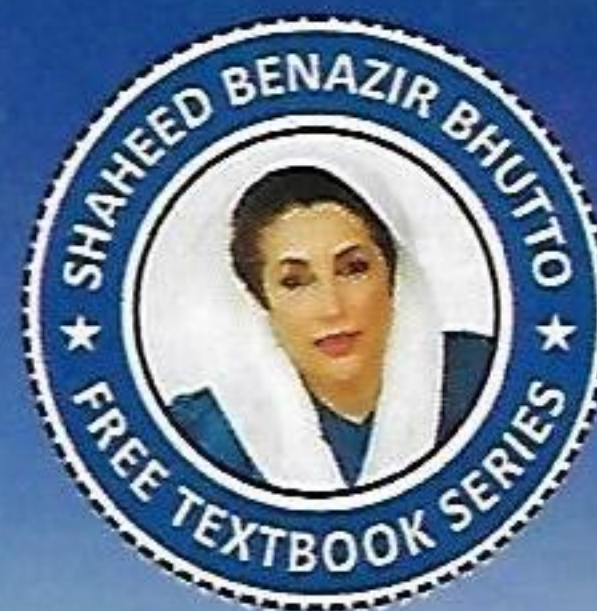




# **SOCIAL STUDIES**

**For Class VIII**



**SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD**



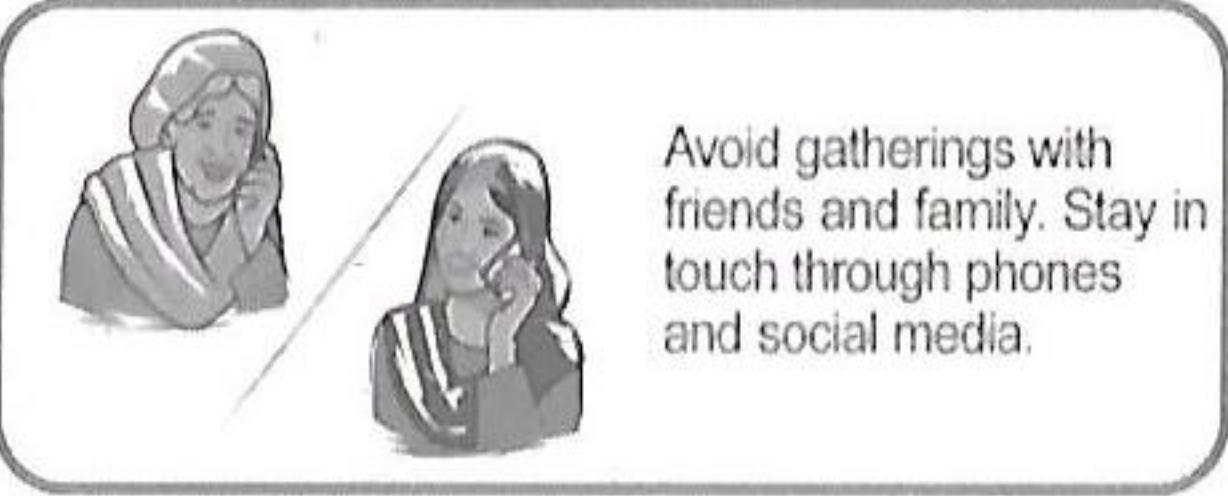
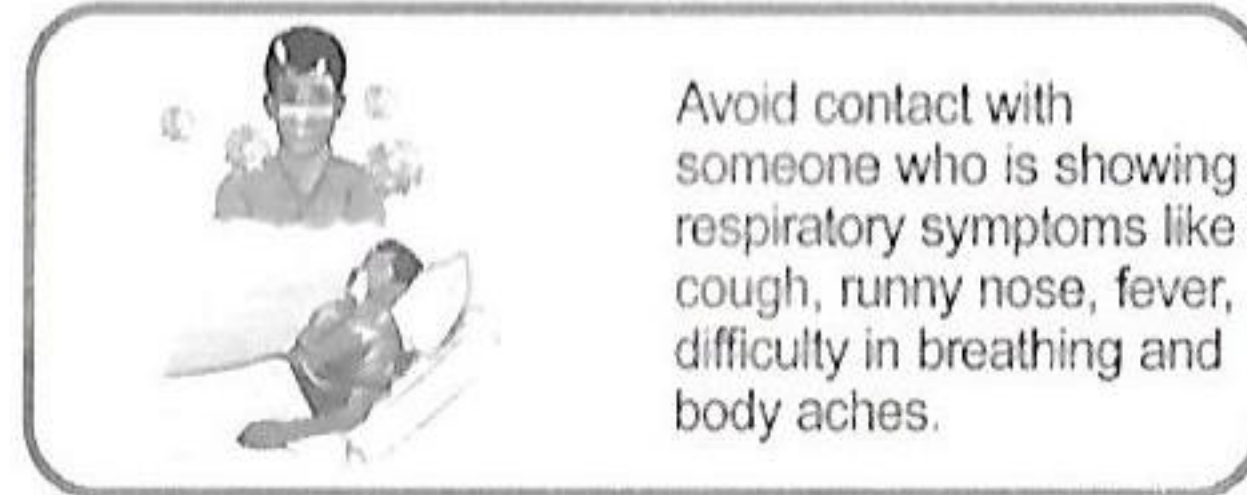
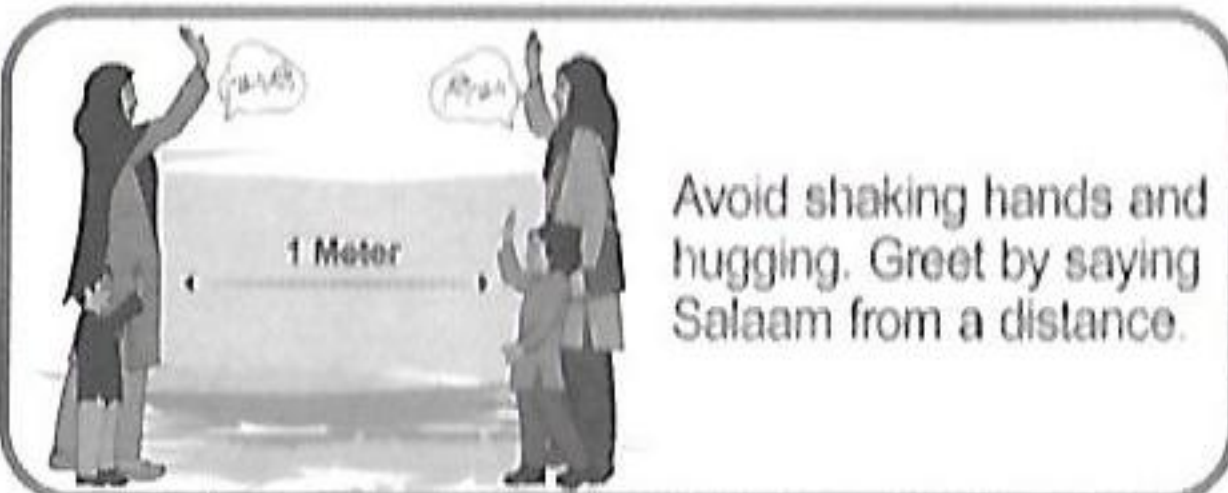


# CORONA VIRUS

## COVID - 19

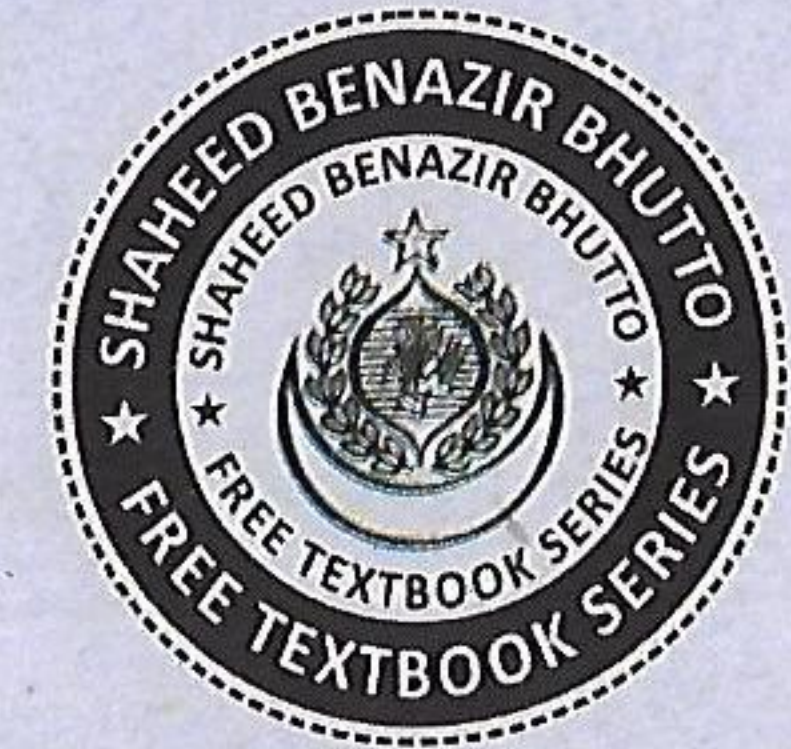
### How to ensure Social distancing?

Avoid large gatherings and maintain distance of 3 feet/1 meter from others.



# SOCIAL STUDIES

For Class VIII



SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD

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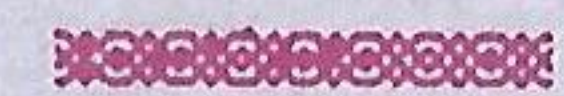
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Printed at: Welcome Book Port Printing Press, Karachi.

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## PREFACE

The Sindh Textbook Board, is assigned with preparation and publication of the textbooks to equip our new generation with knowledge, skills and ability to face the challenges of new millennium in the fields of Science, Technology and Humanities. The textbooks are also aimed at inculcating the ingredients of universal brotherhood and to reflect the valiant deeds of our forebears and portray the illuminating patterns of our rich cultural heritage and traditions.

To accomplish this noble task, a team of educationists, experts, working teachers and committee of friends has been constituted which incessantly endeavours to develop, test and improve content and design of the textbooks on the basis of the feed back. The present intellectual product has been presented with joint efforts of the team to project the aforementioned assignment in its true perspective.

It is expected that the discerning parents, learned teachers and concerned citizens will go through it and offer their valuable opinion to the Board for bringing about improvement in the next edition.

Chairman  
SINDH TEXTBOOK BOARD

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Chapter

### 1

## The Universe

Allah Almighty has created this Earth, the Sun, the Moon, and the planets for the benefit of mankind. His creation makes our belief in His existence still stronger.

This Universe is so large that it is almost impossible for the human mind to perceive it in its entirety. Everyone understands the Universe and its effects on us in a different way. But most of us would agree that humans have an innate need to understand their surroundings. While philosophers delve into the purpose of the Universe, scientists investigate its mechanism, pointing telescopes at massive objects which are far away at unimaginable distances or observing the behaviour of tiny drops of liquid in the laboratory. They strive to understand how the Universe is put together and how does it work. However, for our need and understanding we will be mainly looking at the Sun, the moon and the planets which together constitute the 'Solar System'. It is also interesting to know that our Solar System is one of the many such Systems in the Universe.

### Solar System

In our Solar System, the Sun is the only star. It is a mass of gases undergoing nuclear fusion, which causes it to give off heat and light. The celestial bodies orbiting the Sun, including the eight planets and their satellites, the asteroids and the comets together make up the Solar System. The planets of the Solar System orbit around the Sun but do not give off heat and light. Some of these planets have moons orbiting them. Also moving about the Solar System are asteroids, meteoroids and comets. **Asteroids** and **meteoroids** are like rocks of various sizes travelling through space. Asteroids orbit the Sun like little planets while meteoroids usually have no specific orbit. **Comets**, on the other hand, are balls of ice and dust that orbit the Sun like asteroids. Both comets and asteroids usually follow very elliptical orbits.

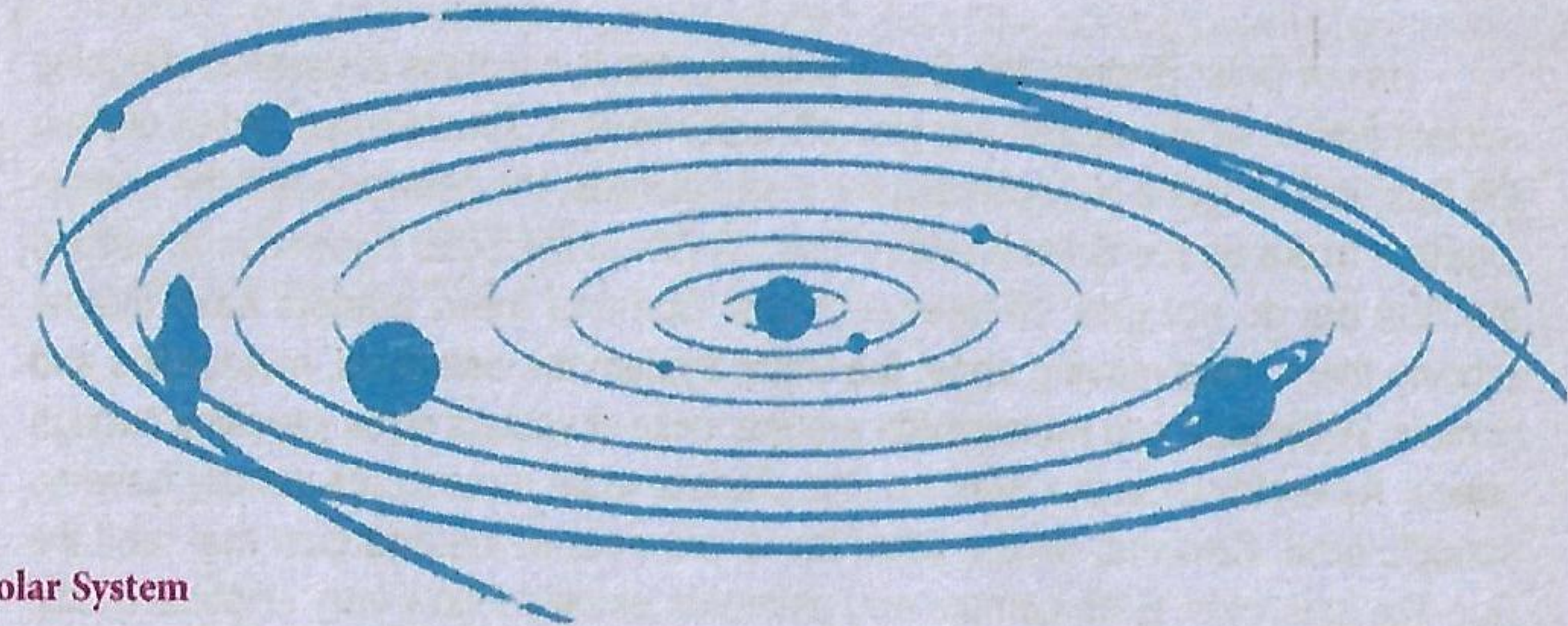
Eight major planets are currently known. They are commonly divided into two groups: the inner planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars) and the outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune). The inner planets are small and are composed primarily of rock and iron. The outer planets are much larger and



consist mainly of hydrogen and helium. Pluto does not belong to either group, and there is an ongoing debate as to whether Pluto should be counted as a major planet or not.

Mercury is surprisingly dense, apparently because it has an unusually large iron core. With only a transient atmosphere, Mercury has a surface that still bears the record of bombardment by asteroidal bodies early in its history. Venus has a carbon dioxide atmosphere 90 times thicker than that of the Earth, causing an efficient greenhouse effect. The surface temperature is the hottest of any planet – about 477°C. Earth is the only planet with abundant liquid water and known life. Strong evidence exists that Mars once had liquid water on its surface, but now its carbon dioxide atmosphere is so thin that the planet is dry and cold, with polar caps of frozen water and solid carbon dioxide, or dry ice.

Jupiter is the largest of the planets. Its hydrogen and helium atmosphere contains pastel-coloured clouds, and its immense magnetosphere, rings, and satellites make a Planetary System of its own. One of Jupiter's largest moons, Io, has volcanoes that produce the hottest surface temperatures in the Solar System. At least four of Jupiter's moons have atmospheres, and at least three show evidence that they contain liquid or partially-frozen water. Saturn rivals Jupiter, with a much more intricate ring structure and a similar number of satellites. One of Saturn's moons,



Solar System

Titan, has an atmosphere thicker than that of any other satellite in the Solar System.

Uranus and Neptune are deficient in hydrogen compared with Jupiter and Saturn; Uranus, also ringed, has the distinction of rotating at 98° to the plane of its

orbit. Pluto seems similar to the larger, icy satellites of Jupiter or Saturn. Pluto is so distant from the Sun and so cold that methane freezes on its surface.

Some important data about the planets of the Solar System

Serial Number	Name of the Planet	Diameter in Kilometres	Distance from Sun (in Kilometres)	Period of revolution round the Sun.	General Observation
1	Mercury	4880	5,79,00,000	88 days	Smallest and nearest to Sun
2	Venus	12104	10,82,00,000	225 days	Nearest to the Earth
3	Earth	12740	14,96,00,000	365 ¼ days	
4	Mars	6787	2,27,00,000	687 days	
5	Jupiter	137600	74,83,00,000	11 ¾ years	Biggest Planet
6	Saturn	12000	1,42,58,00,000	29 ½ years	
7	Uranus	51820	2,86,94,00,000	84 years	
8	Neptune	49500	4,49,16,00,000	164 ¾ years	

All these planets, which are millions of kilometres away from the Sun and are revolving around it have their own gravity or gravitational force. Due to this gravitational force these planets maintain distance from the Sun and from each other. Each planet moves around the Sun on its fixed orbit. The force that keeps



all of them in their own places and does not allow them to move away from their regular path, is the gravity of the planets through which they attract or pull other objects towards them.

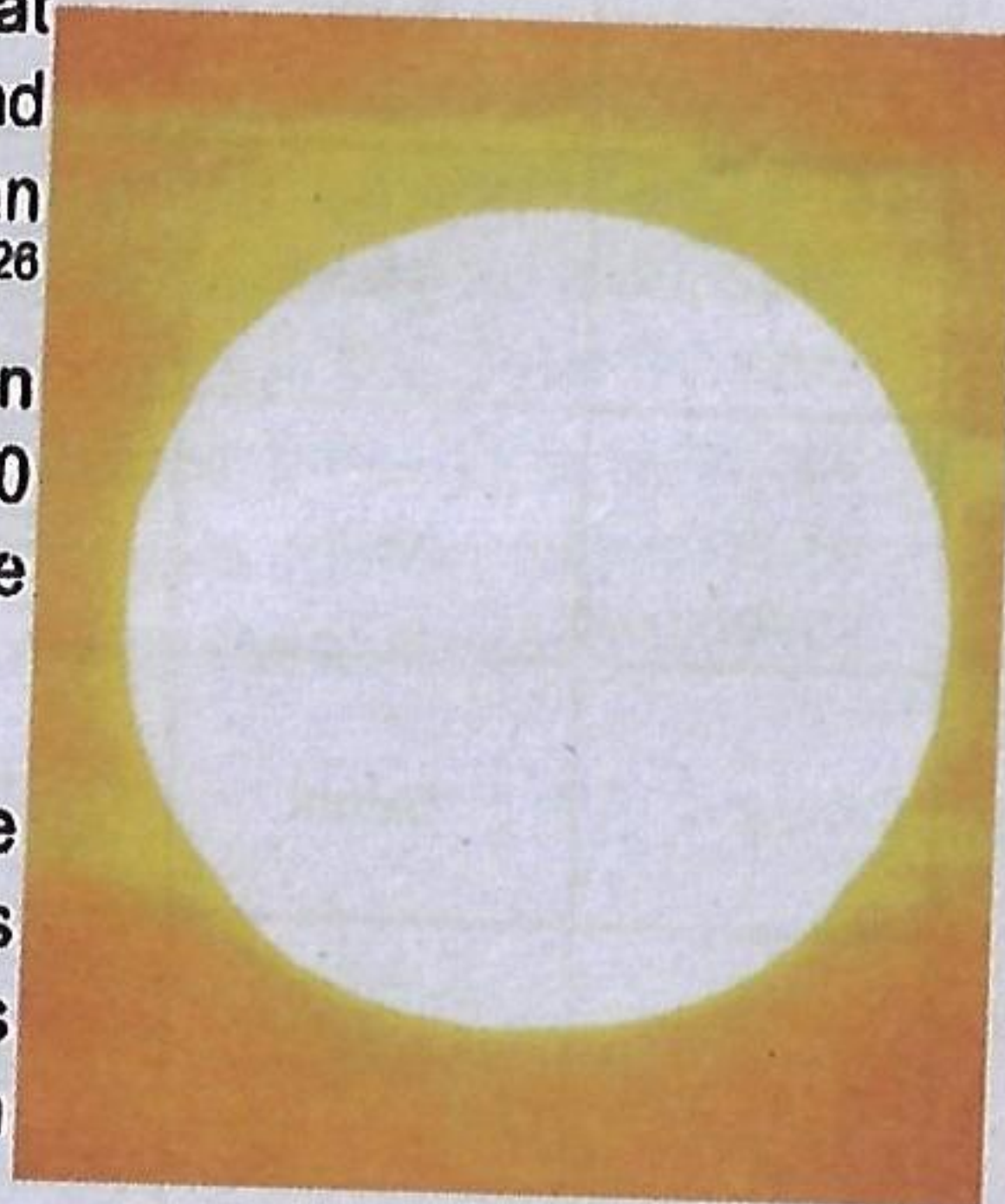
## The Sun

The Solar System is named after the Sun, which is the centre of this System. The Sun, which is a star has its own light. The Sun is from the family of 'galaxy'. Galaxies are made up of nebulae, billions of stars, and all of the objects that are orbiting those stars.

There are three main types of galaxies: **irregular, spiral, and elliptical.**

Sun is the closest star to the Earth. It is a huge mass of hot, glowing gas. The strong gravitational pull of the Sun holds Earth and the other planets in the Solar System in orbit. The Sun's light and heat influence all of the objects in the Solar System and allow life to exist on Earth. The Sun produces an enormous amount of light. It generates  $3.83 \times 10^{26}$  watts of power in the form of light and heat. In comparison, an incandescent lamp emits 60 to 100 watts of power. The temperature of the outer, visible part of the Sun is  $5500^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

From the Earth the Sun looks small, because it is far away. Its average distance from Earth is 149.6 million kilometres. Light from the Sun takes about eight minutes and twenty seconds to reach the Earth.



The Sun

The Sun's gravitational pull holds the Solar System together. The planets, asteroids, comets, and dust that make up our Solar System are strongly attracted to the Sun's huge mass. This gravitational attraction keeps these bodies in orbit around the Sun.

Large, dark spots, called Sunspots, are often visible in the photosphere. The photosphere is the lowest, densest level of the Solar atmosphere. The visible light that reaches the Earth from the Sun originates in the photosphere. The biggest Sunspots exceed Earth in size and are easily visible with a telescope. Sunspots rotate with the Sun and change in size and shape. They come and go, with lifetimes

lasting from hours to months. The number of Sunspots increases, then decreases, over an 11-year cycle. A Sunspot is about ten times brighter than the full Moon.

The Sun provides the Earth with vast amounts of energy every day. The oceans and seas store this energy and help keep the temperature of the Earth at a level that allows a wide variety of life to exist. Plants use the Sun's energy to make food, and provide food for other organisms. The Sun's energy also creates wind in Earth's atmosphere. This wind can be harnessed to produce power. While it lights our day and provides energy for life, sunlight can also be harmful to people. Human skin is sensitive to ultraviolet light emitted from the Sun.



The spots on the sun

## The Moon

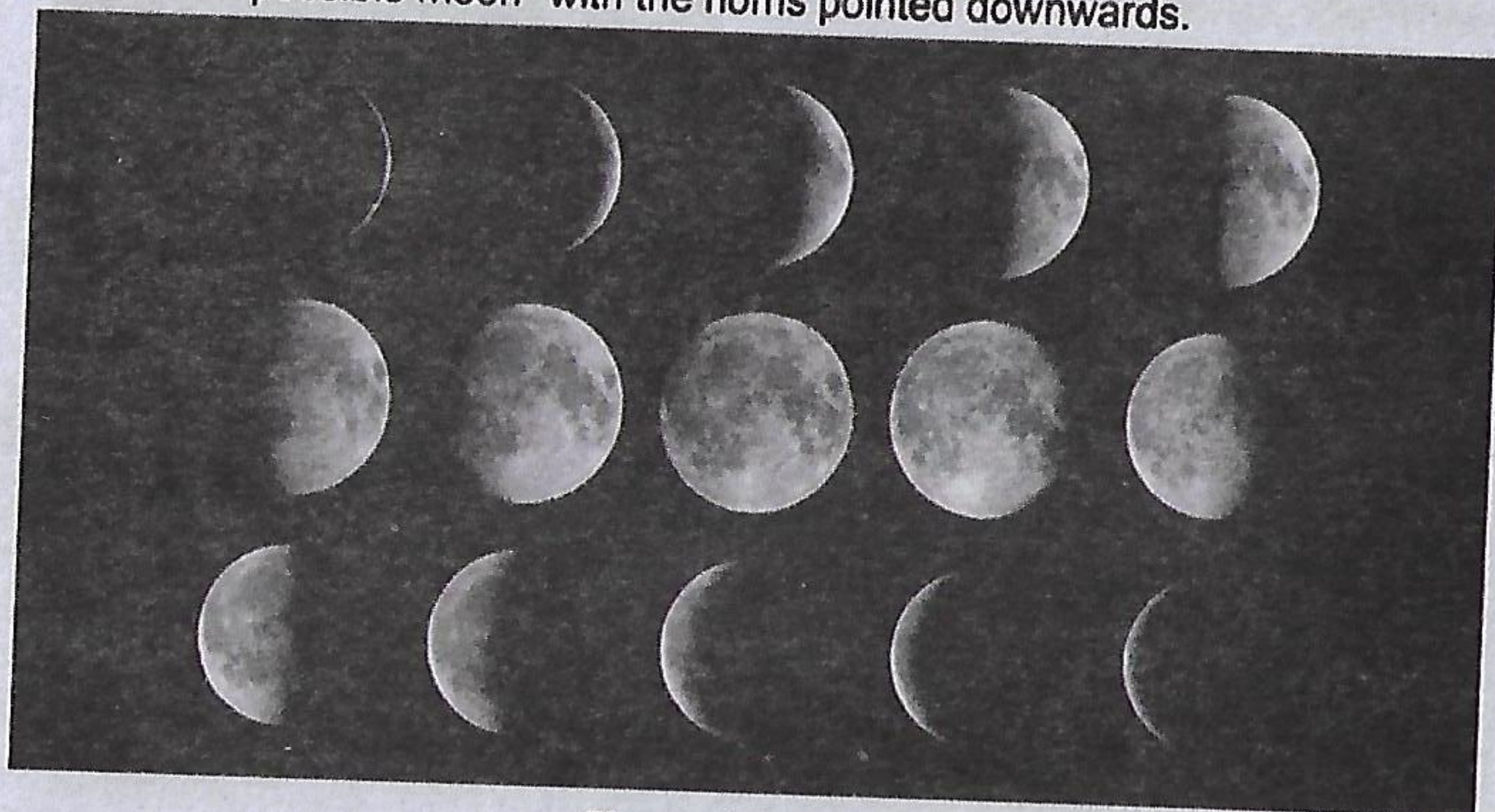
Moon is the most important of the heavenly bodies in the Solar System. Man has travelled on moon and has not only placed its feet on it but also walked on its surface. The US spacecraft Apollo 11 was launched on July 16, 1969. Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Addrin went on the first ever moon-landing flight. The lunar module touched Moon's surface on July 20, 1969. Armstrong and Addrin not only landed on the moon's surface but also installed UN flag and scientific devices and equipment and remained on the surface of the moon for 21 hours and 37 minutes. Michael Collins orbited the moon as he stayed on the spacecraft.

Moon, the Earth's only natural satellite is fifth in diameter among planetary satellites, more than two-thirds as large as Mercury, and more than three times the diameter of the largest asteroid. It is, in fact, over one-fourth the size of the Earth, with a diameter of 3475 kilometres. The Moon moves about the Earth at an average distance of 384,403 kilometres and at an average speed of 3,700 kilometres per hour. It completes one revolution in an elliptical orbit about the Earth in 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes. The phases of the moon are caused by the relative positions of the Earth, the Sun, and the Moon.



The Sun always illuminates half of the moon facing it. When the Sun and the moon are on opposite sides of the Earth, the moon appears "full" to us, a bright, round disk. When the moon is between the Earth and the Sun, it appears dark, a "new" moon. In between, the moon's illuminated surface appears to grow (wax) to full, then decreases (wanes) to the next new moon.

The edge of the shadow is always curved, being an oblique view of a circle, giving the moon its familiar crescent shape. Because the "horns" of the moon at the ends of the crescent are always facing away from the setting or rising Sun, they always point upward in the sky. It is fun to watch for paintings and pictures which show an "impossible moon" with the horns pointed downwards.

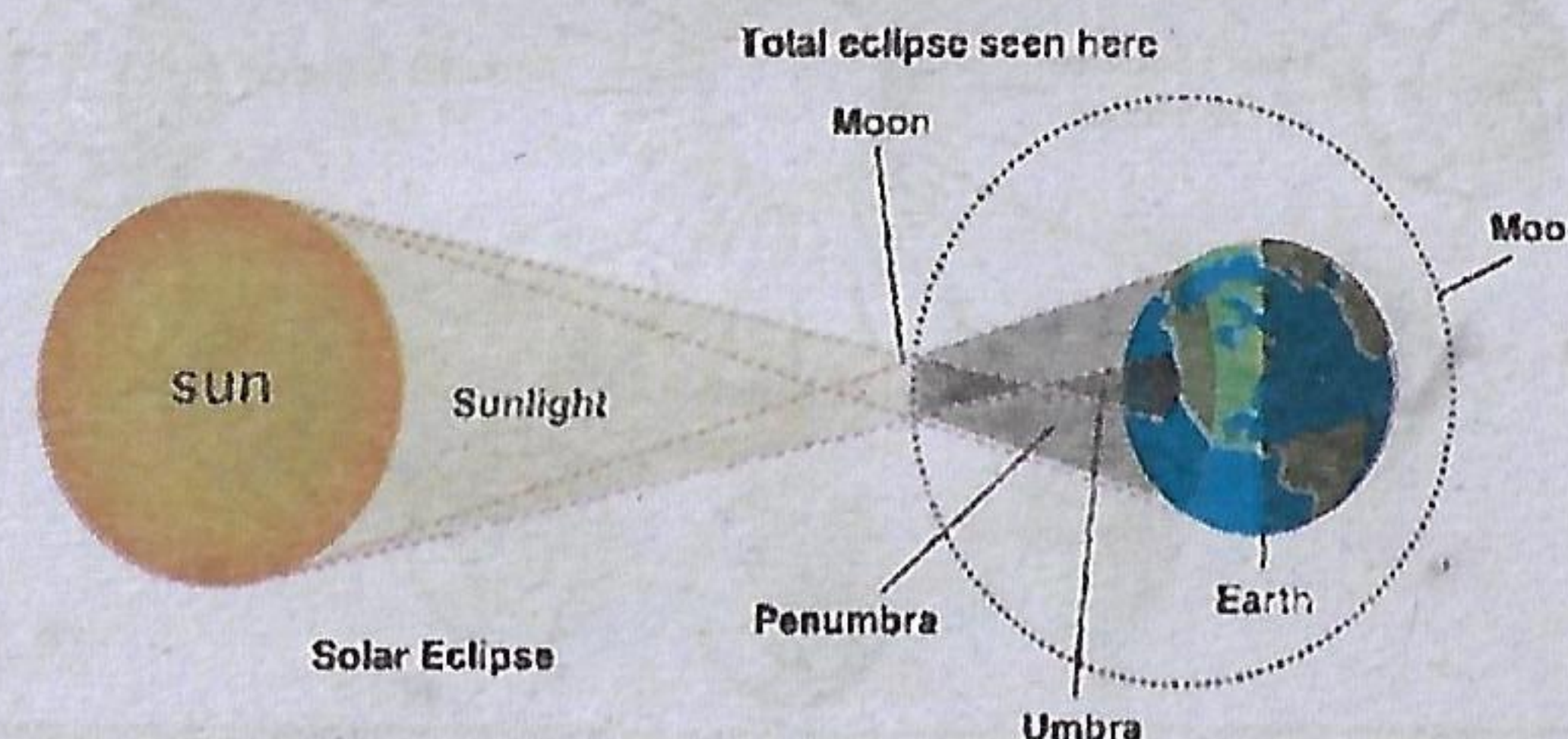
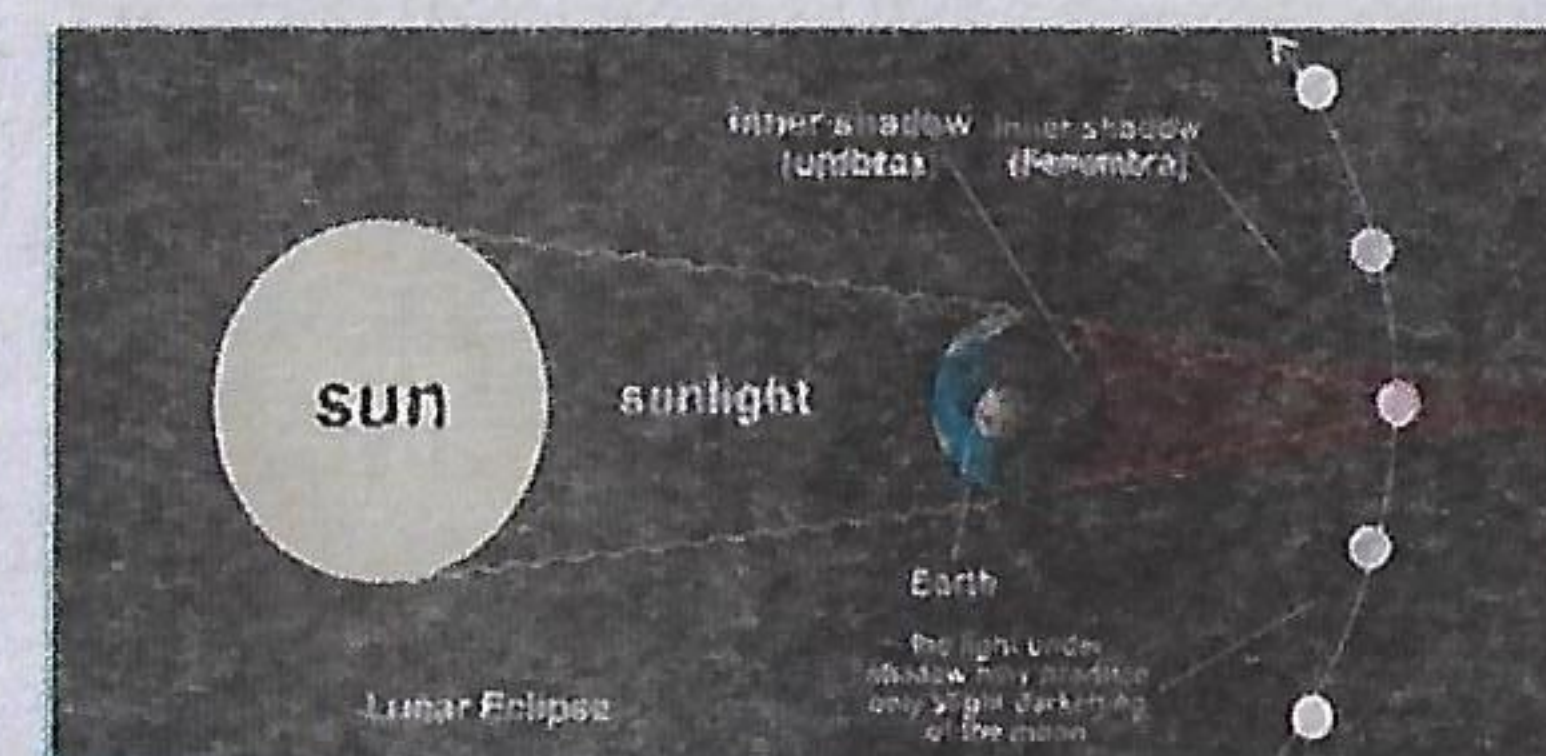


Phases of the Moon

People often refer to "the dark side of the moon", but there is no such thing. The Sun shines on all sides of it in turn. However, there is a "far side of the moon" which is never seen from the Earth.

## Eclipse

Eclipse, in astronomy means the obscuring of one celestial body by another, particularly that of the Sun or a planetary satellite. Two kinds of eclipses involve the Earth: those of the moon, or lunar eclipses; and those of the Sun, or Solar eclipses. A Lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth is between the Sun and the moon and its shadow darkens the moon. A Solar eclipse occurs when the moon is between the Sun and the Earth and its shadow moves across the face of the Earth.



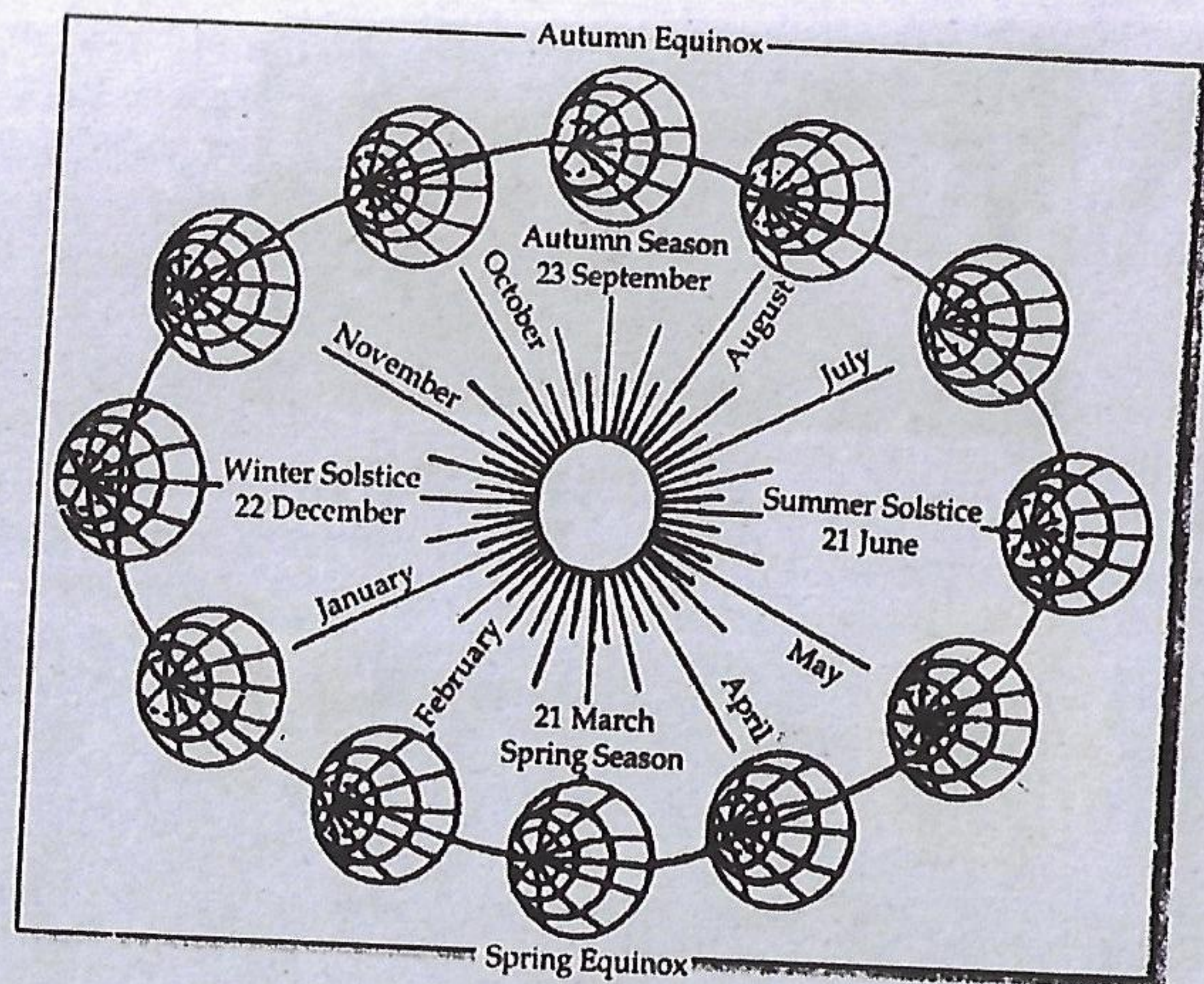
## Place of the Earth in the Solar System

The Earth is one of the planets in the Solar System. It is the third in distance from the Sun and the fifth largest of the planets in diameter. The mean distance of the Earth from the Sun is 149.6 million kilometres. It is the only planet known to support life, although some of the other planets have atmosphere and contain water.

The Earth completes its revolution around the Sun in 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days. The changes of weather on Earth are caused because of the changing position and distances of Earth during this revolution (around the Sun). A year is of 365 days, we leave the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  and after every four years a complete day is added to the year and February is of 29 days, this is called a "Leap Year". When a Century year (say 1600 or 2000) occurs, a complete day (29<sup>th</sup> February) is added only if the Century year gets fully divided by 400. The year 2000 had 28 days in February. The next such event will take place in the year 2400. The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours. Days and nights are caused due to this movement.

The outstanding feature of the Earth is that it has the presence of liquid water. Water is vital not only for the biosphere but also for the geologic processes of erosion, transport, and deposition that shape the Earth's surface. Yet, if the Earth were closer to the Sun, the water would have vapourized; if farther, it would have





The Axis of the Earth

turned into ice. Two-thirds of the terrestrial surface is covered by oceans. It was long believed that the continents, constituting the remaining one-third of the surface, had remained in a fixed position throughout the Earth's history. Gradually, some Earth scientists dared to suggest that there had been major continental displacements, and finally, during the 1960s, investigators developed the full picture of seafloor spreading and plate tectonics. The continents, though constantly in motion, are in fact the oldest portions of the Earth's surface, for the seafloor is created at ridges and consumed at trenches on a geologically short time scale. Other planets, notably Mars and Venus, have surface features that suggest some elements of plate tectonics.

### Axis of the Earth

The path on which the Earth revolves is called 'orbit'. The orbit of the Earth is elliptical or egg-shaped. It is because of the shape of the orbit that the distance of the Earth from the Sun is not constant and also that the Earth rotates on its axis not in a vertical but slanting position. The Earth's axis is tilted at  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  to the plane of its orbit. Due to the elliptic shape of the orbit and tilt of the axis there are different seasons and the length of the days and the nights is not equal throughout the year.

We all experience four seasons in a year with changed weather conditions. At different times of the year, the duration of days and nights are different. We have longer days and shorter nights in summer and shorter days and longer nights in winter. Had the Earth's orbit been round, there would have been only one season and if its axis not been tilted but vertical, days and nights would have been of equal duration throughout the year.

The Earth's movement on its orbit, which causes seasons, is called 'revolution' and its movement on its axis which causes days and nights is called 'rotation'.

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a galaxy?
2. How many Solar Systems are there in the Universe?
3. Find out the effects of eclipses on the Earth and on the human beings.
4. How are seasons caused?
5. What is a Lunar calendar?

### Activities

1. Make a model of the Solar System as a group activity and display your model in the class. Discuss it with your class teacher and use different materials for making the model.
2. Conduct a research on the launching of spacecrafts on the surface of the moon.



3. Take a torch, a small ping-pong ball and a globe. Throw the light of the torch on the globe placing the ping-pong ball in the centre.
4. Observe the phases of moon for a month and discuss it in the Class.

### Extension Activity

1. Social Studies teacher to arrange a field trip for students to the PIA Planetarium at Karachi. Ask students to write an essay focusing on their newly acquired learning.



## Chapter

## 2

## The Division of Land and Water on the Earth

The division of land and water is not equal on the Earth. The area covered with water is comparatively more than the area covered by land. 71 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered with water and the land is spread over the remaining 29 per cent. The large masses of water are called oceans and large masses of land are called continents.

The Northern Hemisphere mainly comprises land where as the Southern Hemisphere is mainly covered with water.

The land is divided into big regions, which are called continents. Each continent has its own features, which make it different from the other continents. On the map of the world the division of land and water, i.e. oceans and continents is shown. There are seven continents in the world. Their names are:

- |                  |                  |              |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Asia          | 2. Europe        | 3. Africa    |
| 4. North America | 5. South America | 6. Australia |
| 7. Antarctica    |                  |              |

The geographical and political importance of the continents is discussed below:

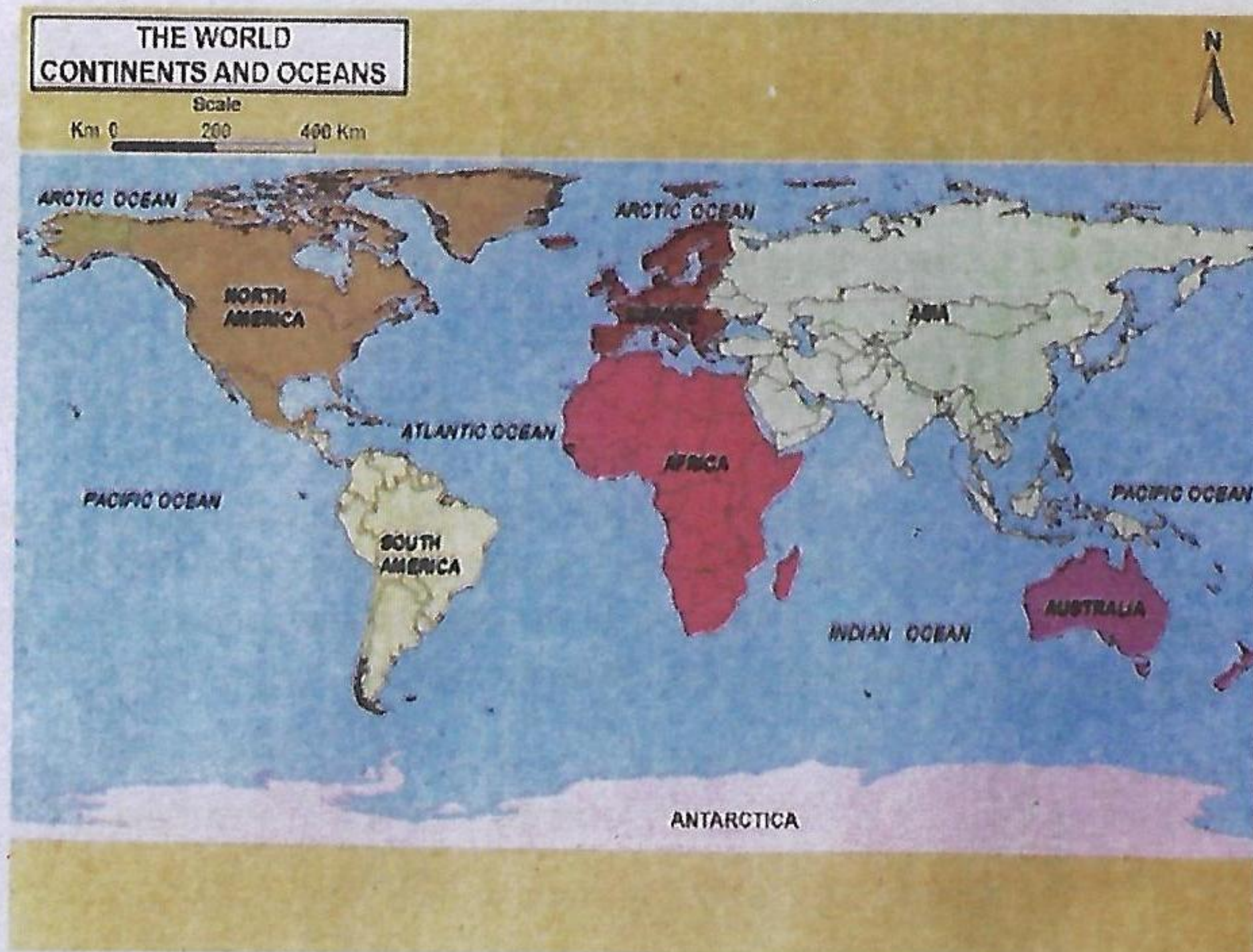
### Asia

According to area and population Asia is the largest continent of the world. Asia is bounded on three sides by oceans: the Arctic to the north, the Pacific to the east, and the Indian to the south. Many seas, bays, and gulfs indent the continent's coastline, which is 62,000 kms. long. Ural mountain ranges and Caspian Sea separate Asia from Europe. Similarly Red Sea and Suez Canal separate Asia from Africa.

Asia's mightiest mountain ranges radiate in great sweeping arcs from the Pamirs of Central Asia, a highland region where Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and China intersect. In the Southeast of the Pamirs are the Himalayas, spanning 2,400 kms. from the border between India and Pakistan in the west, to the border between India and Myanmar in the east. The Karakoram Range lies just north of the western Himalayas. These two ranges contain two of the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest, which lies on the border between Tibet and Nepal.

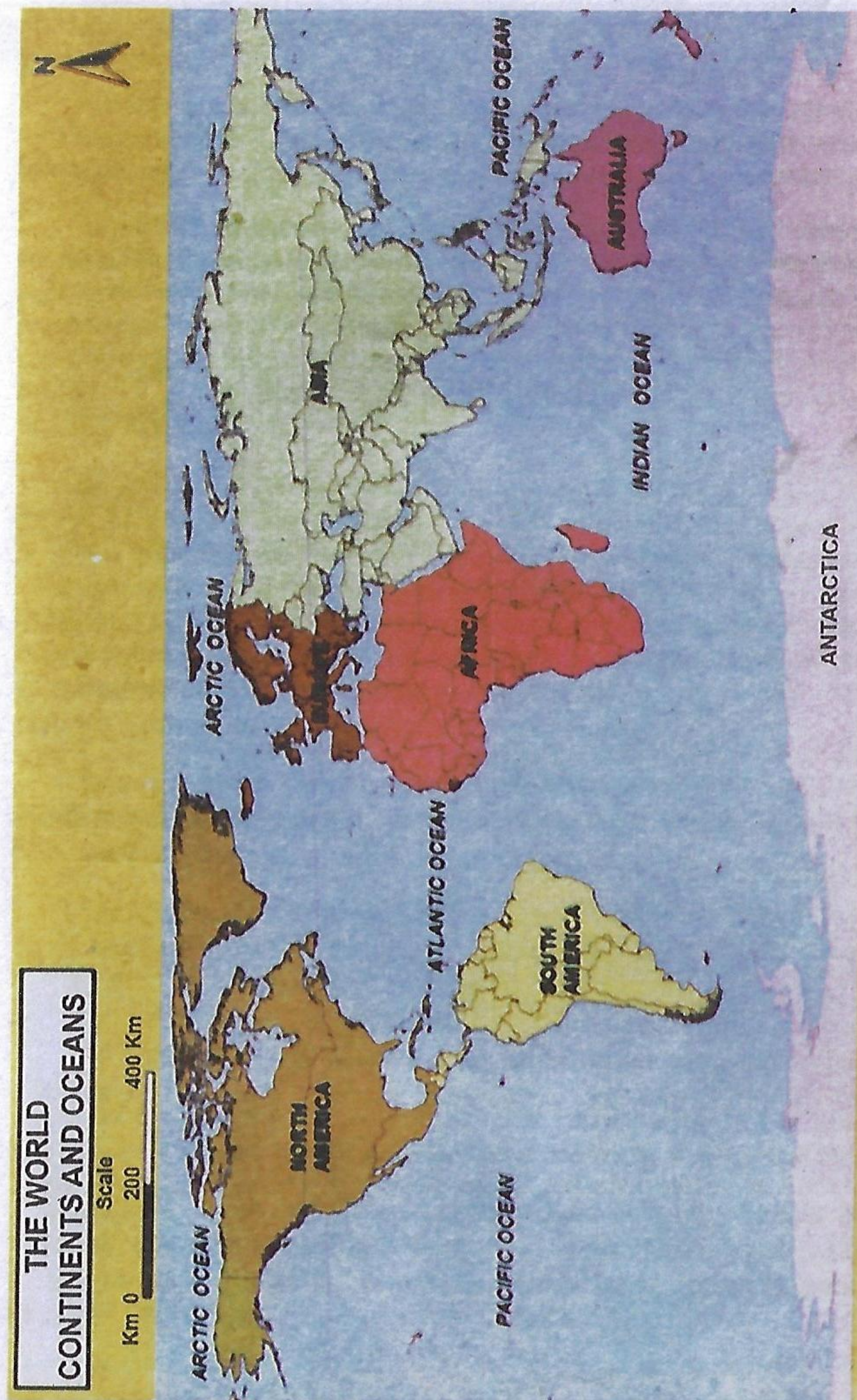


Several plateaus lie between the mountain ranges of Central Asia. The highest is the Tibetan Plateau, often referred to as the Roof of the World, which is bounded by the Kunlun Mountains and the Himalayas.



In Asia flow some of the important rivers of the world, among them Amu, Huang; the Indus, Ganges, and Yang Se Kiang are worth mentioning. The major rivers of South Asia have their sources in the Himalayas. The Ganges rises in the western Himalayas and passes eastward through India. Just north of the Bay of Bengal, it joins the Brahmaputra river, which rises beyond the Himalayas and then empties into the bay. The Indus river emerges from the western end of the Himalayas and flows through Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. The only large rivers of Southwest Asia are the Tigris and the Euphrates. Both rivers rise in Turkey and flow southward through Syria into Iraq, where they join before emptying into the Persian Gulf. Lake Baykal in southeastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world and the largest freshwater lake in Asia.

Most of Asia's climates are similar to the interior and eastern-coast climates of North America at similar latitudes. Like northern Canada, the northernmost areas of Asia have a sub-polar climate with very long, cold winters and very short, cool summers. Vast area with a sub-arctic climate lies farther inland and generally southward. This area experiences great extremes of temperature. South of the sub-arctic regions is a broad stretch of land having a humid continental climate with





## Europe

Europe conventionally is one of the seven continents of the world. Although referred to as a continent, Europe is actually just the western fifth of the Eurasian landmass, which is made up primarily of Asia. Modern geographers generally describe the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, part of the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus Mountains as forming the main boundary between Europe and Asia. The name Europe is perhaps derived from Europe, the daughter of Phoenix in Egyptian mythology, or possibly from Ereb, a Phoenician word for "sunset."

Europe is the second smallest continent (Australia is the smallest) in the world, which has an area of 10,355,000 sq. kilometres, but it has the third largest population of all the continents i.e. 741 million in 2016.

Europe is the most developed continent of the world. In its east is Asia, in the west is Atlantic Ocean, in the North is Antarctic Ocean and in the South is Mediterranean Sea. According to area this continent stands sixth among the various continents. Europe has long been a centre of great cultural, economic and scientific achievement. The ancient Greeks and Romans produced major civilizations, famous for their contributions to philosophy, literature, fine art, and government.

Some important countries of Europe are Germany, Britain, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Spain, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia, etc.



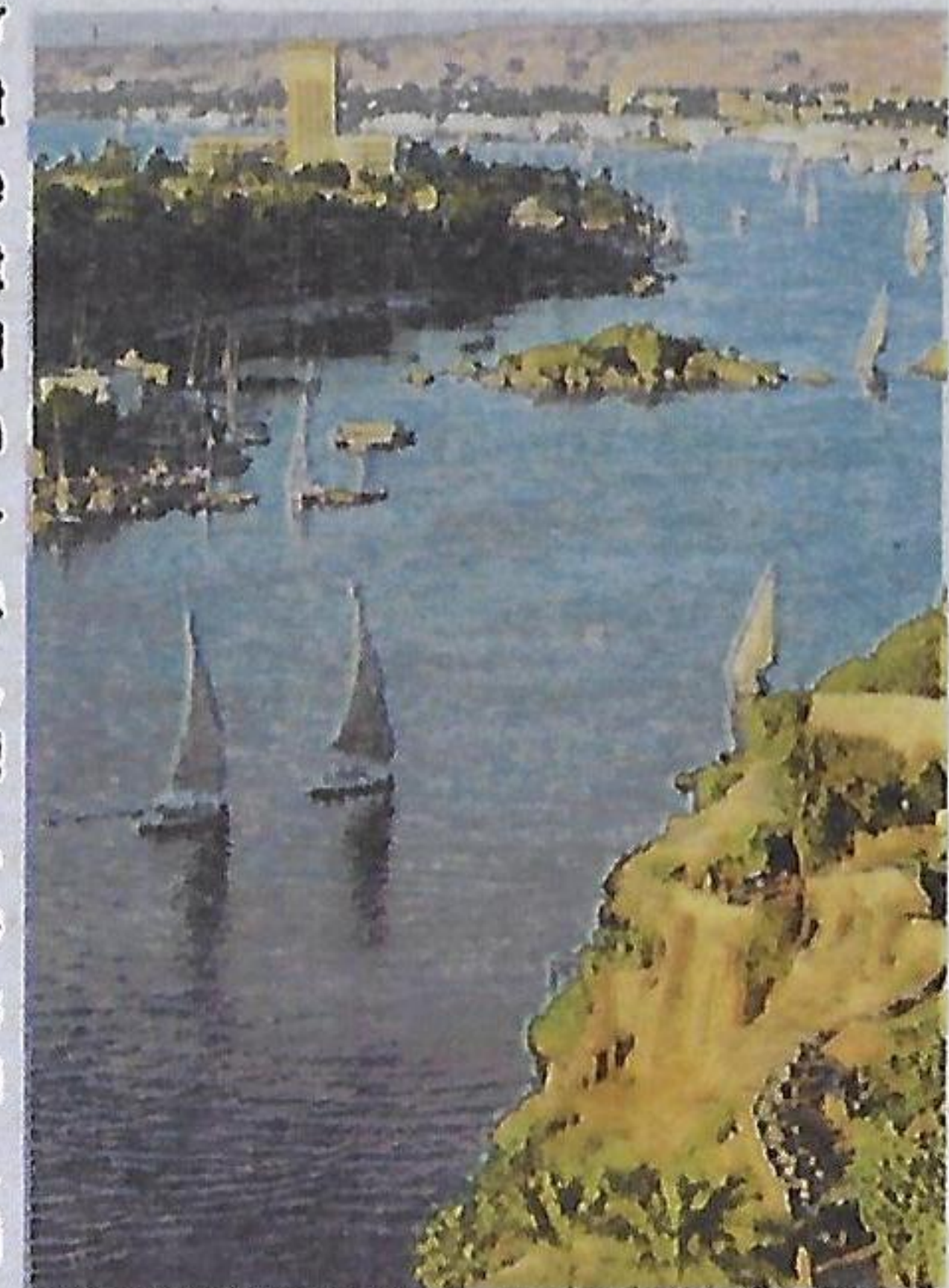
London Bridge

Due to many significant features Europe has great importance amongst the rest of the continents. This includes the temperate climate and the coastal areas of Europe. Due to moderate climate people remain fit and energetic the whole year round. The coastal area of Europe is most suitable for good seaports. Some best seaports of the world are found in Europe, for example, London, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Rome, etc. Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Paris are important cities. The most important mountain range of Europe is Mount Alps. Europe is also rich in natural resources and has highly developed means of transport, agriculture and industry.

## Africa

Africa is the second largest of the Earth's seven continents, covering an area of 30,244,000 sq. kilometres including its adjacent islands. It comprises 23 per cent of the world's total land area. In the year 2016 A.D. some 13 per cent of the world's population, an estimated 1.216 billion people, lived in Africa, making it the world's second most populous continent, after Asia.

In the east of Africa is Asia and Indian Ocean. In the west is Atlantic Ocean and in the North is Mediterranean Sea and in the South is Indian Ocean. Other than Northern Atlas Mountain there are no other significant mountain ranges. In Africa the biggest desert of the world is found which is called the Sahara Desert and the River Nile is an important river of this continent. There are not many good seaports. Most of Africa's population lives in the region, south of the Sahara, known as sub-Saharan Africa. This area called eastern Africa includes countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda. Among the nations of Central and West Africa are Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC, formerly Zaire). Southern Africa is dominated by the country of South Africa and also includes Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia. Since 1950s, most African nations have gained independence from their former colonial powers.



River Nile



African coastlines are not similar to the coastal areas of Europe. Alexandria, Port Saeed and Cape Town are most important seaports. Cairo, Tripoli, Khartoum and Nairobi are important cities. With the world's highest population growth rate, Africa continues to face challenges in its industrial and social development.

## North America

According to area this continent is the third largest continent of the world. In its east is Atlantic Ocean and in its west is Pacific Ocean and in the north is Arctic Ocean and in the south is South America. North America includes Canada (the 2nd largest country in area in the world), the United States (3rd largest), and Mexico (14th largest). The continent also includes Greenland, the largest island, as well as the small French overseas department of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon and the British dependency of Bermuda both made up of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The name America is derived from that of Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci, who may have visited the mainland of North America between 1497 and 1498. The area of the continent is 23.7 million sq. kilometres.

The continent has three enormous coastal indentations: Hudson Bay in the northeast, the Gulf of Mexico in the southeast, and the Gulf of Alaska in the northwest.

North America can be divided into five major natural regions. The eastern half of Canada, as well as most of Greenland and sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York in the United States, are part of the Canadian Shield (or Laurentian Plateau). The second region is made up of a coastal plain in most of the eastern United States and Mexico. In the United States the coastal plain is bordered on the west by a third region, comprising a relatively narrow cordillera of mountains and hills, notably the rounded Appalachian Mountains. A fourth region consists of the central portion of the continent, from southern Canada to southwestern Texas. The fifth, and the westernmost region of North America, taking in most of Mexico, is an active zone of mountain building; its recent geological history is dominated by the volcanic activity.

In 2002 A.D., the United States had 280,562,490 inhabitants; Mexico 103,400,170; Canada 31,902,268; and Greenland 56,376.

The two countries of North America, the USA and Canada are the highly developed nations, whereas Mexico is an underdeveloped country. The famous mountain range of North America is Rocky Mountains and the most famous river of this continent is River Mississippi. This continent was discovered and made habitable by the Europeans among them, the Spanish, the British and the French are the most significant. These nations utilized the natural resources of Northern America very well and have become the most developed nations of the world.

The largest cities of this continent include Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey, in Mexico; New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, and San Diego, in the United States; and Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, and Edmonton, in Canada.

## South America

South America, the fourth largest of the Earth's seven continents (after Asia, Africa, and North America), occupying 17,820,900 sq. kilometres or 12 per cent of the Earth's land surface. It lies astride the equator and tropic of Capricorn and is joined by the Isthmus of Panama, on the north, to the

Central and North America. In the east of South America is Atlantic Ocean in the west is Pacific Ocean, and in the south is Antarctic Ocean.

South America has an estimated population of 348 million, or 6 cent of the world's people. The continent comprises 12 nations; ten Latin states are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela and two of the nations are former dependencies: Guyana, of the United Kingdom, and Suriname, of the Netherlands. South America also includes French Guiana, an overseas department of France.

The majority of the people speak Spanish language in this region. The countries of this continent are less developed as compared to the countries of North America.

In South America, the famous mountain range is called Mount Andes, which is the second largest mountain range in the world. The main lowland is the vast





Amazon Basin in the equatorial part of the continent, which is drained by the Amazon River, the world's second longest river.

South America is dominated by relatively warm climatic regions.

Some important cities of this continent are Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Brasilia and Sao Paulo, etc. South America's overall population has been increasing rapidly, especially in the developing tropical countries, and urban populations have increased greatly in all parts of the continent. The overall population density is 20 persons per sq. kilometre but more than half of the continent has a population density of fewer than 2 persons per sq. km. The total population of this continent in 1998 was 331 million.

Spanish is the official language of nine of the thirteen countries of this continent. About 90 per cent of the total population is Roman Catholic.

## Australia

Australia is an island continent, which is located in the southeast of Asia, forming with the nearby island of Tasmania, the Commonwealth of Australia, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The continent is bounded on the north by the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, and the Torres Strait; on the east by the Coral Sea and the Tasman Sea; on the south by the Bass Strait and the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Australia is the smallest continent of the world. The total population of this continent in 1998 was 18.7 million.

The Commonwealth of Australia is made up of six states—New South Wales, Queens land, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia—and two territories—the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

The first people who lived in Australia, called Aborigines, migrated there about 40,000 years ago. Many Europeans specially the British have settled in this continent. Australia comprises two big countries (Australia and New Zealand) and many islands. The larger portion of Australia is a desert and the habitation is limited to the coastal areas only.

The climate of Australia differs from region to region but has no extreme climate anywhere. The eastern, western and southern coastal regions are the densely populated areas. This continent is very famous for rearing cattle. The famous cities of this continent are Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Wellington etc.

As this continent is densely populated, therefore it is entrapped in the problems of dirt, illiteracy and hungry. It's environment is very fascinating. People enjoy a good health. They have all the facilities of life. They spend a comfortable life.

## Antarctica

Antarctica is the fifth largest of the Earth's seven continents. With an area of 14 million sq. km. Antarctica is larger than either Europe or Australia.

This is an uninhabited continent where snow falls throughout the year. The land is covered by snow several meters deep. No one can live here permanently. The scientists of different countries come and stay here only for scientific research and experiments. Scientists coming to this part of the world mostly belong to the developed nations, for example, America, Britain, France, Russia and Australia. Pakistan has also established a research station in this region. Seven nations—Argentina, Australia, Britain, Chile, France, New Zealand, and Norway—claim territorial rights in Antarctica. The total volume of the ice sheet covering Antarctica is estimated to be about 90 per cent of the world's ice.

## Oceans

Like land, water is also divided into different divisions. Even though Oceans are all joined together but they have been named after the areas they surround. There are five Oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean. These oceans are further divided into seas, lakes, bays, gulfs. For example, Mediterranean Sea, Arabian Sea, China Sea, Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Mexico and Strait of Malacca etc.

## Pacific Ocean

This is the largest ocean of the world. It covers more than a third of the Earth's surface and contains more than half of its free water. It is sometimes divided into two nominal sections: the part north of the equator is called the North Pacific and the part south of the equator is called the South Pacific. The name Pacific, which means peaceful, was given to it by the Portuguese navigator, Ferdinand Magellan in 1520.

In the east of Pacific Ocean are North and South America, in the west is Asia and Australia, in the north is Arctic Ocean and in the south is Antarctic Ocean. The Pacific is the oldest of the existing ocean basins, its oldest rocks dating back to 200 million years. The Pacific Ocean contains more than 30,000 islands; their total land area, however, amounts to only one-quarter of one per cent of the ocean's surface area.



Pacific Ocean is spread over 25 per cent of the total area of the Earth. It has many seas, for example, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, East China Sea, etc. The depth of the ocean is approximately 4 km. The deepest point is near Philippines. Along the coastal areas of this ocean, mountain ranges are spread over a large area, which are very famous for Earthquakes. Pacific Ocean has many big and small islands including the Island of Philippine, Japan and Hawaii etc. This ocean is not very significant for international trade because there are no good natural harbours.

### Atlantic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean, the second largest of the Earth's five oceans is the most heavily travelled ocean on the Earth. Only the Pacific Ocean is larger, covering about twice the area of the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic is divided into two nominal sections: The part north of the equator is called the North Atlantic; the part south of the equator, the South Atlantic. The ocean's name is derived from Atlas, one of the Titans of Greek mythology. The continents of Europe and Africa are on its eastern side and the continents of North America and South America on its Western side. In the North is Arctic Ocean and in the South is Antarctic Ocean. The depth of this ocean is approximately 3-¼ km.

Atlantic Ocean is a significant sea highway as the world's trade takes place through this ocean. The main reason for this is that in its east are the developed nations of Europe and in the west are developed countries of North and South America from where various commodities are exported to various parts of the world and different items are imported from different countries. The Atlantic Ocean contains some of the world's most productive fisheries, located on the continental shelves and marine ridges off the British Isles, Iceland, Canada (especially the Grand Banks off Newfoundland), and the northeastern United States.

In this ocean, many big and small islands are found. Among them the islands of Cuba and West Indies are most significant. In the seas of Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean Sea are quite famous. In bays, Hudson Bay and Gulf of Mexico are famous.

### Indian Ocean

Indian Ocean is the third largest of the Earth's five oceans, bounded on the west by Africa, on the north by Asia, on the east by Australia and the Australasian islands, and on the south by Antarctica. No natural boundary separates the Indian Ocean from the Atlantic Ocean, but a line 4,000 km. long on the 20th meridian east of Greenwich, connecting Cape Agulhas at the southern end of Africa with Antarctica, is generally considered to be the boundary between the two oceans.

The Indian Ocean contains numerous islands, the largest of which are Madagascar and Sri Lanka. Smaller islands include the Maldivian group and Mauritius.

The Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Martaban and the Bay of Bengal are all offshoots of the Indian Ocean.

In the coastal areas of the Indian Ocean, 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the world's population is settled which has increased its trade significance.

Indian Ocean is an ancient sea route. International ships after passing through the Suez canal enter this ocean. The ships coming from South Africa also enter this ocean. Some important seaports of Indian Ocean are Karachi (Pakistan), Aden (Yemen), Nairobi (Kenya), Dares Salaam (Tanzania), Mumbai, Chennai, Suranga Patum (India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Yangon (Myanmar) and Bangkok (Thailand).

### Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of the world oceans. This Ocean extends South from the North Pole to the shores of Europe, Asia, and North America.

The surface waters of the Arctic Ocean mingle with those of the Pacific Ocean. The major portion of this ocean remains frozen. Therefore, it does not have much navigational value. There are very few seaports because its coastline is uninhabited and remains unfit for shipping. This ocean along with Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean through the eastern and western straits of Greenland is joined with Bering Strait.

Three forms of ice are found in the Arctic Ocean: Land ice, river ice, and sea ice. Land ice enters the ocean in the form of icebergs, which are created when pieces of glaciers break off.

### Antarctic Ocean

This ocean surrounds the continent of Antarctica. It is joined to Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean in the south. This ocean also has no navigational importance, as it remains frozen throughout the year. Economically, this ocean does not have much importance.



Table showing the average volume, depth and area of the World Oceans

Ocean Or Sea	Average m	Depth ft	Area million sq km	Volume million sq mi	million cu km	million cu mi
Pacific Ocean	4,300	14,000	165.7	64.0	707.6	169.9
Atlantic Ocean	3,900	12,900	82.4	31.8	324.6	77.9
Indian Ocean	3,900	12,800	73.4	28.3	291	69.9
Arctic Ocean	1,300	4,300	14.1	5.4	17	4.1
Australasian Central Sea	1,200	3,900	8.1	3.1	9.9	2.4
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea	2,200	7,300	4.3	1.7	9.6	2.3
Mediterranean and Black Seas	1,430	4,690	3.0	1.1	4.2	1
Bering Sea	1,440	4,720	2.3	0.9	3.33	0.8
Sea of Okhotsk	838	2,750	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.3
Hudson Bay	101	331	1.2	0.5	0.16	0.04
North Sea	94	310	0.6	0.2	0.05	0.01
Baltic Sea	55	180	0.4	0.2	0.02	0.005
Irish Sea	60	200	0.10	0.04	0.006	0.001
English Channel	54	180	0.08	0.03	0.004	0.001
The World Ocean	3,790	12,430	361.1	139.4	1,370	329

## Sea Movements

The hydrosphere never remains stagnant rather it is always in motion. These movements are of three types.

1. Waves
2. Tides
3. Currents.

## Waves

When wind blows the level of water starts rising up and down which is called a wave. in a pond where waves are rising if a small piece of plastic is thrown, it will be observed that waves keep on moving continuously but the plastic does not travel with the waves from one point of the pond to the other. This shows that if waves are seen moving from one place to another the water does not flow with them.

At various times gigantic waves strike the surrounding shore with tremendous force and cause considerable damage to life and property. Although sometimes called tidal waves, these waves are not caused by tidal phenomena. Earthquakes, undersea volcanic eruptions, and underwater landslides can cause large waves to wash ashore that are known as Sunamis. Hurricanes can cause a dome of water to wash ashore that is known as a storm surge.

During the movement of waves the water drops keep rising up and down and with their movement also make the other drops movable. High and low winds cause high and low waves. In open sea the average height of the waves could be up to 15 metres. The highest point of the waves is known as 'peak' and the lowest is known as 'trough' When the waves reach the shore from the centre of the sea then their pressure breaks after striking with the banks.

## Tides

People living in coastal regions are well aware of the tides. Tides are basically the rise and fall of seawater. Tides are caused due to the force of gravity of Sun and moon. As compared to the Sun the effect of the gravitational force of the moon is more because the moon is closer to the Earth than the Sun. The distance between the moon and the Earth is 385,000 km. whereas the distance between the Sun and the Earth is 150 million. With the movement of the moon, the height of the tide also increases. Because the force of gravity decreases with distance, the moon exerts a stronger gravitational pull on the side of the Earth that is closer to it and a weaker pull on the side farther from it. The Earth does not respond to this variation in strength because the planet is rigid—instead, it moves in response to the average of the moon's gravitational attraction. The world's oceans, however, are liquid and can flow in response to the variation in the moon's pull. On the side of the Earth facing the moon, the moon's stronger pull makes water flow toward it, causing a dome of water to rise on the Earth's surface directly below the moon. The dome of water directly beneath the moon is called direct tide, and the dome of water on the opposite side of the Earth is called opposite tide.

The Sun also gives rise to two oppositely situated domes, but because the Sun is far away from the Earth, its tide-raising force is only about 46 per cent to that of the moon.



There are several advantages of the tides, for example, in those seaports where water is deep, big ships can get anchored easily due to the tides, which increase the depth of the water. The tides also bring with them precious shells to the shore.

## Currents

Apart from the waves and the tides when the water of the sea starts flowing from one place to another in the form of a river then it is called an ocean current. A current flows constantly on a definite route like a river and it has its own width. The difference between a river and an ocean current is that a river flows on land whereas an ocean current flows in sea. The other difference is that the width of the river is small and the depth of the water is low, whereas the width of ocean current is very big and the depth is also very high. The width of the ocean current is maximum 500 km. and its depth is approximately 180 metres. The average speed of ocean current is generally 16 km. per hour.

## The Reasons for the Formation of Ocean Currents

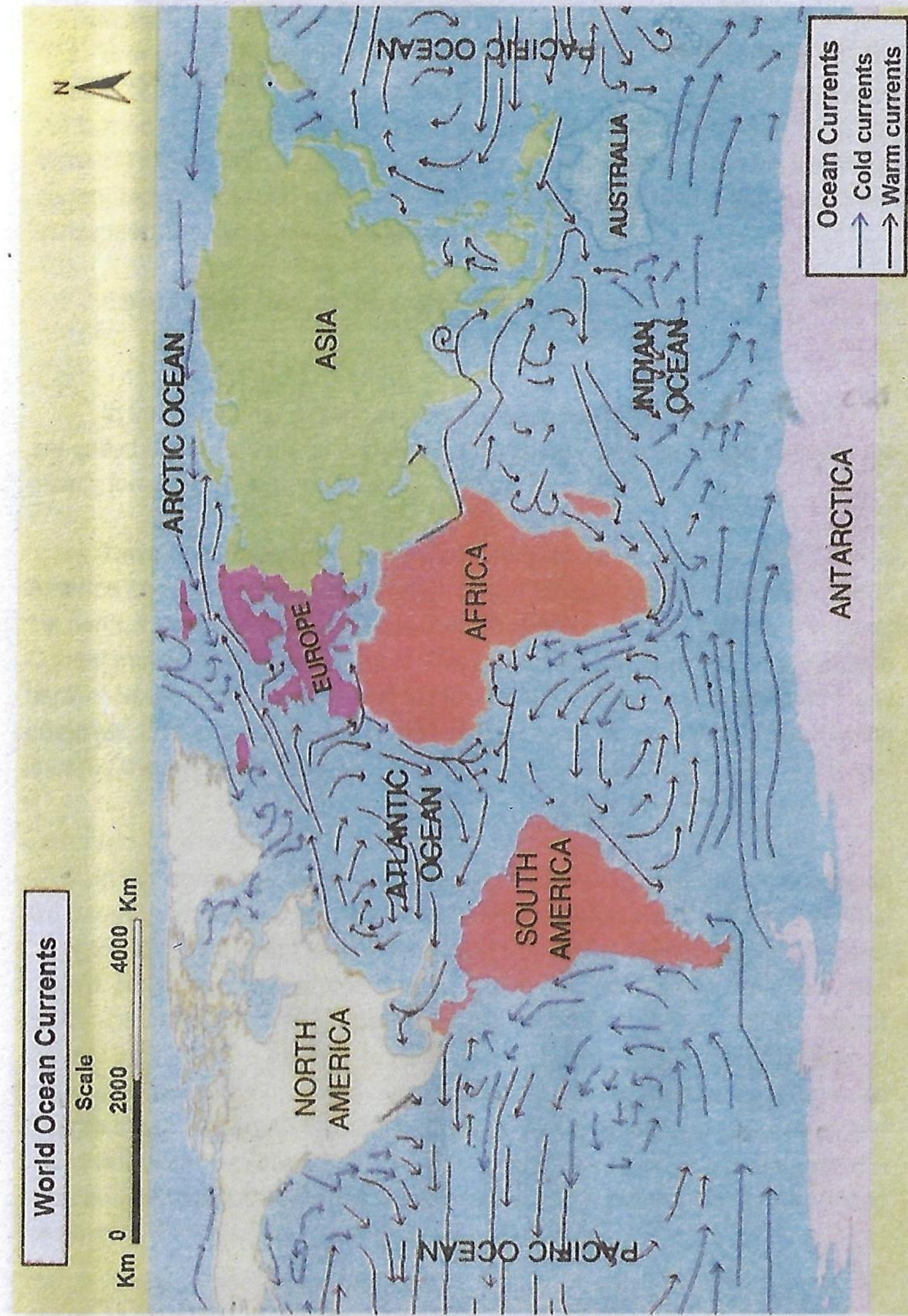
Just as there are reasons for the formation of waves and tides, similarly, there are many reasons for the formation of currents also. A few are discussed here.

### 1. The difference of Temperature

In the equatorial regions, the rays of the Sun fall vertically therefore these regions have hot seawater. Since hot water is lighter therefore the level of the sea is comparatively high. In contrast to this, in Polar Regions the rays fall obliquely, which is less capable of heating the seawater. Therefore, the seas of these regions are extremely cold. Cold water is heavier and starts settling down, creating a slope between equatorial regions and Polar Regions due to which ocean currents are formed.

### 2. The High and Low Quantity of Salt

The low quantity of salt in water is also due to temperature. In all those seas where due to high temperature the process of evaporation is high the quantity of salt increases. Due to this water becomes heavier and gets settled down and starts flowing from down the sea in the form of a current to the seas with less salty water. Less salty water is lighter and fresh and therefore, stays less near the sea level. For example, in the Mediterranean Sea the process of evaporation is high due to which the water is more salty there. Contrary to this, in the waters of Atlantic Ocean the process of evaporation is slow. Therefore, this water is fresh and light. As a result, a series of ocean current starts flowing between Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.





### 3. The Orbital Rotation of the Earth

The Earth completes its rotation on its axis in 24 hours. Due to this rotation a change occurs in the direction of the ocean currents. The ocean currents are not formed due to the Earth's rotation but according to the Feral law, the ocean current is moved from its actual direction. In the northern hemisphere, the ocean current moves from the actual direction towards the right and in the southern hemisphere it moves towards the left.

Each ocean has its own process of currents which is as follows:

#### Currents of the Pacific Ocean

In the equatorial regions of Pacific Ocean two big currents emerge which are called North Equatorial and South Equatorial Currents. These currents are mainly formed due to trade winds.

The North Equatorial Current moves from the western bank of Central America towards the west up to the islands of Philippines. Then turning towards the north, it enters the Sea of Japan. Here, it is called Kuroshio. South Equatorial Current moves from the North West. This current starting from the North Western bank of South America moves up to New Zealand. Then it is divided into many branches. One of its branches again join the flow of South Pacific Ocean which is called the Antarctic Current.

#### Currents of the Atlantic Ocean

In this ocean too, in the north and south of the Equator due to trade winds two ocean currents are formed which are called North and South Equatorial Currents of the Atlantic Ocean. The North Equatorial Current flows from east to west. Near the island of West Indies it gets divided into two branches. One moves towards the Gulf of Mexico and the other towards the north of the islands of West Indies to the eastern bank of America. Here it joins its other branch and in the form of a combined current flows parallel to the coasts of America towards the north. South Equatorial Current also moves towards the west and gets divided into two branches near Brazil. One branch flows parallel from the north coasts of South America to the west and the other branch flows along the eastern coasts towards the south.



## The Currents of the Indian Ocean

The currents of the Indian Ocean are slightly different from the currents of the Pacific Ocean. Monsoon winds blow in the Indian Ocean, which do not have the same direction throughout the year; rather they keep on changing their directions in all the seasons. Along with them the ocean currents also change their direction. Therefore, during the winter season in the Northern Hemisphere, the monsoon winds blow from Asia (South Asia) towards the Indian Ocean from the Strait of Malacca a current flows which moves along the coasts of Malaysia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and East Africa. On reaching Pakistan, the direction of this wind is moved towards the west by the northeastern monsoon winds.

## The Effects of Ocean Currents

The ocean currents affect the climate, seaports, navigation and fishing. Some of their effects are mentioned below:-

1. The wind, which blows over a warm current, also gets warm due to which the capability of absorbing the water vapour rises in the winds. When these winds rise up, they get cold and due to the process of condensation result in rainfall.
2. Apart from rainfall the ocean current also keeps the temperature of coastal regions moderate. The temperature of those cold countries becomes moderate where the warm currents flow along the coast. For example, had the equatorial warm current not passed near Britain, its seaports would have frozen and no trade could have taken place. Due to the effect of these ocean currents these seaports remain open throughout the year. These currents, thus have a positive impact on the economy of Britain. Contrary to this, near the coast of Siberia cold currents flow due to which this coast remains frozen for ten months in a year and there is no important seaport here.
3. The point where warm and cold currents meet, cause the winds blowing over them to strike against each other, due to which storms occur. These types of storms are known as Hurricanes in the US and Typhoons in Japan.
4. Even though in the present times, due to the invention of steam and atomic powers the seaships do not require the help of currents but still navigators prefer moving along the direction of these currents and save time and energy.

5. The fish of the warm areas reach the cold areas and vice versa through these currents only. In this way, the quantity of fish does not decrease around the world.
6. The point where warm and cold currents meet, fish is found in abundance. For example, near America Newfoundland (Canadian province), the coastal area of Iceland and Norway in Northern Europe are also famous for fish.

Water is very essential for life. Without it we can hardly stay alive for a few days. Only Clean water, free from germs should be used. Our villages and cities are supplied water from rivers, lakes and tubewells. With the development of industries, generally the factories are installed near rivers. The Industrial waste containing poisonous chemicals are disposed off in the rivers which is extremely harmful for human beings and marine life. From these poisonous chemicals not only the marine life gets affected but also human beings using this contaminated water, are in danger of contracting several harmful diseases. The factories near the coast of Karachi are also a big threat to the marine life, because of the chemical waste that they are depositing in the seas. Similarly, the oil released in sea from the ships, is also proving dangerous for the marine life. Many species of animals in the sea are in constant danger. Government of Pakistan is trying to convince the factory owners to adopt effective measures and not to throw the poisonous chemical waste into the rivers and seas. It is our duty to help the government in this work for our own survival and for the survival of the future generations.

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

### Definition of Pollution

Pollution is the contamination of the Earth's environment with materials that are dangerous for human health, the quality of life, or the natural functioning of ecosystems (living organisms and their physical surroundings).

There are many factors that pollute our environment and we ourselves are responsible for them. For example, gutter water, heaps of garbage, the chemicals from factories, the gases coming out from the factories and motor cars and smoke, growing use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc.



Water is the best solvent and dissolves many things. Many gasses, liquids and solids dissolve easily in water. In this way, it loses its real form and gets polluted. All the things dissolved in water bring about some changes in it. If harmful mixtures get into water then this is called water pollution. Due to the rapid increase in pollution the quality of water is also changing. The presence of dissolved oxygen in the river Indus is 2.3 milligrams per litre which is less than the average ratio of 5.5 milligrams per litre. Contaminated water is not only harmful for human health but also leaves negative effect on the animals and plants as well.

### Soil Pollution

The presence of harmful elements in the soil makes it polluted biologically, chemically and physically. In the present world like air and water, soil is also exposed to pollution. Apart from the pollutants that are directly polluting it, air and water pollution is also destroying the soil.

Soil also gets polluted by the natural and artificial elements. For example, the fire in the forests, floods, earthquakes and the eruption of the volcanic mountains pollute the soil naturally. But human activities are the main reason of soil pollution. The process of deposition of domestic, agricultural and industrial waste in the soil is being carried out since long, which not only affects the surface of the Earth but also affects the soil water and its fertility.



Soil Pollution

The waste deposited in the soil includes agricultural waste, rubbish, waste paper, waste of metals, empty boxes, rubber, plastic, leather, cloth, the useless items of ceramics, left over food, the waste of slaughter houses, construction waste, dead animals, chemical waste, insecticides in large quantities and the industrial waste.

The taking away of important elements, which help in making the soil fertile and also help in the growth of vegetation in the soil by the rainfall and snow is also a kind of pollution. Many factors make the agricultural soil barren and unfit for cultivation.

A few factors are mentioned below:

1. Due to deforestation and rearing of the cattle the soil becomes barren.
2. The growth of salinity and water logging, due to the use of polluted water for irrigation.
3. The deposition of poisonous chemical wastes, due to the use of chemically made medicines.
4. The excessive use of chemical fertilizers.
5. The collection of harmful industrial waste in the soil.
6. The effects of air and water pollution.

All the harmful elements polluting water and air eventually pollute the soil and enter into the human body, animals and plants by the process of food chain.

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the ratio of water and land on Earth?
2. Into how many continents is the World divided?
3. Name at least five countries of Asia.
4. State some of the reasons for the development of Europe.
5. Which ocean has the greatest depth?
6. What is meant by waves?
7. How are tides formed?
8. What are the ocean currents?
9. State the reasons for the formation of currents.



10. How are ocean currents helpful to navigators?
11. What is meant by pollution? State its kinds.

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. According to \_\_\_\_\_ Asia is the biggest continent of the world.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest ocean of the world.
3. Permanent winds are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the rising and falling of sea water.

**C. There are three possible answers given for the following questions. Tick✓the correct answer.**

1. As compared to the Sun, the moon's gravitational force affects the Earth more because \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. The Moon is closer to the Earth than the Sun
  2. The Sun is closer to the Earth than the moon
  3. The Earth is closer to the Sun than the moon
2. According to World Health Organization every adult individual requires almost \_\_\_\_\_ kilograms of air.
  - a) 20 kilogram      b) 15 kilogram      c) 40 kilogram
3. At present the standard of living is measured on the basis of:
  - a) Agricultural development      b) Industrial development
  - c) Mineral development.
4. Which is the most commonly spoken language in Asia:
  - a) Chinese      b) Japanese
  - c) English
5. The biggest desert of the world is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Africa      b) Asia.      c) Europe.

6. The third largest continent of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Australia      b) North America      c) Antarctica

7. Mount Andes is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain range in the world.

a) Largest      b) Second largest      c) Third largest

8. The name Pacific means \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Peaceful      b) Pure      c) Parity

**Activities**

1. Show the location of at least five countries of each continent of the world on the map.
2. Make a list of those features, which pollute our environment.
3. Find out at least ten effects of pollution on the environment.
4. Celebrate 'Earth Day' on 22nd April with special focus on factors causing pollution. Make a presentation in the School Assembly to create awareness among the students.



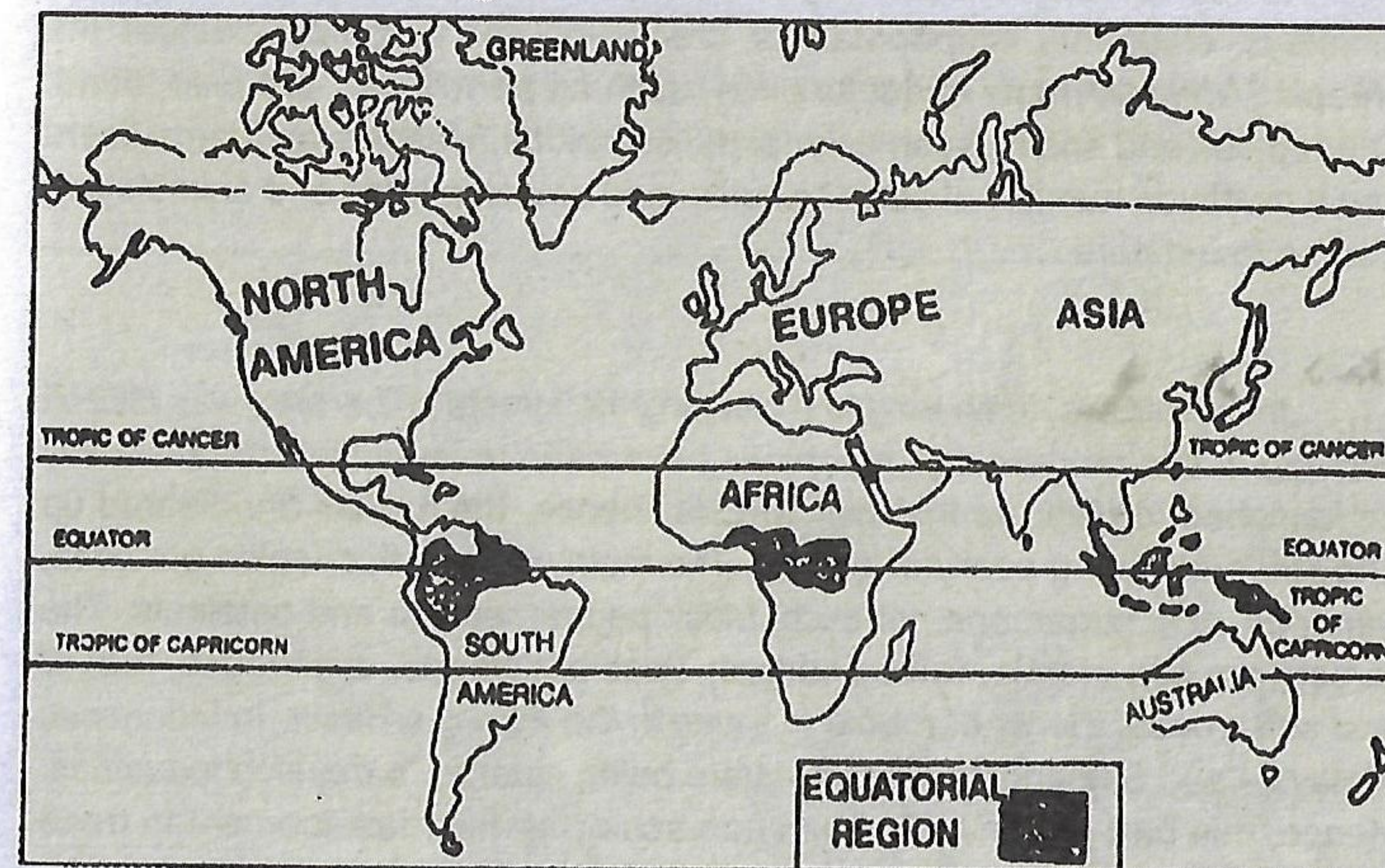
## Major Climatic Regions of the World

In order to acquire better knowledge about the world, the globe has been distributed among a number of imaginary climate regions or the belts. Such distribution has been made on the basis of the distance from the Equator and the Poles. The Equator is the imaginary line that passes through the centre of the Earth horizontally. It falls on the zero degree. All the year round, the Sun rays fall on it in vertical position (i.e.  $90^\circ$ ), and due to this reason, the countries situated on, or near the Equator are very hot. Also due to heat, greater quantity of water is evaporated as compared to other places. This is also a region of high rainfall. The Tropic of Cancer lies in the north. At  $23^\circ$  from the Equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn at  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  south (of equator). These tropics are also imaginary lines. The entire space between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called the 'Hot Belt'. As compared to other belts, this belt is richer in varieties of the plants and animals. Different kinds of flowers also grow in this area. The countries situated in this region are very hot. However, as we go further away from the equator, the intensity of heat in the area decreases. From  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  to  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N and  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  S to  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  S, the belt is called (Temperate Zone) Mediterranean belt. The countries lying in between this belt are temperate neither very cold nor very hot. Most of the European countries lie within this region or the belt. But by getting closer to the poles, the intensity of cold gradually increases. From  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  north and south, up to the poles, it is called the "Cold belt". Due to severe cold this belt generally remains covered with snow. In order to collect more information, these belts have further been classified into many parts from the point of view of climate. These parts are called the "Climatic regions" or the "Natural regions". The major climatic regions are:-

1. The Equatorial Region.
2. The Monsoon Region.
3. The Mediterranean Region.
4. The Temperate Grasslands or Steppes Region.
5. The Hot Desert Region.
6. The Tundra Region.

### 1. The Equatorial Region

This region comprises lands situated between  $5^\circ$  North and  $5^\circ$  South latitude with the Equator running right through the middle of it. It consists of Malaysia, Indonesia, Colombia, Amazon Basin, Guinea, Congo Basin and southeastern coastal region of Africa.



#### Climature

Being closer to the Equator, this region is comparatively more exposed to the evaporative activity. Hence, the winds become humid. When the humid winds rise up due to the low pressure, they become cold and cause rains. Here, it rains almost regularly after three O'clock in the daytime. Since, all the year round the sun rays fall vertically (at  $90^\circ$ ) this region is very hot. In the Amazon Basin of South America, the average annual rainfall is about two thousand millimeters. Due to the excessive rainfall and heat, the climate of this region is not good for health.

#### Vegetation

Excessive rains have resulted in dense vegetation in this region. Evergreen forests are found everywhere. Dense growth of the forests obstructs the light of the sun from reaching the ground below. The resultant darkness, dampness



and steaming vapour have enabled mosquitoes and other parasites to grow in swarms.

### Animal Life

In the forests of these regions different animals are found such as monkeys, elephants, hippopotamus, crocodiles and serpents. Besides the creeping animals many beautiful birds, such as parrots etc. are also found. The reptiles and snails, such as snakes, scorpions, weasels and large lizard and a multitude number of other beautiful and amazing birds and animals can also be found here.

### Agriculture

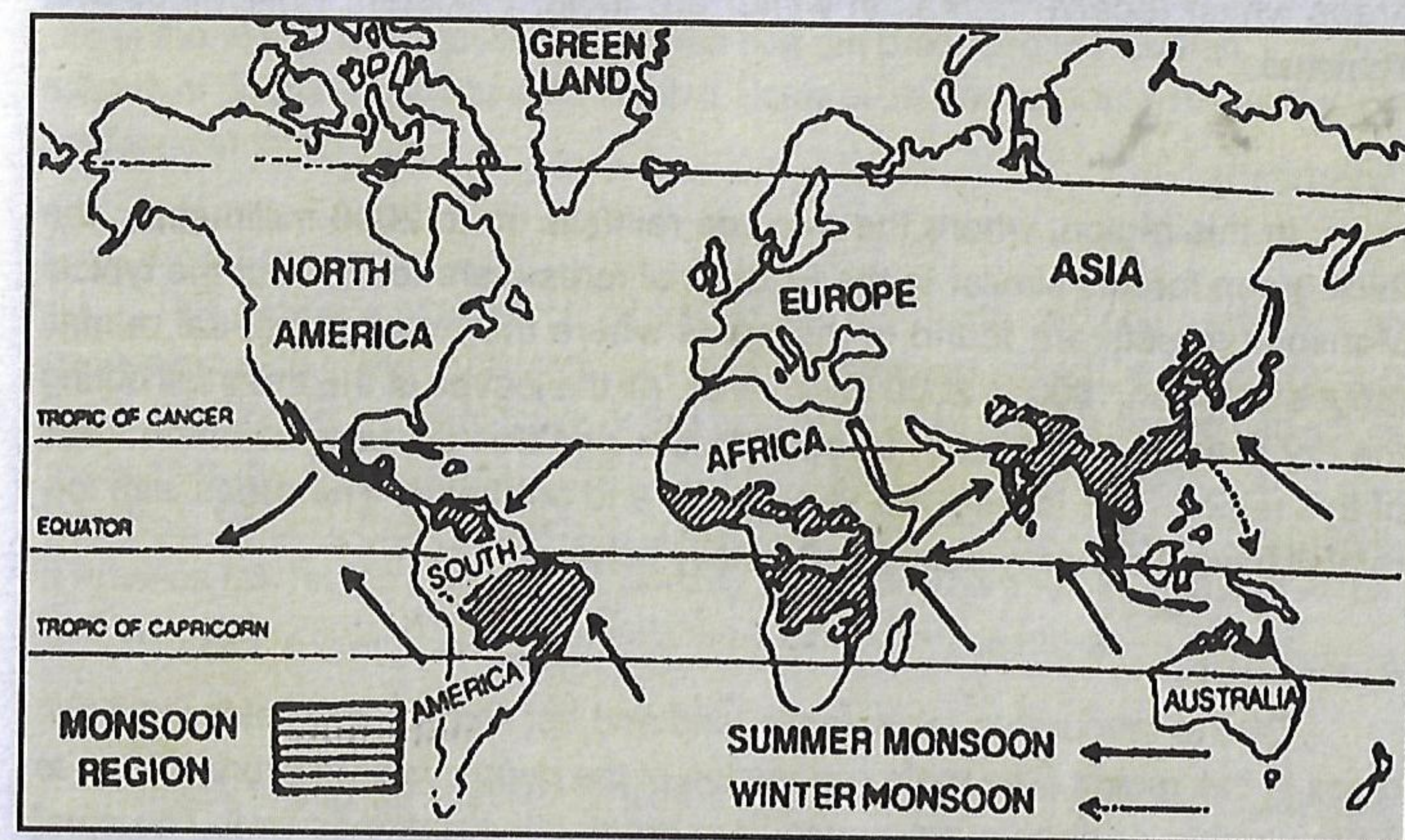
In olden days, lumbering and cleaning the forests in this area was difficult task but in this modern age machines have been invented which can easily be launched to clear up the thick forests. Hence, the forests are cleared up and lands are being easily cultivated. The main crops of this region are coca, bananas, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, black pepper, spices and betelnuts. The forests are rich in nuts, fruits and gums, cabinet woods, dye-woods, rubber and soft woods. Plenty of rubber is found in the Amazon Basin. In Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, the forests are being cleared to develop industries. Hence, this part of the world has been achieving fast development in trade and industry. Various types of products such as rubber sugar, spices, cocoa, Saboo-rice, etc. are exported from this region to other parts of the world. Generally, the people of the Equatorial region are backward. Due to the difficulties of transport and communication system the trade of this region is not well organized and well developed. The main occupation of the people of this area is hunting and cutting the wood whenever the conditions are favourable. Wherever there are forests, the general conditions of this region are being changed fast now.

### Minerals

This region is generally poor in the mineral resources. Some countries are considerably important in this respect. For example, in Malaysia and Indonesia nickel and coal are found in greater quantities. In Indonesia, oil has also been found. Huge quantities of copper are found in Congo. At some places zinc, silver and gold are also found.

## 2. Monsoon Region

The monsoon-region lies on both sides of the Equator between 5 to 30 degrees, on the eastern sides of the continents. The following countries are situated within this belt. In Asia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, and the Islands of Philippines. In North America, the eastern coast of Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela in Central America, in Africa, the countries of the East Africa and Malagasy Island. And the Northern part of Australia.



### Climate

In the summer season, the winds blow from sea towards the lands and contain sufficient vapour and cause enough rainfall in mountainous areas. As the direction of these winds is quite the reverse in winter i.e. they blow from land towards the sea hence they are dry and cause no or very little rain in winter in this region. The climate of this region is hot and humid during summer but dry during winter. Besides the summer and the winter, there is also the rainy season. The summers are extremely hot, but the winters are moderate. Generally, the rainy season starts from the month of June and continues up to the month of October. These rains depend upon the directions of the winds,



the pressure of the winds, and the distance of the land from the sea. In Pakistan, it rains a lot in the northern mountainous area due to the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea. But the average rainfall decreases gradually towards the south.

Bangladesh and Assam are located on the route of northeasterly monsoons of the Bay of Bengal hence they get plenty of rainfall. Some countries of monsoon region receive rains in winter in addition to the summer rainfall. Areas which receive rainfall in winter are India, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

### Vegetation

In this region, where the average rainfalls up to 2000 millimetres, the thick green forests similar to the Equatorial forests are found. But the typical Monsoon forests are found in the areas where the average annual rainfall ranges between 1000 to 2000 millimetres. All the leaves of the trees fall during the dry season. Mahogany, Deodar, Neem and Sall are very common trees of this region. The forests are very useful and profitable. The areas with low rainfall have the thorny plants and grassy fields.

### Agriculture

Due to favourable rains, fertile land and hot climate, the fields yield rich crops in this region. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, but quite a big number of people are engaged in grazing the cattle as well. The chief crops of the area are rice, jute and sugarcane, while some seeds, pulses are also grown. Rice is grown in deltas. Bananas, coconut, guava, mango and pineapple are the major fruits of this region.

### Animal Life

Since this region is covered with thick forests, many animals are found in them. The common animals are tiger, elephant and deer. Among the domestic animals, there are cow, buffallow, horse, goat, camel and sheep. Good quality leather is made from the hides of these animals.

### Minerals

This region is quite rich in mineral resources. Different kinds of minerals such as silver, iron, lead, coal, tin, mica and oil have been found. At some places gold is also discovered.

Some areas of the Monsoon Region are very developed and their means of transportation are also sufficiently developed. Such areas are the most densely populated parts of the world. Some facts are worth mentioning regarding the Muslim countries lying in the Monsoon Region. Bangladesh produces largest quantity of jute in the world. Best quality cotton and rice are produced in Pakistan. The best network of canals is also found in Pakistan. Some of the best specimen of architecture are found in this region.

### 3. Mediterranean Region

This region is situated between  $30^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  north and south latitudes on the western side of the continents. The tract of land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea is the biggest representative of this type of climate. So, this region has got its name after the Mediterranean Sea. Turkey, Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco, Syria, Palestine, France, Italy, Spain and the Balkan states are included in this region. In America this region comprises California and Chile. The southern parts of Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania are included in this region.

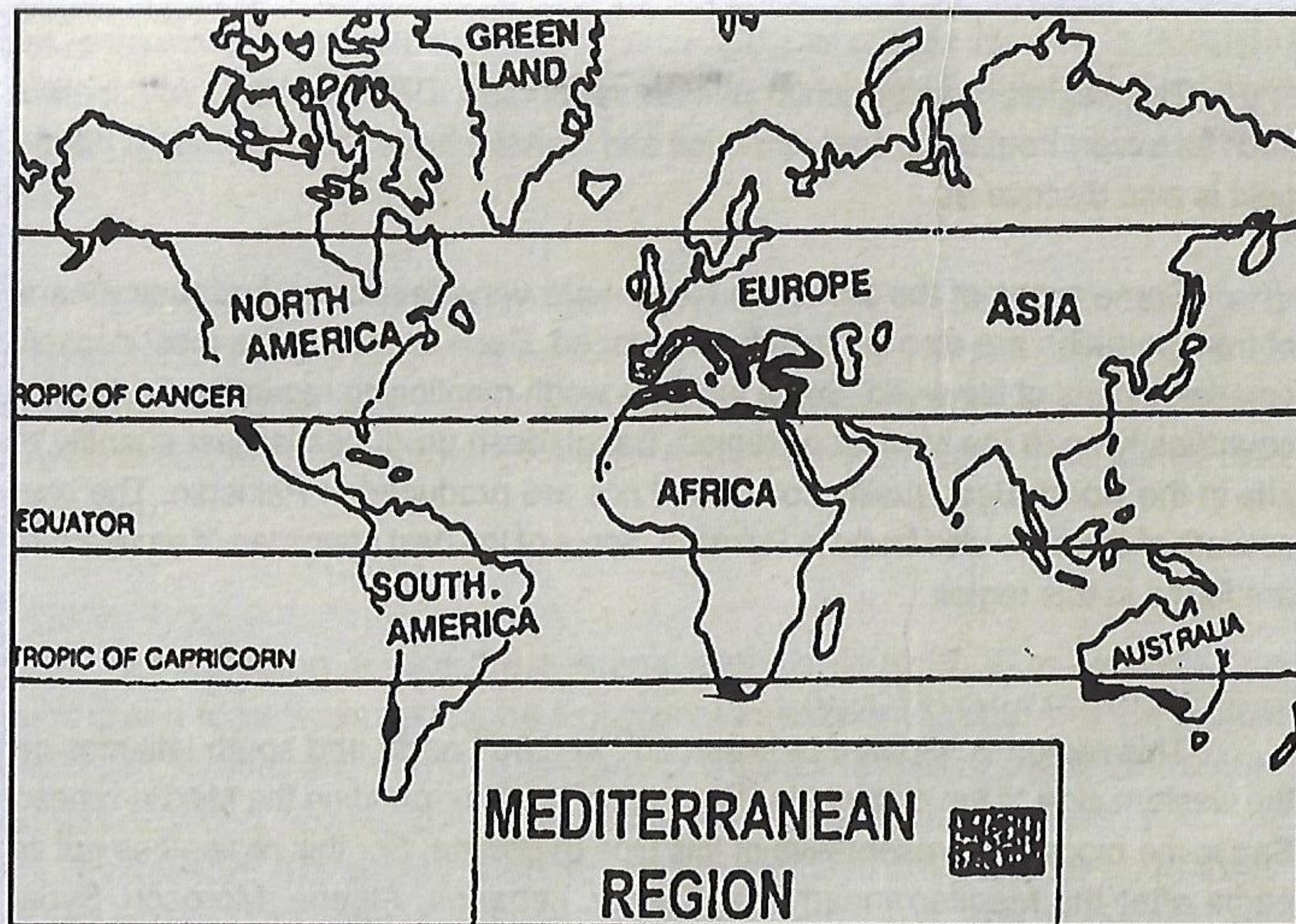
### Climate

In this region the summer season is short and dry and the winter is pleasant. The rain falls in the winter season with an annual average ranging between 400 to 500 millimetres. The mountainous areas exposed to the mild winds are also exposed to the torrential rains. The southern part of the Mediterranean Sea however, gets comparatively less rainfall. Hence, this area further enters into the semi-desert region.

### Vegetation

There are shorter trees, but their roots are spread widely into the land. The leaves of these trees are small glistening and thick, so that their moisture does not come out easily due to the Sun. Among the most common trees are olive, fig, cork, oak, deodar and sofaida. This region is famous for the production of citrus fruits all over the world such as grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, apricots mulberries, almonds





and nuts which are grown here in abundance. The areas, which have rainfall or have irrigation systems, produce wheat cotton, barley and millet (bajra). Rice is cultivated along the banks of the rivers. The most important occupation of the people of this region is cultivation of the fruits. Sheep and goats are also reared.

### Minerals

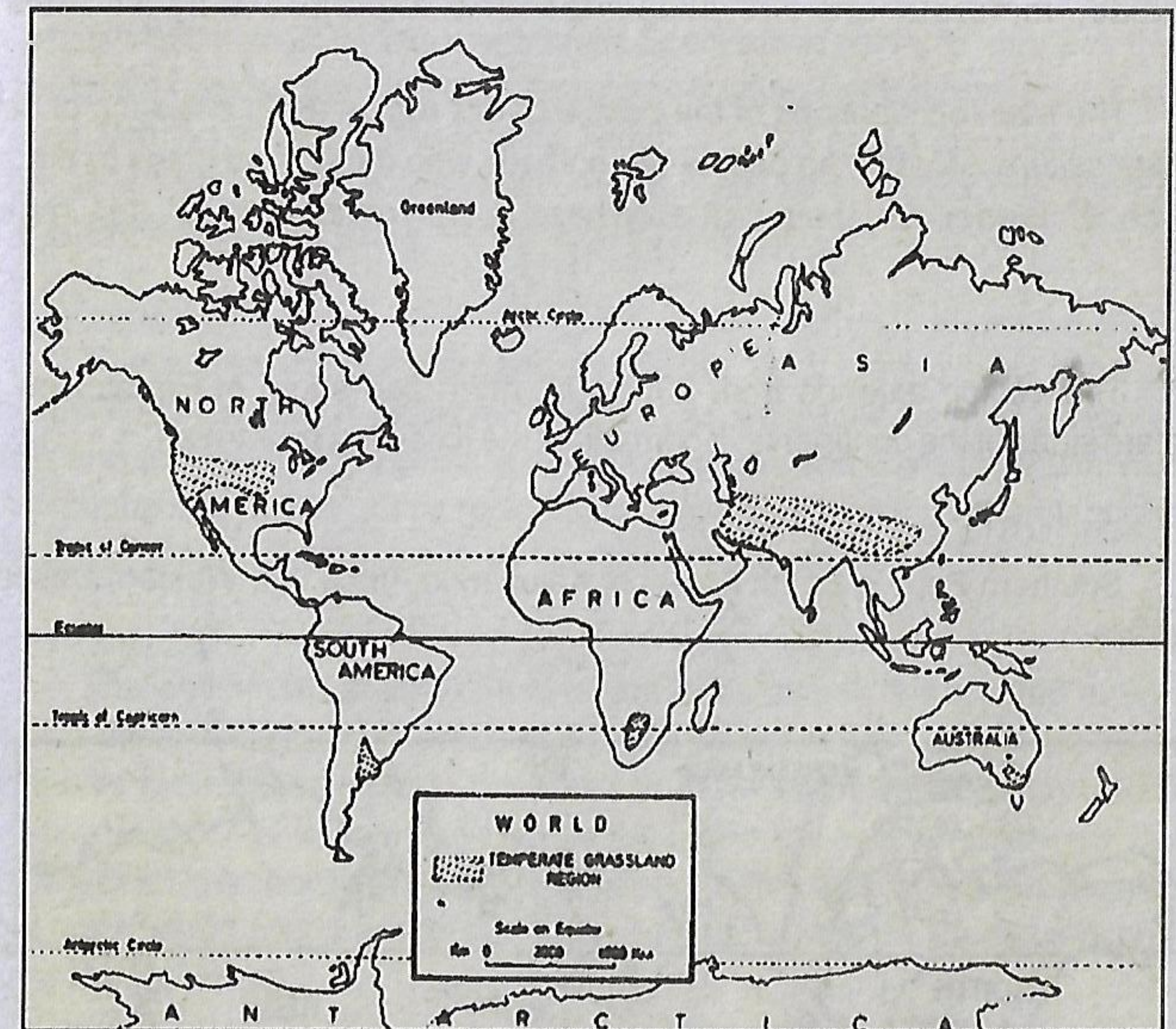
Iron is found in the coastal areas of this region. In Spain apart from iron, mercury is also found. In other areas copper, zinc and lead is found. In fact, this region is deficient in the mineral resources.

### 4. Temperate Grasslands or Steppes Region

This region lies in the central parts of the continents. In the northern hemisphere this climatic belt includes southern Siberia, central European Russia, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Hungary and Romania. The northern states of the U.S.A. and southern Canada are also situated in this region. In the southern hemisphere the areas are Argentina, Welds in South Africa and the Dones area of Australia.

### Climate

This region has severe summers and winters. Hot winds blow in summer and cold winds blow in winter. Rainfall is scarce being between 250 and 500 mms., which generally falls in summer.



### Vegetation

Due to the low rainfall grass is the only natural growth in this region. No tree could be seen in the vast expanses of grass. In the rainy season it is green all around. And due to the abundance of grass there are many grazing fields. There are also many grass eating and fast-running animals such as antelope, rabbit, goat, and sheep. Due to the recent development in the mechanized farming and the facilities of irrigation this area has proved good for cultivation. The crops that easily grow in this region are wheat, oats and mustard. The famous wheat producing areas of America and Canada are also situated in this region.



## Mineral Resources

In this region no progress has been achieved in the field of mineral resources. In North America some minerals like oil, coal copper, mica, manganese and gold have been explored. Kuwait and Iraq are famous for oil. Due to the lack of transport facilities, minerals are not excavated and exploited fully in Siberia.

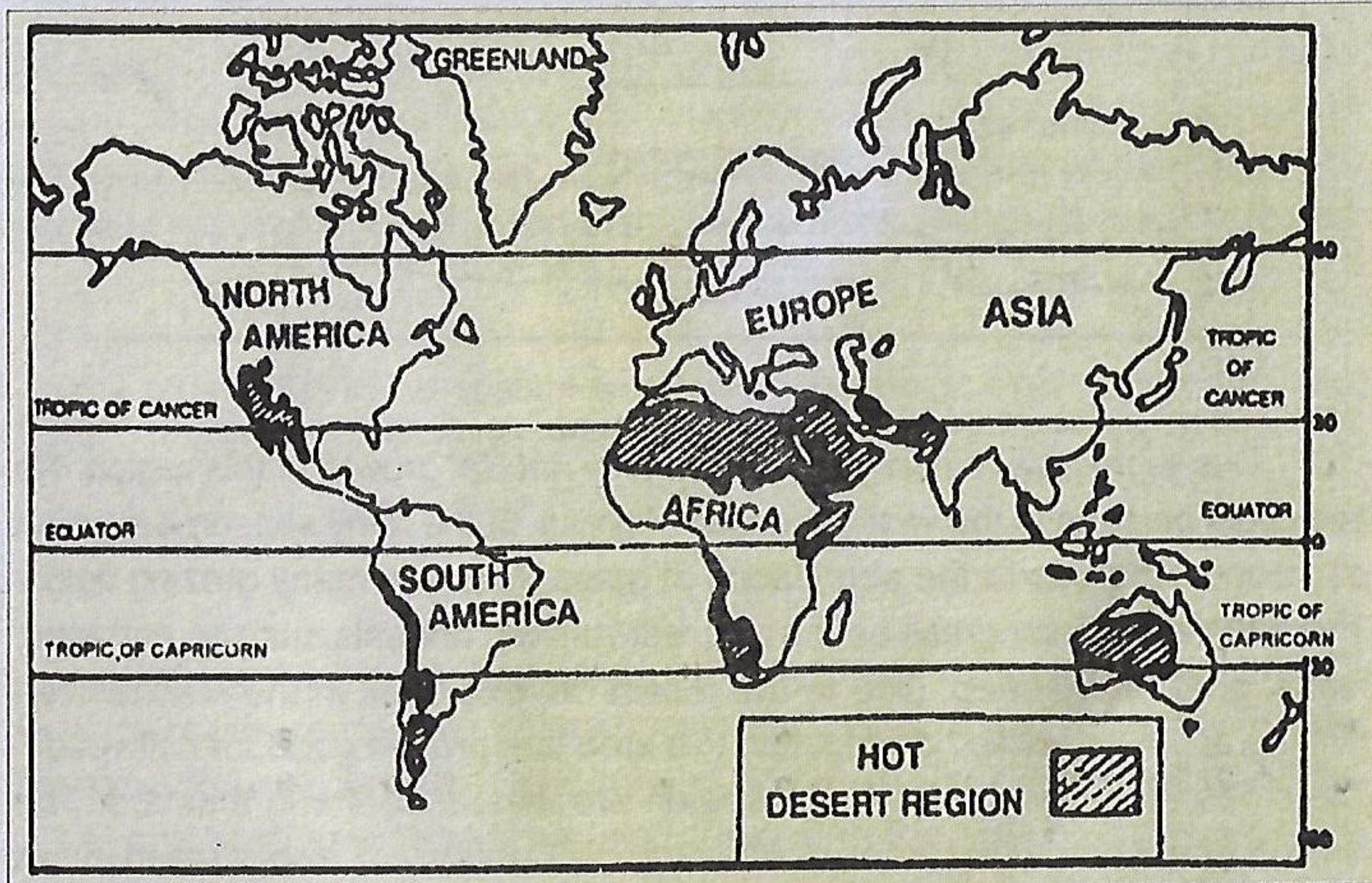
The main occupations of the people of this region are the rearing of cattle and agriculture. Most of the people are nomads who move from place to place in search of fodder for their cattle. Wheat is the chief crop of this region.

## 5. Hot Desert Region

This region extends from 20° to 30° north and south of Equator on the western sides of the continents. It comprises the following countries:-

### (i) In Northern Hemisphere

Southern Peru in South America, Kalahari in Africa and Western Desert in Australia.



## Climate

This region contains the hottest areas of the world. At certain places in this region the temperature rises up to 51.5° Centigrade. At Azizia a place in Africa, the temperature has been recorded upto 58° Centigrade. Winters are not so cold but there is a vast difference of temperature in between days and night. The rainfall is usually less than 250 mms. per annum. Some areas get rains after 3 or 4 years. The winds, blowing from the east, become dry while reaching the western coast. Winds, coming from cold areas to hot latitudes do not bring rain. There is no rainy season at all in the vast tracts of this region. Due to the scarcity of rain and water there is no agriculture worth mentioning in this region.

## Vegetation

These areas have the hot and dry climate. Such climate is not conducive to the growth of vegetation. However, in the places where the water is available from wells and springs, the fruit gardens have been grown and some cultivation is done. The natural vegetation of this region is confined to a variety of thorny bushes. A few palms grow in the oases. In some places dates are also grown.

## Animal Life

The well-known animal of this region is the camel. It is created to live and work in deserts. Its feet are broad and padded which do not sink in the sand. No other animal can move about in the desert so easily as the camel. It can go without fodder and water for several days hence it is called 'the ship of the desert'. People in the desert rear herds of sheep and goats. In the Arabian desert horses and donkeys of good breed are found. In the Kalahari desert of Africa ostriches are found in big swarms.

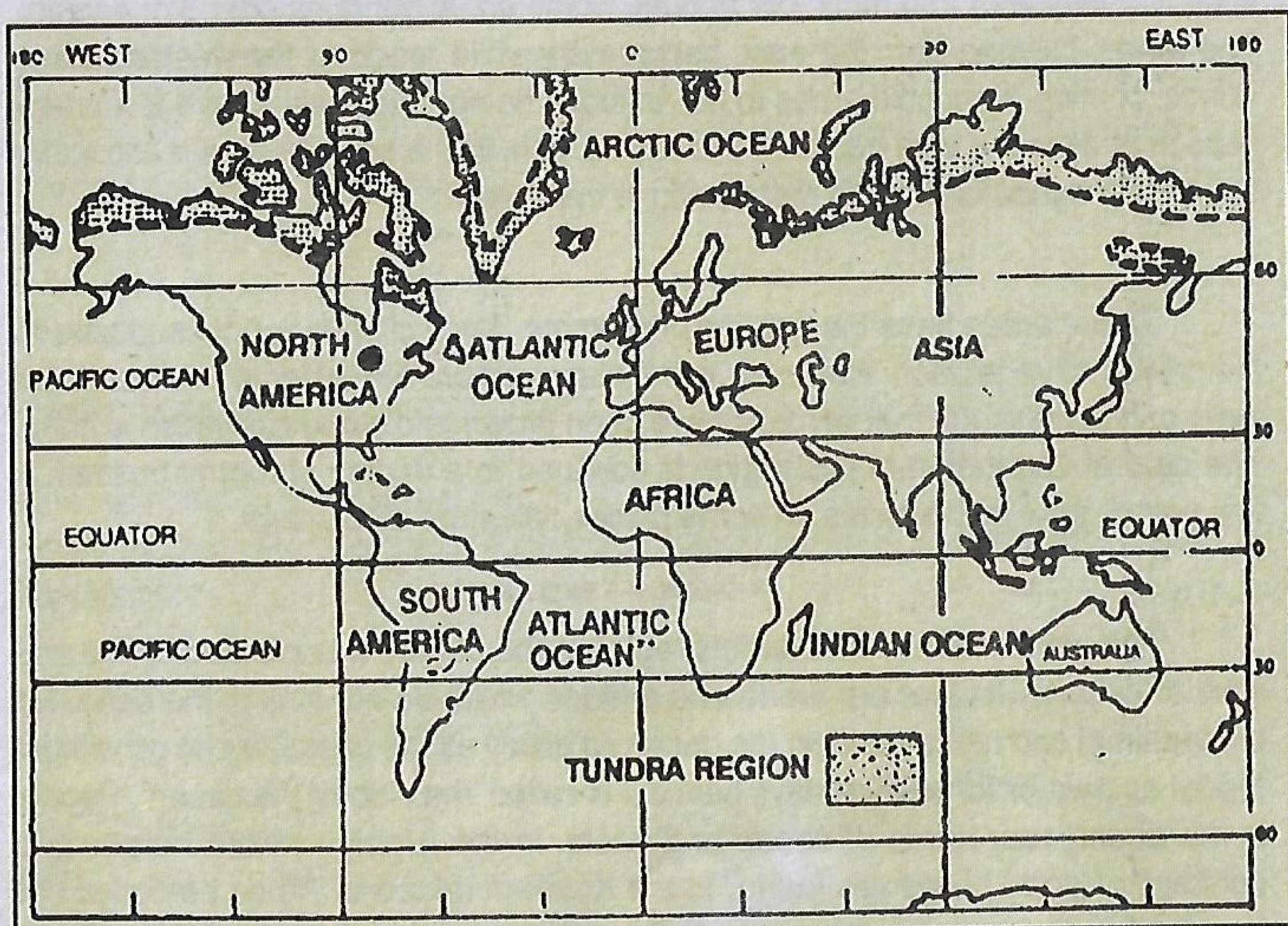
## Minerals

Some areas of this region have few minerals. In Chile (South America) a large quantity of nitrate is found. In Colorado (North America) silver is mined and in Western Australia, gold is extracted from the mines. In Southern California gold, silver and copper are mined. Oil has been explored in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain. Due to the scarcity of food and water, the population is thin in the desert areas. Most of the people lead a nomadic life. They keep camels, sheep, goats and horses. But wherever water is available maize, jowar and millet are cultivated. The good quality of cotton is grown in Egypt. No proper transport facilities are available here. Generally, the camels are used for traveling from one meadow to another.



## 6. Tundra Region

This region is spread from the Arctic circle to the frozen parts of the Arctic Ocean. This part consists of the extreme northern areas of Asia, Europe and America. It is also called the "Frozen Desert". Like the desert areas this region is also uncultivable due to the extreme cold.



### Climate

The climate of the region is extremely cold. The winters are longer than the summers. For twelve months the whole area is covered with snow. The snow melts in the short cool summer but the seas often remain frozen. The melted snow-water spreads over land and changes it into marshes.

### Vegetation

Due to the extreme cold, the vegetation is very rare. Some thorny bushes and small plants grow in summer. Besides, some short evergreen trees can also be seen.

### Animal Life

Reindeer is the most famous animal of this region. It resembles an antelope. According to the special physical conditions of this region the reindeer is a very

useful animal. The inhabitants of this region also eat the meat of reindeer and make dresses from its hides. Its horns and bones are used for making some tools and hooks for catching the fish. This animal is also used for moving a typical type of carriage on the snow which is called 'Sledge'. Sledges are the only source of transport in this region. Besides reindeer, dog is also a useful animal in this region. They also use the hide of the dog. Some animals such as seals, etc. are also habitats of this region. The skin of seal is used for making shoes and boats.

### Minerals

So far this region has remained unexploited for its mineral resources. It is expected that it is rich in minerals. The mining of different types of minerals are on its way. But the pace of exploration work is very slow due to the climatic conditions and the lack of suitable transport facilities.

The people of this region are called ESKIMOS. The word "Eskimos" means "the eaters of raw meat". The main occupation of the people in this region is wood cutting, paper making, collecting turpentine from the jungles, catching fish and hunting the animals having remarkable big fur. The trade of the fur from these animals is very common. These fur-hides are exported to other countries in exchange for other items of their needs.

## Exercise

### A. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the difference between "Climatic Region" and "Climatic Belt"?
2. What is a "Climatic Region"?
3. While distributing the Earth in different climatic regions what factors are taken into consideration?
4. What are the different climatic regions of the world?
5. What do you know about the "Equatorial Region"?
6. What are the effects of the winter rainfall in the region of Mediterranean Sea?
7. What are the salient features of the Tundra Region?
8. What are the reasons for the abundant growth of rice in the Monsoon Region?



B) Choose the correct word, and fill in the blanks:-

1. Eskimos use the hides of Seal for making \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Utensils, boats)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ are found in excess in the temperate Grassland or Steppes Region.  
(Rabbits, Lions)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is situated in the Equatorial Region.  
(France, Indonesia)

### Practical Work

1. Draw a map of the world and show all the main climatic regions in it.
2. Collect the pictures of the houses, built by the people living in different parts of the world.

### Human Resources and Professions

Human beings are constantly engaged in different activities. Most important being those by which they procure different things of their need. As civilization dawned these activities grew in number and variety. Man and his wants are the moving force of all economic activities. As such, human resource has assumed great importance in the present day world.

People all around the world earn their living by adopting some or the other profession. These occupations are in accordance with the physical features, climate, production and ways of living of the people of that region. In green and fertile areas where water is available in abundance, cultivation is done. Places where minerals are found, people adopt the profession of mining. In some areas cattle are reared and in some areas fishing is carried out. In Industrial cities labourers work in mills and factories. Industrialists market their manufactured goods and engage themselves in trade and commerce. Banking and Finance are auxiliaries to trade and are also important. The occupations of urban areas are more diversified and require a lot of mental ability. No any occupation is less important than any other. Every occupation requires appropriate education and skills. We should respect all occupations. The details of some major occupations are given as under:

### Cattle Rearing

Some regions of the world are dry. There is no rainfall in these regions and due to shortage of water there is no system of irrigation. Therefore, cultivation does not take place. As grass grows in abundance, these areas serve as pasture lands for cattle. From cattle milk, butter, ghee (clarified butter fat), and meat is obtained which is the main food item of the majority of the people. The profession of cattle rearing is mostly adopted in hot and temperate climatic regions. Farms are made in different regions where cattle in large quantity are bred. These farms are near the cities or the industrial centres so that market is available for the sale of milk, meal and butter, etc. In the areas where there is water-storage facility but the climate is extreme, cattle rearing is not done permanently and people bring their cattle in these areas during better seasons. They migrate immediately when there is change of climate. These cattle are not only their food but also their wealth.



In Central Asia there are vast grasslands. In Europe, Britain, Switzerland, Holland and some areas of Denmark are most suitable for cattle rearing and establishing dairy farms. In New Zealand, Australia, areas of South Africa, South Canada and some areas of USA, cattle rearing is carried out on a large scale. For obtaining meat cattle rearing is also carried out in USA, South America (Argentina, Brazil), Africa (Sudan) Australia (Queens land) in Holland and England. These animals are slaughtered through machines and the meat is exported to other countries. Millions of people in different countries earn their living by this trade.

Further more, the introduction of cattle rearing to provide beef for export to markets in the United States, Japan, and Europe has resulted in widespread deforestation for creating grazing lands. Since the pasture is often of poor quality, large areas may be needed to support relatively few animals. As it is expensive to maintain grazing land of even this low quality, the easy option is to clear more forests rather than investing in fertilizer or reducing herd size to sustainable levels.

As the population of countries would expand, there would be scarcity of milk, butter and cheese. we would need to have more cattle rearing to avoid scarcity. The milk and its derived products are very essential to maintain our health. The children will face many difficulties if there would be shortage of milk. There fore, every goverment accross the world is adopting latest ways to rear cattles. An others solution to this is to control the population expansion. If parents would have fewer children, they would be in a position to nourish and educate their children in a pleasing manner. In this way, literate parents would take care of their children in a better way. Also, they would care for balanced diet of children.

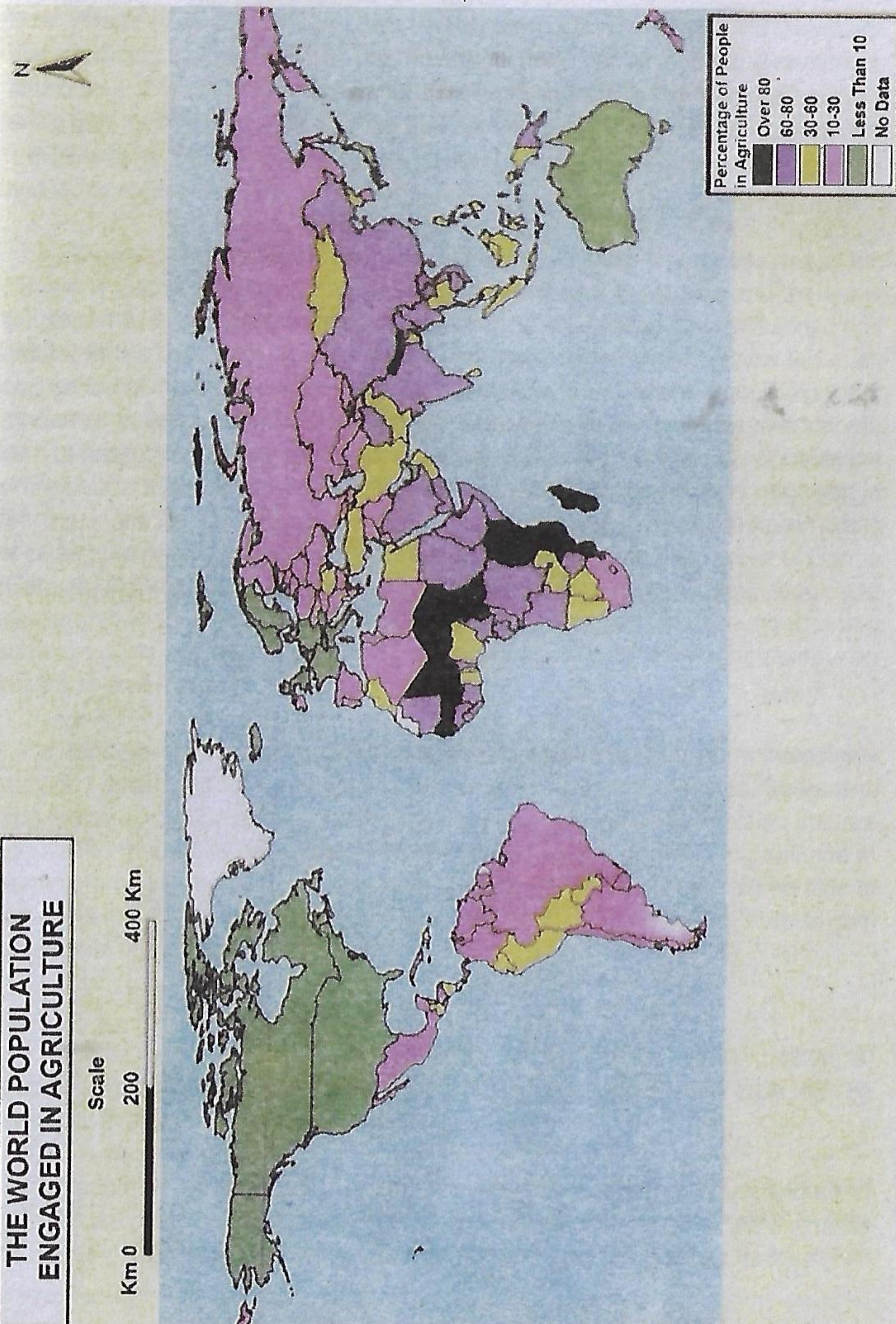
### Cultivation/Farming

Cultivation or farming is one of the ancient professions. It developed in ancient times as hunters and gatherers of the Stone Age turned to the cultivation of favoured varieties of crops. Modern crops were gradually derived from their wild ancestors through continual selection for larger seed size, improved fruit, and other desired traits.



Fumigation being done for pest control

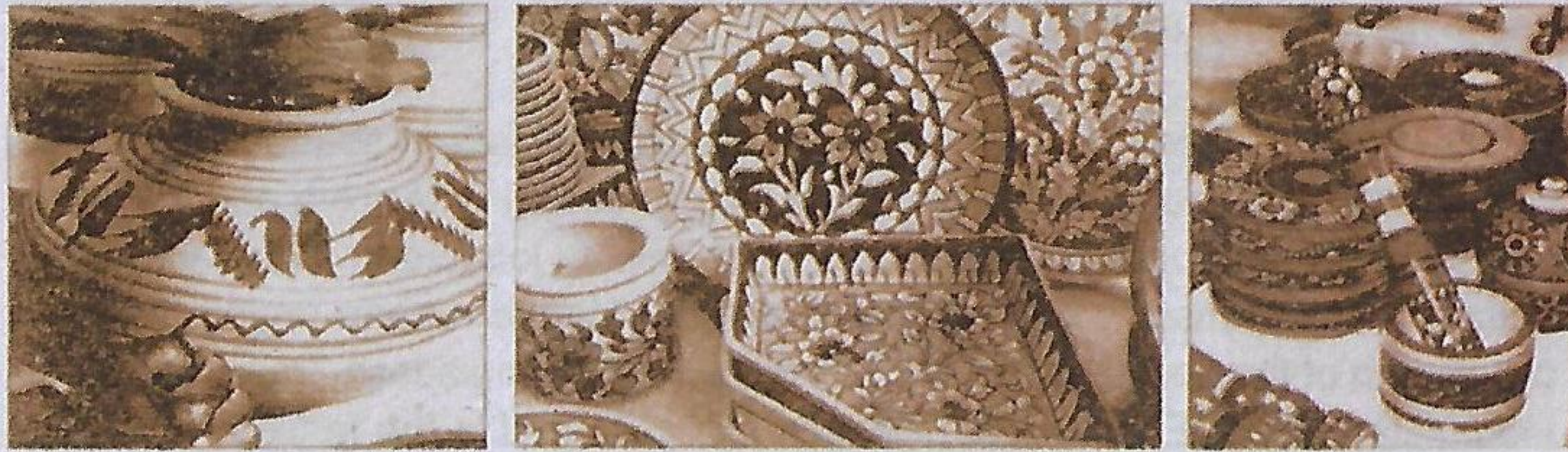
### THE WORLD POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE





screen printing, leather crafts, pottery, wood carving and jewellery-making are some of the crafts that are being passed on from one generation to another.

There are many other crafts practiced today. Among them are work in acrylics and other plastics, bread dough sculpting, knitting and crocheting, making cloth



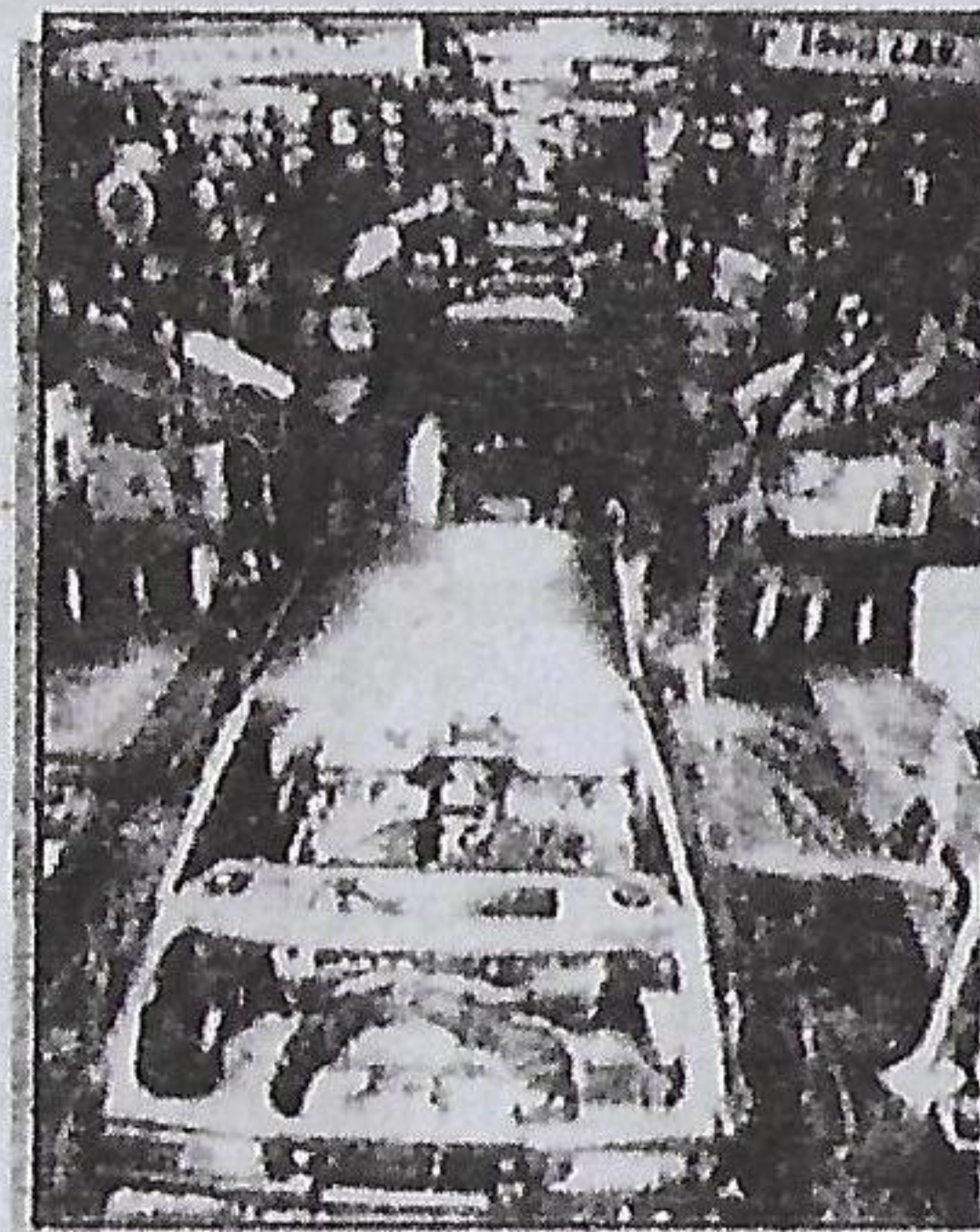
Handicrafts

toys and dolls, flower crafts, shell crafts, candle making, decorative inlay and marquetry work with wood, stenciling, and making miniatures. Mostly, people in villages and also in some cities, there are experts in these crafts.

## Industries

The word industry comes from the Latin word industria, which means "diligence," reflecting the highly disciplined way human energy, natural resources, and technology are combined to produce goods and services in a modern economy.

The rapid growth in population necessitates the establishment of industries. For preparing different items of daily use factories are installed and these are established in such areas where raw material is available in abundance, climatic conditions are favourable, means of transportation are good, thickly populated areas are near to it so that the finished products gets market and traders are easily accessible. Industries use a range of inputs, such as capital, technology, natural resources, labour, and management, to produce goods and services. In order to manufacture products, money is needed to purchase buildings, equipment, and machinery and to pay workers. This money is called



finance capital. Buildings, machinery, and other equipment are referred to as physical capital.

Many countries of the world are highly developed in industry and craft. Such nations are called developed nations. Such nations have ample supply of finance as well as physical capital. USA, many countries of Europe, Russia, Japan and China are significant in this regard. Important industries include making of woollen, cotton and silk fabric, sugar, cement, paper, medicine, surgical instruments, electrical appliances, ship making, train and motor industry and industry of decorative items. India, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey have also developed in the industrial field. The people working in factories are involved in the profession of industry. There is hardly any country in the world where people of this profession are not found.

Automobile manufacturing industry in Japan makes it a developed nation in the world.

## Mining

Mining, in its broadest sense, is the process of obtaining useful minerals from the earth's crust. The process includes excavations in underground mines and surface excavations in open-pit, or open cut (strip) mines. In addition, recent technological developments may soon make economically feasible the mining of metallic ores from the seafloor.

In the countries where minerals are found many people work in mines due to which the nearby areas get populated. Working in mines is a dangerous job, therefore, different safety measures are adopted and the government frames necessary laws. The minerals, which are obtained through mining, are salt, iron ore, coal, zinc, lead, tin, silver, gold, gypsum and mica, etc.

In USA, Canada, Brazil, Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, China, Japan, Australia and South Africa mining is an important profession. There are coal and mica mines in India also. In other countries of the world also there are small and big mines where people work and earn their living.

## Business and Trade

In the present times industry and craft has greatly developed. Raw material is required for industries and the finished goods are sent to other countries. The



exchange of raw materials and finished goods is called trade. On small scale buying and selling also takes place in every city. This is also included in trade. Business is an organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word business also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services.

People in business are engaged in the profession of trade. Trade is not just limited to individuals and companies rather different governments are also engaged in trade.

In the industrialized countries many people are involved in the process of the supply of raw material and the sale of finished goods.

For a better standard of living, good food, education, health, residence and recreational facilities are necessary.

### Information Technology

Every age has its own technology, which is put to good use for the attainment of maximum advantage. First, wheel was invented which was the beginning of technology. Afterwards, electricity and electric appliances were invented. The invention of motor cars and aeroplanes brought a revolution in the field of technology.

The process of advancement in technology is never ending. Technology is advancing day by day. At present, its greatest discovery is information technology. Information Technology, is the processing and distribution of data using computer hardware and software, telecommunications, and digital electronics.

Due to information technology there has been a lot of development. The distant countries of the world have come closer and even the unimportant incidents in one part of the world could be known all-around within seconds.

Through satellite, not only voice is heard but the photographs can also be seen at all times on the television. Through telephone, telegram and e-mail the exchange of message has become most speedy and easier. Through computers not only educational programmes can be presented but its use has become necessary in all fields of life. By sitting at home students can be in contact with people all around the world and can collect full information about any educational institution. The subjects on which information is not available in their own country can be collected on the internet within seconds. Basically, internet is that system through which one computer collects data from an other computer. Computer is also used for many other purposes. For example, modern research, entertainment and business purposes etc. For business etc. the system of computer is extremely beneficial.

For the expansion and development of information technology many steps have been taken in Pakistan. Different institutions have been provided with computers. Many computer institutions have also been established. A separate University for Information Technology has also been established. The Government of Pakistan plans to make information technology common and inexpensive. For the development of Information Technology recently a Virtual University has been established with the main objective of providing inexpensive and quality education to the students. Information Technology is also a source of earning. Information Technology will prove to be a good source for the exchange of information between Muslim countries. With the help of this, these countries will be able to use their resources better and solve their problems. The employment opportunities will also increase. Brotherly relations will further grow and become strong. Information Technology is an important source of educating people. Muslim states will have to move ahead by working together in the field of Information Technology.

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main advantages of cattle rearing ?
2. Which parts of the world are suitable for cultivation?
3. In which part of the world is the profession of mining adopted?
4. What is the importance of trade?
5. What do you know about Information Technology? State its advantages.
6. What steps are being taken in Pakistan for the development of Information Technology?



**B. Mark (✓) the correct answer in brackets:**

1. In green and fertile regions \_\_\_\_\_ is carried out.  
(Cultivation, Industrialization, Fishing)
2. Rabi crop is grown in \_\_\_\_\_ season.  
(Summer, Spring, Winter)
3. Many countries of the world have developed greatly in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Agriculture, Trade, Industry)
4. Through \_\_\_\_\_ exchange of messages has become extremely easier.  
(Email, Telegram, Letter)

### Activities

- + Visit any factory near your house and write brief account of your visit.
- + Visit your area and find out what are the different professions adopted by the people for earning their living.
- + Show those places on the map of the world, which are specially famous for industrial development.
- + If you have any market in your city, find out the things, which are sold in it.
- + Find out the significance of cattle rearing in our lives directly or indirectly. Discuss your findings with the class.
- + Visit an agricultural farm, observe how cultivation is carried out and interview the farmers about the methods of cultivation used by them.
- + As a class activity collect information and artifacts/pictures of different crafts made in different parts of Pakistan. Perform this activity in groups. Discuss your findings with the whole class.
- + Find out one major Industry of the countries of Asia.
- + Arrange a food stall for a day with the help of your teacher. Calculate the amount of profit earned by deducting the cost from your sale earnings.



The term population refers to the total human inhabitants of a specified area, such as a city, country, or continent, at a given time. Population study as a discipline is known as demography. It is concerned with the size, composition, and distribution of populations; their patterns of change over time through births, deaths, and migration; and the determinants and consequences of such changes. Population studies yield useful knowledge for planning, particularly for the governments, in fields such as health, education, housing, social security, employment. Such studies also provide information needed to formulate government population policies, which seek to modify demographic trends in order to achieve economic and social objectives.

### Distribution of Population

Some areas are densely populated and some are not. Human beings select those areas, which are most suitable for living. Such plain areas where water is available in abundance are most suitable for people. Therefore, the river valleys are most densely populated. For example the valley of the river Indus in Pakistan and the Ganga (Ganges) valley in India.

The human population is spread all around the world. Some lands are populated and others uninhabited. Similarly some areas are densely populated and others have sparse population. There are some interesting and significant features of the division of population in the world.

1. According to the U.N. estimates the total world population is more than 7.8 billion.
2. More than 85 per cent of the total world population is settled in Northern Hemisphere.
3. 80 per cent of the total population of the world is settled in only 20 per cent of the total land area.
4. There are many areas which are not suitable for living but they form 50 per cent of the total world area. The area which is suitable for living forms the rest of the 50 per cent.



## Densely Populated Regions

There are four important areas in the world where  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of the total world population is settled.

These regions are:

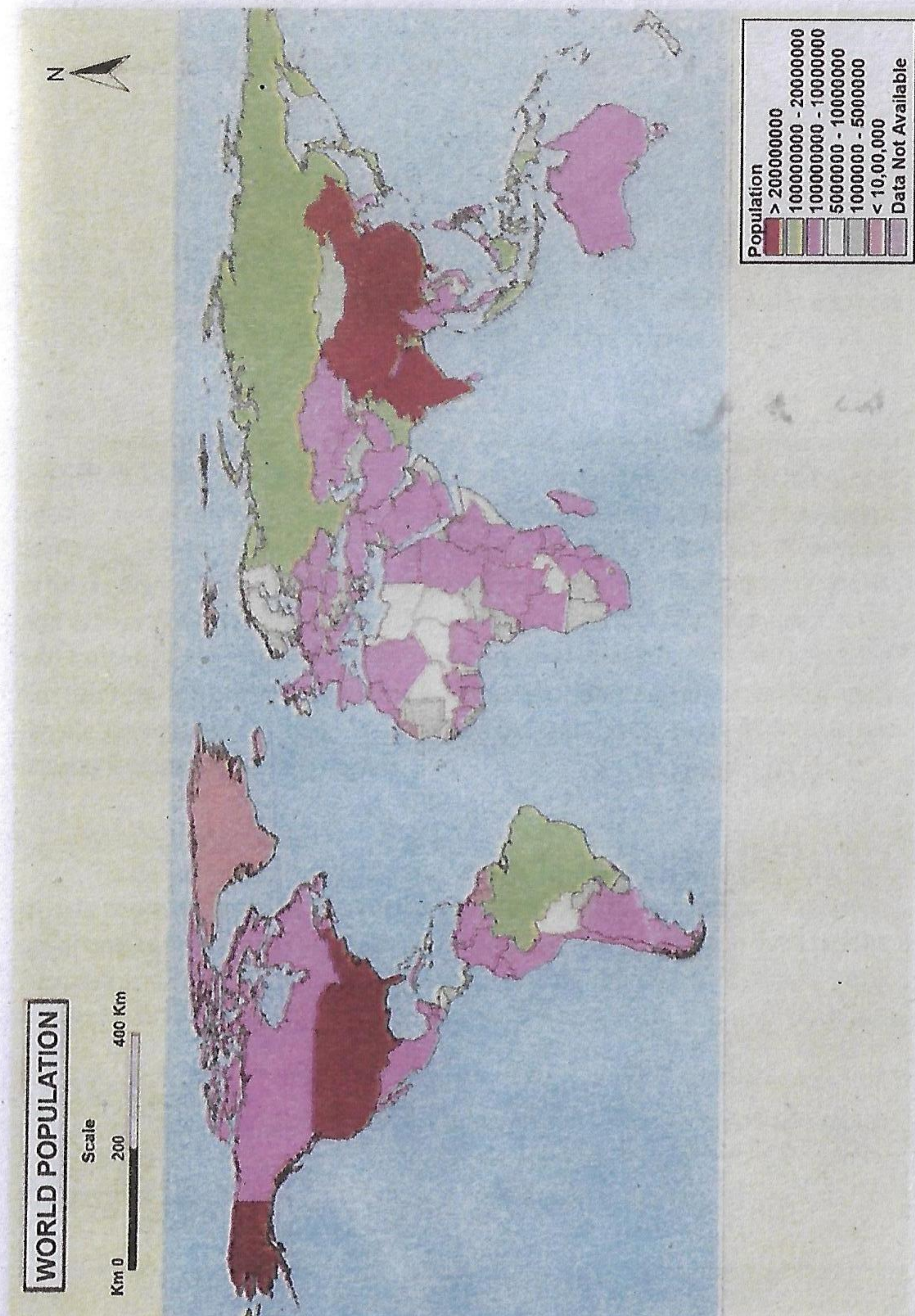
1. Eastern China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan.
2. Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
3. Central Western Europe, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Britain.
4. The north-eastern part of USA and southeastern part of Canada.

Apart from these densely populated regions, some smaller but densely populated areas are spread all over the world. This includes the island of Java in Indonesia, the river valley of Nile in Egypt, the neighboring area in the south of Lake Victoria, Nigeria, South Africa and the coastal area of Ghana in Africa, some portions of California, and the southern coastal regions of North America, south-eastern Brazil in South America and the areas near north-eastern coast of Argentina.

## Sparsely Populated Regions

In every continent, such regions are also found where habitation is not possible or which is less populated.

1. A major portion of less populated area is spread from Sahara desert to the desert of Arabia, Iran and Central Asia to Mongolia.
2. Antarctica which is spread around South pole, the island of Greenland in Northern hemisphere, and the northern parts of Asia and Europe are extremely cold hence uninhabited. The total population of North and South Pole is less than 10 millions.
3. The population of the equatorial region is also very low. River Amazon, Basin of River Congo and the island of Borneo is unsuitable for habitation. The area is thinly populated.
4. The high mountainous regions for example, Himalayas, Karakoram, Mount Rockies and the areas of Mount Indies are almost uninhabited.





## Reasons for High or Low Population

The following factors affect the population of a region:

### 1. Geographical Factors

If the soil of any region is level, smooth and fertile then it is easier to populate it. Here production and the necessities of life through farming and gardening can easily be obtained. In such regions living, building houses, and getting the various requisites of life are much easier. Therefore, these regions are densely populated. Contrary to these, rugged areas, mountains, forests and land without water are most unsuitable for living, therefore, the population in such regions is extremely low.

### 2. Climate

Regions where the climatic conditions are good and the rain falls on time people stay healthy and work very hard. Food supply is in abundance. In the river valleys the soil is smooth, fertile and most suitable for agriculture. These regions, therefore, have high population. Ancient cities were settled near rivers. River valley of Nile in Egypt, river valley of Ganges and Jamuna, river valley of Indus in Pakistan and valleys of river Euphrates and Tigris in Iraq are some of the examples. Areas with temperate and slightly warm climate where there is rainfall are thickly populated. For example, the climatic region of Mediterranean Sea and the monsoon climatic region. Comparatively, areas of extreme cold and heat, equatorial forests and deserts regions are thinly populated.

### 3. Mineral Production

Those regions where valuable minerals are found for example, coal, iron, oil, gas or precious stones etc. such areas are densely populated as employment opportunities are high. Transportation facilities are also available in such regions. Factories and industries are also established near the regions where mineral wealth is found and big cities come into existence with large population.

### 4. Trade Routes

The population increases in the areas that are situated near trade routes. Apart from land routes sea and air routes also play an important role. Population also increases at places where there are harbours and airports.



## 5. Economic and Political Conditions

The areas where there is political stability and the people enjoy social freedom and economic prosperity have dense population. Sometimes due to religious and social reasons people move from one place to another as it happened during the partition of the sub-continent when millions of Muslims migrated from India and settled in Pakistan and millions of non-Muslim went to India. The creation of Israel brought millions of Jews in Palestine who forced Palestinians to vacate their areas and settle in neighbouring countries.

### Population Growth in Pakistan

There has been a rapid increase in the population of the world. Pakistan is also among those countries where population is increasing. According to the census report of 1998, the population of Pakistan was 132.352 million. Currently it is estimated at 200 million. There is an annual increase of 2.1 per cent. This increase in population is dangerous because it would put heavy pressure on the resources of the country and many social, economic and ethical problems will arise. It is important to know that due to increase in population the demand for the necessities of life also increases. With the increase in population, if the production does not increase then a number of problems and difficulties have to be faced. Therefore, it is essential that a balance between the production and the population is maintained. We should try to make as much use of the available resources as possible so that the requirements of the growing population could be met. The new trends, which are emerging due to the increase in population, should be studied fully. They are as follows: -

#### 1. Population Migration

After the Industrial Revolution migration of people from villages towards cities started mainly for better employment opportunities, education, health and for better standard of living.

As a country develops from an agricultural to an industrial economy, large-scale migration of rural residents to towns and cities takes place. During this process, the growth rate of urban population increases at double pace. About 29 per cent of the world population was living in urban areas in 1950; this figure was 43 per cent in 1990, and elevated to 50 per cent by the year 2005.

In developed nations such as Britain, Germany, Sweden, etc. almost 80 per cent of the total population lives in cities.

Urbanization eventually leads to a severe decline in the number of people living in the countryside, with negative population growth rate in the rural areas.



Over crowding in cities

In Pakistan and in the other countries of South Asia, the population influx is towards the urban areas from the rural areas. Most migrants to the cities can be assumed to have bettered themselves in comparison to their former standard of living, despite the serious problems of overcrowding, substandard housing, and inadequate municipal services that characterize life for many arrivals to urban centers. Dealing with these conditions, especially in very large cities, presents massive difficulties for the governments of less-developed countries.

If farming is developed in villages and farmers are provided with the latest equipments, better seeds, artificial manure and loans on easy installments then the production would increase. If they are provided with better food, good living conditions, education, electricity, water and medical facilities, transportation facilities then this population influx towards cities will stop.



Apart from this another problem is that of law and order, peace and stability. Due to increase in population different types of crimes are increasing. Corruption is also increasing which is affecting the social infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary that by adopting different measures village population should not be allowed to move towards cities.



Slum area

## 2. Men and Women

Men and women are important constituents of any society. No society can prosper unless men and women are given equal opportunities for progress and development. In the present times the role of women in society is of great importance. Development is possible only when women are educated along with men. All around the world women are working side by side with men. Whether it is home or office or any other field of human activity, women are showing their talents. Like the other developing countries of the world, special attention is being given to the education of women in Pakistan as well.

It is worth remembering that at present the population of women is equal to men but they are mostly confined to their houses. The educational facilities available for them are few as compared to men. For keeping a healthy balance in society,

women need to be educated. It is necessary that women are given their due representation in every field of life. One woman creates one family and this is how a prosperous and civilized nation comes into existence. With the growing number of women in Pakistan there is a need for giving special attention to their problems.

## 3. Literacy Rate

At present in the world in general and in the developing countries in particular special attention is being given to increase the literacy rate. Looking to the literacy rate in the world a lot of efforts are being made to raise the literacy rate in our country because illiterate people are a burden on any society. Illiteracy gives rise to many social evils. Pakistan enjoys important position among the developing nations. In 1972 the literacy rate of Pakistan was 21 per cent (men 30 per cent and women 11 per cent). In 1981 with a little increase it became 26 per cent (men 35 per cent and women 16 per cent).

According to the census of 1998 the literacy rate of Pakistan was 45 per cent (men 61 per cent and women 36 per cent). As compared to the rest of the world, this increase in the literacy rate is not satisfactory.

The rate of literacy among the women in particular is very low and if it is compared with the increase in population then it is quite upsetting. Therefore, it is essential that for increasing the literacy rate not only the population should be controlled but urgent steps should be taken to increase the number of schools and open literacy centers. Provision of different facilities is made raising the standard of living of the people. The problems of health and cleanliness/hygiene should be solved. Best sources for raising the rate of literacy are private institutions and trusts which are engaged in social work at the national level. There is a need for giving legal protection to the infrastructure, the objectives and the working of these institutions and making them stronger.

## 4. Migration

The trend of migrating from one place to another is quite high. There are a number of reasons for this. Wars are taking place between various countries of the world and for their protection and safety people take shelter in the neighbouring countries. The people of underdeveloped and developing countries, for better facilities of life and for raising their standard of living, move from their countries and get settled



in other countries. The best example of this is the migration of people to USA, Canada and Britain. Apart from this, there is a trend of intermarriages among different people of the world. The various agencies of the United Nations are all engaged in settling the people in different parts of the world. People are moving to other parts of the world from the countries where there is corruption and instability.

Pakistan has a significant place in the world as far as migration is concerned. There has been political instability in Afghanistan, for the last 25 years. Due to civil wars and the Russian (former USSR) attack on Afghanistan, almost 3.5 million Afghans have migrated to Pakistan. This problem of migration is also of great concern for those countries where these immigrants have settled. The refugee problem can only be resolved if properly taken up on international level by maintaining peace in the area and providing aid to the refugees to go back to their homes and make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation.

### Effects of Increase in Population

As our population keeps on growing there is a serious concern shown by experts that whether there will be enough land, agriculture, animals and livestock to support this growth of population. How will it affect our environment? These are the questions which we should ask ourselves. How many people can our planet support? No one really knows, but scientists do know, it can only support as many people as its resources can feed.

The world population was estimated to have reached 6 billion mark on October 12, 1999. Experts feel that if we keep on growing the way that we are, we will reach anywhere from 7.3 billion to 10.7 billion people. So, how many people can we feed? Most people would say that we just need to increase the food production. But how many crops we should grow? All this requires more land that we may not have. Every year we lose many acres of topsoil on farmland due to our farming practices. Some farming techniques damage the soil on large scale causing loss of nutrients with the result that it no longer supports a crop. The topsoil literally blows away. The United States itself loses about 3.5 acres of topsoil per person a year. If we increase the farmland or cattle land, we will be taking land away from the wildlife. With six billion people in the world and more to come, we will have a greater demand for geographic spread, demand for natural resources, and ways of disposing of wastes which will give a more direct cause for plant and animal extinction.

Though the future may sound grim, there are organizations that are working on this issue. Many organizations are coming up with the programmes to help educate people around the world about this issue and suggest the right choices. They are also working on the issue of women awareness. They are particularly educating the women about their reproductive health and offer helpful guidance to them in many areas for making better decisions.

### The effects of increase in population on human resources

According to population Pakistan is the seventh largest country of the world. The total population of Pakistan is about 200 million. The increase in population has an effect on all fields of life. This increase in population creates the following problems:-

#### 1. Residential Problems

According to the world standards, 'residence' means a house or a room where in not more than two people are living. The facilities of bathroom, kitchen, toilet, clean drinking water and facility of light are also available. There is proper arrangements for cleanliness and sewerage. Due to these facilities the environment of the house will be free from pollution. But the rapid growth in population affects the residential facilities. In Pakistan almost 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total population i.e. 32.5 per cent lives in well built houses whereas the rest of the population i.e. 67.5 per cent of the rural population lives in poorly made houses.

In Pakistan, due to the non-availability of necessary facilities the rural population is migrating to the urban areas. As this migration takes place without any proper planning, therefore, a number of problems arise in the urban areas. The following are the details of these problems:

1. Due to the fact that more than one person lives in a room, therefore, the living, growth, health and attitudes of people get badly affected.
2. The basic necessities of life decrease.
3. The environmental pollution increases.
4. Lack of cleanliness causes diseases.
5. The fertile land gets affected due to its growing use for residential purposes.
6. Deforestation for making construction material for the houses leads to decreasing the area under forests.
7. Due to the increase in urban population, the residential and educational facilities in the villages are not available according to the requirements.
8. Ethical problems and crimes increase and many social and economic problems arise.



9. With the increase in the means of transportation, pollution also increases as more motor vehicles ply on roads and emit smoke.

The only solution for overcoming these problems is to check the influx of rural people towards the urban areas. The basic facilities for health, education, cleanliness and recreation along with job opportunities are provided to the people in the rural areas.

## 2. The Problems of Transportation

The rural migration towards the urban areas has also created transportation. Many difficulties are being faced due to playing more motor vehicles on the roads problem. For example, buses, motorcars, motorcycles and trucks used for carrying heavy loads have increased the volume of traffic on the roads. The traveling has thus become slow. Emission of smoke by these vehicles also causes environmental pollution.

In Pakistan as the roads are not wide and made of good quality material, therefore, not only the distances are covered in a longer period of time but the rate of accidents has also increased. Everyday a number of precious lives are lost due to this. The arrangements for controlling the traffic are also insufficient. Therefore, there is a need for widening the roads. It should be guaranteed that traffic rules are properly followed. Apart from these, it is necessary that with the increase in traffic, some training programmes be arranged for developing traffic sense among the people.

## 3. The Problems of Health and Cleanliness

Health is most significant in human life. Only healthy human beings form a healthy society. Human health depends on balanced diet, clean environment, education and proper medical facilities. It is essential for good health that human beings get good food, proper clothing, fresh air and pollution free environment. If a person possesses good mental and physical health, then he does not fall victim to hopelessness and despair. But due to increase in population, the basic necessities of life are either not available or if available are not of good standards to the common man. Due to non-availability of proper food and nutrition, human beings are attacked by many diseases. Their efficiency also decreases. Similarly, if the surroundings near a house and inside the house are free from pollution, then it will have a good effect on human health. The conditions of health and hygiene are not satisfactory in Pakistan. Likewise, due to the non-availability of proper sewerage system people catch different diseases. Dust and smoke are obstacles in the way of getting clean and fresh air. Due to the absence of proper facilities for health and hygiene there has been a rapid increase

in the death rate of the newly born infants. The average age of people is also low as compared to other countries of the world. The following are the reasons for the low standard of living in Pakistan.

1. The rapid growth of population.
2. Low per capita income.
3. Low literacy rate.
4. Increase in the environmental pollution.
5. The use of un-balanced diet.
6. Non-availability of clean drinking water.
7. Indifferent attitude toward cleanliness.

## 4. The Environmental Problems

Pakistan is an important third world country. Here the population is increasing day by day, due to which environmental pollution is also increasing. Environment means surroundings and pollution means such unhealthy changes taking place in air, soil, water and environment, which badly affect human and animal lives. These changes are called Environmental Pollution. The factors affecting the environment include the increase in population and expansion of cities. In urban areas, the establishment of industries also results in increase in dust and smoke. Large numbers of factories are polluting the environment and causing complicated diseases. The rapid increase in motor vehicles and the emission of smoke makes the air poisonous.

Similarly, the rubbish thrown all around and the filth oozing out of the gutters is also polluting the environment.

The environmental pollution is causing some extremely negative effects on the human health. Therefore, for providing a clean environment, it is necessary that the vehicles emitting smoke should be banned. The rubbish heaps are removed, the industries are shifted from the cities and the environment in the cities is made free from noise. Above all, the rural migration towards the urban areas must be stopped.

## 5. Problems of Education

Education is a must for everyone because without it no society can prosper or make progress. The developed nations have made arrangements that each and every individual gets the basic education. Therefore, in this regard, they have considered it essential that the population of the country is brought in accordance with the natural resources of the country. So that everyone gets the basic education.



Therefore, these countries have kept the population under control by adopting proper measures. Pakistan is also one of those countries where there is no balance between the population and the resources. Per capita income is very low. Due to the increase in the number of family members the standard of living is getting from bad to worse. Therefore, parents are unable to give even the basic education to their children.



**Send all children to school**

Due to the lack of educational facilities in our country, the literacy rate even after more than 70 years of the creation of Pakistan is only 50 per cent. As a result, majority of the people are quite unaware about the different problems of life. Lawlessness, murder, theft, and social evils are on the increase due to the absence of education. The solution to all our problems lie in the promotion of education and increase in the literacy rate.

## 6. Human Values

The reason for the increase in population also includes social set up and human values. The rapid growth in the population is the cause of many social, political and economic problems. The social structure of every country is based on some ethical values. These values are decided by the country's religion, history, and its geographical and physical features. If a country's population gets out of control then these social and ethical values get disturbed. Pakistan is an ideological country. Due to increase in population our ethical and human values are declining. The increase in population has almost finished the concept of joint family system. Like this, the feelings of brotherhood, unity, mutual cooperation, are becoming

weak. Early-age marriages, the desires for the birth of a male child, the un-necessary dominance of man in the households are not only the causes of increase in population, but are mainly responsible for destroying many ethical and social values.

The rapid growth in population is resulting in unethical behaviour and crime. Theft, hoarding of goods, bribery, and drug addiction and moral degeneration is rising because the available resources are insufficient to meet the requirements of the growing population. There is an immediate need for bringing an end to these social evils. For which promotion of education is extremely essential. The social organizations should work for bringing reforms in their localities. Crime should be controlled and above all, the Islamic ethical system should be introduced at a faster pace. The time honoured human values should be respected and obeyed. Undue influence of alien cultures should be avoided for safeguarding social values.

## Exercise

### A. Answer the following questions:-

1. State the division of population in the world.
2. Which are the densely populated areas of the world? Discuss in detail.
3. State the reasons for high or low population in Pakistan.
4. Discuss the meanings of the words literate and illiterate.
5. What is meant by migration? State its effects.
6. State the effects of increase in population on human resources.
7. Write a note on the transportation problems of Pakistan.
8. State the problems related to health and hygiene.
9. State the problems that you face in your surroundings.

### B. Write 'C' if the statement is correct and 'F' if it false:

1. In Pakistan and other Asian countries the population influx is from urban areas to the rural areas.
2. Development is only possible when women are educated.
3. Literacy gives rise to many social evils.
4. Information Technology is the need of the present day world.
5. Growth in population has created many problems for the developing nations.



C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1. Illiterate people are a burden on \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ should be given representation in all fields of life.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important human value.
- 4. Environment pollution is causing severe damage to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. About \_\_\_\_\_ per cent population of Pakistan lives in poorly made houses.

Activities

- + Show the problems that arise due to the heavy traffic on a chart. Also discuss in class some corrective measures that can be taken for the solution of these problems. A write-up of the measures suggested is sent to the local newspaper for public knowledge.
- + On an outline map of the world, show the areas, which are densely populated in one colour, and areas, which are sparsely populated, in another colour.
- + As you are aware that China and India are the thickly populated countries of the world. Find out the reasons of over population in these countries.



The resources, which are used for exchanging information or for sending messages from one place to another, are called means of communication. There are various ways and kinds of means of communication.

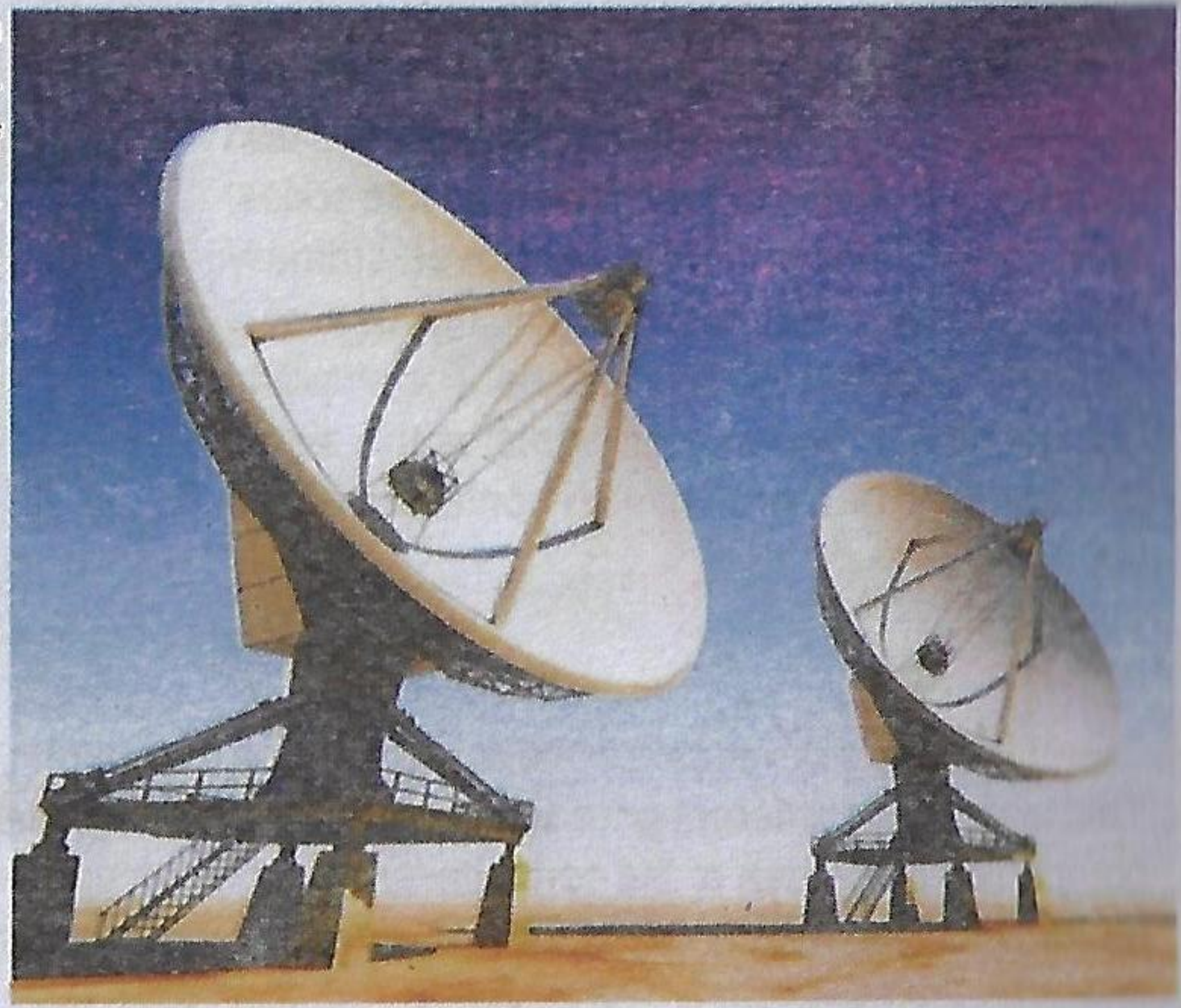
The old source of different signs through which the message is sent is called telegram. Apart from this these signs are also exchanged via audio aids, telephone and television. Due to communication satellites, fax and computers, this world has turned into a global house. Let us study a few of the important means of communication.

Telephone

Individuals, businessmen, and government functionaries use different types of telecommunication systems. Some communication systems, such as the telephone system, use a network of cables, wires, and switching stations for point-to-point communication.

In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. This is a machine, which sends the human voice from one place to another. This exchange today takes place through communicational satellites. This process of exchange of messages has become speedy and sending messages to far-flung areas has become possible.

The telephone network is stable and reliable, because it uses its own wire system that is powered by low-voltage direct current



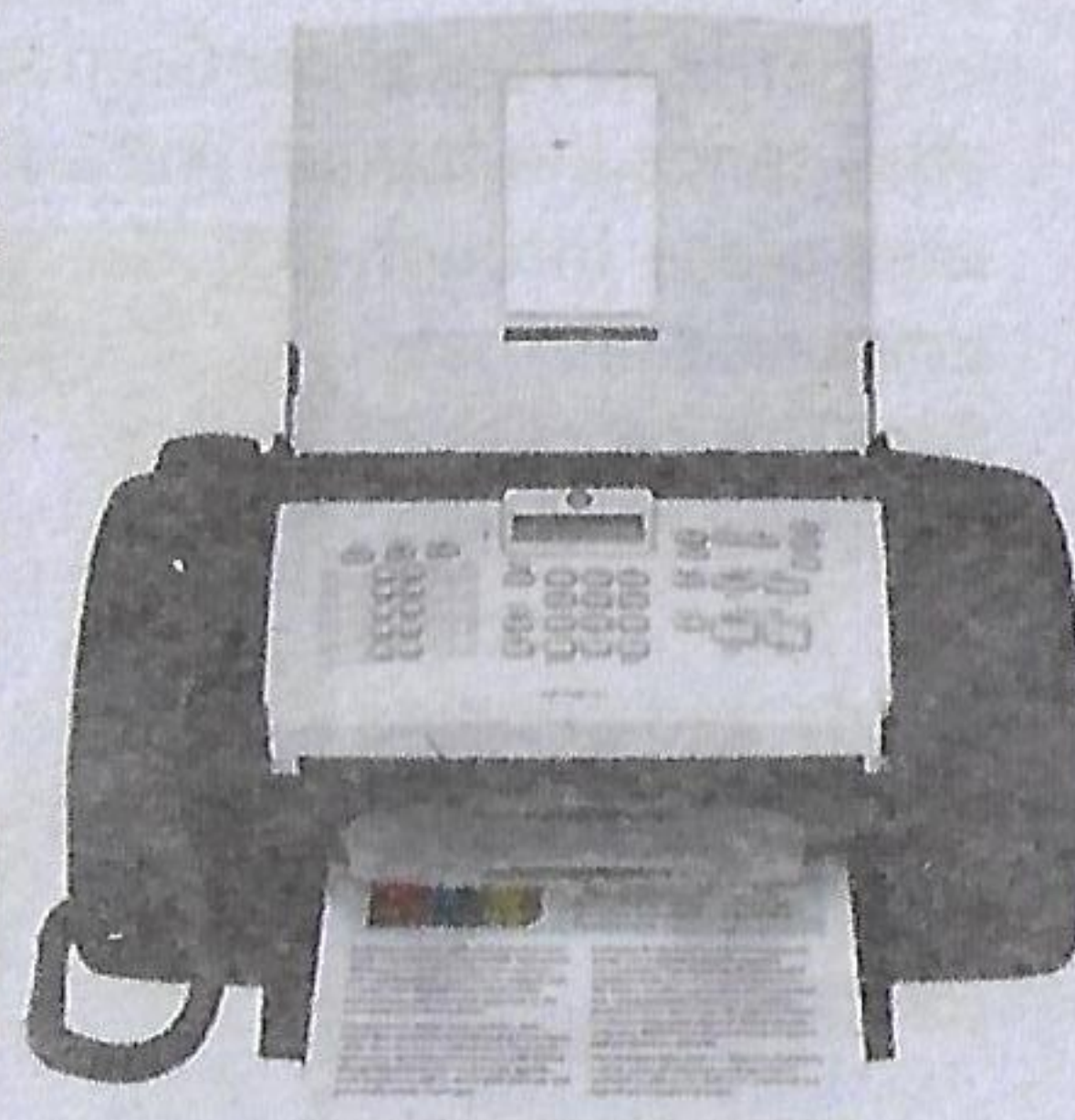


from the telephone company. Telephone networks modulate voice communications over these wires. A complex system of network switches maintains the telephone links between callers. Telephone networks also use microwave relay stations to send calls from place to place on the ground. Satellites are used by telephone networks to transmit telephone calls across continents and oceans.

### Teletype, Telex, and Facsimile Transmission (Fax)

Teletype, Telex, and Facsimile (Fax) transmission are all methods for transmitting text rather than sounds. These text delivery systems were evolved from the telegraph. Teletype and telex systems still exist, but they have been largely replaced by Facsimile (Fax) machines, which are inexpensive and can better be operated over the existing telephone network. The Internet provides an even more inexpensive and convenient option. The Teletype, essentially a printing telegraph, is primarily a point-to-multipoint system for sending text. The Teletype converts the same pulses used by telegraphs into letters and numbers and then prints out readable text. It was often used by news media organizations to provide newspaper stories and stock market data to subscribers. Telex is primarily a point-to-point system that uses a keyboard to transmit typed text over telephone lines to similar terminals situated at individual company locations.

Facsimile (Fax) transmission now provides a cheaper and easier way to transmit text and graphics over long distances. Fax machines contain an optical scanner that converts text and graphics into digital, or machine-readable codes. This coded information is sent over ordinary analog telephone lines through the use of a modem included in the fax machine. The receiving fax machine's modem demodulates the signal and sends it to a printer also contained in the fax machine.



Facsimile (Fax) Machine

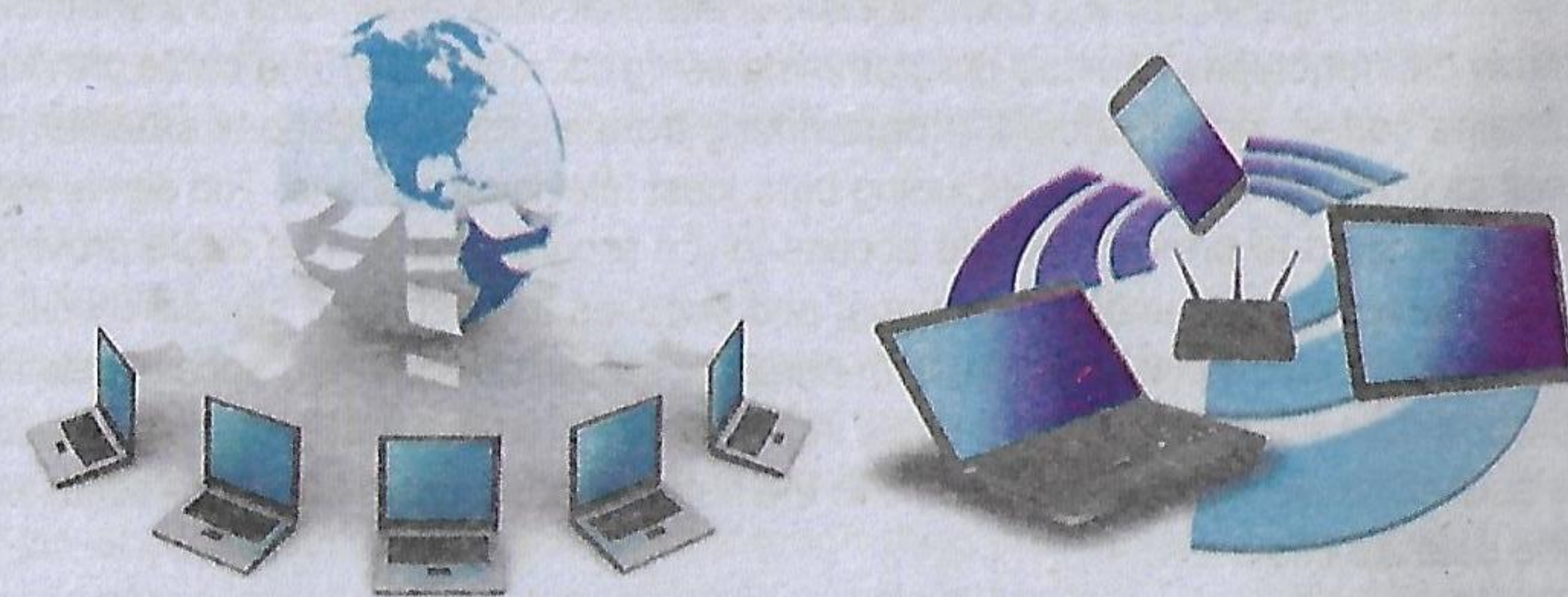
### Computer

In today's developed world computer is an important means of communication. This is used for different purposes on land and space. For reserving seats the air companies make use of the computers. Through computers the flight schedule can be known. This also helps in air traffic control. Through computers the pilots are

guided. These are also used on a large scale in space. For sending satellites in space and for achieving the various objectives the entire system needs to be taken care of. Many decisions have to be taken immediately and on time, which are only possible through computers.

Personal computers use telecommunications to provide a transmission link for the delivery of audio, video, text, software, and multimedia services. Currently, the delivery of most of these audio, video, and text services occurs over existing telephone connections using the Internet.

Electronic mail, or e-mail, is a key attraction of the Internet and a common form of computer telecommunications. E-mail is a text-based message delivery system that allows information such as typed messages and multimedia to be sent to individual computer users. Local e-mail messages (within a building or a company) typically reach addressees by travelling through wire-based internal networks. E-mail that must travel across town or across a country to reach the final destination usually travels through the telephone network. Other computer telecommunication technologies that businessmen frequently use, include automated banking terminals and devices for credit card transactions that bill charges directly to a customer's bank account.



Computer Networking



## Radio and T.V

In 1895 Marconi invented the radio. He invented a system with the help of which electrical waves without wires could be sent in the air. This led to the invention of radio. Radio is used mostly as a public medium, sending commercial broadcasts from a transmitter to anyone with a radio receiver within its range, so it is known as a point-to-multipoint medium. However, radio can also be used for private point-to-point transmissions. Two-way radios, cordless telephones, and cellular radio telephones are common examples of transceivers, which are devices that can both transmit and receive point-to-point messages.

Television is primarily a public broadcasting medium, using point-to-multipoint technology that is broadcast to any user within range of the transmitter. Televisions transmit news and information, as well as entertainment. Commercial television is broadcast over very high frequency (VHF) and ultrahigh frequency (UHF) radio waves and can be received by any television set within the range of the transmitter. Televisions have also been used for point-to-point, two-way telecommunications. Teleconferencing, in which a television picture links two physically separated parties, is a convenient way for businesspeople to meet and communicate without the expense or inconvenience of travel. Video cameras on computers now allow personal computer users to teleconference over the Internet. Videophones, which use tiny video cameras and rely on satellite technology, can also send private or public television images and have been used in news reporting in remote locations.

Cable television is a commercial service that links televisions to a source of many different types of video programming using coaxial cable. The cable provider obtains coded, or scrambled, programming from a communications satellite, as well as from terrestrial links, including broadcast television stations. The signal may be scrambled to prevent unpaid access to the programming. The cable provider electronically unscrambles the signal and supplies the decoded signals by cable to subscribers. Television users with personal satellite dishes can access satellite programming directly without a cable installation. Personal satellite dishes are also a subscriber service. Fees are paid to the network operator in return for access to the satellite channels.

## Means of Transportation

Means of transportation serve as the basis of communication between the buyers and the sellers. Means of communication reduce the distance between markets and place of production. For the exchange of trade goods, appropriate means of

transportation are essential. Until and unless the means of transportation of a country are not fully developed the agriculture and industrial produce of any country gets wasted. Without it trade and economic development is not possible. If these goods reach the consumers easily then their demand and value increases. Production cannot reach consumers without proper means of transportation. Therefore, the success of trade is dependent on the quality of the means of transportation.

There are three kinds of the means of transportation i.e., land, air, and sea.

## Means of Transportation Via Land

This includes the system of rail and road. In most of the countries of the world the means of transportation are poor and inadequate whereas in some of the developed parts these means are most efficient and modern. The developed nations of the world have a well-connected system of rail and road. In the cities and the villages there is a good network of roads. There are wide roads in Germany, Britain, America and Australia, which are called highways or motorways. These are made especially for fast and heavy traffic. In the developing nations there are a few roads of this kind, which connect important cities. In the developed nations train is the most important and cheap means of transportation. The best system of railway is present in Japan, America, Canada, Russia and Australia. In these countries railway carriages are mostly used for transporting heavy goods like raw material, coal, industrial goods, construction wood to far flung areas. Almost all the European countries are linked to each other through railway lines. Japan has an efficient and modern system of railways, which is very famous in the world. Asian countries like Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore also have a network of railway lines.

## Means of Transportation Via Sea

Two third area of the Earth is covered with water. This is a great blessing of Allah Almighty, which has many benefits for mankind. The greatest benefit is that it is used for various means of transportation as the majority of the countries of the world are linked to each other through seas and oceans. The biggest sea routes of the world include oceans seas, rivers and lakes. The route of northern Pacific Ocean is the most important trade route of this ocean. Majority of the sea ships carrying goods and passengers pass through it. The other important trade route is through the Pacific Ocean and Mediterranean sea. Through this route minerals and agricultural produce and construction wood is taken to Europe and



industrial goods come from Europe to countries located in the east. The third largest sea route includes the trade route between North Atlantic Ocean and Far Eastern countries and other Asian countries, which trade with the US. In the ancient times trade activities were carried out through the rivers. In most of the countries of the world shipping is done through rivers and the trade within countries is also carried out through rivers. The important rivers of the world on which trade is carried out include River Thames, and the estuary of Humber in Northeast England, formed by the Ouse and Trent rivers in Britain, River Danube of Germany, River Volga (Russian name) or Volga (English name) of Russia. A Canadian River is joined to big lakes through smaller lakes and through these lakes ships can have direct access to the Pacific Ocean. In the United States of America, River Mississippi is also fit for shipping. Shipping is also possible in the Chang Jiang River of China.

Suez Canal is the most important water highway of the world, which joins two important seas of the world Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea. The Suez Canal is situated in Egypt. This has been made by cutting the narrow land route, which joins Asia to Africa. Before the construction of Suez Canal, coming from Europe to the Asian countries was difficult and an entire round of Africa had to be taken for doing so. Now this canal has reduced the distance considerably.

Panama Canal has been constructed in Panama in Central America. This joins two oceans Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean through Carribean Sea. USA, Canada and others countries are benefited by this canal.

### Means of Transportation Via Air

The air routes have transformed the world into a global village. People living in far-flung areas can cover great distances in a short time. Even though air transportation is expensive but businessmen and people travelling to far flung areas have felt its importance and necessity.

Among the important world air routes, the following are famous:

- + In America there are many national and international air routes. On the eastern coast New York is the biggest airport.
- + The capitals of almost all the European countries are important air centres. Many air routes are linked to western Africa through Europe. Many air routes link the North African countries.



Quaid-i-Azam International Airport, Karachi.

- + In Middle East the important air routes of Dubai, Kuwait and Bahrain connect America directly to the far eastern countries.
- + Australia is also significant from the point of view of air transportation. Domestic and international flights go from here. Sydney is also an important air centre.
- + Similarly the air routes of Pakistan and India in South Asia are also very important.

### Trade Between Pakistan and the World

#### Import and Export:

Any country of the world inspite of being highly developed cannot be self-sufficient in meeting all its needs and requirements. Every country has to buy different commodities from other countries and has to sell its surplus things to those countries. This process takes place within the country as well as outside the country. The buying and selling and exchange of goods is called TRADE. The trade, which takes place within the country (between the different parts of the country), is called INTERNAL or DOMESTIC trade and the trade, which takes place between two countries, is called EXTERNAL or INTERNATIONAL trade. Trade has two dimensions one is buying and the other is selling. Those goods, which are sold to other countries, are called EXPORTED goods and this trade is called export. Contrary to this those goods, which are bought from other countries into the country, are called IMPORTED items and forms its import. All countries have two types of trade one is import and



the other is export. Usually, trade goods are purchased on cash. But sometimes goods are also exchanged for goods. This kind of trade is called "BARTER TRADE".

### Foreign Exchange

The exchange items are generally bought on cash. As the currency of every country is different therefore exchange takes place on the basis of some mutually agreed currency. In Pakistan trade mostly takes place in American dollars or British pounds. The money, which is obtained from external trade, is called FOREIGN EXCHANGE. If any country produces any commodity exactly according to its needs that country is called SELF-SUFFICIENT in that particular commodity. For example, if Pakistan produces sufficient wheat for its requirement then Pakistan will be called self-sufficient in wheat. In any country if goods are produced less than the requirements of the country then that country is called low producer of that commodity and if that country produces a commodity in abundance then it is called a high producer of that commodity.

### Means of Transportation of Goods and Trade Routes

For the exchange of trade goods, means of transportation are very essential. Until and unless these means of transportation are not modern and effective no country's agriculture or industrial development has any importance from the point of view of trade and economics. If these goods reach the consumers easily then their utilization and importance increases. Transportation of goods from the place of production to the place of exchange is not possible without proper system of transportation. Therefore, success of trade depends on the quality of transportation of goods. There are three means by which goods can be transported viz a viz land, sea and air.

### Land Routes

As compared to the ancient times, today's means of transportation are better and efficient. There are many good roads on which different vehicles ply easily. There are railway tracks also and goods are sent to suitable places for internal and external trade. For internal trade excluding the rugged areas of Balochistan and N.W.F.P in the entire country there is a network of railway tracks and roads. Trade also takes place via road with the neighboring countries of India, Afghanistan and Iran. According to this agreement made by the Economic Co-operation Organization the planning for the construction of a highway from Karachi to Iran and Turkey has been completed. The other important trade land route of Pakistan is the Karakoram Highway, which connects Pakistan with the Peoples Republic of China.

### Sea Routes

The external trade of Pakistan mostly takes place through sea routes for which the seaport of Karachi is used. From Pakistan, trade goods are sent to the eastern countries of India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, China and Japan. The other route from Persian Gulf and Suez Canal goes to Middle East, North Africa and the countries of Europe. The same route goes to America through Pacific Ocean. The work of the construction of a new seaport Bin Qasim near Karachi has also been completed. The work of establishing a new seaport at Gwadar in Balochistan is under progress which would promote Pakistan's sea trade with the world.

### Air Routes

Apart from land and sea routes, the goods from Pakistan are also sent through air routes. Pakistan has trade relations with many countries of the world. Apart from the Muslim countries, trade takes place with European countries, China, Japan and America on a large scale. We also have trade relations with India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia.

### Export Promotion Bureau

The government has established many institutions for the promotion of exports. Export Promotion Bureau is the most significant of all these institutions, which helps in solving the problems of traders and guides them in raising their exports for different countries. This bureau gives suggestions for increasing exports to various government and semi-government organizations. It sends trade delegations to different countries so that they could survey and assess the demand of Pakistani goods such as rice, cotton, cotton cloth, fish and fruits etc. For the promotion of trade in Pakistan, it makes agreements for Pakistan's participation in various International exhibitions and fairs. The important exports of Pakistan are rice, cotton, cotton yarn, cloth, hides and skin, sports goods, surgical goods, fish, prawns, fruits, etc.

### Food Products

Amongst the food products rice is exported in the largest quantity and its export is increasing day by day. Pakistan grows the best quality rice, which is in great demand in the various countries of the world. Rice is specially exported to Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Dubai, Abu Dhabi,





Qatar, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia, Britain, Canada, Italy and Germany. During 1998-1999 4673.8 thousand metric tons of rice were produced. By exporting the excess rice, Pakistan earned almost twenty billion rupees. Fish and prawns are caught in abundance from the coastal areas of Pakistan. They are either dried or tinned in boxes and sent to foreign countries. Fish and prawns are specially sent to Germany, America, Japan, France, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and some countries of Africa. They are also sent to Iran, Britain and some countries of Europe as well. Dry fruits are exported to Italy, Britain, America, Arab countries, Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

### Cotton and Cotton Products

Cotton is the largest export of Pakistan. Yarn, thread, good quality cloth, T-shirts, socks, garments, towels are also prepared from cotton. Pakistan's cotton and cotton cloth has great demand in the various countries of the world. America, Germany, Italy, France, China, Japan, Australia, Poland, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Morocco, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh import Pakistani cotton. In 1998-1999 the production of cotton in Pakistan was 8790.2 thousand bales.

Pakistan's cotton yarn and thread is also sent to different countries. It is exported to almost fifty countries of the world; among them the most significant are Japan, Italy, Germany, Britain, France, China, America, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Indonesia and many Arab and African countries.

Cloth made in Pakistan is also exported to many countries of the world, especially to Middle East and the Muslim countries of Africa, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. It is also exported to Italy, Germany, France and Britain.

### Hides and Skin and Leather Goods

Pakistan also exports hides and skin in large quantity. The biggest buyers are France, Germany, Japan, Libya and Turkey. Hides and skin are also sent to Iraq, Iran, Arab countries and Britain. Leather goods are sent to France, Turkey, Spain, Britain, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Gulf States.

### Electrical Goods

Electrical appliances are also made in Pakistan, which include household items like fans, bulbs, tube lights, cooler, etc. These goods are exported to Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, various Gulf States, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia.

Pakistan also exports the heavy machinery used in the making of sugar, shoes, carpets, handicrafts, plastic goods, toys, goods made of glass and rubber.

These goods are also sent to the Muslim countries of Africa, which include Mauritania, Nigeria, Tanzania, Cameroon, Algeria, Malawi, Sierra Leone, etc.

### Imports

Only those items are imported which are either not made in Pakistan or are imported for the purpose of industrialization in Pakistan. The government announces its import policy for a year, which includes the list of those commodities, which can be imported to Pakistan. The import of unnecessary items is mostly discouraged.

There are two ways for the payment of imported items. Generally cash payment is made for the import of goods. This payment is made in the foreign exchange, which Pakistan earns through its exports. Or else that money is utilized which Pakistan receives in the form of loans from other countries. Sometimes the loan, giving countries put this condition that in return of the loan given to them these countries should buy products from them only. With some countries trade also takes place by the exchange of goods for goods.

Machinery, oil, petroleum, tea and crude oil are the most important import items of Pakistan. For further industrial development Pakistan requires all kinds of heavy machinery. In Taxila Pakistan has established a big industry for making heavy machinery but still the country requires different kinds of machinery. Engines of trains and trucks and spare parts, machinery for making electricity, machines used in various factories, agricultural farms, offices and banks, television sets and machinery of similar kind is imported. Motorcars are mostly imported from Japan. Televisions are imported from Japan, Korea, Malaysia and other countries. Other machines, tractors and engines are bought from America, Canada, Germany, France, Britain, China, Japan, Italy and Korea.

### Oil and Petroleum

Oil and petroleum is the basic need of present times. Pakistan imports oil, diesel oil and petrol from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iran and Iraq. The work for the search of oil has been made speedy in Pakistan. Even though recently large deposits of oil have been found but at the moment for making use of them a lot of work has to be done. Till 1999, the total production of oil in Pakistan was 10248 thousand barrel annually.

### Importance of Energy

In today's world the development of any country depends on energy and its proper use. Different means are used for getting energy. The energy from sun, fire, fuel, air, and flowing water has always been used. But now we also get energy from



natural gas, coal, petroleum products, biogas, heat of the earth and nuclear resources for quick development. But due to the constant use of energy, its traditional sources are becoming less and less. Therefore, we have to think about finding out new sources as also for consuming energy wisely so that the present standard of living may be maintained.

The major principle for the conservation of energy is avoiding unnecessary use of energy. Some important measures are:-

- (i) To use energy for productive purposes only (all unproductive purposes should be avoided).
- (ii) To design buildings, factories and plazas, keeping in mind the basic principles of the conservation of energy.
- (iii) To make use of instruments that utilize less energy.

In short the available energy resources should be utilized properly, and the energy thus saved be utilized for the developmental projects.

### Iron and Steel

Iron ore is excavated from mines. Steel is made by cleaning iron and mixing some other metals in the iron ore. In comparison to iron products, steel products are more strong, durable and better in use. The machines used in factories, in power houses and machines of different vehicles etc are mostly made of steel. This is the reason that the countries having iron and steel resources are industrially developed.

Due to shortage of good quality iron in Pakistan, steel industry could not be established. For important industries and electric houses, machinery generators etc are imported from Germany, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, China and USA. In Pakistan a very big Steel Mill has been established with the cooperation of Russia in Karachi. Iron ore used in this industry is mainly imported from Australia. With the establishment of this Mills, the Steel requirements of Pakistan have been met to a greater extent. Big factories are established in Taxila and Kot Najeib Ullah for the manufacture of heavy machinery, generators and transformers etc. for different factories and electricity houses.

Due to the availability of steel in our country we have factories of ship building, defence goods, motorcars and railway engines, some other industries are also established.

Pakistan imports tea, powdered milk, good quality paper, some medicines, television sets, transistors, refrigerators, computers, watches, cameras and their films, different machines used in hospitals and weapons, etc. for defence.

### Exercise

#### (A) Answer the following questions

1. State briefly the various means of transportation.
2. What is meant by means of communication? What are the important means of communication?
3. What is meant by import and export?
4. What are the important land and sea trade routes in Pakistan?
5. What are the important exports of Pakistan?
6. To which Middle Eastern countries are cotton and its products exported?
7. What are the main imports of Pakistan?
8. Discuss the importance of the means of transportation and communication in the promotion of trade.

#### (B) Fill in the blanks with correct words:

1. The resources, which are used for sending goods from one place to another, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ invented telephone in 1876.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important invention of present times.
4. The Railway system of \_\_\_\_\_ is very famous in the world.
5. The buying and selling of goods among various countries is called \_\_\_\_\_.



(C) Put tick mark (✓) against correct statements

1. The largest Steel Mill in Pakistan is situated in Karachi.
2. Pakistan also imports hides and skin in large quantity.
3. Cotton is an important export of Pakistan.
4. In developed nations rail is an important and cheap means of transportation.
5. In the eighteenth century, the industry of video and audio recording was greatly developed.

### Activities

1. Visit a shop. Make a list of the imported things.
2. Make a chart and write the names of imports and exports of Pakistan.
3. On the map of the world show important sea routes, which are used for trade.
4. By looking at the various things at your house make two lists. In one list write the names of those things, which are made in Pakistan and state the things, which are imported on the other list.
5. Ask your teacher to arrange for a visit to one of the fairs arranged by EPB.



## Chapter

# 7

## Tourism

### Importance of Tourism

Tourism means travelling from one place to another. Tourism promotes knowledge and provides entertainment and recreation. Visit to historical places is a source of information. In the Holy Quran at many places Muslims are persuaded to travel and visit different places so that they may observe the beautiful natural sights and getting better opportunities for witnessing the remnants of the past for taking appropriate lesson and guidance from the rise and fall of civilizations.

Tourism is also given importance because through it the various stages of human development can easily be understood. The recreational tourism is getting popular these days. During the year 2000, the total number of international tourists has been seventy million. Therefore, it should rightly be said that tourism is an important industry of the 21st century. Tourism makes substantial contribution to the national income. This is an important means of income for the people. Like many other countries of the world, Pakistan too has many places, which attract the tourists to visit this place.

In our country, Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa, the sites of Mughal architecture, the statue of Gautama Buddha in Taxila are a source of great interest for the tourists. Similarly high mountain peaks, green fertile valleys, rivers, coastal areas also attract tourists from all parts of the world.

Let us know some thing about the well-known travellers who undertook difficult ventures and made dangerous voyages and found new lands and people.

### Al-Beruni

His full name was Abu Raihan Muhammad bin Ahmed. Al-Beruni was his title. He was born on 4th September, 973 A.C. in Khwarizam, a city of Central Asia. He received his elementary education in his native city. From the very beginning he was intelligent and hard working. He acquired mastery over different subjects within a short time. He owed his reputation to his personal efforts, hard work and determination and joined the service of the King. The King respected





him and provided him opportunities for research and writing. Here, Al-Beruni wrote his famous book "Asar-ul-Baqia", which gives detailed information about the civilization, society and politics of the earlier nations.

Coming back to Khwarizam, he wrote the history of Khwarizam. Thereafter, he reached the court of Mehmood Ghaznawi as a war prisoner. When the Sultan came to know of his scholarly attainments, he showed him great respect and made him his adviser. Mehmood Ghaznawi's invasions of the sub-continent opened up new areas for the Muslims of his country. Al-Beruni travelled for about thirty years through the length and breadth of the sub-continent. He learnt a lot about Hindu religion and philosophy from the pundits and in return taught them Arabic and Greek. He mastered a difficult language like Sanskrit and translated "Bhagwat Gita" into Arabic.

Al-Beruni was a prolific writer. He wrote on philosophy, mathematics, geography, history, physics and astronomy. He summed up his observations and experiences in India in his well-known book "Tahqiq-ul-Hind". He presented a true picture of Hindu religion, philosophy, society and culture in this work. Hindus were so much impressed by his learning that they call him "Vidya Sagar" or "the Sea of Knowledge".

Al-Beruni was the first Muslim who introduced Indian Chess in the Muslim countries. He was also the first mathematician who made calculations about the circumference of the Earth. He also discovered the method of finding out the direction of Qibla. He also proved that light travels faster than sound. His excellence in astronomy earned for him the popular title of "Wizard". He died in 1040 A.C.

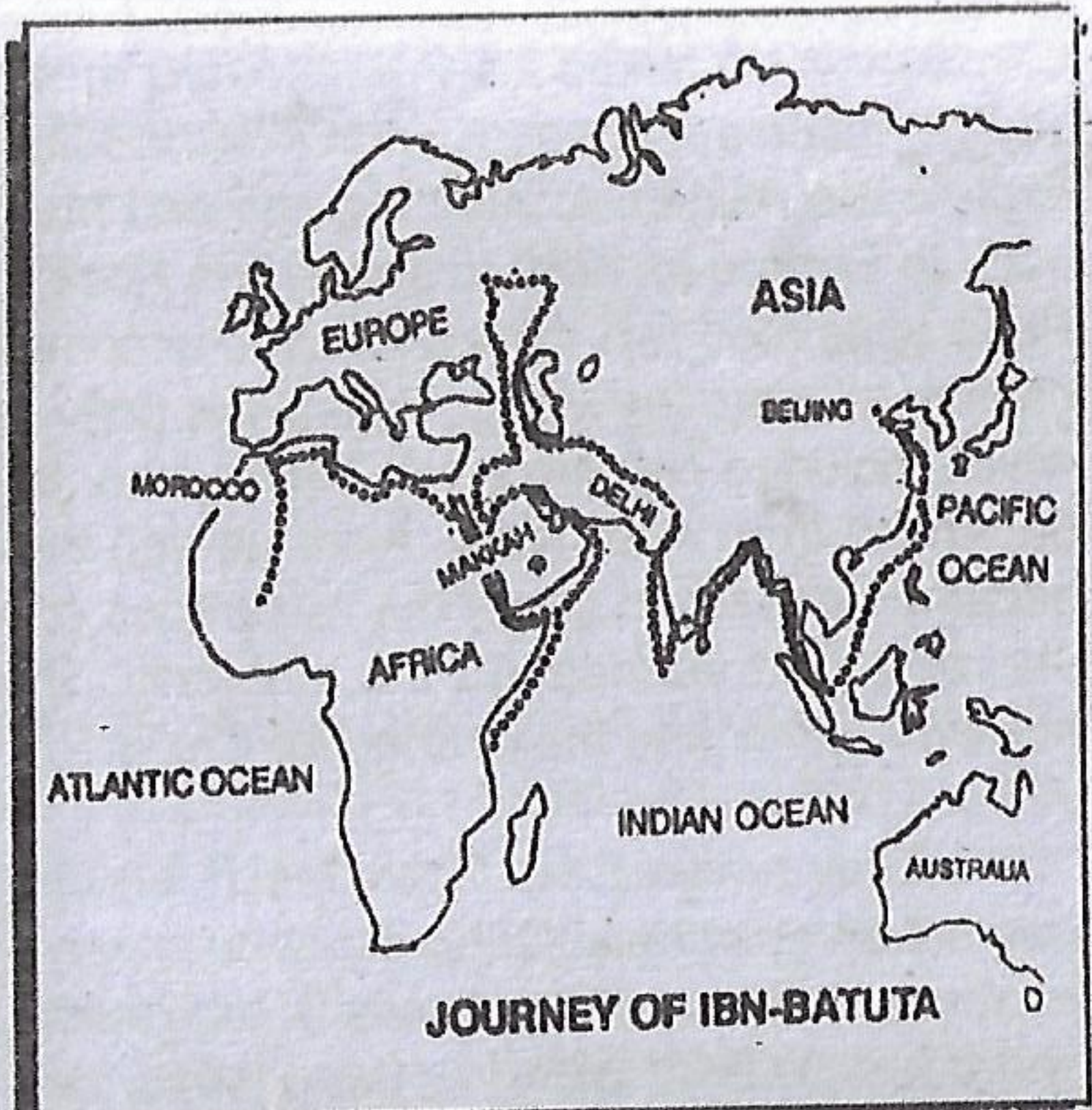
### Ibn Batuta

His name was Abu Abdullah Ibn Batuta. He was born on 24th February, 1304 A.C. in Tangier the coastal city of Morocco. He received his religious and literary education, in his native city. Desire for further learning led him to long and arduous travels. At about nineteen, he left his home and, for about thirty years, he visited different countries of the world. In all he covered 120,000 kilometres. He toured most parts of the continents of Africa and Asia. First of all, he reached the Arabian peninsula by way of Egypt and Syria. After performing Hajj and visiting the Holy places, he travelled through Asia Minor, Russian Turkistan,



and then came to India through Afghanistan. At that time, Muhammad Tughlaq was the Sultan of India. He had a great regard for the scholars. He showed a high respect for Ibn Batuta and appointed him Qazi of Delhi. Here he was popularly known as Maulana Badruddin. The Sultan sent him as his ambassador to China. During the journey his ship was wrecked. Ibn Batuta was so much afraid of the wrath of the Sultan that he, instead of returning to Delhi, went to Maldives where he was appointed a Qazi. After Maldives, Ibn Batuta visited Sri Lanka, Dacca, Java and reached

China. After travels in China he went to his homeland through Sumatra, Java, Calicut, Arabia, Syria and Egypt. Two years later, he re-started his travels and visited Syria and Sudan. On return he was posted as Qazi in Morocco and he held this post for about fifteen years. He died in 1378 A.C and was buried in Tangier (Morocco).



The period he spent in his travels was not merely for fun and sight seeing. He wrote about all the places he visited in his 'safar nama'. He has described the events of India in detail and has mentioned about the generosity and patronage of learning by Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq. He has also recorded a number of episodes about his harshness. About China, Ibn Batuta has written that it was a peaceful country, its roads were safe. Paper Currency was introduced here. The Muslims in China enjoyed full religious freedom. Their cases were decided by Muslim Qazis and most of them were traders. Ibn Batuta's book of travels is a valuable historical documents. It has been translated into the principal language of the world. The events described therein are truthful. About Asia Minor he tells that it was cut up into petty states. He was ignorant of Greek language yet he has given an excellent description of the city of Constantinople.

### Marco Polo

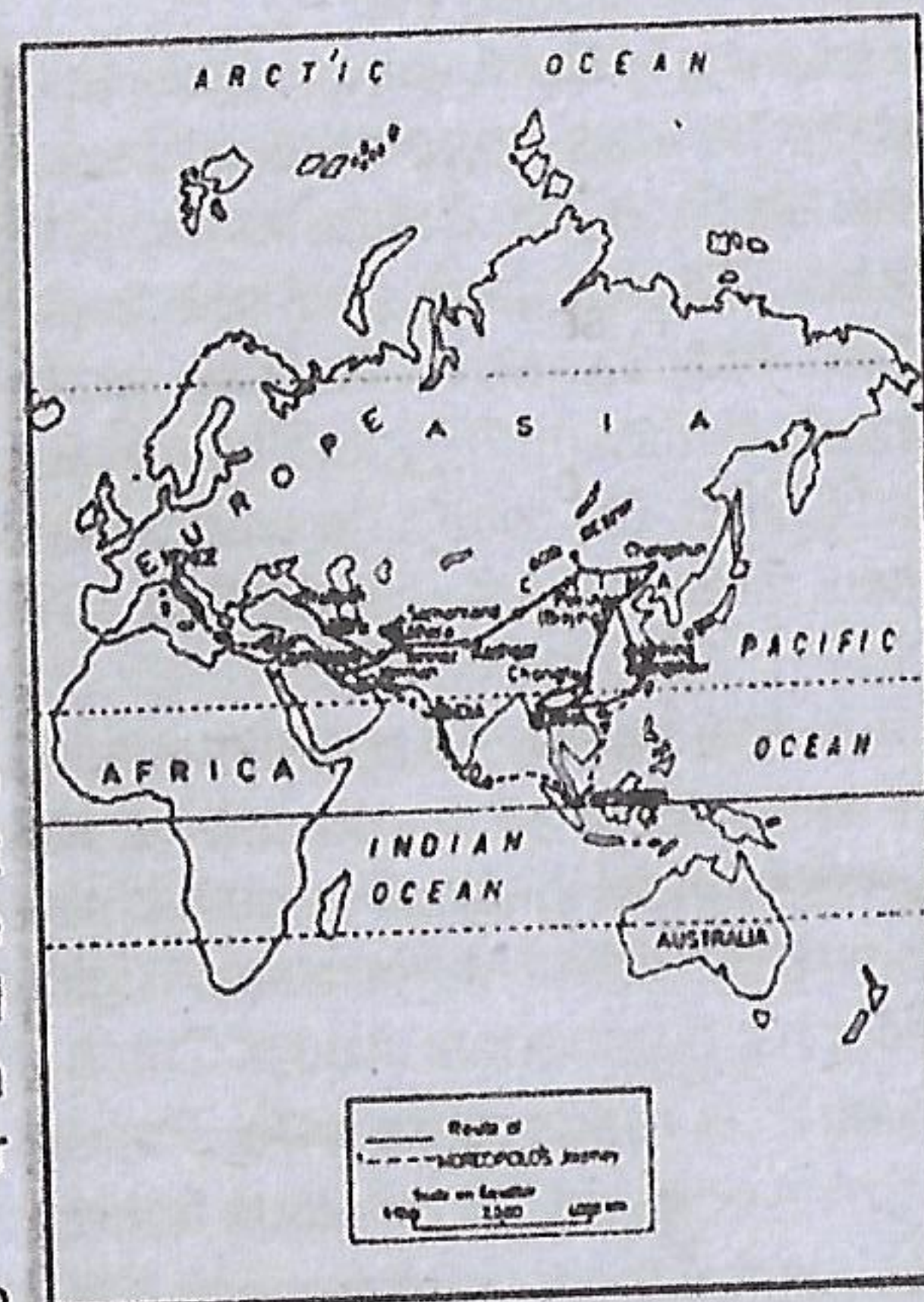
Marco Polo was a great traveller. He was born in a noble family of Venice, Italy in the year 1254 A.C. He was a contemporary of Ibn Batuta. When he was born, his father and uncle had gone to visit the ruler of China, Qublai Khan. The Khan received them warmly and expressed his desire to learn more about



Christianity. He asked the Polo brothers to return to Europe and persuade the Pope to send Christian scholars who could explain the religion to him. Niccolo and Maffeo journeyed back to Europe in 1269 to satisfy the Khan's request. The Pope appointed two missionaries to accompany the Polos on their return to the Mongol court. The party set out in 1271, which included Niccolo's son Marco also. Soon after their departure from Acre (now 'Akko, Israel) the missionaries became concerned about the hazardous conditions along the route and abandoned the embassy. The three Polos however, continued the journey for China.



They crossed the Gobi Desert, which was not an easy task. Qublai Khan was very impressed by Marco Polo's interests, ambitions, and courage. Marco Polo often visited the King's court and very soon developed a good rapport with him. Qublai Khan sent Marco Polo to Burma (Myanmar) and South India as his ambassador. Marco reported that apart from entrusting him with the diplomatic missions, Kublai Khan also made him governor of the large commercial city of Yangzhou for three years. Modern scholars doubt this claim. But it is possible that Marco might have held some sort of post at Yangzhou, because the Mongol rulers of China routinely appointed foreign administrators to oversee the affairs of their Chinese subjects.



After a long stay in China, Marco Polo felt homesick. He requested the Khan to allow him to return to his country. The great Khan reluctantly gave him the permission. Marco Polo reached Iran via Sumatra and Southern India and after passing through various countries reached Venice. Marco Polo was a great storyteller. Contemporary accounts hold that when Marco Polo returned, the youth of Venice flocked to his home to hear his strange and interesting stories about the lands he had visited. Marco came to be known as 'il milione' (the man with a million stories) and 'Marco milione' (Marco (Millions)), and the courtyard of his home became known as the 'corte del milione' (court of il milione).

Marco Polo was arrested in 1298 during the war between Genoa and Venice.

He stayed in prison for one year. During his captivity, he wrote his travelogue, which is very interesting and informative. In his travelogue, he has written about the history, society, culture, traditions and customs, etc., of the eastern countries in detail. He was freed from jail in 1299.

After his release from prison Marco returned to Venice, where he died in 1324 A.C.

## Christopher Columbus

Columbus was born around 1450 A.C. in the city of Genoa in Italy. After studying in school for some years he was forced to stay at home and help his father. But he continued his education at home. He used to meet sailors at the port of Genoa and used to collect information from them about different countries and sea travels. He liked the company of sailors and eventually took a job on a ship. During his job, he got a chance of sea travel at short distances, which increased his navigational knowledge. Columbus always wanted to travel far and wide. When he did not get a chance of sea travel in Italy, he went to Portugal. He wanted to discover new routes for reaching India and Far East, but the King of Portugal did not help him. The need for new sea routes arose because trade took place between Asia and Europe through the Mediterranean Sea. But, by the mid of 15th century, Mediterranean Sea and its surrounding areas came under the control of the Turks and trade highway of Mediterranean Sea became dangerous for the Europeans.

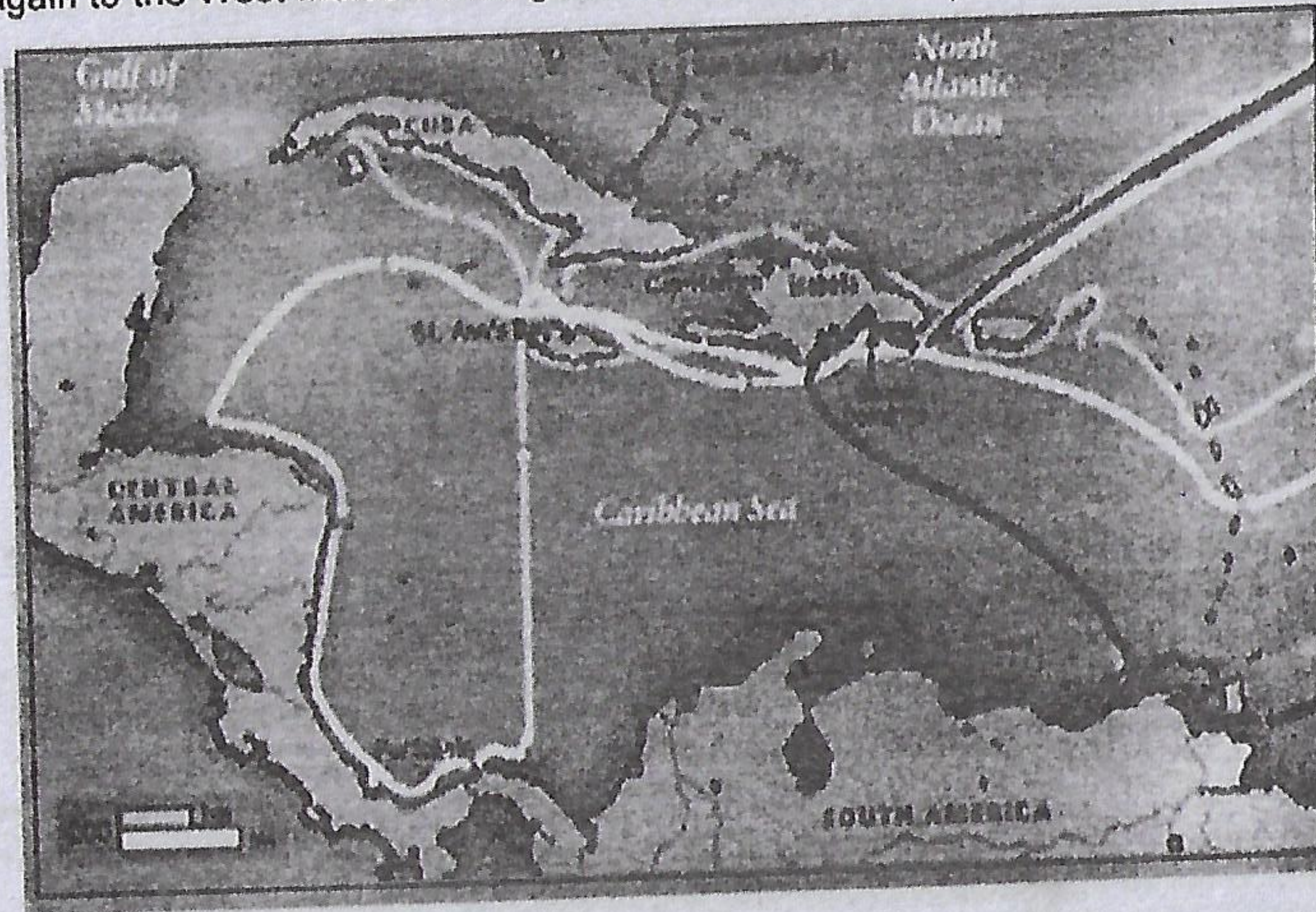


After being disappointed by the King of Portugal, Columbus went to Spain. There, he was able to convince King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to help him in his expedition in the search for new routes. On 13th August 1492 Columbus started his journey with a fleet of three-ships. The name of his ship was "SANTA MARIA". About forty men including Columbus sailed on Santa Maria. The other two ships were Pinta and Nina. Columbus was an expert in interpreting the signs of nature, such as the behaviour of birds, the smell of the air, the color of the sky, the condition of the seas, the pressure he felt in his joints, the appearance of floating debris and



more. Successful navigators survived by "reading" nature in this way. Columbus possessed expert knowledge about this and could even predict hurricanes accurately. The beginning of the trip was very pleasant but in the center of the Atlantic Ocean, they had to bear unpleasant weather and high waves. Eventually, Columbus got down on an island. He saw many small islands nearby. He assumed he had reached some western islands of India. On the basis of his assumptions, he named these island "WEST INDIES" and the people "RED INDIANS". After a five-week stay, Columbus went back. On his return, he was given a warm welcome in Spain.

Columbus also brought tobacco and potato seeds from these islands. This is how these things came to Europe and other Asian countries. Columbus went again to the West Indies as the governor of these regions. This time, by going a



Four voyages of Columbus

little farther, he discovered some more areas of America on the eastern coast. Before returning to Spain in 1496, Columbus explored more of Cuba and discovered Jamaica. The admiral was determined to prove that Cuba belonged to mainland Asia and was part of the empire of the Mongols. Although he never sailed completely around the island, he did force his men to take a solemn oath that Cuba was an extended land of Asia.

Ferdinand and Isabella gave Columbus a friendly welcome upon his return and listened with interest to his story about the discovery of new islands with great potential. They appeared grateful and continued to show him favor but waited more than a year before approving a third voyage.

This new discovery became an attraction for the European settlers. They went to this continent in large numbers and with their hard work soon made many areas habitable. It is quite interesting to note that Columbus did not know till the end of his life that he had discovered a new continent. He remained under the wrong impression that he had reached the western islands of India. Though no one can deny his greatness. He was a symbol of courage and strength. In spite of several difficulties and problems he was successful in his expeditions.

Between 1492 and 1504, Christopher Columbus made four voyages from Spain to the lands, which he later called the "New World." On his first voyage, he explored parts of Cuba and Hispania in 1492 and 1493. From 1493 to 1496, he continued to explore those regions and also ventured to Puerto Rico and Jamaica. On his third voyage, from 1498 to 1500, he sailed along the northern coast of South America. On his final journey in 1502, Columbus explored the coast of Central America.

### Vasco da Gama

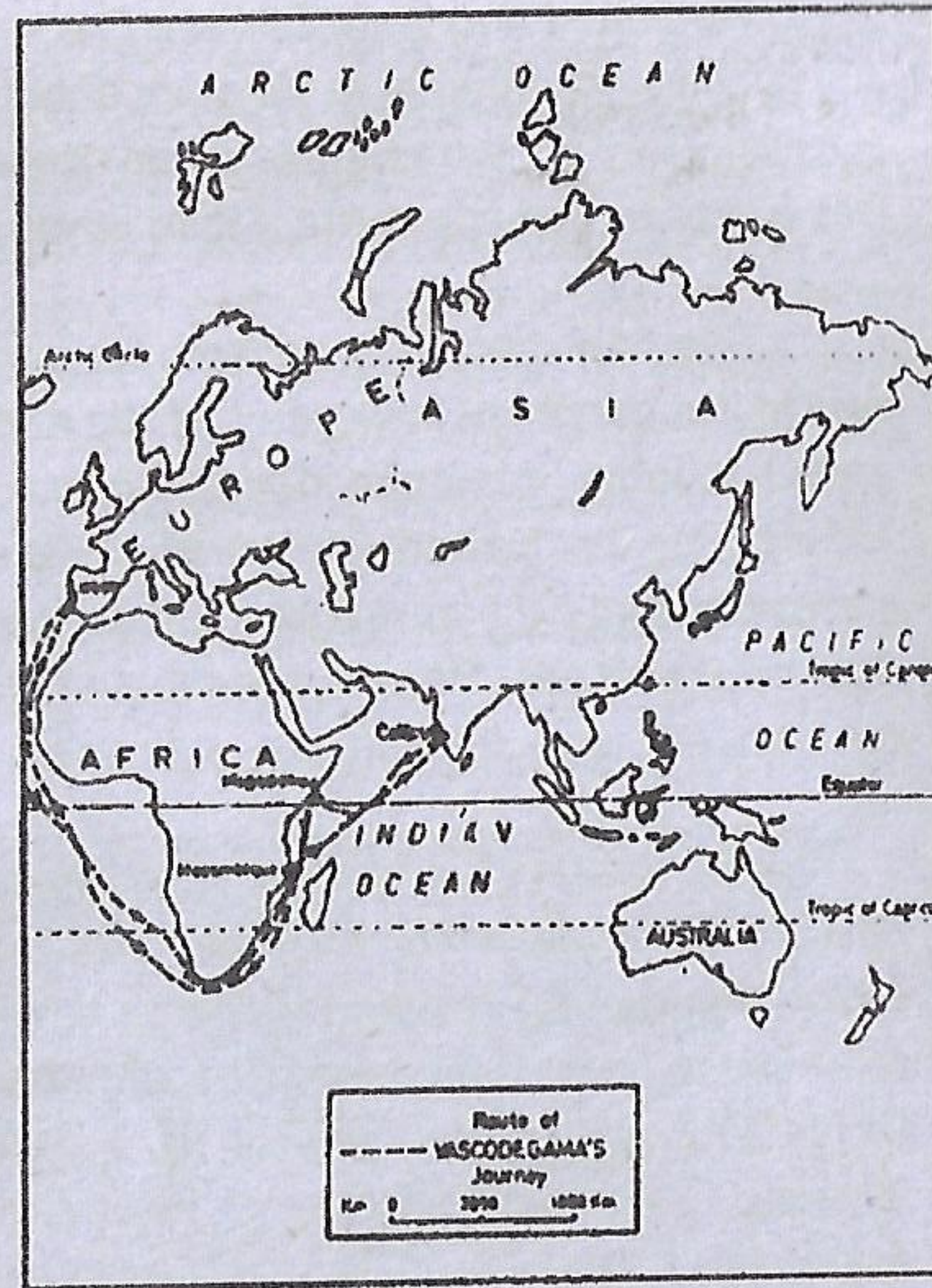
Vasco da Gama was born in the city of Sinus in Portugal in 1460. The success of Columbus coaxed other Europeans towards the sea expeditions. In this, Portugal, the neighboring country of Spain was also interested. The King of Portugal made a fleet of five ships containing 120 sailors. Vasco da Gama was made the Captain of this fleet. Vasco da Gama in search of new sea routes started his journey from the seaport of Lisbon in Portugal on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1497 and travelling along the western coast of Africa, went around the "Cape of Good Hope" and reached the eastern coast of Africa. Like Columbus, Vasco da Gama also faced bad weather and storm and his companions started putting pressure on him to return due to the hardships of travel. Rather, a conspiracy was made to kill Vasco da Gama, but knowing about it beforehand, Vasco da Gama with his courage and intelligence, shut up





the conspirators in a cabin. Eventually, these people apologized and the journey continued smoothly. After reaching Mozambique, Vasco da Gama himself became hopeless. He did not have the strength of travelling in the open sea. But, here he met an Arab sailor, Ahmed bin Majid, a well-known sailor of the middle ages. He guided Vasco da Gama to the seaport of Calicut on 24th April 1448 A.C.

Vasco da Gama offered some presents to Zamorin, the local ruler of Calicut and acquired permission for trade. In those days Indian trade was monopolized by Arabs and they naturally disliked his entry. They therefore, told Raja Zamorin that Western traders were pirates and profiteers and Vasco da Gama had to go back disappointed. However, he returned to Calicut in 1502 A.C., destroyed the sea fleet of Raja and made a massacre of the Muslim traders. The Portuguese captured the Indian seas and took over the sea trade of the sub-continent. They soon became the sole masters of trade on the Indian Ocean.



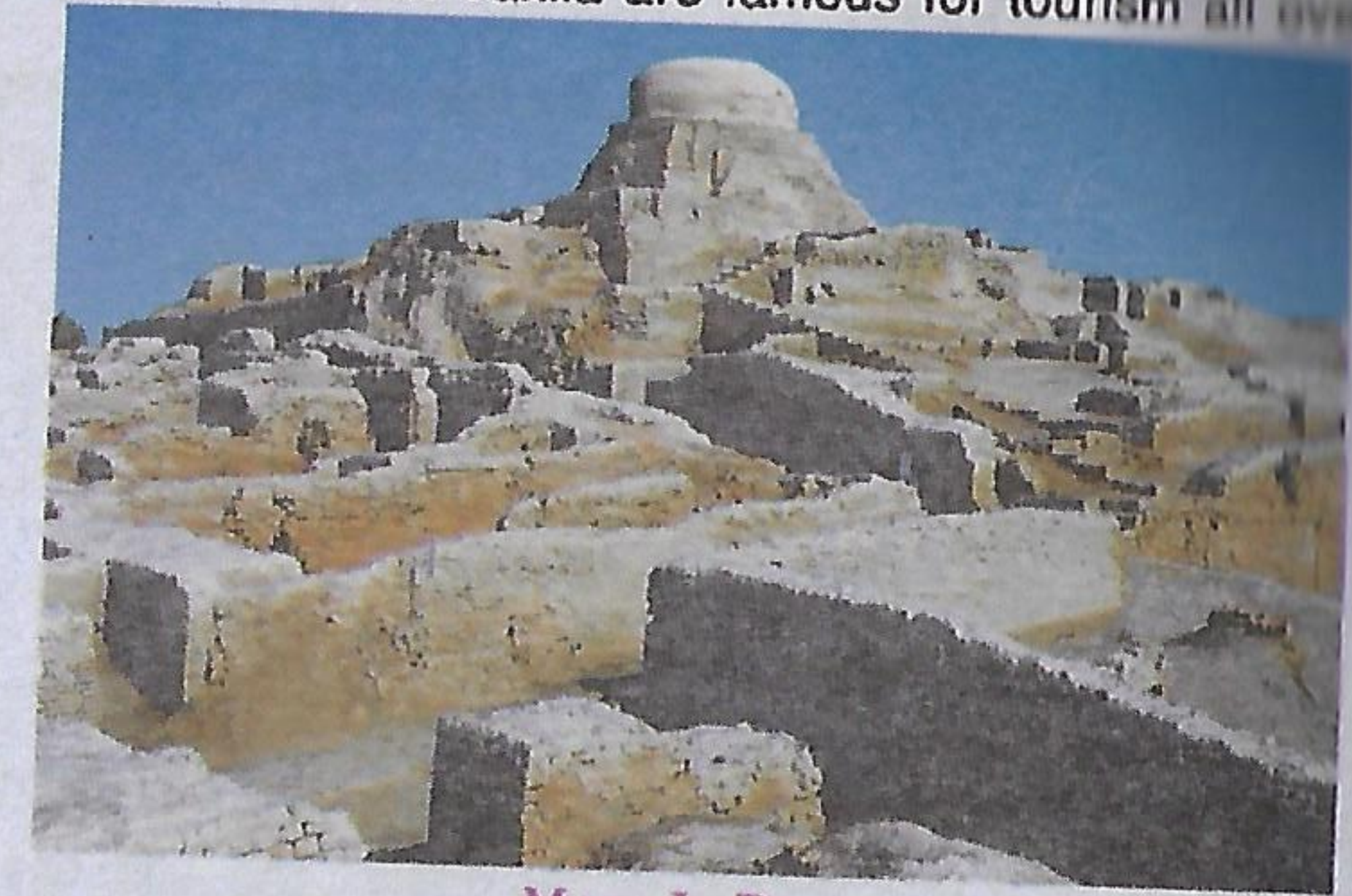
### Nazir Sabir

Nazir Sabir son of Sadaat Shah belongs to the Hunza Valley and is a well-known mountaineer for the last two decades. He has climbed four mountain peaks out of five in Pakistan. This also includes K-2, which is the second highest peak of the world. He received the Presidential Award in 1982. Thus, he became famous as a prominent mountaineer of Pakistan.

### Tourism in Pakistan

Pakistan is a land of distinct features and has become a highway for South Asia. In a country of 150 million people, there are different types of tourist attractions,

which include high mountains, fertile valleys, farms, hot deserts, and the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea. The northern areas of Pakistan have always been of interest for the foreigners. Similarly, the ruins of Moen-jo-Daro and Harappa and the Gandhara civilization in Taxila are famous for tourism all over the world.



Moen-Jo-Daro

In the year 1999 and 2000, almost four and a half hundred thousand foreign tourists visited Pakistan. Pakistan earned a foreign exchange of 74.6 millions American dollars during 1999 from tourism. This year many tourists came to Pakistan from Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Kuwait, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Britain, etc. These tourists entered Pakistan through air, road and sea routes. The Government of Pakistan has allocated sufficient funds for the promotion of tourism in the Federal budget. The Government of Pakistan has adopted different measures to promote tourism in the country. These include advertisements through post cards, posters, videocassettes, radio, and television, educational tours for international news reporters and communications with different organizations related to tourism. It is the dual responsibility at the Federal and Provincial governments to encourage tourism and provide all facilities and guidance to the tourists, foreign or local.

### The Tourist Resorts

In Pakistan, tourist resorts are spread all over the country. The following tourist resorts of different places are particularly important:

1. In Balochistan, the tourist resorts are Mehr Garh, Ziarat, the last resting resort of Quaid-i-Azam, the tomb of Ibn-e-Haroon in Bela and Kharan Fort.
2. The tourist centres in Sindh are Makli Shah Jahan Mosque, Bhambore, the fort



- of Rannikot, the Umerkot Fort, the fort of Kotdiji, the traces of ancient civilization of Moen-jo-Daro, and the Masoom Shah Minar (Minarat) in Sukkur city.
3. The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa includes Jamal Garh, Takht Bai and Fort Balahisar.
  4. In the province of Punjab Fort Rohtaas, Baradari of Behram in Attock district, the ancient remains of Harrappa in district Sahiwal, the Shahi (Royal) Fort, Shalamar Garden, Jehangir's Tomb and Badshahi Mosque in Lahore city and the remains of Taxila are most prominent.
  5. In northern areas the Hunza Valley, Gilgit and Skardu are very famous amongst the tourists because of their natural beauty. Swat, Murree, Abbottabad are also famous health resorts of Pakistan.

The visits to the tombs of religions' saints are also quite common amongst the local and foreign tourists. The tomb of Sachal Sarmast in Khairpur district, the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai at Bhit Shah in Matiari district, the tomb of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sehwan and the tomb of Abdullah Shah Ghazi at Clifton, Karachi are important places frequently visited by tourists.

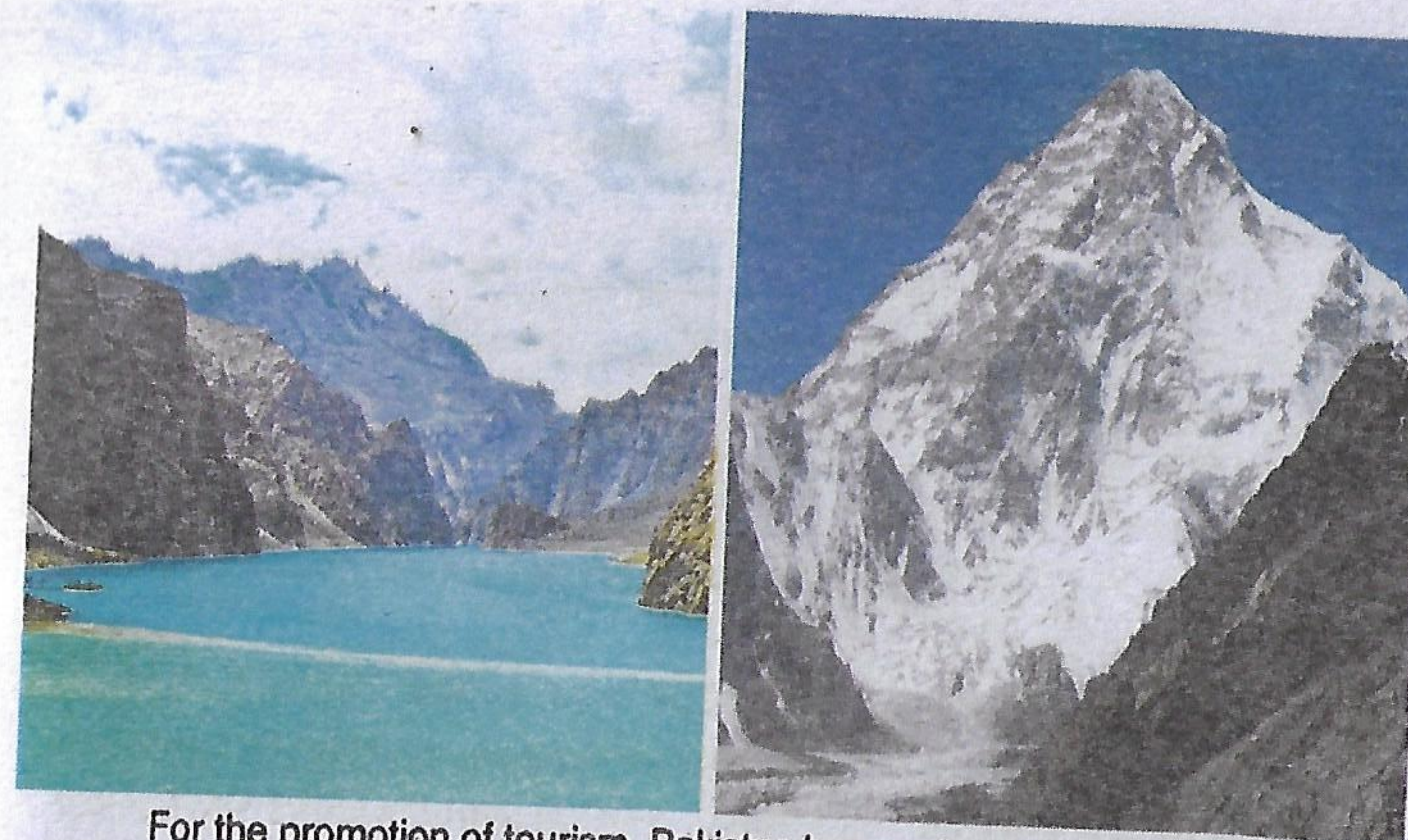
In Punjab, the tombs of famous saints are the tomb of Bari Imam and Pir Mehar Ali Shah (Golra Sharif) in Islamabad, the tomb of Madhu Lal Shah Hussain in Lahore, Baba Farid Ganj Shakar in Pak Pattan, Shah Shams Tabreez in Multan, and the tomb of Bulhe Shah at Kasur.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ziarat Kara Khell near Nowshera is also an important place to visit, besides there are various natural scenic spots.

### The Department for the Promotion of Tourism

The following are the institutions for the promotion of tourism in Pakistan:

- The Ministry for Culture and Tourism and Youth
- The Corporation for the Promotion of Tourism in Pakistan
- The Department for Tourism Assistance
- The Tourism Training Institute of Pakistan



For the promotion of tourism, Pakistan has made agreements with different countries of the world. These countries include Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Romania, Iran, China, and Central Asian Republics.

On the provincial basis, tourism departments have been established in all the four provinces. These departments with the co-operation of the Federal Ministry of Tourism Development, make different plans for the promotion of tourism.

### Exercise

(A) Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the importance of tourism.
2. What do we learn from Al-Beruni's work "Tahqiq-ul-Hind"?
3. What has Ibn Batuta to say about China?
4. How did Columbus reach West Indies? Give a brief account of his journey.
5. Write a note on the measures taken by the Government of Pakistan for the promotion of tourism. Also name various tourist resorts and the departments and agencies which promote tourism in the country.



**(B) Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is travelling from one place to another.
2. Al-Beruni's real name was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ibn Batuta's travelogue "\_\_\_\_\_" has historical importance.
4. Marco Polo was the contemporary of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Pakistani mountaineer \_\_\_\_\_ received the Presidential Award in 1982.

**(C) Mark (✓) for the correct answers and (✗) for the incorrect answers:**

1. The biggest ship of Columbus was called "SANTA MARIA".
2. The success of Marco Polo coaxed other European countries for expeditions.
3. Vasco da Gama's ship anchored at the seaport of Calicut.
4. Pakistan has made several agreements for the promotion of tourism with different countries of the world.

**Activities**

1. Collect pictures of Muslim and non-Muslim travellers.
2. Considering yourself as Al-Beruni, write about your journey.
3. Put pictures of some historical places in your album.
4. Arrange a role-play of the various travellers you have studied, explaining their expeditions.



The ideology of Pakistan means the ideology on the basis of which Pakistan was established. This ideology is in accordance with the principles of Islam. In the united India, Muslim community was deprived of their political, economic and social rights. Thus, they began to demand for separate homeland. This is the only republic in the world, which has Islam as the basis of its existence. In this state, non-Muslims have also been guaranteed complete freedom and security. Quaid-i-Azam, time and again, talked about these guarantees to the minorities.

Truly speaking, the ideology of Pakistan is not something new. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan presented the ideology of Pakistan for the first time due to the biased attitude of the Hindus. After this, Allama Iqbal presented the ideology of Pakistan in his Allahabad address. Quaid-i-Azam's fourteen points in 1929 also endorsed this ideology.

Allama Iqbal created national awareness among the Muslims through his poetry, articles and addresses and urged them to win back their past glory and status. It was believed that in India only one nation lived. As a matter of fact, there were various communities lived in British India. They had formed this opinion after the downfall of Muslim power and the emergence of powerful, Hindu organizations such as Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha, Rashtriya Sevak Sangh and others, which were quite active during the 19th century. The Hindu racists were not only against Muslims but were against all other minorities and even Christians became victims of their atrocities. In the past, Shuddhi and Sangathan movements were launched to bring back the minorities into the fold of Hindutva. The present behaviour of Indian Hindus is similar to that they had some hundred and fifty years ago. Muslims had to start movements like "Tanzeem" and "Tableegh" in self-defence. In the beginning all the leading Muslims including Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam were in favour of Hindu-Muslim unity. Later, Hindu atrocities against the Muslims forced them to promote the ideology of Pakistan.



## Freedom Movement (From the War of Independence 1857 to the Attainment of Independence 1947)

You have studied in your previous classes that the Britishers after discovering the alternative sea route for South Asia tried for the occupation of India. The British through conspiracies gradually became powerful and ultimately captured India. In a bid to save their power, the Muslims started the struggle for freedom. Basically, the War of Independence, (1857) was the result of strong Muslim feeling of gaining back their lost power. Although the Muslims did not succeed in their attempt but it gave them a new strength. It was this strength and determination, which led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

The period between 1857 to 1947 was a period of struggle and sacrifices for the Muslims of South Asia.

### The War of Independence - 1857

The British called this war a Mutiny and dubbed their enemies as rebels. But this war was the first united effort of the Indians against the British. Muslims wholeheartedly participated in this war. Even though they did not get freedom but their failure gave a new zeal to the Muslims as a result of which Pakistan came into being in 1947.

### The Causes of the unrest

Lord Dalhousie strictly followed the policy of annexation of one territory after the other to the eastern territories of the British India. According to the new policy if any local ruler died without heir, his territory became part of the British territories. For instance, the territory of Jhansi was annexed on this ground. The Mughal King had become a pensioner of the British but was still respected by the people. Lord Canning on his arrival announced that on the death of the Mughal King, Bahadur Shah Zafar, his children will have to vacate the Red Fort and none of his heirs will enjoy the title of the King. The people of Oudh deeply loved and respected their Nawab (Nabob or ruler). The British snatched the power from the Nawab and exiled him to Calcutta and forcibly seized his state. The dismissal of the Nawab created panic among the people.

### The Promotion of Christianity

The Christian missionaries took full advantage of the British occupation of Asia and under their patronage started converting people of different religions to Christianity. This created a panic and resentment among the Hindus and the

Muslims who together constituted over 96 per cent of the South Asian population. The unchecked efforts of the missionaries of foreign origin also contributed towards the war of independence in 1857.

### Resentment of Local Sepoys of the British Indian Army

The major reasons for the unrest of locals in British Indian Army was the resentment which had spread amongst the soldiers. Their salaries were far lower than those of the British soldiers. During the war, they also used to get an allowance other than the salary called the double bonus, which was stopped. In 1856 a law was passed according to which the Indian soldiers could be sent anywhere to fight even across the seas. The Hindu soldiers considered this against their religious traditions and raised their voice against it.

### The Immediate Cause

In January 1857, a new type of rifle was introduced to the British army in which cartridges with special coating were used. Before inserting the cartridges into the rifle, the soldiers had to bite to remove the coating. It was said that the coating was greased with the fat of either cow or pig. This allegation was not satisfactorily handled. The soldiers therefore, refused to use these cartridges who were either shot dead or given serious punishments.

### Events

At the Meerut Cantonment, eighty five soldiers refused to use the cartridges made of the alleged fat. The army court announced imprisonment of ten years to them and disarmed them. The next day, i.e. 10th May 1857 was a Sunday and the soldiers freed their friends by breaking the prison doors and marched for Delhi. When they reached Delhi the local army also joined them. Together they announced the restoration of emperorship of Bahadur Shah Zafar and made General Bakht Khan as their army chief. This news reached some other cities as well where anti-British struggle also started.

At Lucknow the freedom fighters declared the ten-year-old son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah as the heir to the throne. His mother Hazrat Mahal was declared as his guardian. She fought against the British army bravely. Ahmed Shah took his army and reached Lucknow to fight against the British. The freedom fighters fought bravely against the British army but the British succeeded and Lucknow was captured again. At Kanpur Nana Sahib fought against the British army Rani of Jhansi while fighting with the army got killed during the war. The units at Lahore, Sialkot, Jhelum, Peshawar and Nowshera also fought against the British army but



did not succeed. In September 1857 General Nicholson with an army of fifty five thousand soldiers marched on Delhi and captured it. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and put on trial. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and deported to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

### Atrocities, Revenge and Punishments

After suppressing the war of independence, the British took ruthless revenge from those who had directly or indirectly taken part in the uprising. In this war, seven thousand British and five hundred thousand Indians were killed. The beautiful city of Delhi remained a battlefield for four months. Wherever a suspected local was found he was shot dead. As the British considered the Muslims in particular as their rivals, so they fell victim to their vengeance. They were given death penalties in a large number. The dead bodies were thrown in the river. In Delhi in one day twenty princes were hanged. Some of the British officers went mad in taking revenge. They stitched the dead bodies of Muslims in the skin of pig and threw them in the river. Some of the dead bodies were burnt and some were shot by cannons. The British and Sikh soldiers insulted the women and killed the children. A great number of Muslims were forced to vacate Delhi and only one-fourth of the total Muslim population remained in the city.

Before the war near the Red Fort of Delhi were situated some very beautiful buildings and markets. They were all destroyed. The Jamia Mosque of the city was made a gunpowder house. Some English newspapers even suggested that the mosque be turned into a church. Muslims got this mosque back after five years. The end of war was declared on 1st November 1858. The governance of the sub-continent was taken over from East India Company and given directly to the British Parliament. This event is called the take-over by the British Crown.

### The Rule of the British Crown

After the failure of the war of independence, the British Government closed the East India Company in 1858. In this way, the British Crown directly governed the sub-continent. At that time, Queen Victoria was the ruler of England. The Government of the Crown announced that in future every individual of the sub-continent will have religious freedom and the individuals will be given jobs in the government departments on the basis of merit. Apart from various welfare measures, the announcement was also made about constitutional reforms. It was also promised that those individuals who had participated in the war would be pardoned. However, these promises were not fulfilled.

In 1858, Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy of the sub-continent by the British Crown. He remained Viceroy for four years. During this period the British Parliament approved many laws for the sub-continent. First Councils in the country were established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

After the departure of Lord Canning, Viceroys followed one after the other. Among these, Lord Landsdown and Lord Curzon are very famous. These viceroys also introduced several reforms and made new laws from time to time. Municipal Committees, District Councils, educational institutions, including Universities, measures for agricultural development, railways and roads were established. The reforms were also introduced in Police, Revenue and other departments.

As all areas, east of the United Provinces, right up to the borders of Burma, constituted a single administrative area, called the Bengal Presidency, a new province called Assam was created in 1874. Later, in 1905, the eastern districts of Bengal were united with Assam to create a new province. This newly created province of Eastern Bengal and Assam had two-third Muslim majority. This provided an opportunity to the Muslims to improve their lot. Unfortunately, the Hindus opposed it very much. Since, Hindus were more educated and organized the newly created province was annulled in 1911 and a new province of Bengal was created in which Muslims formed a simple majority.

In 1914 the First World War started. In this Germany and Britain fought with each other and some other countries allied themselves with the British or the Germans. Turkey joined the Germans. When the war ended, the British in order to take revenge decided to bring an end to Turkey's Khilafat-e-Usmania (Ottoman Caliphate) and to break up the Islamic Empire into pieces. The Muslims of the sub-continent got depressed on this and started Tehreek-e-Khilafat (Restoration of Caliphate Movement) in favour of the Khilafat-e-Usmania. Making this an excuse, the British unleashed reign of terror and atrocities against the Muslims. Thousands of Muslims were imprisoned. Their properties were confiscated and many facilities were taken from them.

During this period of despair, Muslims jointly worked with the Hindus in their political movements. The main objective was to get rid of the British rule. But the Hindus had no clean heart for the Muslims. As a matter of fact the Hindus wanted to get power over the sub-continent after the British left. The British and the Hindu atrocities forced Muslim leaders to form their own parties. In this atmosphere, a new political party of Muslims, namely, the All India Muslim League came into existence.



On the demand of the Hindu-dominated political party, Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League, the British Parliament approved a new Constitution called the Government of India Act, 1935. According to this Act on the basis of their ratio in population, the Muslims got representation at the federal and provincial levels. Apart from this, some departments were given to the provinces. Sindh was separated from Bombay and made a province. General elections were held in the entire country under the Government of India Act, 1935. In these elections on the basis of the majority of votes in the provinces the ministries of Congress or Muslim League were formed.

The Second World War started in 1939. In this war too the British fought the Germans. In the early years of war, the Germans caused severe damage on the mainland Europe to Britain and its allies. British were in great misery. They needed the real support of a big country like the sub-continent. The British on the promise of freedom, gained the support of the people of sub-continent.

In this regard, exchange of views took place between the two parties from time to time. Lord Mountbatten was sent by the British Government as the last Viceroy in 1946 to settle matters relating to the freedom of the sub-continent. Eventually, on June 3, 1947, a plan was struck with the consent of the All India Muslim League, the Indian National Congress and the Akali Dal (The political party of the Sikhs) and on 14th August 1947 the partition of the sub-continent was effected, creating two dominion states of Pakistan and India.

### The Two-Nation Theory

Ideology means the way of thinking and the way of life. Every nation has its own ideology, which is a reflection of its beliefs and traditions. On the basis of its ideology a nation comes into existence. In the creation of Pakistan, ideology had a special connotation. This meant that in the sub-continent two big nations, Muslims and Hindus lived side by side. Even though these nations stayed together for centuries but did not assimilate with each other. The major reason behind this, is the difference in their religion, customs, way of living and traditions. The political incidents and ethnic riots in the sub-continent revitalized the ideology of Pakistan.

Even centuries ago, Al-Beruni in his book on India (Kitab-ul-Hind) testified that Hindus and Muslims were poles apart in every respect and represented two different nations or people.

Almost a century back Mr. Archibald, an English Professor at the Aligarh University also testified it. Even some Hindus supported this point of view.

The way of living of the Muslim people, their culture, language, dress, showed that instead of being an Indian they had a western Muslim touch.

No doubt, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who was the first Muslim leader to use the word 'nation' for the Muslims, laid down the first brick of Pakistan. After their defeat in the War of Independence in 1857, Muslims were the targets of the British atrocities and the Hindus coalesced with the British. In this way, Muslims stayed backward in politics, education, trade and all other fields of life. In this regard Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a great role in bringing back the glory to the Muslims. He convinced them to receive modern education.

The other Muslim leaders of the sub-continent like Maulvi Nazeer Ahmed, Maulana Hali, Maulana Shibli, Khairi Brothers, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Syed Amir Ali, Nawab Abdul Latif, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, Ali Brothers and several others and above all Allama Iqbal with his poetry and prose paved the way for Pakistan. Quaid-i-Azam became the greatest leader of the Muslims. He directed the endeavours of all the Muslims to the right track. He struggled for uniting Muslims against the Hindus and the British. A lot of similarity is found in his statements and those of Sir Syed's.

The Indian National Congress (which had 2 per cent Muslim representation as compared to 24 per cent Muslim strength in the British India and Indian states) claimed that there were only two parties to negotiate for freedom, namely, the Congress and the British. To this, the Quaid-i-Azam added that there were three parties, namely, Hindus, Muslims and the British. In the general elections of 1945-1946 it was proved that 75 per cent of the Muslim electorate favoured All India Muslim League. No political party had a 100 per cent support of any community including the Indian National Congress.

### The Establishment of All India Muslim League in 1906

Before the establishment of All India Muslim League the only political party of Hindus and Muslims was Indian National Congress, which was established in 1885. Congress claimed that it was a representative of all the races of India and it could protect the rights of Hindus and Muslims. But the policies of Congress convinced the Muslims that it basically wanted to establish the Hindu rule.

In 1905 the British partitioned Bengal into two provinces. As a result, a new province Eastern Bengal and Assam came into existence with Dacca (Dhaka) as its capital. Muslims were happy to have a majority in the new province. They thought



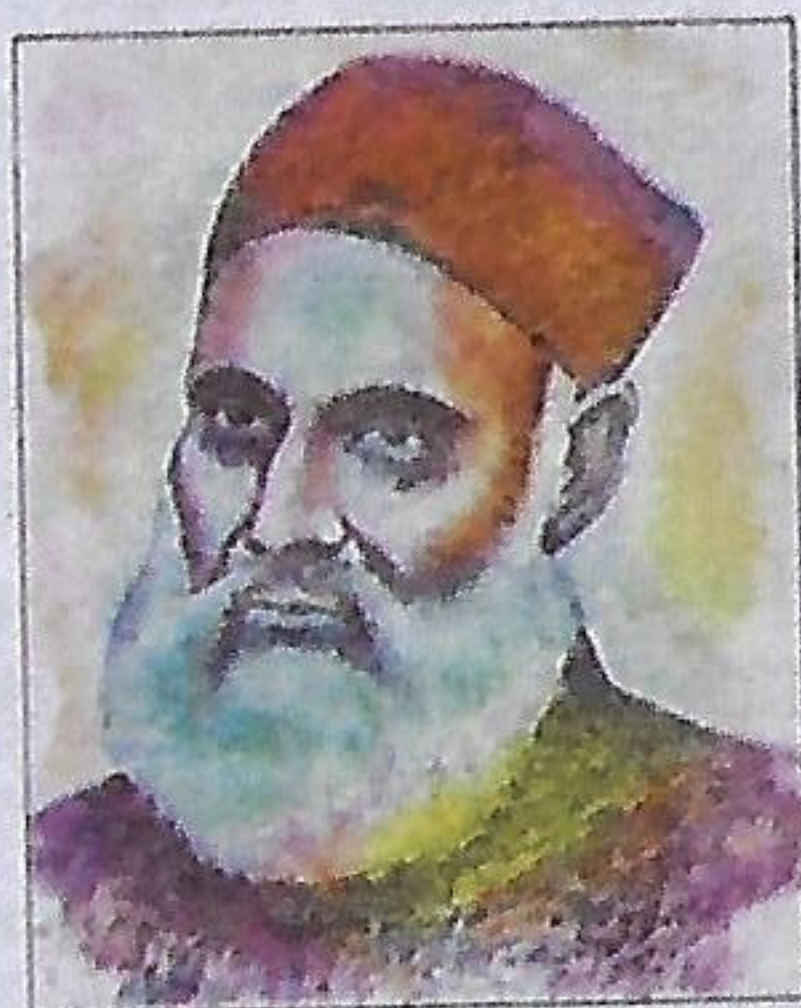
that East Bengal would not remain backward for any longer period of time and would develop like other regions of Bengal. But when the partition was announced the Hindus strongly opposed it and struggled for its annulment. They launched a united movement, which had the full support of Congress. Eventually, in 1911 the partition of Bengal was brought to an end and instead the whole of Bengal was made a separate province.

Muslims now understood it very clearly that the political interest of the Hindus and the Muslims were different and if Muslims wanted themselves to be accepted as a separate nation they should have a separate party which could unite them on one platform and also present the demands of the Muslims before the British Government.

In December 1906, the annual session of the Muslim Educational Conference was held at Dacca (Dhaka). Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of this Conference and its Central Office was in Aligarh. Its annual conferences were held in different cities of British India. At the Dhaka Conference, the Muslims laid down the foundation of All India Muslim League and Aga Khan was made its first President. Among the founders of the Muslims League were Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Vaqar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Salimullah.



Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk



Nawab Vaqar-ul-Mulk



Nawab Salimullah

### The Lucknow Pact of 1916

Quaid-i-Azam became the member of Muslim League and began to be regarded as one of its important leaders. In 1913 the Congress sent him to England on a special mission. There he joined the Muslim League on the request of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauher and Syed Wazir Hassan. For the next seven years he remained a member of both the parties. In 1916 the annual meetings of both the Congress and the Muslim League were held in Lucknow and an agreement was made between the two parties, which is called as the Lucknow Pact. In this pact Congress endorsed the right of separate electorate for the Muslims. All subsequent

elections in India were held on the basis of separate electorate. This way, Quaid-i-Azam brought the Hindus and the Muslims together.

### Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points

In order to create an environment of mutual unity and for having a long lasting agreement between the Hindus and Muslims, a few political leaders specially Quaid-i-Azam presented some suggestions. In 1928 an All Parties Conference was held as a result of which a nine-member committee was formed with Motilal Nehru as its President. The committee was given the task of preparing a constitutional framework for the sub-continent. This committee prepared a report, which is generally known as the Nehru Report.

In this report, none of the recommendations suggested by the Muslims were accepted. Accordingly, in early 1929 Quaid-i-Azam presented new demands for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Their demands are known as the Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points. They are as follows:

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary power vested in the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of the autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.
4. In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by separate electorates: provided that it shall be open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.
6. Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province.
7. Full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, worship, and observance, propaganda, association, and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.
8. No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body oppose it as being injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.



9. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
10. Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.
11. Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share along with the other Indians in all the services of the State and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
12. The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws, and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by self-governing bodies.
13. No cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed without there being at least one-third of Muslim Ministers.
14. The Central Legislature shall make no change in the constitution except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation.

### Address of Allahabad

Allama Iqbal is considered as the "Thinker of Pakistan" because he gave the idea of Pakistan. He had discerned that the welfare of Muslims lay in an independent and free country. Therefore, in his Presidential address delivered in the Annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 A.D., he said:

*"I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of the North-West India".*



Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal lived for only eight years after delivering his historic address in Allahabad. At the time, he continued his struggle for creating separate state of Muslims, through his poetry, speeches and personal correspondence. He inspired the Muslims to live as a free nation.

### The Revitalization of the Muslim League

The British Parliament in 1935 passed the Government of India Act, 1935. According to this Act elections were held in 1937. As a result of these elections in

the Hindu majority areas of the sub-continent, Congress ministries were formed, which treated the Muslims badly. They did great injustices to Muslims in trade, culture, religion and educational fields and in government services. Muslims were not given their due rights. They forced Muslim students to recite Vande Mataram (Hail! Motherland) which was a Hindu nationalist song.

Muslims became unhappy and infuriated at the injustices of Hindus. They started feeling deeply that Hindus wanted to dominate Muslims in all aspects. Accordingly, the Muslims decided to forge unity in their rank and file to safeguard their legitimate rights. This psychology of Muslims helped Quaid-i-Azam to revitalize the All India Muslim League under his leadership. It was the first time in history that a vast majority of Muslims came under one banner and one leadership. The minority of the Muslim electorate remained under various shades of political opinions.

The Congress party tried to woo Muslim leadership of the All India Muslim League through bribery and other means but it failed totally because except for weakening the leadership of the Muslim League they had nothing attractive to offer to the Muslims to entice them towards Congress because Congress did not believe in conceding Muslims their due rights.

### Congress Ministries of 1937

In 1937 new elections were held. Congress succeeded in seven provinces and Congress ministries were formed there. They did not take any representative of Muslim league in these ministries. The leaders of Congress announced that those Muslims who wanted to become ministers should leave their party and join Congress. This meant that all other political parties should lose their identity and strength excepting the Congress. On assuming power, the Congress ministries declared Hindi as the only official language. A strong movement was started against the Urdu language. Even though Urdu was a common language of the Hindus and the Muslims but the Congress didn't like it. The Hindus said that Urdu was the language of Muslims as it was written in Persian script and its use should be discouraged.

"Vande Mataram" a Hindu nationalist song was declared the national song. Each and every word of this song reflected animosity against the Muslims. In schools children were forced to adore the picture of Gandhi with folded hands. In some schools the worshiping of idols was also started. It became extremely difficult for the Muslims to lead their lives respectfully. Muslims were called as cruel, unjust and dirty. Many a time music was deliberately played before mosques at the time of prayers, although the Muslims had fixed timing for the prayers. Processions with



band were taken out. There were also planned attacks on Muslims, restrictions on Azan, the slaughter of cows was prohibited and Muslims were awarded severe punishments for violation of these instructions. All this had become a daily routine in the Congress ruled provinces.

In 1939, the Second World War started. At that time British badly needed the help of the people of sub-continent. Taking advantage of this, the Congress demanded that the British should declare India as a separate independent state and should give them the power. When the government rejected their demand the directed the Congress Ministries to resign, Muslims took a sigh of relief and celebrated Yom-e-Nijat (Day of Deliverance) on 22nd December 1939. It was Friday and Muslims all over the country offered prayers and thanked God for getting them respite from a cruel government which had made it difficult for them to lead a respectful life.

### The Pakistan Resolution

In March 1940, the Annual meeting of the all India Muslim League was held in the Minto Park of Lahore. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presided over the meeting. In his presidential address, he said:

*"It has always been taken for granted mistakenly that the Musalmans are a minority. The Musalmans are not a minority. The Musalmans are a nation by any definition... What the unitary government of India for 150 years has failed to achieve cannot be realized by the imposition of a Central Federal Government .....except by means of armed force .....The problem in India is not of an intercommunal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.... The Hindus and Muslims belong.....to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions.....To yoke together two such nations under a single State, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government of such a State".*



Minar-e-Pakistan

After the speech of Quaid-i-Azam, on 23rd of March, the Chief Minister of Bengal, A.K. Fazal Haq moved a resolution, which is known as "Pakistan Resolution". The resolution stated that: "No constitutional plan would be workable in this country

or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated in regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the North-Western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign... Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the Constitution for minorities...for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights".

A great hue and cry was raised by Hindu leaders and the Hindu newspapers. They used unbecoming language against Quaid-i-Azam and other leaders of the Muslim League. However, the Muslims remained firm and steadfast and invigorated their efforts to achieve a separate homeland. The Second World War was on its climax in 1940 A.D. The Japanese had conquered many countries of the North-West Asia. After occupying Burma, they had reached up to Assam. When the war started engulfing and knocking at South Asia, the Congress leaders impressed upon the British Government to handover the government to them, as they would face the enemies by themselves.

### The Announcement of Independence

In February 1947 the British Prime Minister announced that the sub-continent would be given freedom within a year. Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as the new viceroy. Lord Mountbatten tried to get consensus between Congress and Muslim League but did not succeed. Congress accepted Pakistan Plan by demanding the partition of Bengal and Punjab. On 3rd June 1947 Lord Mountbatten made announcement of Pakistan Plan on radio, which is called the 3rd June Plan. According to this plan, Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947.

To determine the boundaries of India and Pakistan a commission was appointed whose president was a British jurist, Lord Radcliffe. His verdict allotted to India some areas which apparently were Muslim areas, for example, the 3/4th of the district of Gurdaspur was given to India, provided it a road link to occupy about 2/3rds of Jammu and Kashmir. In a referendum the people of N.W.F.P voted for Pakistan. In a similar referendum the only Muslim majority district of Assam, namely the Bengali-speaking district of Sylhet became part of Pakistan. Here too, Lord Radcliffe allotted the Karimganj area of Sylhet district to India although this area too had a Muslim majority. Whatever be the logic of the Radcliffe Award, the lone sufferer was Pakistan. Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 and the final boundaries were determined on 18th August 1947 in respect of the Punjab,



Bengal and Sylhet district of Assam. Since India lost referendum both in N.W.F.P. and Sylhet, it has always felt scared of it in case of Jammu and Kashmir because there too Muslims are in a majority and in every likelihood they will never vote for India.

### Establishment of Pakistan and Initial Difficulties

On 14th August 1947 Pakistan came into existence and Quaid-i-Azam became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Karachi was declared the capital of Pakistan. Government offices were established in some old buildings of the city without even paper, pen and ink. Many government officers and functionaries were still stranded in the Indian areas.

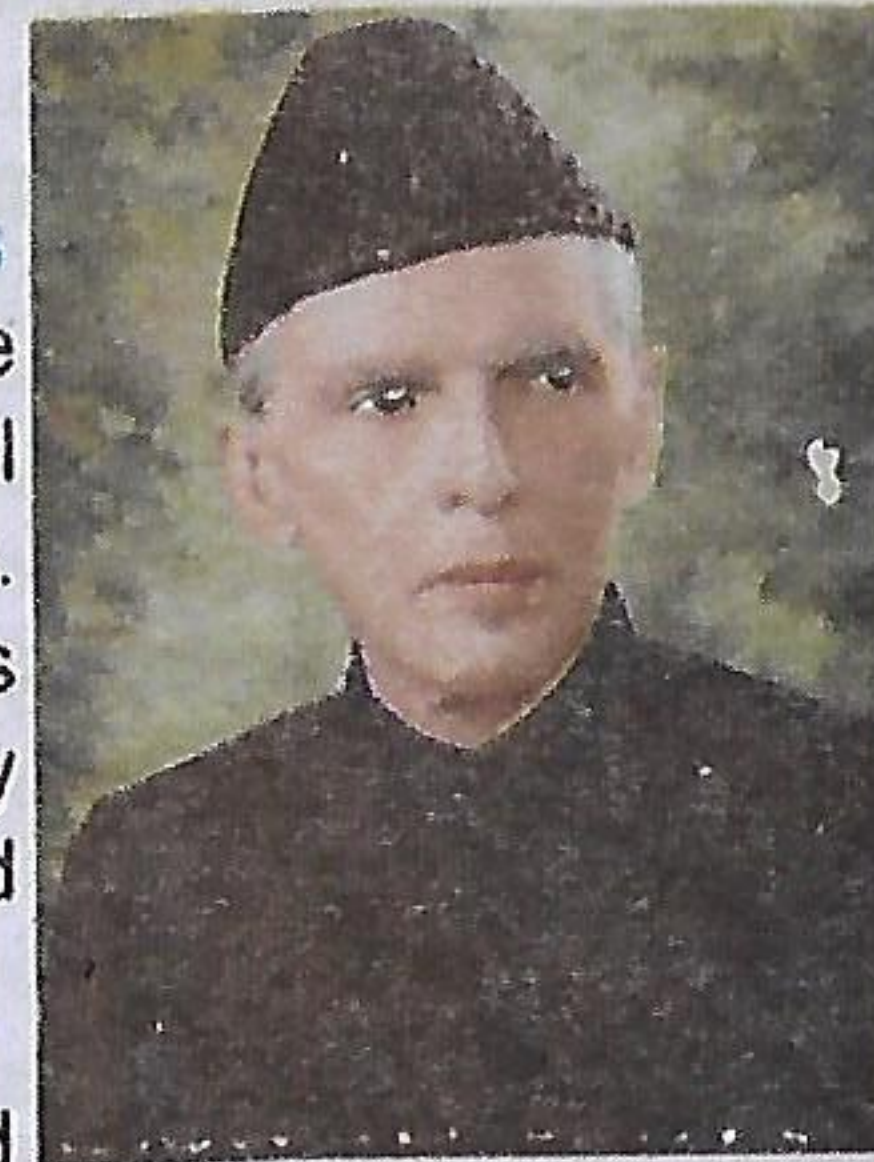
Apart from this, Muslims were being suppressed in the Punjab and its adjoining districts. As a result some eight million Muslims migrated from India to settle in Pakistan and about five million Hindus and Sikh left Pakistan.

Due to mass migration of non-Muslims, from Pakistan, trade and industry got badly affected. There was also shortage of doctors and teachers. To overcome all these problems the entire nation worked with the spirit of sacrifice, great enthusiasm and patience, which forms an important chapter of our national history.

### Quaid-i-Azam's Death on 11th September 1948

After only one year of the creation of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah the founder of Pakistan died on 11th September 1948. Due to his death the nation not only lost the head of the state but also the great leader of the new nation.

After the death of Quaid-i-Azam, many political changes took place in Pakistan. The internal and external enemies tried their level best to destroy it. As a result of these conspiracies and tragedies East Pakistan got separated in 1971, which greatly affected the political strength of Pakistan, but Pakistanis did not lose hope. The western wing, which is now Pakistan, re-arranged its affairs and became a strong country and even a nuclear power, becoming a strong bastion of Islam.



Quaid-i-Azam  
Mohammad Ali Jinnah

### Exercise

#### (A) Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about the 'Two Nation Theory'?
2. What was the main objective behind the creation of Pakistan?
3. Have those objectives been achieved for which Pakistan came into being?
4. After the failure of the War of Independence in 1857 what difficulties did the Muslims face?
5. Discuss the political and educational services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
6. What is the importance of Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points?

#### (B) Fill in the Blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means that philosophy on the basis of which Pakistan came into being.
2. The period from 1857 to \_\_\_\_\_ was the period of sacrifice, great struggle and ordeal for the Muslims.
3. First World War began in the year \_\_\_\_\_ and ended in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Muslim League was founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Quaid-i-Azam died on 11th September \_\_\_\_\_.

#### (C) Mark (✓) against the correct statement and (✗) against the wrong one:

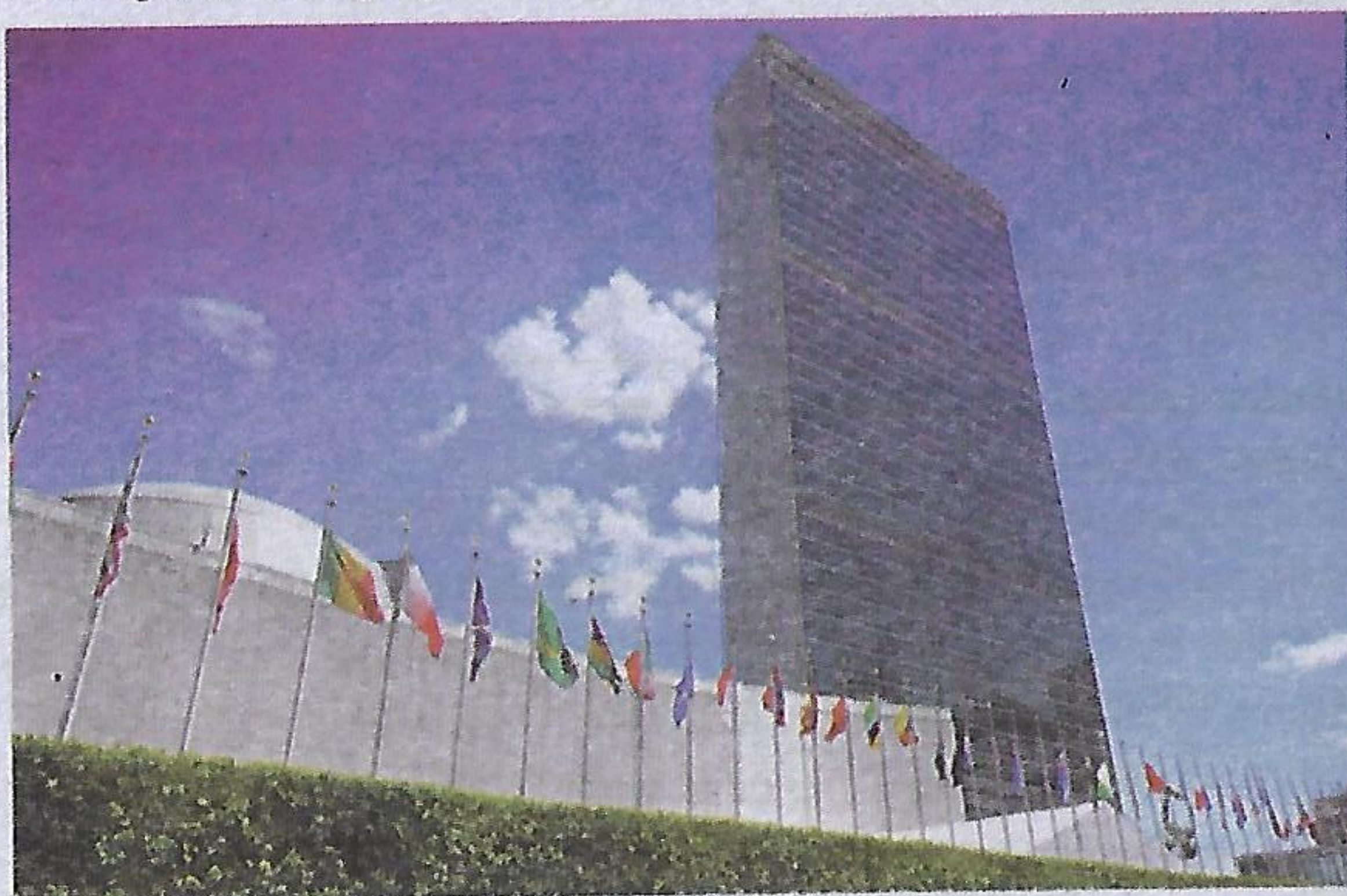
1. Pakistan came into being as a result of the war of Independence of 1857. ( )
2. Allama Iqbal was the first to use the word nation for the Muslims. ( )
3. Quaid-i-Azam presented 14 points regarding the rights of Muslims. ( )
4. Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1947. ( )
5. Sir Syed worked for the welfare of Muslims in India. ( )

### Activities

- Collect the pictures of the leaders of Pakistan movement and paste these in your scrapbook.
- Arrange a programme on the occasion of the Independence Day in your school.
- Invite some famous personality who had participated in the struggle for independence and ask him to tell you about his experiences.



Everyone is aware of the destruction caused by the global wars. The Second World War was fought for a period of six years from 1939 to 1945 A.D. Feeling the magnitude of destruction and bitter experiences of the war, the leaders of some prominent countries of the World, for example, the U.S.A. Britain, Russia, France, etc. decided against indulging in any war in future. They all agreed that peace must



be maintained under all possible circumstances. As a result of these deliberations, an International Organization, named, the United Nations Organization was established on 24th October 1945 A.D. In the abbreviated form, it is called as the U.N. In the beginning, 51 states signed the U.N. Charter in the U.S. city of San Francisco. But now its total membership has gone near to 200 countries. The general headquarters of the United Nations is at New York. Usually, the meeting of General Assembly of the U.N. is held once a year in the month of September. But with the consultation of its members, the emergency meetings can also be held. For the participation in the meetings, each member country can send a delegation of five members at the most, but each member state has one vote. The President for each meeting is selected from amongst the member countries according to the alphabetic order.

## The Aims and Objects of U.N.

The following are some aims and objects of the U.N:-

- 1) To maintain international peace and tranquility.
- 2) To solve on an international basis social, economic, cultural, educational and other human problems of different nations.
- 3) To safeguard against any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, creed and culture, to protect the fundamental freedoms of all nations and to help the victimized nations in the time of need.
- 4) In order to accomplish the above objectives, harmony and understanding among the various nations should be created.

The following are the important organs of the U.N:

- 1) The General Assembly.
- 2) Security Council.
- 3) Secretariat.
- 4) International Court of Justice.
- 5) Economic and Social Council.
- 6) Supervisory Council

A brief description of each organ of the U.N. is given below: -

### 1. General Assembly

It is the main and the largest organ of the U.N. All the members of the U.N. are the members of the General Assembly. The meeting of the General Assembly is held once in a year. Every member nation has the right to express its opinions and offer suggestions freely. The suggestions and proposals are decided on the principles of the consensus of majority. The General Assembly formulates the rules and regulations for the working of the United Nations. The finances of the U.N. are also controlled by the General Assembly.

### 2. Security Council

It plays a vital role in the maintenance of peace in the world. It helps to prevent war. It also arranges dialogues between the nations to settle their disputes. The proceedings of the Security Council are conducted under the instructions of the General Assembly.



There are 15 members of the Security Council. Among them are the five big powers e.g. U.S.A, the Russia, China, France and the U.K. These countries enjoy the status of permanent members. The other ten members are elected for a period of two years. The five permanent members have the right to 'Veto'. On the basis of this right, any permanent member while not agreeing with any proposal for the settlement of an international problem can veto it. As a result it would not be implemented and no further negotiations or proceedings could be held.

### 3. The Secretariat

This is the office of the U.N., which is located in New York. The Secretary General is the administrative head of the U.N. Secretariat. He is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a period of 5 years. Persons of a very high calibre are appointed in this Secretariat. Its staff is drawn from all the member countries.

### 4. International Court of Justice

It is the Supreme Judicial Organ of the U.N. It settles disputes among nations according to the accepted canons of International Law. Any member country of the U.N. can approach it for adjudication in any important matter concerning its claim on any member state. The General Assembly and the Security Council also approach this Court for legal opinion or adjudication on any matter under dispute. There are 15 judges in all in this Court who are appointed by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Each judge is appointed for a period of 9 years. The presence of at least nine judges is necessary for the adjudication of any matter. Decisions are announced by a majority of vote. The headquarter of this Court are at the Hague in the Netherlands.

### 5. Economic and Social Council

This organ plays an important role in the development and progress of the member countries. There are 54 members of this Council. The matters concerning economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems are dealt with by it. The importance of the work of this organ can be judged from the fact that all its endeavours must receive the co-operation of all the nations for promoting co-ordination and brotherhood among them and creating the spirit of goodwill and sacrifice among the people.

### 6. Supervisory Council

This organization has the responsibility of supervising over the conflicting areas of the nations, which have been handed over to the U.N. till the decision about them is finally made. The U.N. generally assigns, the administration and responsibility of such areas to a member nation, which is quite impartial in the conflict. The member country given the responsibility to supervise the conflicting areas continues to look after the administration till a decision or an order from the U.N. is received. Some times the conflicting areas are also visited and inspected by the members of the Supervisory Council to see that the administration is being run

according to the policy and principles already decided by them.

In addition to the above noted important organs, there are also some other specialized agencies of the U.N. such as:

- |           |           |               |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. UNICEF | 2. UNESCO | 3. FAO        |
| 4. WHO    | 5. ILO    | 6. WORLD BANK |

A brief description of each of the above-mentioned agencies is given below:

#### 1. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

This organization looks after the health and general welfare of children in all parts of the world. The physical, educational, dietary and health conditions of children in the backward areas of the world are very unsatisfactory. The UNICEF conducts survey on the conditions of the children in such countries and provides relief in the shape of medicines, milk powder, readymade clothes, etc. to the affected children through their governments.

#### 2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The headquarters of this organization is located in Paris, which is the famous city and the capital of France. The developing and the backward countries get great help and benefit from it. This organization provides the deserving countries, the necessary books and other information on Science, Technology, Education and other related fields.

#### 3. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

The fear of scarcity of the food is being felt as a result of speedy growth in population. Therefore, it is necessary to increase food products. This organization suggests several nations ways and means to increase their food, forests and other resources. The headquarters of this agency is in Rome, the capital of Italy.



#### 4. World Health Organization (WHO)

The headquarters of this organization is situated in the city of Geneva, in Switzerland. This institution provides the necessary medical help to the underdeveloped and third world countries. It also helps the member countries to check the spread of various diseases.

#### 5. International Labour Organization (ILO)

The progress of a country generally depends on the good working conditions of the workers. Hence, this organization offers necessary guidance and help to different countries for improving the general conditions of the labour.

#### 6. World Bank

This organization plays a vital role in the development and progress of the backward and poor countries. It also has a great influence on the international economic system of the world. It offers loans to the poor countries, which help them in their development projects.

#### How effective is the United Nations?

The U.N. was established to save humanity from war and serve mankind. It has provided a platform to all nations, be they big or small, rich or poor, developed or underdeveloped to discuss the international issues in a free atmosphere and express their views. The economic resources and military strength of the U.N. is not being used judiciously and in an effective manner in all cases. However, when we look at the effectiveness and efficacy of the United Nations in the world context, a dualism is evident in its character. On the one hand, the United Nations seems very active in resolving the problems of non-Muslim nations and strengthening them politically and economically. It provides a mere lip service to the Muslim nations. If it is the problem of civil war in tiny Rwanda in Africa, it at once dispatches its troops but shows indifference to the killings of innocent Muslims in the occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, no military strength was used by the United Nations in getting the Arab occupied territories freed from Israel, held by it since June 1967. When Iraq invaded Kuwait, a military intervention was resorted to by the U.N. The Cypriot Turks and the problem of Afghanistan are not being handled by the U.N. in the right earnest. The Bosnia and Herzegovina is the latest example. As this is a European country with about 43 percent Muslim population, the U.N. is doing almost nothing. The Muslims form the largest single community in that country. The Serbs have occupied much of that country, raped women and killed and expelled millions of peoples of their own land.

It appears that the Europeans and the Western nations, particularly the U.S.A. and U.K. have not accepted the emergence of Muslim republics in the Central Asia and the popularity of Islamic thought in the U.S.A. and in the West which is gaining greater attention from the people. Probably the progress made by the Muslim world is also not being liked favourably by them who want them to remain poor and backward.

Sometimes the United Nations faces difficult challenges such as happened in March-April 2003, when the U.S. and U.K. ignored the call of the U.N. and acting against the international opinion, attacked Iraq and occupied it. Such events must be avoided to save the world peace. The helplessness of the U.N. and its weakness has become more pronounced due to the naked use of force by the super powers.

#### Major Problems and Issues of the Muslim World

##### Kashmir Issue

Pakistan and India achieved freedom from the British Government in 1947 A.D. Though Kashmir was a Muslim majority state but its ruler was a Hindu Dogra (Raja), who decided to join with India. The Public of Kashmir Protested against such decision of the Raja. The war between the Kashmiri Muslims and the Indian Government (including the Raja) continued for about 15 months. The U.N. finally, brought about an armistice in 1949 A.D. and also sent its supervisory forces to see that the conditions of war were not created again. U.N. also decided that the people of Kashmir should decide whether they wanted to join Pakistan or India. Pakistan agreed upon the U.N. decision, but due to the stubborn attitude of the Indian Government, the People of Kashmir have still been deprived of their right to plebiscite. However, at present the three quarters of Kashmir are in the control of India and only one quarter of it is Governed by the Kashmiri People, Under the Name of "Azad Kashmir". The People of Kashmir are anxious for the day when they would be able to set up their own government. There is hardly any example of molestation and maltreatment found in occupied Jammu and Kashmir by India since July 2016. Innocent children, women and common people are being targeted. A prolonged curfew is enforced to suppress the voice of Kashmiris. The use of tear gas and bullets is common to stop the peaceful movements. About 100 people have been killed in the current movement. Above 5000 people have been wounded and 200 Women have been raped. The People of Kashmir are waiting for a day when they will establish the government of their own choice. Being a Muslim country, Pakistan have sympathies with the people of Kashmir and is helping on political, moral and diplomatic grounds.

##### The Issue of Palestine

Palestine is a Muslim majority country of the Middle East. It is also called the land of the prophets and accordingly it is equally important and sacred to the Muslims, Christians and Jews. Till First World War, it was part of the Ottoman Turkish Empire but the British occupied it in 1917.



At that time, the Muslims constituted 93% of the population, the Christians were 5% and Jews were 2% of Palestine. The British decided to allow international Jury to settle in Palestine. Naturally the Muslims opposed it. In 1948, the British withdrew their troops from Palestine and Jews proclaimed it as Israel.

Earlier, the UN had passed a resolution in its General Assembly to partition Palestine into Jews and Palestinians or Muslims. The state of Israel was established in 1948 and was recognised by USA, UK and Russia but none recognised the Arab Sector. The Palestinians were forcibly expelled from their territories and became refugees. These Palestinian refugees were forced to live in tents in adjoining Muslim countries. Egypt, Syria and Other countries helped the Palestinians but the UN could get no redress of their lot. The big powers supported Israel.

Israel attacked neighbouring Muslim countries several times and even resorted to destruction of Palestinian refugee camps. In 1967, Israel attacked Egypt, Syria and Jordan and occupied not only the rest of Palestine but also the Sinai desert of Egypt and the Golan Heights of Syria. In 1973, Egypt recovered some of its territory by waging a war with Israel. However, later on Israel vacated all Egyptian territory. In 1969, the Israeli extremist zealots tried to burn the Al-Aqsa Mosque to prove way for construction of Solomon's temple. Israel attacked Lebanon and has made its security zone in Lebanon itself.

### Present Position

During all these years, the United Nations tried to resolve the Palestinian problem but due to the patronage of Big Powers available to Israel, all efforts have simply failed. Ultimately in 1993, for about eight months negotiations were held, between Israel and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), the representative body of Palestinians. Both made out an agreement which was signed in Washington on 13 September, 1993. This agreement provided the following:

(1) The Gaza Strip and Jericho (in occupied West Bank) will be granted limited self-autonomy and Israel will withdraw its military units within four months of the agreement.

(2) Within 9 months, a Palestinian Council will be elected for a period of 5 years which will control Gaza Strip and occupied West Bank. This Council has started controlling local police and welfare institutions.

(3) Within two years of the agreement, Israel and PLO will start their dialogue about the solution of Old Jerusalem and the agenda will also include Jewish settlements in West Bank.

This agreement grants internal autonomy to Palestinians on 13 subjects, including religion, tourism, education, health, social welfare, sanitation etc., while the Jewish settlers in Arab areas will enjoy exemption from all local laws. This agreement is little favourable to Palestine on economic counts. The borders of Egypt, Gaza, Jericho and Jordan have now been opened. A peace treaty has been signed between Israel and Jordan. It is hoped that economic stability will flow from this agreement.

### Exercise

#### (A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the U.N. come into existence?
2. Discuss the aims and objectives of the U.N.
3. Describe the main organs of the U.N. and their duties and responsibilities.
4. Write a separate note on each specialized agency of the U.N.

#### (B) Fill in the blanks:

1. On 24th October 1945, an \_\_\_\_\_ was established by the name of United Nations Organization?
2. The main and the most important organ of the U.N. is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The role of the \_\_\_\_\_ is of great importance for the prevention of war and maintenance of peace in the world.

### Activities

1. Prepare a chart of the member countries of the U.N.
2. Hold a mock session of the U.N. Security Council and discuss the Kashmir problem.



### Smoking

Smoking is inhaling the fumes of tobacco by lighting cigarettes, cigars, huqqa etc. Smoking is injurious to health. It causes many direct or indirect diseases and a large number of people die of these diseases every year.

Tobacco smoke contains about 1000 chemicals which are harmful. When people smoke cigarettes they are taking these chemicals into their bodies. One of these chemicals is **nicotine** which is a colourless drug and people get addicted to it though it is a poison. The main effect of nicotine is on arteries which are blood carrying tubes. Arteries become narrow by nicotine so heart has to work harder to keep the blood supply normal. This continuous over-load makes a smoker more susceptible to heart attacks.

**Tar** is a brown sticky substance which accumulates in smokers lungs and contains many cancer inducing chemicals. It results in faster division of lungs epithelial cells to form the lumps which reduce the air sacs and efficiency of lungs for gas exchange.

Carbon mono-oxide present in smoke of cigarettes reduces the potential of oxygen absorption of blood.

Many other gases like hydrogen-ammonia-cynide and butane present in the smoke irritate the lungs air passages causing them to produce mucus. This mucus is the cause of smokers cough. Continuous coughing bursts the alveoli and reduces the gas exchange surface area. The condition is called emphysema and it results in difficulty in breathing a disease called bronchitis. Smokers smell caused by tar, ammonia and other chemicals is really unpleasant.



The above mentioned diseases are more likely to catch a smoker, also offer a serious threat to the non-smokers living around in the houses or offices.

### Medicines, Drugs and Narcotics

Most of the times our body is able to fight off a disease by blocking the germs to enter the body or if they succeed to kill them by internal natural defenses like immunity. Some times however, germ succeed to multiply in sufficient numbers to disease your body. Now you need a doctor's help who prescribes a medicine.

A drug is a substance other than food which when used according to the instructions helps your body to become healthy again. Medicine and drug are synonymously used. Both are chemicals used to cure a disease. Most of the drugs kill the germs directly. Some, however, affect the nervous system to enhance its activity, resulting in excitement or to slow down nervous activity to induce drowsiness and sedation. These are the groups of drugs illegally used without prescription.

The improper use of a drug, without the advice of a doctor, is called drug abuse. Drugs are abused when they are used for wrong reasons. Some people abuse drugs for the effects, drugs have on their mind and body. Others use drugs to escape from their physical or psychological problems. Still others use drugs because their friends do. People who abuse drugs for long time may become dependent on it. This is called **drug addiction**.

#### Some common narcotic drugs:

Type of drug	General effects	Examples
Stimulant	Excitement, anxiety and sleeplessness.	Cocaine
Depressant	Drowsiness, loss of co-ordination, slow reflexes and depression.	Heroin, codeine, morphine and barbiturates.
Hallucinogen	Loss of co-codination, hallucination, abnormal behaviour and depression.	LSD Marijuana



These addiction drugs affect the functioning of the brain. One group of this type of drugs is called **stimulants** which speed up nervous system and increases heart and breathing rates. Caffeine in tea and cocaine that comes from coca plants are stimulant drugs. These drugs initially produce stimulation and excitement which is followed by depression, confusion and nervousness. Another group of drugs, called **depressants**, are the drugs that slow down the brain function, heart beat and breathing rates and makes a person drowsed and sleepy. These types of depressants are commonly called **narcotics**. Narcotics are potentially addictive drugs. Legally narcotics are used as pain relievers or cough suppression etc. These drugs depresses the central nervous system and induce drowsiness or sleep accompanied by decreased physical activity. Opium, cocaine and the drugs that are made from them are all narcotics.

Opium comes from poppy plant. Morphine and codeine are both made from opium. Both are used as pain killers. Heroin, a synthetic compound, made from morphine of opium, is now widely used narcotic drug in the country and the world over. Other narcotics like codeine and barbiturates are also depressing addition drugs.



**Hallucinogens** are another type of addiction drugs that cause the mind to perceive things that are not real. LSD and marijuana are the common hallucinogens.

Sedatives or sleeping pills as they are commonly called are the drugs used to induce sleepiness to a patient in pain. They contain certain chemicals which suppress the brain activity. Similarly the pain killer, used to over come pains, slows down the nervous system. Over dosage and continuous use of these drugs can be hazardous.

All the narcotic drugs though take the user in a dreamland, its continuous use however seriously affects the nervous and circulatory systems and may prove fatal. Drug addiction has become a major menace of our society. It has made the lives, of thousands of addicts and their families, miserable.

### Alcoholism

Apart from other narcotics, Alcoholism is also highly injurious for the health of human body, as such it is prepared with certain compounds along with a well known chemical spirit which is itself jeopardise from one's health.

The side effects of Alcoholism appear in shape of failure of kidneys, stomach cancer, shrinkage of liver etc. etc. After having a drink of Alcohol, one becomes senseless, even though he losts all senses, even does not recognize his own family members.

Further to the above a drinker cannot drive car or work over machinery job after having taken an alcoholic drink, oftenly his behavior becomes rash and does not care for the safety of his own or his colleagues.

That is why our society treats such persons badly and hate them. Our religion Islam has strictly prohibited for intoxication elements.

Habitual addict persons are caused to be dreadful for the society also, and thousands of people have become paralysed and their lives have become sympathetic.

Government has established organizations to control production of Narcotics, Alcoholism and to make these individuals a respectable members of our society. In addition many welfare societies are also working over this challenge to divert these people again towards normal life so that these individuals may become part of normal life.

These organizations are called Rehabilitation centers. These centers are looking after by the welfare societies and private sectors of the large cities of the countries.



## Exercise

### (A) Give the answer of the following questions:

1. What is smoking?
2. Smoking may cause a number of diseases to Smokers and to the people around them?
3. Why Smokers smell is really unpleasant?
4. Drugs are cure but their abuse is always injurious?
5. What is Narcotics?
6. Narcotics like heroin make the life of the addict and his family miserable?
7. Alcoholism is harmful for life. Briefly state it?

### (B) Fill in the blanks:

1. A brown sticky substance is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Carbon mono-oxide present in smoke of cigarette reduces the potential of \_\_\_\_\_ absorption of blood.
3. The main cause of T.B disease is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Over dosage and continuous use of these drugs can be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Caffeine in tea and cocaine that comes from coca plants are \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.

### (C) Practical work:

1. Make a table or chart to show the kinds and effects of common drug addiction.
2. Visit a Rehabilitation Centre and interview the drug addiction persons and note the points in your School Diary.

OR

3. Meet and discuss your area Doctor about the treatment of drug addiction persons.

Knowledge about Anemia	
Identify/Inform: knowledge about condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Blood is the basic requirement of a body.</li> <li>❖ Blood is like a fuel for the body.</li> <li>❖ Iron Deficiency in blood leads to various disease</li> <li>❖ Healthy Blood leads healthy life.</li> <li>❖ Blood is life</li> <li>❖ Anemia is a disease where there is a shortage or RBCs.</li> </ul>
Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ I get tired soon: Am I Anemic?</li> <li>❖ I look Pale: Am I Anemic?</li> <li>❖ My height and weight is not according to my age: Am I Anemic?</li> <li>❖ Shortage of iron in the body is known as Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Low energy, increased heartbeat, cold seats, pale skin, sleep trouble and shortness of breath are signs of Anemia.</li> </ul> <p>If you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Have shortness of breath</li> <li>❖ Feel dizzy</li> <li>❖ Fatigue or tire out frequently</li> <li>❖ Have pale complexion</li> <li>❖ Get angry or frustrated easily</li> <li>❖ Break down of nails easily or have sore tongue.</li> </ul> <p>It means you are anemic.</p>
Remedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Eat an apple to increase blood in the body.</li> <li>❖ Drink Milk &amp; improve health.</li> <li>❖ Spinach is full of Iron.</li> <li>❖ Dates are complete nutritious food.</li> <li>❖ Eat beetroot to increase blood.</li> <li>❖ Eat Balanced diet, Live Healthy.</li> <li>❖ Apples and Bananas increase blood.</li> <li>❖ Unbalanced diets reduce calcium and blood in the body.</li> <li>❖ Balanced diet can prevent mothers and children from Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Anemia can be prevented with nutritious diet.</li> <li>❖ Eat well, feel well.</li> <li>❖ Healthy food is the best cure for Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Treatment of Anemia is : balanced diet and food supplement (Iron, Calcium and Folic acid etc.)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Anemia makes the body weak.</li> <li>❖ Apples, Bananas, meat, eggs and pulses reduce Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Balanced Diet is must to prevent Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Healthy mother breeds healthy infants.</li> <li>❖ Healthy mother, Healthy nation.</li> <li>❖ Healthy food is must for healthy mother.</li> <li>❖ Take care of your mother's health.</li> <li>❖ Provide balanced diet, calcium, folic acid, iron and proteins to protect your mother from Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Essential balanced diet includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fruits</li> <li>▪ Grains</li> <li>▪ Meats</li> <li>▪ Milk products</li> <li>▪ Vegetables</li> </ul> </li> <li>❖ Essential balanced diet includes:</li> <li>❖ Healthy food improves health.</li> <li>❖ World's best doctors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sunlight</li> <li>2. Pure Water</li> <li>3. Fresh air</li> <li>4. Rest</li> <li>5. Healthy Food</li> <li>6. Exercise</li> </ol> </li> <li>❖ Healthy food is best cure for Anemia.</li> <li>❖ Two bananas daily to avoid hospital.</li> <li>❖ Eat apple and banana, increase blood.</li> <li>❖ Responsible children must share importance of healthy food with their parents.</li> <li>❖ Be good children, spread the health message and save your family from disease.</li> <li>❖ One who has good health has hope, and one who has hope, has everything.</li> <li>❖ Mother's good health is our responsibility.</li> </ul>

