

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

According to New Curriculum

Mayari

Social Study

Class 6

Teacher Guide

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SOUTH ASIA REGION

جنوبی ایشیا کا خطہ

Activities

1. **Find the countries that make up the South Asian region:**

2. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words:**

1. Asia is the largest continent in the world in terms of area and **Population**.
2. One-third of the world's land area and nearly **sixty percent** % of the world's population live in this continent.
3. A region is an area of land that has common **characteristics**.
4. The climate of this region is **hot** and **Africa**.
5. In this region, the three major religions of the world **Christianity Judaism** and **Islam** are found.

3. **Answer the following questions briefly:**

1. **Where is Pakistan located?**

Ans: Pakistan located in South Asia, Sharing borders with India. Afghanistan, Iran and China, with access to the Arabian Sea to the South.

2. **Which eight countries are included in this region?**

Ans: The eight countries in this region are Afghanistan (Which joined in 2006), Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka.

3. **What type of region is South Asia?**

Ans: South Asia is a region located in the Southern part of the Asia continent. It is comprised of several countries, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. South Asia is known for its diverse cultures, languages, and landscapes. It is a Peninsula that is surrounded by the rest of the Asian continent by land. The region is known for its rich history, ancient Civilizations, and vibrant traditions.

4. **All the countries of South Asia were under which government?**

Ans: The Countries in South Asia were never under a single government. They have always been independent with their own governments and political systems. However, during the British Colonial period most of the countries in South Asia were under British rule. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Srilanka were all British colonies before going independent. Nepal was never a British Colony but was invaded by the British in 1814, 1816. Bhutan and the Maldives were never Colonized by the British.

4. **Answer the following questions in detail:**

1. **What do you know about South Asia?**

Ans: We live in the continent of Asia. Asia is the largest continent in the world in terms of area and Population. In terms of area, it is one-third of the world's area and about sixty percent of

the world's population lives in this continent. If we look at the map of Asia, we will know that Pakistan is located in the South of the continent of Asia. The region in which it is found is called South Asia. The eight countries in the region include Afghanistan (which joined in 2006), Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

2. What is meant by region?

Ans: A region is an area of land that has common characteristics. A region can be introduced in terms of its physical features or human characteristics. Example of physical features are mountains, forests, wildlife and climate, while example of human features are languages, government or religion.

A region is a basic unit of geography such as the middle East, a political, ecological and religious region that includes Asia and Africa. The climate of this region is hot and dry.

5. Group Activity

Form groups of three students and ask them to describe in their own words the lifestyle, food and clothing of the people of Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal and give a presentation in front of the class.

CHAPTER:2

The land of South Asia جنوبی ایشیا کی سرزمین

Activities

1. Make a table of the highest mountains and state where these mountains are located.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- The level mountains of earth is not the same everywhere.
- Some places are wide. plains and some are high mountains.
- When the layers move towards each other, they Collide.
- Many people want to live in plains because they are clean and flat.
- The abundance of water in this plain area. Increased the production of cotton and rice.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How are landforms formed?

Ans: Scientists believe that there are two season for the formation o landforms. Either erosion and accretion (covering of the earth's surface) by wind, water and other natural means) or natural. Processos in which evoded Soil or hills are incorporated into the earth.

2. In which areas do most people like to live?

Ans: The way people live their lifestyles are affected by the land on which they live. Many people like to live in Plains because they are clean and flat.

These areas can range from forming to building houses, roads and railways. There are also some people who prefer to live in mountainous areas. Steep (smooth) slopes. Make farming difficult in these. It is also difficult and expensive to build houses, roads and railway tracks here. People prefer the warm climate of the Plains to the cold climate of the hills.

3. How did the Ganga plains come into being?

Ans: The Ganga Plains was formed by the accumulation of black Colored fertile soil from the Ganga and its tributary Yamuna River. This plains receives good monsoon rains but most of the considered is done under the Canal System. It is considered as one of the most fertile plains in the world.

4. Where are the plains of South Asia located?

Ans: The plains of South Asia are located in the northern part of the subcontinent, extending from the Himalayas in the north to the Deccan Plateau in the South. This region includes the fertile indo-cangenic Plain. Which is one of the most Productive agricultural areas in the world.

5. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Describe the mountain ranges of South Asia.

Ans: Mountain ranges of South Asia:

South Asia includes the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountain ranges

and all ranges are connected to each other. These extend like a wall in the north. These mountains ranges are the highest peaks in the world. Mount Everest (Nepal) is the world's highest peak located in the Himalayas. The second largest peak is in the (Pakistan) Karakoram mountain range. Rakaposhi (Pakistan) and Annapurna (India) are also among these mountain ranges.

The peaks of these mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. They are the main source of water for the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.

2. Describe the plateaus of South Asia.

Ans: Plateaus of South Asia:

There are three distinct plateaus in south Asia. One is Deccan Plateau in India and Pothohar and Balochistan plateau in Pakistan.

The Pothohar plateau is situated between the Indus and Jhelum rivers. The land is uneven and has many pits and mounds. This situation makes agriculture very difficult. However, many minerals such as gypsum, salt and coal are obtained from here.

The entire province of Balochistan is a large Plateau. Like Pothohar, it is also rich in minerals.

The Deccan Plateau is located in the Southern part of India. It has mountain ranges on three sides. The Deccan plateau is made up of

volcanic material and is therefore fertile and suitable for agriculture. The best kind of cotton is produced here.

6. Group Activity

Divide the students into groups, explain the difference between a plains lifestyle and a mountain lifestyle.

CHAPTER 3

Natives of South Asia جنوبی ایشیا کے باشندے

Activities

1. Read the information about the different countries of South Asia and list the similarities and differences between the people living in the region and their lifestyles.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Majority of the population of Pakistan lives in the rural areas.
2. They trace their relationship to the Sinhalese of Sri Lanka.
3. Name of the capital of Afghanistan is Kabul.
4. The people here are divided into into three major groups.
5. Bangladeshi build one or two room Bomboo house with thatched roofs.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How do people live in rural and urban areas in Pakistan?

Ans: In Pakistan, People live in both rural and urban areas, Each with its own distinct characteristics and lifestyles: Both rural and urban areas in Pakistan have their own unique ways of life, Shaped by geography economy, and cultural practices, while rural areas focus more on agriculture and traditional lifestyle, Urban areas are centers of economic activity and modernity.

2. Which country used to be a part of Pakistan?

Ans: Bangladesh used to be a part of Pakistan.

3. Which country has been suffering from a long war? How are things now?

Ans: The country that has been suffering from a long war is Afghanistan. New Afghanistan is free from war, all the things are normal.

4. Who are the people of Maldives related to?

Ans: The People of Maldives are called Maldivians. They trace their relationship to the Sinhalese of Sri Lanka. This is why the language of the Maldivian People is similar to "Dweshi" Sinhalese and a similar language is Spoken Sri Lanka.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What do you know about Sri Lanka?

Ans: In the past, Sri Lanka was called Ceylon. Arab traders who came here years ago named it sarandeeep (Amazing Discovery by coincidence) There are two ethnic groups in the Country, One is Sinhalese and the other is Tamil. Most people in Sri Lanka live in villages and farming is their Occupation. Tea is cultivated on a large scale and exported to other countries of the world. The houses and shingles in which were later cleared. There are still many of them left. Dense forests provides employment to people. For example people collect latex from rubber trees and cultivate and maintain coconuts for the production of various products.

3. Explain about Afghanistan.

Ans: Afghanistan is known as the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul is its capital. It is a land range surrounded by mountains with a rich history and culture dating back more than five thousand years. It also called the crossroads of Asia.

Afghanistan has many ethnic groups like pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkmen etc. The main languages Spoken are Pashto and, Dari. The climate here is dry, the land is semi-arid due to Severe winters and summers. Afghanistan has been suffering from a long and is currently moving towards recovery.

5. Group Activity

Divide the students into groups and ask them to think of as many countries as possible and their capitals:

6. Match the sentences in column "A" with column "B":

Column "A"	Column "B"
The capital of Pakistan is called the crossroads of Asia.	India population and area is called Nepali.
Afghanistan was called Ceylon.	Nepal is a very large country in terms of population.
Sri Lanka has Islamabad in the past.	

PEOPLE AND THEIR WORK

لوگ اور ان کے کام

Activities

Write the names of any ten professions.

Teaching Banking Doctor Mason Lawyer Army
Dentist Tailor Cobbler Carpenter,

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. People's work (economic activities) can be divided in many levels.
2. Unpaid works are done in the basis.
3. Banking services are Saving borrow and money transfer.
4. Money is borrowed in the form of loan to the customers.
5. Mining makes the whole area barren and the plains are left dry and barren.

2. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is meant by savings?

Ans: Saving refers to the act of setting aside a portion of one's income or resources for the future use.

2. Explain the meaning of loan.

Ans: People or consumers borrow money from bank or other organizations to fulfill their need is called loan.

3. What does money transfer mean?

Ans: A money transfer refers to the process of moving funds from one individual or entity to another through various payment systems, platforms or institutions. Money transfers facilitate transactions, payments and remittances locally or in internationally.

4. How do human activities affect natural resources?

Ans: Human activities can have significant impacts on natural resources, often leading their depletion, degradation activities can affect natural resources overall human activities can have significant impacts on natural resources and it is important to manage and use these resources sustainably to ensure their long term availability and to protect the environment.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What is work? please explain.

Ans: There are four modes of work primary secondary Tertiary and quaternary. Work and workplace are interconnected. The work which was done by hand in the beginning is now being handed over to machines day by day. This is both beneficial and detrimental to the workers as everything is done very quickly and in large quantities by machines. South Asia's work force is engaged in manufacturing, factories. Every job requires different skills and attitudes and they all come with practice.

2. State the turn of government legislation on exploitation of natural resources.

Ans: Pakistan has many natural resources in the form of minerals, forest water bodies and natural gas. The Government of Pakistan is a party to all the multilateral agreements that have been signed for the maintenance and protection of natural resources. Pakistan has been emphasizing the enforcement of several regulations, including “National Clean Air Act” Control Vehicular Emission factory pollution and indoor air pollution in rural areas, increasing, natural gas blending in energy, Voluntary transportation alternatives of natural necessity and better efficiency in the organization and exploitation of natural resources especially pollution limitation. Renewable natural resources (forests water bodies, wildlife, different species and their habitats) in the National forestry Policy, Since laws and regulations at the national and provincial levels were not possible, so in 2011, Seven steps were taken to local level.

CHAPTER 5

Population آبادی

Activities

1. State positive human factors and positive physical factors:
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:
 1. Population distribution tells us the population of people in a particular region of the earth is equal or unequal.
 2. Physical elements relate to the natural (physical) part of the environment.
 3. If a place is very crowded, it means that there is more population.
 4. These factors can be divided into human and physical aspects.

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is meant by population distribution?

Ans: Population distribution refers to the pattern or arrangement of where people live within a geographic area. It can describe how populations are spread out across a region, a country, or the world, Population distribution can be influenced by factors Such as climate geography and political stability.
2. Why do people like to live in a particular area?

Ans: People like to live in a particular area for various reasons. Some of the common factors that

influence people's preference for a specific, location include: These factors among others. Play a role in influencing people's choices about where to live.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What is population? Explain in detail.

Ans: Population is the number of People living in an area such as town city or village. You see places on very crowd and some places are not crowd at all. This is a reference to the presence of population at that location of a place is very crowded it means that there is more Population and it there are less people it means that it is a sparsely populated area. The following table shows the counties of the world with the highest population.

2. Why do people like to live in a particular area? Please explain.

Ans: People like to live in a particular area for various reason. Some of the common factors that influence people's preference for a specific location include: The factors, among others, play a role in influencing people's choices about where to live.

Group Activity

*** Select the correct option. (According to 2015 population)**

1. Population of China:

- (a) 1344 million (b) 1345 million (c) 1346✓

2. Population of the United States:

- (a) 311 million (b) 312 million✓ (c) 313 million

3. Population of India:

- (a) 1241 million✓ (b) 1245 million (c) 1344 million

4. Population of Indonesia:

- (a) 238 million✓ (b) 239 million (c) 240 million

5. Population of Pakistan:

- (a) 200 million✓ (b) 300 million (c) 400 million

6. Population of Nigeria:

- (a) 162 million✓ (b) 164 million (c) 165 million

7. Population of Brazil:

- (a) 195 million (b) 196 million (c) 197 million✓

8. Population of Bangladesh:

- (a) 150 million (b) 151 million✓ (c) 152 million

THE GROWING POPULATION OF SOUTH ASIA

جنوبی ایشیا کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی

Activities

1. Name three countries whose population is growing rapidly:

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. A growing population puts more pressure on the world's natural system.
2. Resources like water and forests like are renewable.
3. The population of developing countries is growing rapidly.
4. Countries of the world are trying to control the growing Population.
5. Faster population growth occurs in economically weaker and poor countries.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. According to demographers, how much will the world's population increase by 2050?

Ans: The Population of many developing countries is growing rapidly. This is happening because the majority of the residents here are willing to have more children Apart from this there are other reasons as well.

2. What is China's one child policy?

Ans: The China one-child policy was a population control policy that was enforced by the Chinese government from 1979 to 2015. The policy was introduced to curb the rapid population grown in china and to improve the living standards and economic condtns of the country.

3. What problems can be faced by a rapidly growing population?

Ans: A rapidly growing population can pose several challenges, including Resource scarcity: A growing population requires more resources such as food. Water and energy, If these resources are limited, It can lead to scarcity, which can cause caanflicts and social unrest. Overall a rapidly growing Population can pose significant challenges that need to be addressed through effective banking and management.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Describe the effects of population growth on natural systems:

Ans: Population growth means that we need more resources to meet people's meeds. Resources like water and forests are renewable lout can be depleted if overused.

A growing population puts more pressure on that worlds natural systems, The environment is under enormous Pressure from food

production, access to water, threats to women's health and unsanitary conditions.

This is the reason why the countries of the world are trying to control the growing Population. Have you heard about China's one child policy to curb population growth?

2. Explain in detail the causes of population growth in South Asia.

Ans: There are many reasons for Population growth in the world and in South Asia. The main reason for This in most countries is that the birth rate is higher than the death rate.

Birth rate refers to the number of births per 1.000 and death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1.000 Simply put there are more births than deaths Demographers. Who study population, Say that by 2050 the world's Population will increase to ten billion. The Population of many developing countries is growing rapidly. This is happening because the majority of the residents here are willing to have more Children. Apart from this there are other reasons as well.

5. Group Activity

Divide students into groups and ask them to write in their own words the causes of population in South Asia. When finished, have each group speak to present to the class.

CHAPTER 7

**A GROWING POPULATION
PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS**

بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی۔ مسائل اور حل

Activities

1. What measures has the Pakistani government taken to control population? Please explain.

Ans: **Measures has been taken by the Government of Pakistan to control over Population:**

Measures has been taken to control population include increasing education and literacy and education girls.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Overpopulation is the result of the rapid increase in world population over the past hundred years.
2. The world Population has increased due to several factors.
3. Majority agree that population should be controlled.
4. Many children have died in the past due to these diseases that are treatable today.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. **What is meant by overpopulation?**

Ans: Overpopulation refers to a situation where the number of people in a particular area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support them.

2. What problems can arise from overpopulation in your view?

Ans: Overpopulation can lead to a range of problems including Overall Population is a complex and dynamic Phenomenon that is shaped by a wide range of Social, economic, and environment factors. By studying and understanding Population trends and patterns, we can better manage and sustain our communities and resources for future generations.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Describe possible solutions to population control:

Ans: Population control is complex issue that can be approached through various methods.

Each of these solutions can be tailored to fit the specific Cultural, Economic, and Social contents of different regions and communities. Effective Population control often requires combination of these approaches rather than relying on a single method:

2. Write a paragraph in your own words on population growth.

Ans: Population growth refers to the increase in the number of individuals in a Population over time. It is typically measured by the rate of change in Population size per unit of time. Factors influencing Population growth include birth rates death rates immigration, and emigration.

High birth rates and low death rates generally contribute to population growth, while high death rates and emigration can decrease it. Population growth can have significant impacts on the environment economy, and social structures of a region.

Group Activity

Divide the students into groups and ask them to write down the problems faced by the population. When finished, speak to present to the class.

SELECTION OF ITEMS

اشياء کا انتخاب

Activities

1. Describe the different types of objects:

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Things are objects that we can feel by touch.
2. Those things which cannot be felt by touching these are called services.
3. Like individuals, different groups are also have different attitudes about money and material things.
4. Values these are the ones that we value in our lives.
5. We face the problem of scarcity everyday.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is the purpose of scarcity?

Ans: The purpose of Scarcity is to create a availability of resourecs or goods, which increase their perceived value and demand. This concept is often used in economics and marketing to influence consumer behavior and drive competition. By making something scarce, businesses can encourage consumers to act quickly to acquire The product, often at a higher price.

2. What is meant by needs and requirements?

Ans: Needs and requirements refer to the essential elements or conditions necessary particular Purpose or goal. Needs are the fundamental necessities required for Survival or basic functioning, While requirements are the specific criteria or conditions that must be met for particular task or process to be successful.

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain the selection requirement in detail.

Ans: Who are faced with the problem of choice every day what to wear, What to eat, Where to go, What to buy with the money we have and how to spend our time, play or study after school. What to play and with whom, etc. We have to make choices because we cannot satisfy all needs at once, An economic choice is also a decision by which we use our limited time, capital and talents.

2. State in your own words the factors that influence choice.

Ans: Certainly! The factors that influence choice can be broadly cateougied into several key areas Inessence, the choice making process is influenced by a complex interplay of depending. On the content and individual circumstances, Can help in making more deliberate and informed decisions.

4. Group Activity

ALTERNATIVES AND COMPROMISES (BARGAINING)

متبادل اور سمجھوتے (سودے بازی)

Activities

Explain the meaning of compromise (bargaining):

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. We have already read that have to choose because of scarcity.
2. Production potential must be kept in mind while making decisions or choices.
3. Everything or anything all or nothing.
4. Effective decision-making and requires a comparison of additional benefits.
5. An individual should decide that he will leave his regular job and do his business.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. **What is meant by Potential Production Frontier (PPF)?**

Ans: (PPF) The Production potential frontier shows the trade-offs involved in decision making in the case of scarcity. A choice involves a companies (bargaining) with each possible output range for a given output. Since resources are limited the Production of one commodity becomes necessary at the expense of another:

2. **What do people compare and make choices and decisions about?**

Ans: People make comparisons and decisions based on variety of factors depending on the content. Here some common aspects they consider: there are other factors, individuals can make more informed and balanced decisions that align with their goals and values.

2. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. **Provide a detailed review of the jurisdiction before making a decision.**

Ans: When making a decision, it is important to review the jurisdiction to ensure that you have a clear understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that applies to your situation. This review should include an examination of the relevant laws, regulations, and policies that govern the area in which you are operating. Additionally it is important to consider any applicable court decisions or administrative rulings that may impact our decision making Process. By carefully reviewing the jurisdiction you can ensure that your decisions are informed and compliant with the applicable laws and regulations.

2. **What kind of decisions can people or individuals take? And why?**

Ans: People or individuals can make a variety of decisions based on their personal preferences.

Societal norms economic conditions and individual goals, These decisions can range from simple daily choices to complex life changing decisions:

5. Group Activity

CHAPTER 10

FIXED COST بر محل لاگت

Activities

1. Make a table, write the names of five of your friends, their choices and their costs.

S.#	Friend's Name	Choices	Cost
1	Hamza	Burger	Rs. 100
2	Salman	Pizza	Rs. 400
3	Ahmed	Broast	Rs. 600
4	Jawad	I-Phone	Rs. 35000
5	Saqib	Kit-kat chocolate	Rs. 300

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Ahmed has only twenty rupees to spend.
2. The price of packet of French fries is also 20 rupees.
3. There have always had alternative uses.
4. As different people government also give different importance to costs.
5. People have to make choices due to limited resources of income and time.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is a liquidation cost?

Ans: A liquidation cost refers to the expenses incurred when a company or individual sells of their assets to pay off debts or liabilities. These costs can include: These costs can reduce the total amount of money available to pay off creditors, which is why they are considered when evaluating the value of assets in a liquidation scenario:

2. Who will we call independent object?

Ans: An independent object is typically referred to as an autonomous object. This term is used to describe an entity that operates independently and has the ability to make decisions and take actions without being controlled or influenced by external factors.

3. Who bears the costs?

Ans: The costs of project or business are typically borne by the entity that is responsible for funding and supporting it. This could be an individual, a company, a government agency, or any other organization that has a financial stake in the project or business. The specific entity that bears the cost will depend on the nature and purpose of the project or business, as well as the agreements and arrangements in place between the various parties involved.

4. What people are called consumers?

Ans: People are called consumers because they consume or use goods and services to satisfy their needs and wants.

4. Group Activity**CHAPTE 11****GOODS AND SERVICES****اشياء اور خدمات****Activities**

1. Write the names of ten items that you bought in the last week:

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Commodities are things that we buy to satisfy and to fulfill desires.
2. Service is the work or action that is done in exchange for our payment.
3. Some public sector goods and services are called public goods.
4. Consumer are those who buy goods and services.

3. Answer the following questions briefly:**1. What are objects called objects?**

Ans: Objects are called objects because they are physical tangible things that can be seen, touched and interacted with in the real world. They exist independently of our perception and have properties such as shape, size, weight and colour.

2. Who are called users?

Ans: Users are individuals or entities that utilize a service or product. In the context of digital platforms, users are people who interact with

software, websites, or customers, subscribers, or members depending on the specific context.

3. Who are producers?

Ans: Producers are individuals or entities that create goods or services. They transform raw materials into finished products, which are then offered for sale or use, in an economic context producers play a crucial role in the supply chain by generating the goods and services that consumers demand.

4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Describe private and public goods and services:

Ans: The goods and services produced in the private sector and provided to consumers are called private goods. The goods and services provided by the government are called government goods: The government provides these goods and services because it is important that they are available to everyone. Some public sector goods and services are called public goods because they are used collectively. Such as roads parks, schools, libraries, hospitals, communication networks, street lights, national defense and police, etc.

2. Describe the types of goods and services:

Ans: There are many types of goods and services following is their brief introduction consumer goods are final goods or products that consumers buy and use such as pencils books and toys. Capital goods are things that are used to produce

other goods and services Buildings and machines are examples of capital goods for example if a person buys a truck for personal use, it would be considered as a consumer item. If an industrialist buys the same truck to transport goods from farm to market, it will be considered as capital goods.

5. Group Activity

CHAPTER 12

PRODUCERS OF GOODS
AND SERVICES

اشیاء اور خدمات کے پیدا کار

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. There are many types of producers in economy.
2. Firm means to a sole business or producer.
3. The main objective of private sector producers is to make profit from business.
4. Public sector business is the own of the government.
5. Some firms are owned by the government and run for profit like the private sector.

2. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What kind of organizations are voluntary organizations?

Ans: Few private sector businesses are based on the fact that they perceive a need in society and want to fulfill it. They are called voluntary organizations. Sometimes called non profit organization or NGOs. Their aim is to fulfill a need without any profit like Edhi Foundation.

3. Tell about the official producer.

Ans: Many public sector enterprises are owned by the government they provide goods and services that the provide without a profit, Installing street lights is a very important ask but does any private organization do anything about it of

course it is very difficult That is why it is done by the government and paid for by its taxes.

4. What is meant by private sector producer?

Ans: These businesses are owned by individuals or groups that come from the domestic Sector. The primary objective of the private sector is to make a profit. By profit they mean the difference between revenue earner and expenses paid:

3. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain the types of producers in detail.

Ans: Producers also known as autotrophs are organisms that can produce their own food from inorganic Substance using light or Chemical energy. They form base of the food chain and are essential for the survival of all other organisms. There are two main types of producers, Photo autotrophs and chemo autotrophs. Both types of producers are vital for the functioning of ecosystems, as they form the foundation of the food chain and contribute to the cycling of nutrients in the environment.

2. Explain the difference between a firm and an industry.

Ans: A firm is a sole business or producer such as Bata shoes. It is defined as an organization of individuals who use factors of production such as labor, capital, and raw materials to produce goods and services that are sold to consumers the government, and other firms.

A firm can be a factory and also a chain of stores that produce food clothing and shoes. Such as pack fries Biscuits or Bindu know. The main objective of the firm is profit maximization.

4. Group Activity

CHAPTER13

CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

صوبہ بلوچستان کی تہذیب و ثقافت

Activities

- (1) Briefly describe the civilization of Balochistan in your own words:
- (2) Choose the correct answer:
 1. People of Balochistan eat with great passion, apart from vegetables:
 - a. Dal
 - b. Meat✓
 - c. fruit
 2. The only region in Pakistan where Jashan Qalat is celebrated is:
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Khyber Pakhtun khwa
 - c. Balochistan✓
 3. Men of Balochistan wear:
 - a. Pants and shirt
 - b. Shirt and shalwar✓
 - c. Karta and Longi
 4. Sibi Mela (Sabi Mela Span) was started:
 - a. From January 1886✓
 - b. From 1887
 - c. Since 1888
 5. The second fair was held in February 1886 from Zari:
 - a. 2500 rupees
 - b. 2600 rupees
 - c. 2700 of Rs✓

(3) Fill in the blanks:

1. On this day in every city, people dressed in cultural costumes take out rallies and dance happily.
2. In happiness Qalat celebration and other cultural programs are organized.
3. 594 horses were brought in this fair 1465 rupees were given as prize.
4. Apart from this Baloch people wear a turban on their head.
5. This fair was an experimental fair aimed at establishing a market for the buying and selling of animals.

(4) Give brief answers to the following:

1. **When did Balochistan become a part of Pakistan?**

Ans: Balochistan became a part of Pakistan on 27th March 1948 shortly after the independence of Pakistan from British rule.

2. **What is the favorite food of the people of Balochistan?**

Ans: The favorite food of the people of Balochistan is Saji.

3. **Which is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area?**

Ans: The largest province of Pakistan in terms of area is Balochistan. It covers an area of approximately 447,190 square kilometers making it the largest province in the country.

4. Which minerals are found in Balochistan?

Ans: Balochistan is rich in various minerals some of the minerals found in Balochistan include:

(a) Gypsum (b) limestone (c) potash (d) Rock phosphate
The correct answer is (d) Rock phosphate. Balochistan is known for its rock phosphate deposits, which are used as a source of phosphorus for fertilizers.

5. Balochistan Cultural Day is celebrated in which month?

Ans: Balochistan cultural day is celebrated in March.

(5) Give detailed answers to the following questions:**1. Explain in detail about Sibi Mela.**

Ans: Sibi Mela (Sibi Mela Spaan) was started in January 1885 with a local fund of 2 thousand rupees. This money was given as rewards to the wealthy. This fair was an experimental fair aimed at establishing a market for buying and selling animals with the successful organization of this fair it started to be celebrated annually. The second fair was held in February 1886 with an amount of RS: 2700.594 horses were brought in this fair 1465 rupees were given as prizes.

2. Tell about the clothes and food of the people of Balochistan.

Ans: Apart from vegetables people of Balochistan eat meat with great enthusiasm. Saji is a famous dish of Balochistan which is cooked on fire with chili and salt. It is Alaiya Rosh and Landhi are also among the popular dishes of Balochi people. People of Balochistan are very hospitable.

Men of Balochistan wear kameez and Shalwar. The girth of the Shalwar is very large. Apart from this, Balochi people wear turbans on their heads and shawls on their shoulders. Women of Balochistan wear embroidered clothes and a large dupatta on their heads.

3. Describe the famous festivals of Balochistan.

Ans: Famous Festivals of Balochistan:

(1) Sibi Mela:

Sibi Mela (Sibi Mela Spaan) was started from January 1885 with a local fund of 2 thousands rupees. This money was given as reward to the wealthy. This fair was an experiment fair aimed at establishing a market for buying and selling animals. With the successful organization of this fair, it started to be celebrated annually. The second fair was held in February 1886 with an amount of Rs. 2700. 594 horses were brought in this fair. 1465 rupees were given as prize.

Qalat Celebration:

Balochistan is the only region of Pakistan where Qalat is celebrated. Jashan Qalat consists of circus shows, fireworks and other cultural events. Balochistan cultural Day:

People of Balochistan celebrate Baloch culture day with great enthusiasm every year in the month of March. On this day all children, young and old wear their cultural dress. On this day, in every city, people dressed in cultural costumes take out rallies and dance happily. This cultural day no less the joy of an Eid.

CHAPTER 14

LAND AND INHABITANTS OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

وادیء سندھ کی تہذیب کی زمین اور باشندے

Activities

- (1) Briefly describe the Indus Valley in your own words:
- (2) Fill in the following blanks:
 1. Civilization of the Indus Valley grew up on the edge of River Indus.
 2. This civilization lasted until the year B.C three thousand and three hundred.
 3. Two central cities of the Indus Valley Civilization are harrapa and moen-jo-daro.
 4. Our knowledge of the inhabitants and their manners. The answers have been found and extracted from the study.
 5. Children's toys include small wheeled vehicles and dice.
- (3) Match the products listed in column "A" with the details listed in column "B":

Dancing girl	Round and deep, used for food.
Seals	A colored cube with a different number of holes on each side.
Bowls	A very tall horned animal is depicted on the seals.
Bell	A unique style of bare copper dancing sculpture.
Dice	Square pieces of carved stones used in trade.

(4) Answer the following questions:

1. In which continent and along which river did the **Indus Valley civilization develop?**

Ans: The Indus Valley Civilization developed on Asia, along the Indus River.

2. **Write the names of two famous cities of Indus Valley Civilization and tell where they are located?**

Ans: Two famous cities of the Indus Valley Civilization are Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. Harappa is located in present day Pakistan, while Mohen-jodaro is also in Pakistan near the town of Larkana.

3. **Indus Valley Civilization belongs to which era?**

Ans: The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the Bronze Age and is specifically dated from around 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE.

4. **What are the main sources of our information about the Indus Valley Civilization?**

Ans: The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan civilization, was one of the earliest urban civilizations in the world that flourished in the Indus River basin in present day Pakistan and India. The main sources of information about this civilization are the archaeological sites and artifacts that have been discovered. Such as the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, pottery, tools, jewelry, and other material remains. These artifacts provide valuable insights into the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the Indus Valley Civilization.

5. **What were the occupations of the inhabitants of the Indus Valley?**

Ans: The most of the city's inhabitants were merchants or artisans. Some people carved stone pots to grind grain and make flour while some spun cotton into cloth, others carved beads, made fishing nets, made pots and baskets, people made bullock carts for land travel and wooden boats for sea travel. Those who lived in towns and cities cultivated the land and raised livestock.

Group activity

Divide the class into groups and let each group make a specific model of Mohenjo-daro. Finally, have each group present the model to the class.