Christie, Air Commodore Nazir Latif, Air Vice Marshal Eric Gordon, Group Captain Cecil Chaudhry, Amir Commodore Balvant Kumar Das served in armed forces. They made great sacrifices for which they were awarded military honours. Harcharan Singh is a Sikh officer in the Pakistan Army.

In the Field of Politics:

In the field of politics, Akshay Kumar Das, Kamni Kumar Datta, Derek Superin, Basanta Kumar Das, Kamran Micheal, Clement Shahbaz Bhatti and Darshan Lal have served in various capacities. While Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Krishna Kumari Kohli and Sardar Ramesh Singh Arora, the first Sikh MPA to be elected after the formation of Pakistan, are serving in various other positions.

In the Field of Health:

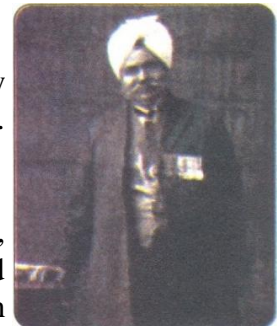
In the field of health, Dr. Ruth Pfau has dedicated her life in eradicating Leprosy from Pakistan. In recognition of her services, she was buried with state honours. Sister Ruth Lewis served the disabled for fifty years. Dr. Drago had a special reputation for treating poor people. Eye specialist Dr. J. Paul Chhabra has performed high valued services in the field of Ophthalmology.

In the Field of Education:

Nobel Laureates in Education Dr. Abdul Salam, Bishop Anthony Lobo, Dr. Mira Felbus, Roshan Khurshid Bharocha and Prof. Kanhaiya Lal Nagpal served Pakistan.

In the Field of Sports:

In the same manner in the field of sports, Anthony D. Souza, Michael Masih, Wells Mathas, Anil Dalpat, Danish Kaneria and Bahram De Awari performed for Pakistan. In brief minorities in Pakistan have equal rights in each area of activity. The minority community is also playing its full role in the progress of country.



**Rai Bahadar
Sir Ghangha Ram**

In the field of Social Services:

Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram was a well-known civil engineer. He was born in Mangtanwala, a village in Punjab (now Nankana Sahib District). Many famous buildings of Lahore, GPO, Lahore Museum, National College of Arts, Chemistry Department of GCU are designed by him. While Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, DAV College (Present Islamia College Civil Lines), Sir Ganga Ram Girls School (now Lahore College for Women University) and institution for the rehabilitation of disabled and many other institutions were set up by him on his own expense.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What valuable services did Pakistani minorities render in the field of law? (K.B)

Ans: VALUABLE SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF LAW

In the field of law, the name of former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, AR Cornelius, will always shine like a shining star. He was instrumental in drafting the 1973 constitution. Justice Badi-ul-Zaman Kikoos was well versed in Qur'an and Sunnah. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for eight years. Justice Rana Bhagwan Das served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. He was also chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission. Justice Rustam Sohrabji Sadhu and Justice Durab Tapil have rendered invaluable services as judges of the Supreme Court.

Q2. Explain the role of minorities in the Pakistan Armed Forces. (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF MINORITIES IN THE ARMED FORCES

The role of minorities in the Pakistan Armed Forces is also significant. Rear Admiral Leslie, Maj. Gen. Julien Peter, Maj. Gen. Noel Khokhar, Brigade Air Maroon, Squadron Leader Peter Christie, Air Commod Vernazar Latif, Air Vice Marshal Eric Gordon, Group Captain Cecil Chaudhry Give the founders, in recognition of which they were awarded military honors. Har Charan Singh is a current Sikh officer in the Pakistan Army.

Q3. Explain the role of minorities in politics. (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF MINORITIES IN POLITICS

In the field of politics, Akshay Kumar Das, Kamni Kumar Datta, Derek Spreen, Basanta Kumar Das, Kamran Michael and Clement Shahbaz Bhatti, Darshan Lal have served in various capacities while Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Krishna Kumar Kohli and the first Sikhs to be elected after the formation of Pakistan. MPA Sardar Ramesh Singh Aror and others are serving in various capacities.

Q4. Explain the role of minorities in the health sector. (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF MINORITIES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In the field of health, Dr. Ruth Fawne dedicated her life to eradicating leprosy and leprosy. In recognition of his services, he was buried with state honors. Sister Ruth Lewis served the disabled for fifty years. Dr. Drago had a special reputation for treating the poor. Eye specialist Dr. J. Paul Chhabria has rendered important services in the field of vision.

Q5. Explain the role of minorities in education. (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF MINORITIES IN EDUCATION

In the field of education, Nobel Laureates Dr. Abdul Salam, Bishop Anthony Lobo, Dr. Mirafiblus, Roshan Khurshid Bharocha, Prof. Kanhiyalal Nagpal and others have rendered important services.

Q6. Explain the role of minorities in sports. (K.B)

Ans:

ROLE OF MINORITIES IN SPORTS

On the field of play, Anthony D'Souza, Michael Masih, Wells Mathas, Anil Dalpat, Danish Kaneria and Bahram De Awari made Pakistan famous. Minorities have equal rights in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The minority community is also playing its full role in the development of the country.

Q7. Write a note on Rai Bahadur Sargangaram.

(K.B)

Ans:

RAI BAHADUR SARGANGARAM

Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram was a well known civil engineer who was born in Mangtanwala (now Nankana Sahib District), a village in Punjab. The museums in Lahore, General Post Office, Aitchison College and Government College University's Chemistry Department are designed by him while Sargangaram Hospital, DAV College (now Islamia College Civil Lines), Sargangaram Girls School (now Lahore College Faroun University). , Institutions for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled and numerous other welfare institutions he established at his own expense.

Q8. What is meant by the word "minority"?

(K.B)

Ans:

MINORITY

A group that exists in any society is a relatively small minority of the majority because of its religious, social and societal ideologies and lifestyles.

Q9. What did Quaid-e-Azam say about the rights of minorities?

(K.B)

Ans:

THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Quaid-e-Azam also guaranteed complete religious freedom and security to non-Muslims in Pakistan. Before the formation of Pakistan, on August 11, 1947, in the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi, the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said in his speech:

"You are free, you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques and any of your places of worship in the state of Pakistan. No matter what religion, caste or race you belong to, it has nothing to do with state affairs. Thank God we did not start the journey in such circumstances. We are beginning this at a time when such distinctions are not allowed, there is no distinction between the two sects, no distinction is made between different castes and beliefs. We are starting with the basic principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **What is the role of minority justice in drafting the 1973 constitution?** (K.B)
(a) A. Arcarnelis (b) Innovative Time (c) Rana Bhagwan Das (d) Ruth Fau
2. **O R. Kar Niles, Badi-ul-Zaman Kikau and Rana Bhagwan Das have held positions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan?** (K.B)
(a) Lawyer (b) Justice (c) Registrar (d) Nothing
3. **In which department did Dr. Abdul Salam perform important services?** (K.B)
(a) Chemistry (b) Biology (c) Physics (d) Philosophy
4. **The first Sikh officers to join the Pakistan Army are:** (K.B)
(a) Harcharan Singh (b) Hari Singh (c) Gulab Singh (d) Pratab Singh
5. **In the field of health, Dr. Ruth Fawne dedicated her life to eradicate which disease?** (K.B)
(a) TB (b) Leprosy and leprosy (c) Cancer (d) Smallpox

ALL SAARC CONFERENCES	
1. Bangladesh	1985
2. India	1986
3. Nepal	1987
4. Pakistan	1988
5. Maldives	1990
6. Sri Lanka	1991
7. Bangladesh	1992
8. India	1995
9. Maldives	1997
10. Sri Lanka	1998
11. Nepal	2002
12. Pakistan	2004
13. Bangladesh	2005
14. India	2007
15. Sri Lank	2008
16. Bhutan	2010
17. Maldives	2011
18. Nepal	2014
19. Pakistan	2016

IMPORTANT INFORMATION	
Population of Pakistan	211 Million
Population of FATA	5 Million
Urban Population	78 Million
Rural Population	133 Million
First Census in Subcontinent	1881
First Census in Pakistan	1951
Total Population of Males in Pakistan	51%
Total Population of Females in Pakistan	49%
National Game of Pakistan	Hockey
Literacy Rate in Pakistan	60%
Average Age of Males in Pakistan	66 Years
Average Age of Females in Pakistan	68 Years
Average Age in Developed Countries	70 Years
Tourist Visit to Pakistan in 2019	50 Million
International Tourist Place	France
Translation of Holy Quran in Local Language	Sindhi
Script of Pushto Language	Kharoshi
First Poet of Pushto Language	Ameer Karore
Establishment of Baloch Academy	1959
Real Name of Hibba Khatoon	Zone (Moon)
Haft Zuban Shair	Khwaja Ghulam Farid
Folk Tale Laila Mor	Brahvi Language
Constiution of 1973	Justice A.R Cornelius
First Sikh Officer	Harcharan Singh
Nobel Laureates in Education	Doctor Abdus Salam

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN PAKISTAN**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	D	D	A	B	A	C	B	A	B	B	C	B	A	D
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
D	B	A	B	B	C	C	A	B	A					

SALIENT FEATURES OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	A	A	B	C	D	A	D	B	C	D	C	B

PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND THEIR SOLUTION

1	2	3
A	A	D

EDUCATION CONDITION IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	A	D	B	C	D	C	D	A

HEALTH CONDITION IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	B	C	C	B	B

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM AND NATURAL AND CULTURAL ATTRACTION FOR TWO REASONS IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	A	C	C	B	C	A	D	B	C	A	D	B	B	C
16	17	18	19	20										
B	C	D	D	A										

INTERFAITH HARMONY AGAINST TERRORISM

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	B	A	A

COMMONALITY IN REGIONAL CULTURE LEADING TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION

1	2	3
B	A	A

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	C	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	D	A	A	D	D	B	B	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	B	A	D	A	B	B	C	B	D	C	D	D	C	B	B	B	B	C

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDIES FOR POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3
B	A	A

CONTRIBUTION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF MINORITIES IN NATION BUILDING

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	C	A	B

EXERCISE

- 1- Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:**
- (i) **Famous poet of Pashto is:** (K.B)
 (a) Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) (b) Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
 (c) Khushaal Khan Khattak (d) Baba Bulhe Shah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)
- (ii) **Served as the judge of Supreme Court:** (K.B)
 (a) Peter Christie (b) Dr. Routh Pfau
 (c) William D Harvey
 (d) Badi-uz-Zaman kakaous
- (iii) **The facts and figures of observing population is called:** (U.B)
 (a) Migration (b) Mutation (c) Consolidation (d) Census
- (iv) **The Islamic event is celebrated on 12 Rabi ul Awal:** (U.B)
 (a) Meraj-un-Nabi ﷺ (b) Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ
 (c) Eid-ul-Fitr (d) Shab-e-Barat
- (v) **The numbers of Pakistani toured in Pakistan in 2019 was:** (K.B)
 (a) About 40 million (b) About 50 million (c) About 60 million (d) About 70 million

1	2	3	4	5
C	D	D	B	B

2- Give short answers to the following questions.

- (i) **Enlist five problems of education in Pakistan?** (U.B)

Ans:

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

- Our examination system is defective. In this system, we test memory and ability to memorize. Examination should be test mental abilities of the student. So, we need to evolve at examination system that is transparent and effective in testing the potential of students.
- Unfortunately, very little importance has been given to education in the country. Little sums and money are allocated for education in budget. There should be a substantial increase in the allocation to fulfill needs of education system and institutions.
- There are wide spread complain of shortage of teachers in educational institutions. It is very important to increase the number of teachers and education in educational institution. In addition, training and skill development of teachers in accordance with modern requirements also necessary.
- The curriculum that is generally followed lack professional, technical and market related subjects. This weakness can be addressed by inducting agriculture, gardening, electronics, photography, IT and other professional subjects.
- Co-curricular activities are helpful in moral training and personality building. Extra-curricular activities like speech, Mushairay (literary functions), study tours, quiz and sports activities are salt of life. But our educational institutions lack these co-curriculum activities, which make the youth less practical.

- (ii) **What is gender discrimination?** (U.B)

Ans:

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

The term Gender distribution, refers to distribution on the basis of being man or woman. Distinguishing people on the basis of man or woman is termed as Gender Discrimination. Nature assigned separate role to men and women. Main contribution of women is to carry forward the human race.

(iii) **What is meant by co-curricular activities?** (U.B)

Ans: CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Co-Curricular activities are helpful in moral training and personality building. Extra-curricular activities like speeches, mushairay (literary functions), study tours, quiz and sports activities are salt of life. But our educational institutions lack these co-curricular activities, which make the youth less practical.

(iv) **Write names of three Punjabi poets?** (K.B)

Ans: PUNJABI POETS

- Waris Shah
- Hazrat Baba Bulhe Shah
- Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shaker
- Hazrat Sultan Bahoo
- Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid

(v) **How balance can be created between population and resources?** (U.B)

Ans: BALANCE BETWEEN POPULATION AND RESOURCES

One of Pakistan's most pressing social problems is its rapid population growth. In Pakistan, the increase in resources is less than the increase in population. The rate of population growth in Pakistan can be controlled through family planning. Resources can be increased through trained people.

3- Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) **Give suggestions to solve problems of education in Pakistan.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "suggestions to solve problems of education in Pakistan."

(ii) **Describe similarities in regional cultures promote national harmony.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "similarities in regional cultures promote national harmony"

(iii) **What are the important attributes of Pakistani society?**

Ans: See detail under the topic "important attributes of Pakistani society?"

(iv) **Discuss in detail national and regional languages in Pakistan.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "national and regional languages in Pakistan."

(v) **What is the significance of tourism in Pakistan?**

Ans: See detail under the topic "significance of tourism in Pakistan?"

(vi) **Discuss gender distribution of population in Pakistan.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "gender distribution of population in Pakistan."

(vii) **What are the problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problems.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problems."

(viii) **Discuss role of minorities in Economic development of Pakistan.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problems."

(ix) **Write main features of Pakistani culture.**

Ans: See detail under the topic "problems of health sector? Suggest ways to solve these problems."

Activity for the Students

- Organize a debate on National harmony among the students.
- Collect pictures relating to Pakistani culture.

SELF TEST

Time: 40 Min

Total No: 25

Q: 1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.(5)**1. Famous poet of Pushto is:**

- (a) Khawaja Ghulam Farid (b) Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor
(c) Khushal Khan Khattak (d) Baba Bulley Shah

2. The facts and figures of observing population is called:

- (a) Migration (b) Consolidation (c) Census (d) Institution

3. The Islamic event is celebrated on 15th Shaban:

- (a) Miraj-un-Nabi ﷺ (b) Jashan-e-Milad-un-Nabi ﷺ
(c) Eid-ul-Fitr (d) Shab-e-Barat

4. Literacy range in Pakistan is about:

- (A) 40% (B) 50% (C) 60% (D) 70%

5. The average age of women is:

- (A) 65 Years (B) 68 Years (C) 70 Years (D) 72 Years

Q: 2. Write the short answers of questions.**(6×2=12)**

1. What is gender discrimination?
2. What is meant by co-curricular activities?
3. How balance can be created between population and resources?
4. What is meant by census?
5. Define culture.
6. Write the responsibilities of the Pakistani people for the promotion of tourism.

Q: 3. Write answers in detailed.**(8)**

1. Discuss role of minorities in Economic development of Pakistan.