

In the name of Allah, who is the most merciful,
the most beneficent

According to New Curriculum

Mayari

Social Study

Class 8

Teacher Guide

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CHAPTER # 01

TRANSPORTATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE

نقل و حمل اور اس کی اہمیت

Exercise

(A) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. The most popular and cheapest means of transportation are:
(a) railways (b) roads ✓
(c) airways (d) waterways
2. The fastest and most expensive mode of transport is:
(a) road (b) waterway
(c) airway ✓ (d) railways
3. The total length of roads in Pakistan is:
(a) 463000 km (b) 473000 km
(c) 483000 km (d) 493000 km ✓
4. The number of National Highways under National Highway Authority in Pakistan is:
(a) 13 ✓ (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 16
5. The longest national highway of Pakistan is:
(a) N-10 (b) N-25 (c) N-5 ✓ (d) N-55
6. The Quetta Taftan railway line connects Pakistan to:
(a) China (b) Iran ✓
(c) Afghanistan (d) India
7. The busiest port of Pakistan is:
(a) Gwadar port (b) Karachi Port
(c) Port Qasim ✓ (d) Katie Port
8. Currently PIA has a total fleet of:
(a) 30 ✓ (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 60

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(B) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Define transportation.

Ans: Transportation refers to the movement of people good, and animals from one place to another. It involves the use of various modes such as cars buses trains airplanes and ships the main purpose of transportation is to facilitate the efficient and timely delivery of goods and services as well as to provide mobility for individuals.

2. Name the main means of transport. Give some examples.

Ans: In the modern world the use of geographical technology in transportation is increasing day by day. Geographical technology includes Remote sensing "Rs" Global Positioning system GPS and Geographic information system (GIS) the technology helps authorities manage travel routes monitor traffic enhance road safety measures, plan for new highways and analyse accidents.

3. Prepare a list of Motorways of Pakistan.

Ans:

- (1) M1 Motorway (Karachi – Hyderabad)
- (2) M2 Motorway (Islamabad - Lahore)
- (3) M3 Motorway (Peshawar-Islamabad)
- (4) M4 Motorway (Lahore-Multan)

- (5) M5 Motorway (Karachi - Hyderabad)
- (6) M6 Motorway (Islamabad-Peshawar)
- (7) M7 Motorway (Peshawar-Karachi)
- (8) M8 Motorway (Karachi-Lahore)
- (9) M9 Motorway (Islamabad-Lahore)
- (10) M10 Motorway (Lahore-Karachi)
- (11) M11 Motorway (Lahore-Multan)
- (12) M12 Motorway (Karachi-Hyderabad)
- (13) M13 Motorway (Islamabad-Peshawar)
- (14) M14 Motorway (Lahore-Faisalabad)
- (15) M15 Motorway (Islamabad-Faisalabad)
- (16) M16 Motorway (Lahore-Sialkot)
- (17) M17 Motorway (Islamabad-Sialkot)
- (18) M18 Motorway (Lahore-Gujranwala)
- (19) M19 Motorway (Islamabad-Gujranwala)
- (20) M20 Motorway (Lahore-Sargodha)
- (21) M21 Motorway (Islamabad-Sargodha)
- (22) M22 Motorway (Lahore-Nankana Sahab)
- (23) M23 Motorway (Islamabad-Nankana Sahab)
- (24) M24 Motorway (Lahore-Pattoki)
- (25) M25 Motorway (Islamabad-Pattoki)
- (26) M26 Motorway (Lahore-Kasur)
- (27) M27 Motorway (Islamabad-Kasur)
- (28) M28 Motorway (Lahore-Maree)
- (29) M29 Motorway (Islamabad-Maree)
- (30) M30 Motorway (Lahore-Chinot)
- (31) M31 Motorway (Islamabad-Chinot)
- (32) M32 Motorway (Lahore-Okara)
- (33) M33 Motorway (Islamabad-Okara)
- (34) M34 Motorway (Lahore-Khanewal)
- (35) M35 Motorway (Islamabad-Khanewal)
- (36) M36 Motorway (Lahore-Swabi)
- (37) M37 Motorway (Islamabad-Swabi)
- (38) M38 Motorway (Lahore-Bhalwal)
- (39) M39 Motorway (Islamabad-Bhalwal)

(C) WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. **What are the characteristics of roads and airways? Compare.**

Ans: ROADS:

Roads are an important part of the transport system of Pakistan. At the time of independence, the length of Roads in Pakistan was about 50,367 km. Now the length of these roads has increased a lot. At present the length of this roads network is about 1193,000 km. Even now the government is taking steps to maintain and improve the roads. In the modern times, the fastest transportation is possible through air routes. Air means of transportation include jets, helicopters and airplanes etc. Through these means distances can be covered in hours instead of days.

2. **Analyze the transport system in Pakistan. Write about the merits and demerits of Pakistan's transport infrastructure.**

Ans: One of the main merits of Pakistan's transport infrastructure is its extensive network of roads. The country has a well-maintained system of highways and motorways that connect major cities and facilitate the movement of goods and people. This has helped to promote trade and commerce and has also made it easier for people to travel within the country.

However, there are also some demerits to Pakistan's transport infrastructure. One of the main issues is the condition of the roads. Many of the roads in Pakistan are poor, which can make travel difficult and dangerous and can also lead to accidents and fatalities. In conclusion, Pakistan's

- (40) M40 Motorway (Islamabad-Bhalwal)
- (41) M41 Motorway (Lahore-Bhalwal)
- (42) M42 Motorway (Islamabad-Bhalwal)
- (43) M43 Motorway (Lahore-Bhalwal)
- (44) M44 Motorway (Islamabad-Bhalwal)
- (45) M45 Motorway (Lahore-Bhalwal)
- (46) M46 Motorway (Islamabad-Bhalwal)
- (47) M47 Motorway (Lahore-Bohawalpur)
- (48) M48 Motorway (Islamabad-Bahlwal)
- (49) M49 Motorway (Lahore Bahlwal)
- (50) M50 Motorway (Islamabad-Bahlwal)

4. List the major railway lines of Pakistan.

Ans:

- (1) Karachi Circular Railway.
- (2) Hyderabad-Karachi Railway.
- (3) Karachi-Peshawar Railway.
- (4) Quetta-Taftan-Hunza Railway.
- (5) Lahore-Islam Khan Railway.
- (6) Peshawar-Gujranwala Bhakkar Railway.
- (7) Multan, Bahawalpur-Karachi Railway.
- (8) Naran - Jagran - Sukkur Railway.
- (9) Khuzdar Nakka Panagabat Railway.
- (10) Kotri-Adilabad Railway.

5. Write the names of five airports in Pakistan.

Ans:

- (1) Jinnah International Airport Karachi.
- (2) Allama Iqbal International Airport Lahore.
- (3) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport Islamabad.
- (4) Peshawar International Airport Peshawar.
- (5) Multan International Airport Multan.

transport infrastructure has both merits and demerits while it has helped to promote economic growth and facilitate the movement of people and goods, there are also issues related to the condition of the roads and the lack of proper planning and management. It is important for the government to invest in the maintenance and improvement of the transport infrastructure to ensure that it continues to serve the needs of the population.

3. **What is the role of transportation system in domestic and international trade? Examine the importance of transport modes in exports and imports.**

Ans: Trade is an economic activity that takes place in every part of the world. Trade between countries is not a new concept in the world. Historically, the regions of the world have been interconnected through trade activities. Even today, these are close ties between different regions and countries of the world due to international trade. Today's business practices of ancient times in modern times, means of transportation, make trade possible because they are more efficient. Ever before, modern means of transportation (trains, ships, and airplanes) are characterized by advanced technology. The railway system had a system and sea connectivity, which improves large ships, planes, and tracks based on the latest technology are being used for commercial activities in the world.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

سماجی اور اقتصادی ترقی

Exercise

A. WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- The overall welfare and well-being of a society or nation is:
(a) political development (b) social development
(c) economic development ✓
(d) urban development
- Continuous increase in prices of goods and services is called:
(a) debt (b) unemployment
(c) inflation ✓ (d) growth
- The minimum life expectancy according to the United Nations Development Program is:
(a) 10 years (b) 20 years ✓
(c) 30 years (d) 40 years
- The minimum value of per capita gross national income is:
(a) \$10 per person (b) \$50 per person
(c) \$80 per person (d) \$100 per person ✓
- According to the United Nations Human Development Program 2020 ranking, Pakistan ranks as:
(a) 161 ✓ (b) 162 (c) 163 (d) 164
- The average annual income of a person living in a country or state is:
(a) Gross Domestic Product
(b) Gross National Product
(c) Per Capita Income ✓
(d) Per Capita Consumption

- Inflation An annual increase in a rate has a positive effect on the economy:
(a) 2% ✓ (b) 4% (c) 6% (d) 8%

(B) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. What does social and economic well-being mean?

Ans: Social and economic being refers to the aspects of human existence that involve interaction with others and the production distribution and consumption of goods and services it encompasses the social relationship and economic activities that shape individuals lives and societies.

2. Explain the difference between per capita income and per capita consumption.

Ans: Per Capita income (PCI) is the average amount of money received by each person living in a country or state over a period of one year per capita income is an important indicator because an increase in Per Capita income means that the economic status of that particular or a country's improving Per capita income is calculated by dividing a country's total income by its population. Per Capita consumption is the annual consumption goods and services by individuals in a country these goods can be food clothing and machinery while services can be education and health care. An increase in per capita consumption indicates the well-being of the people of a region good standard of living and economic development.

3. What is the importance of health facilities in the country's development?

Ans: Healthy life of people and effective health care system play an important role in sustainable development of the country. Increasing life expectancy is key to ensuring a strong economy. Medical personnel and hospitals clinics health insurance and telemedicine companies provide basic health services better medical facilities increase life expectancy and decrease mortality. Healthy People contribute to the development of the economy by utilizing their physical and mental capabilities. This is how the country develops in many regions of the world people live in rural areas and are not very aware they have very little access to health facilities.

4. What is meant by quality of life?

Ans: Standard of living is measured by gross national income (Gross Per Capita). Gross national income is the income earned by the people of a region or country in a year. GNI Per Capita has a minimum value of \$100 per capita and a maximum value of \$100 per capita and a maximum value of 75,000.

5. List 5 indicators of economic growth.

Ans:

- Increase in GOP Gross Domestic Product (GOP) is the most common measure of economic growth when the GNP of a country increases it indicates that the economy is growing.
- Decrease in unemployment. Economic growth often leads to a decrease in unemployment when the economy is growing businesses tend to hire more people to meet increased demand for their products and services.

- Increase in inflation is another indicator of economic growth when the economy is growing demand for goods and services in prices.

- Increase in consumer spending when the economy is growing people tend to have more disposable income which leads to increased spending can drive further economic growth.

- Increase in investment. Economic growth often leads to an increase in investment when the economy is growing businesses tend to invest in new projects and expansion which can drive further growth.

(C) WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is the role of inflation and unemployment in the country's development?

Ans: A continuous increase in the prices of goods and services is called inflation. The main cause of inflation is currency devaluation (GDP). If the GDP increases the value of the currency also increases and if the GDP falls, leading to inflation. One of the bad reasons for inflation is the hike in Petrol Prices. Unemployment is the name of an economic situation where people who are eligible for employment cannot find employment despite their efforts. Unemployment is an important economic indicator expressed by the unemployment rate?

2. Write a note on economic cooperation and organization of Terri.

Ans: Economic cooperation and the organization of territories are crucial for fostering sustainable

development stability and prosperity. Economic cooperation involves countries working together to achieve mutual economic benefits such as reducing trade barriers, sharing resources, and promoting joint ventures. This cooperation can lead to increased efficiency, innovation, and economic growth.

3. **Explain the importance of health facilities in national development.**

Ans: **Importance of Health Facilities in National Development:**

Health is the life of people and effective health care systems play a very important role in sustainable development of the country. Increasing life expectancy is key to ensuring a strong economy. Medical personnel, hospitals, clinics, health insurance and telemedicine companies provide basic health services. Better medical facilities increase life expectancy and decrease mortality. Healthy people contribute to the development of the economy by utilizing their physical and mental capabilities. This is how the country develops. In many regions of the world, people live in rural areas and are not very aware. They have very little access to health facilities.

If they are provided with basic health care facilities, they can be a great benefit to the economy. Covid-19 is an example of a global health crisis. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the economy of many regions around the world has been destabilized and people have been thrown into financial crisis.

CHAPTER # 03

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

ہندوستان کی اصلاحی تحریکیں

Exercise

A. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. The original name of Shah Waliullah was:
(a) Syed Ahmad (b) Qutbuddin ✓
(c) Shariatullah (d) Imdaduddin
2. Mujaddid al-Thani died:
(a) in 1624 ✓ (b) in 1625
(c) in 1626 (d) in 1627
3. Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran:
(a) in Persian ✓ (b) in Urdu
(c) in Sanskrit (d) in Pashto
4. Tehreek Brahmo Samaj was founded by:
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Rammohan Roy ✓
(d) Gandhiji
5. Haji Shariatullah started the movement:
(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Mandatory Movement ✓
(c) Youth Movement
(d) Freedom Movement
6. Akbar raised his voice against the self-proclaimed "divine religion":
(a) Haji Shariatullah (b) Mujaddid Alf Sani ✓
(c) Shah Waliullah (d) Syed Ahmad

4. **Explain the role of education in the development of a country.**

Ans: Education plays a crucial role in the development of a country. It is the key to unlocking the potential of individuals and society as a whole. Education provides individuals with the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to become productive members of society. It equips them with the tools to think critically, solve problems, and make informed decisions. This in turn leads to a more educated and skilled workforce, which is essential for driving economic growth and development.

Education also plays a vital role in reducing poverty and inequality by providing individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to secure better-paying jobs. Education helps to lift people out of poverty and improve their standard of living. It also helps to promote social mobility and reduce inequality by providing individuals with the opportunity to improve their socio-economic status.

B. **WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

1. **Give a brief introduction to Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi.**

Ans: Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi (died 1658) was a prominent Sufi saint and scholar of the Chishti order in South Asia. He was born in Sirhandi, a region in present-day Pakistan and received his early education in Islamic Studies and Sufism under the guidance of his father Shaikh Muhammad Sirhandi.

Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known for his deep spiritual insights and his teachings on the path of Sufism. He emphasized the importance of love, compassion, and service to humanity as essential aspects of spiritual development. He also stressed the importance of renunciation, self-discipline, and the pursuit of spiritual knowledge.

2. **Name the works of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi.**

Ans: Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was a prominent Islamic scholar and theologian of the 18th century. He is best known for his work *Izhar al-Haqiqi Towhid Rubabiyah*, which is a comprehensive exploration of the oneness of God and the unity of God's attributes. He also wrote several other works on Islamic theology and mysticism, including *Al-Iliqam fi Ilm-al-Haqiqi* and *Al-Manaqib fi al-Haqiqi*.

3. **Describe the religious services of Hazrat Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlvi.**

Ans: Hazrat Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlvi was a prominent Islamic scholar and Sufi saint of the 18th century in India. He was known for his religious

service and spirituest activities which included, overall Hazrat Shah Waliullah Muaddith Dehlvis religious services and spiritual activities were aimed at Promoting Islamic values spirituality and social where this contributions have had a lasting impact on the Islamic community in India and beyond.

4. When and where was Syed Ahmed Shaheed born?

Ans: Syed Ahmad Shaheed was born on November 28, 1786 in Rae Bareli a small village in India. His father's name was Syed Muhammad Irfan. He received his early education from Madarsah Rahimiya from the children of Shah Waliullah from his childhood he was very found of riding morally and military sports in 1810 he terned to use modern weapons of that time.

5. At what age did Haji Shariatullah go for Hajj and how long did he stay there?

Ans: Haji Shariatullah was born in Faridabad district of eat Bengal in 1781. At the age of eighteen he left for Makkah to perform Hajj and get and education. He stayed there fore wore or less 20 years around 1802, he retisned to Bengal and Started Preaching.

C. WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Write notes on obligatory movement.

Ans: OBILIGATORY MOVEMENT:

Bangali Muslims were involved in Hindu customs. Many things were included in his beliefs and actions which cannot be imagined in Islamic education. Besides, the Hindu landlords

and mobilize people around his cause. He was a strong advocate for education and Social justice and he worked tirelessly to improve the lives of the poor and the marginalized.

3. State the objectives of the Arya Samaj movement.

Ans: The founder of this movement was swami Dayananda Saraswati Daymanda Saraswati was born in Gujrat in 1824 and made a name for himself in the history of India by his teachings and struggle Swami Dayananda Founded the Arya Samja Movement in Bombay on 10th April 1875 is spread his teachings.

4. What do you know about Tehreek Brahmo Samaj?

Ans: The Brahmo Samaj was a Hindu reform movement founded by Ram Mohan Roy. His source of livelihood was government employment retired from his job at the age of 39 and settled in Calcutta. After that he pondered over all the religious books in 1830. Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj movement and started Publishing his religious views.

kept the muslim farmers in their grip of oppression.

Hence, a voice war raised against the injustice of Hindus and Hindu customs. Haji Shariatullah was the one who raised the voice. His movement came to be known as the "Faraizi Movement" or obligator movement. This religious movement was known because the people involved in this movement took a firm commitment to fulfill their religious duties. As if the obligatory movement was mainly a religious and reform movement, the main objectives of which were.

- (i) To create spirit of reform and unity among the Muslim farmers of Bengal.
- (ii) To develop a proper understanding and familiarity with Islam.
- (iii) Convincing Muslims that with the end of the Islamic government and the establishment of British government, the country has not become a Dar-ul-Salam but a Dar-ul-Harb. Therefore, Friday and Eid's prayers cannot be performed with congregation.

2. Describe the personality of Haji Shariatullah.

Ans: Haji Shariatullah was a religious leader and a Social reformer in the 19th century Bengal India. He is known for his role in the Faraizi Movement which alimed to reform the practice of Muslim in Bengal and reform them 18 the basics of Islamic teachings. He was a strong and charismatic leader who was deeply committed 18 this faith and its teaching. He was known for his piety simplicity and humility and he lived a life of austerity and devotion. He was also a skilled orator and preacher and he was able 18 inspire

and mobilize people around his cause. He was a strong advocate for education and Social justice and he worked tirelessly to improve the lives of the poor and the marginalized.

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CHAPTER # 04

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN (1817 TO 1898)

سید احمد خان (1817ء تا 1898ء)

Exercise

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

- 1. Aligarh School founded by:
 - (a) Quaid-e-Azam
 - (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmed ✓
 - (d) Allama Iqbal
- 2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born:
 - (a) in Lahore
 - (b) in Bombay
 - (c) in Calcutta
 - (d) in Delhi ✓
- 3. Year of birth of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is:
 - (a) 1817 ✓
 - (b) 1818
 - (c) 1819
 - (d) 1820
- 4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died:
 - (a) in 1897
 - (b) in 1898 ✓
 - (c) in 1899
 - (d) in 1900
- 5. In 1885 Sindh Madrasah was founded in Karachi:
 - (a) Quaid-e-Azam
 - (b) Hassan Ali Afandi ✓
 - (c) Haji Shariatullah
 - (d) Shah Ismail
- 6. Dar-ul-Ulma was established:
 - (a) in 1894 ✓
 - (b) in 1895
 - (c) in 1896
 - (d) in 1897

2. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Give a brief introduction to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-18) was a present Indian educator reformist and advocate for Muslim education in British India. He is best known for founding the Muhammad Anglo-Oriental College in 1867 which was become

Aligarh Muslim University of India's leading Muslim institution of higher education.

Sir Syed was a strong proponent of modern education and believed that it was essential from the progress and development of the muslim community in India. He advocated for the adoption of English as a medium of instruction and the incorporation of Scientific and technological knowledge into the curriculum. At the same time he emphasized the importance preserving Islamic values and principles.

2 Why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Aligarh School?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Aligarh school with the intention of providing quality education in the Muslim community in India. He believed that the education was the key of social and economic advancement and the wanted to create an institution that would provide muslims with the skills and knowledge needed to complete in a rapidly changing world. He also aimed to promote a sense of unity and progress among muslim by creating a culture of learning and intellectual growth.

3 Describe the effects of the failed revolt of 1857 on the Muslims.

Ans: The hatred against the British was very strong in India. Eventually the Hindus and the muslims fought together but neither had the weapons nor the organization nor a leader to show them the right path. Therefore this coup failed after the war. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote a book "Causes of the Hind Revolt" and proved that the

British were responsible for the war because they did not even try to know the grievousness of their subjects.

4 Briefly describe the services of Tehreek Aligarh.

Ans: Aligarh was actually a reform movement the problems that had arisen in the life of Indian Muslis removing them was among his goods. Aligarh movement had various aspects which are as follows.

3. WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the objectives of Aligarh movement in detail.

Ans: (1) To promote modern education among muslims the movement aimed to provide quality education to muslims in order to upset their social and economic states. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Muhammad Anglo Oriental college in Aligarh which later became Aligarh muslim university to provide education to muslims.

(2) To promote social reform among muslims the movement aimed to bring about social reforms among muslims such as promoting education, women's rights and social equality. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated for the adoption of western values and practices which also preserving Islamic values and traditions.

(3) To promote political rights for muslims the movement aimed to secure political rights and representation for muslim in India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated for the rights of muslims

in the political sphere including the right to vote and participate in the political process.

(4) Overall, the Aligarh Movement played a significant role in Promoting modern education and social reforms among the muslim community in India during the 19th century. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's efforts laid the foundation for the development of the muslim community in India and contributed to the broader Social and Political changes in the country.

2. Explain the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in social reform.

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a prominent social reformer and political leader in British India. He played a crucial role in Promoting education and social reform among the muslim community in India. He founded the Muhammad Anglo Oriental College in 1860 which later became Aligarh muslim university. He believed that education was the key to Social and Economic progress and worked towards promoting modern education among muslims in India. He also advocated for the rights of muslims and worked towards promoting communal harmony between muslims and Hindus. His efforts in the field of education and Social reforms have had a lasting impact on the muslim community in India.

3. Compare the following Muslim educational institutions in your own words:

Ans: SINDH MADARSAT-UL-ISLAM:

This is one of the oldest and most prestigious Islamic educational institution in Pakistan established in 1880. It primarily focuses on providing Islamic education including subjects

like Arabic Islamic studies and various sciences. The institution aims to promote Islamic values and knowledge while maintaining a balance between traditional and modern education.

ALIGARH SCHOOL:

Also known as the Aligarh muslim university this institution was established in 1877 and is one of the oldest and most prominent muslim educational institutions in India. It offers a wide range of courses including arts, sciences, and romantics with a focus on both Islamic and general education. The school aims to produce well-rounded individuals who are knowledgeable in both religious and secular subjects.

(3) DARUL ULOOM:

This is a renowned Islamic seminary located in Deoband, India, established in 1867. It is known for its rigorous training in Islamic theology, Hadith, and various Islamic sciences. The institution is committed to preserving and promoting Islamic teaching and values while also providing a comprehensive education in other subjects.

(4) NIDWAT-UL-LOOM:

This is an Islamic educational institution based in Lucknow, India, established in 1923. It focuses on providing a comprehensive education in Islamic studies, including subjects like Arabic, Persian, and various branches of Islamic science. The institution aims to produce scholars who are well-versed in Islamic knowledge and capable of contributing to the broader academic and intellectual discourse.

4. Sindh Madrasat-ul-Islam Aligarh School Darul Uloom Nidwat Ulama.

Ans:

WORLD WARS

عالی جنگیں

Exercise

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

1. World War I begins:
 - (a) in 1912
 - (b) in 1913
 - (c) in 1914 ✓
 - (d) in 1915
2. In World War I, the Ottoman Empire supported:
 - (a) of Russia
 - (b) of Germany ✓
 - (c) of Great Britain
 - (d) of France
3. The concept of the League of Nations is given by:
 - (a) President Wilson
 - (b) President Roosevelt
 - (c) President Truman
 - (d) President Putin
4. The immediate cause of World War II was the German invasion:
 - (a) on Austria
 - (b) on Poland ✓
 - (c) on Korea
 - (d) on Russia
5. The official languages of the United Nations are:
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 6✓
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8
6. The immediate cause of World War I was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, which involved:
 - (a) from Italy
 - (b) from Germany
 - (c) from Russia
 - (d) from Austro-Hungarian ✓
7. Soldiers killed in World War I:
 - (a) 70 lakhs
 - (b) 80 lakhs
 - (c) 90 lakhs
 - (d) 1 crore
8. The League of Nations included:
 - (a) victorious countries of World War I
 - (b) allied powers

addressing global issues such as poverty human rights and climate change whether or not the un will be able to achieve its goals in the future remains to be seen and depends on various factors including the commitment and cooperation of this member states.

3. Who were the central Powers of World War II?

Ans: The central powers of world war II were Germany, Italy and Japan, These countries formed on alliance and fought the Allied powers which included countries such as the united states the soviet union the united kingdom and france.

4. State the objectives of the United Nations.

Ans: The main objectives of the united nations are to maintains international peace and surely deveperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human right and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

5. What are the official languages of the United Nations?

Ans: The official languages of the united nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish these languages are used in the organization official documents meetings and communications.

C. WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the main causes of the First World War.

Ans: The main causes of the first world war a combination of factors including nationalism

- (c) central Powers
- (d) all countries
9. The United Nations flag has two bent branches:
 - (a) olives
 - (b) dates
 - (c) sabobar
 - (d) grapes
10. From 1945 to 1991, the Cold War between the United States and its allies continued:
 - (a) against the Allied Powers
 - (b) against the Soviet Union and its allies
 - (c) against the Central Powers
 - (d) against the Muslims

B. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Why was the League of Nations established?

Ans: The league of Nations was established to promote international cooperation and prevent future wars it was created after world war 1 as part of the Treaty of versailles in 1919 the leage aimed to provide a Platform for countries to discuss and resolve their differences. Peacefully rather than resorting to war it also sought to address issues such as disarmament human trafficking and labour comlitons. However the league of Nations ultimately failed to prevent the outbreak of world was the and was dissolved in 1946.

2. Do you think the United Nations will be able to achieve its goals?

Ans: However the United Nations has made significant progress in achieving its goods sine it establishment in 1945 which there have been challenges and criticisms the an has played a crucial role in promoting international cooperation peace and security as well as

imperialism, militarism and alliances. Nationalism led to the desire of various other groups to from their own nation states which resulted in tensions and conflicts between countries imperialism or the desire four colonies and resources led to competition and conflicts between European power militarism or the belief in the importance of militarism power led to an arms race and an increase in tentensions between countries.

Finally alliances between countries such as the triple entente and the triple Alliance meant that a conflict between two countries could quickly esescalate into a larger was involving multiple countries.

2. Describe the organizations of the United Nations.

OR

Write a detailed note on the united nations organization.

Ans: THE UNITED NATION ORGANIZATION:

The most significant impact of the second world war was the establishment of the United Nations on October 24, 1945. The headquarter, of the United Nation is in New York (USA). The united Nations has six official language, including, English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic. Its flags symbol is a map of the world surrounded by two bent olive branches.

- (i) Prevent future wars and promote international peace.
- (ii) Promoting international co-operation on economic development, human rights, climate change and health issue.

- (iii) To promote and protect human rights.
- (iv) Restoration and international peace and security.
- (v) International dispute resolution.
- (vi) Promotion of social and economic development.
- (vii) End of colonialism.
- (viii) Promotion of sustainable development.
- (ix) Promotion of friendly relations and international co-operation.
- (x) Protection of human rights.

3. Critically analyze the causes of World War II.

Ans: World war II was a global conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945, involving the majority of the world's nations. The causes of the war are complex and multifaceted but can be broadly categorized into several key factors.

- (i) TREATY OF VERSAILLES: The treaty of Versailles which ended World War I imposed harsh terms on Germany including significant territorial losses, military restrictions and massive reparations payments. This created a deep sense of resentment and humiliation among the German people which would later contribute to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party.
- (ii) Rise of Fascism and totalitarianism: The inter-war period saw the rise of fascist and totalitarian regimes in Europe, particularly in Germany, Italy and Spain. These regions were characterized by aggressive nationalism, militarism and a disregard for international law. Their expansionist ambitions and aggressive foreign policies played a significant role in the outbreak of World War II.

These factors among others contributed to the outbreak of World War II. A conflict that ultimately involved the majority of the world's nations and resulted in immense human suffering and devastation.

4. Write a note on Cold War.

Ans: The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their respective allies, that lasted from the end of World War II in 1945 until the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. It was characterized by ideological conflict, proxy wars, and an arms race, but it did not result in direct military confrontation between the two superpowers. The Cold War had a significant, and long-lasting, impact on the international order for decades.

- (iii) Failure of appeasement in the 1930s. European powers, particularly Britain and France, pursued a policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany, allowing Hitler to annex territories such as Austria and the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia without facing significant consequences. This emboldened Hitler and encouraged his aggressive expansionist ambitions. Ultimately, leading to the outbreak of war.
- (iv) Failure of the League of Nations: The League of Nations, established after World War I, was intended to maintain international peace and prevent future conflict. However, it proved ineffective in addressing the aggressive actions of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan, failing to take decisive action to curb their expansionist ambitions.
- (v) Economic instability and the Great Depression: The 1930s were marked by the Great Depression, a severe global economic downturn that had devastating effects on many countries. The economic instability and widespread unemployment created fertile ground for the rise of extremist political movements, such as the Nazi Party in Germany, which promised to restore national pride and economic prosperity.
- (vi) Failure of collective security: The principle of collective security, with the belief that an act of aggression against one state should be considered an act of aggression against all, was not fully upheld during the inter-war period. This allowed aggressor nations to pursue their expansionist ambitions without facing significant consequences from other countries.

CHAPTER # 06

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

صنعت کاری اور بین الاقوامی تجارت

Exercise

1. Choose the correct OPTION.
1. Manufacturing is an activity:
 - (a) social
 - (b) economic ✓
 - (c) agricultural
 - (d) political
2. The growth and spread of cities is called:
 - (a) urbanization ✓
 - (b) plantation
 - (c) penalization
 - (d) industrialization
3. There are 3 major centers of textile industry, Karachi, Faisalabad and:
 - (a) Khewa
 - (b) Sialkot
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Hyderabad ✓
4. The process of converting cotton fiber into yarn is:
 - (a) weaving
 - (b) spinning ✓
 - (c) dyeing
 - (d) printing
5. Two-thirds of industrial workers in Pakistan are associated with:
 - (a) automobile industry
 - (b) cement industry
 - (c) cottage industry ✓
 - (d) sugar industry
6. Buying and selling of goods and services is called:
 - (a) agriculture
 - (b) handicrafts
 - (c) trade ✓
 - (d) raw domestic production
7. Goods or services that are bought from other countries are called:
 - (a) imports ✓
 - (b) exports
 - (c) GIS
 - (d) urbanization
8. The difference between the values of exports and imports is called:
 - (a) balance of trade ✓
 - (b) bilateral trade

(c) gross domestic product (d) foreign exchange

9. Pakistan's imports include:
 (a) edible oil ✓ (b) cotton thread
 (c) rice (d) hosiery

10. CPEC countries include:
 (a) Iran and Afghanistan
 (b) America and Saudi Arabia
 (c) Pakistan and China ✓
 (d) Indonesia and Malaysia

2. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Define industry.

Ans: Industry refers to a sector or group of sectors that are involved in the production processing or distribution of goods and service. Encompasses various economic activities that are related to specific type of production or service industries can be categorized into primary secondary and tertiary involve the extraction of raw materials. Such as mixing or agricultries. Secondary industries involve the processing or construction tertiary industries involve the provision of services such as retail eduction or health care industries play or crucial role in the economy by creating jobs driving innovation and contributing to the overall growth and development of a country.

2. Write the names of major industries of Pakistan.

Ans: The major industries of Pakistan include:

(1) Textile and clothing
 (2) Food and Beverages
 (3) Chemicals and Petrochemicals
 (4) Auto mobiles

(5) Steel and Coron
 (6) Pharmaceuticals
 (7) Electronics
 (8) Construction and Building materials
 (9) Agriculture and Live stock
 (10) Energy and Power Generation

As per the secured past of your question of seems incomplete could you please provide more context or clarify what you mean by foot.

3. Name two cities of Pakistan where cement factories are located?

Ans: Two cities in Pakistan where cement factories are located are:

(1) KARACHI: Known for its large scale industrial activities Karachi is home to numerous cement factories that contribute significantly to the country cement production.
 (2) LAHORE: Another major industrial hub Lahore also has several cement factories that play a crucial role in meeting the demand for cement in the region.

4. State the difference between internal and external trade?

Ans:

(1) Internal trade refers to the exchange of goods and services within the borders of a country.
 (2) It involves transactions between different regions or states within the same country.
 (3) For example buying good from a store in one city and selling them in another city within the same country.
 (4) External trade involves the exchange of goods and services between different countries.

(5) It includes importing goods from other countries and exporting goods to other countries.
 (6) For example a country importing electronic from another country.
 In summary internal trade is confirmed within a country's borders while external trade involves cross border transactions.

5. Name some of the trading partner countries of Pakistan.

Ans: Some of the trading Partner countries Pakistan include China the united states, Saudi Arabia the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia.

3. WRITE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Write a note on the domestic industry of Pakistan.

Ans: The domestic industry of Pakistan is a significant contributor to the country's economy it including various sectore Such as textiles food processing chemicals and pharmaceuticals The gromite and has taken several measure to promote and protect the domestic industry including providing tax incentives subsidies and infreastretare development however the industry still faces challenges such as energy shortages and equate infrastructure and completion from imported goods overall the domestic industry of economic growth and create employment opportunities is supported by the government and private sector.

2. Discuss the need for technological advancement for developing industries in Pakistan.

Ans: The need for technological advancement here developing industries in Pakistan In crucial for several seasons.

1. Technological advancements can help industries in Pakistan to improve their efficiency and productivity by adopting automation and robotics industries can reduce manual labor and minimize errors leading to increased output and reduced costs.
 2. With this help of technology industries in Pakistan can become more competitive in the global market by leveraging technologies such as the internet of thing (Lot) cloud computing and big data analytic industries can gain insights into consumer behavior optimize supply chain management and improve product quality.
 3. Technological advancements can help industries in Pakistan to access global markets and expand their reach by adopting commerce platforms and digital marketing strategies industries can reach customers worldwide and tap into new markets.
 4. Technological advancements can also help industries in Pakistan to promote environmental sustainability by adopting green technologies and renewable energy sources industries can reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to the country efforts to compact climate change.
 5. Technological advancements can also help attract investment to the industrial sector in Pakistan by showcasing their commitment to

innovation sustainability industries can attract investors and secure funding for their projects. Overall the need for technological advancement for developing industries in Pakistan is essential for driving growth increasing competitiveness investment by embracing technology industries in Pakistan.

3. Research Pakistan's largest industry and describe its role in international trade.

Ans: Pakistan largest industry is the textile and clothing industry this industry plays a significant role in international trade and contributes to the country's economy. The textile and clothing industry in Pakistan is known for its high-quality products including cotton denim, and knitwear the country has a long history of textile production and has established its self as a major player in the global textile market in terms of international trade, the textile and clothing industry in Pakistan exports a significant portion of its production to countries around the world the country's textile products are in high demand in markets such as the united states Canada the European union and china. Pakistan textile and clothing industry has also benefited from trade agreements and preferential treatment from various countries for example the country has a free trade agreement with china which has helped to boost its textile exports Furthermore the industry has also diversified its product range to cater to the changing demands of the global market Pakistan textile and clothing industry has embraced modern technologies and adopted sustainable

practices to improve its competitiveness and meet the growing demand per eco friendly products. Overall the textile and clothing industry in Pakistan plays a crucial role in international trade and contributes significantly to the country's embracing innovation the industry countries to be a key driver of growth and development in Pakistan.

4. What are the four stages of the garment manufacturing process? Explain in order.

Ans: 1. In this stage designers create the garments design and pattern they sketch the design and pattern create pattern that defines the shape and size of the garments this stage involves creativity and artistic skills to ensure that the garments are aesthetically pleasing and meets the desired style and fashion trends.

2. In this stage the pattern is used to cut the fabric into individual pieces the fabric is laid out and cutting table and the pattern pieces are traced onto the fabric using a tracing wheel the fabric pieces are then cut out using scissors or a cutting machine once the fabric piece cut they are sewn together sewing machine or by hand this stage involves precision and attention to detail to ensure that garment pieces together properly.

3. In this stage the garments are given its final touches this includes adding buttons zippers or other hardware and attaching any embellishment such as sequin or beads the garments may also undergo additional pressing to ensure that it looks its best this stage involves

quality contract to ensure that the garments meets the desired standards and specification.

4. In this final stage the garments undergoes quality control checks to ensure that it meets the required standards and specification Any defects or imperfection are identified and corrected once the garment passes the quality control checks it is packaged and prepared for shipment to retailers or customers this stage involves careful handling and packaging to ensure that the garment arrives in perfect condition overall the garments manufacturing process involves a combination of creativity precision and attention to detail to produce high-quality garments that meet the desired style and specifications.