

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

According to New Curriculum

Mayari

Social Study

Class 7

Teacher Guide

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Chapter – 01

THE ANCIENT WORLD: INDIA

قدیم دنیا: ہندوستان

Activities

(A) List the social welfare works of the great Ashoka:

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 The last experienced leader of the Gupta Empire was Chandragupta II.
- 2 He built roads for the people and wells dig up.
- 3 Chandragupta II established his Capital at Magadha.
- 4 Under the Gupta rulers, people turned Buddhism and Hinduism became the religion of the state.
- 5 In the beginning, he gained his empire through war and controversy spread, as a result of which thousands of innocent people were killed.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1 Who was the first ruler of Maurya dynasty?

Ans: The first ruler of Maurya dynasty was Chandragupta Maurya. He founded the Maurya Empire in 321 BCE. Chandragupta is until his death in 297 BCE. Chandragupta is known for his military process, administration reforms and the establishment of a centralized state, which laid the foundation for future empires of India.

2 Who did Chandragupta trust the most?

Ans: Chandragupta Maurya the founder of the Maurya Empire trusted his chief advisor Chankya the most. Chankya also known as Kautilya was a visionary Statesman and strategist who played a crucial role in helping Chandragupta establish and expand his empire. Their partnership was instrumental in shaping the policies and governance of the Maurya Empire, making it one of the most powerful empires in ancient India.

3 When Ashoka became king, he followed in whose footsteps?

Ans: Ashoka after converting to Buddhism followed in the footsteps of Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama). He adopted Buddhist principles and teaching to guide his governance and personal life emphasizing non-violence, compassion, and moral conduct.

4 Maurya society consisted of which classes?

Ans: Brahmins, Khatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. This four-fold Varna system was the base of the social structure in the Maurya Empire which was one of the major empires in ancient India.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:

1 What were the causes of Maurya Empire?

Ans: The Maurya Empire one of the largest empires in ancient India was established by Chandragupta

Maurya around 321 BCE. The causes for the rise of the Maurya Empire can be attributed to several factors. These factors collectively contributed to the establishment and expansion of the Maurya Empire making a significant period in India history.

2 What was the state of economy and society during Ashoka's reign?

Ans: During Ashoka's reign, the state of the economy and society in the Maurya Empire underwent significant changes. Ashoka, who ruled from 228 to 232 BCE, is often remembered for his conversion to Buddhism and his promotion of non-violence and moral governance. In summary during Ashoka's reign the economy was stable and prosperous, supported by agriculture, trade and infrastructure development. Society was characterized by moral governance, social welfare and cultural flourishing with a strong emphasis on Buddhist principles.

(E) Group activity

Have the students sit in groups and discuss the culture and society among themselves and note down the characteristics of the culture and society in the Mauryan Empire and describe them to the class.

CHAPTER:2

IRAN (500 BC to 500 AD)

ایران (500 قبل مسیح تک)

Activities

(A) Pick up a world map and compare the borders of present-day Iran and ancient Iran:

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 However, in 486 BC, after his death Charkas the empire began to decline and disintegrate.
- 2 The world paid little attention to the Iranians until 500 BC.
- 3 Shahi Road Distance was 1677 miles.
- 4 Like the Empire Royal road the Inca Empire in South America also created a road system.
- 5 Dara the ruler, was a respected person of ruling family.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1. **What was the name of Iran earlier?**

Ans: The name "Iran" has been used for thousands of years, but before that, the region was known by different names. One of the earliest known names for this area was "Aryana" which was used by the ancient Persians. Over time, the name evolved and was eventually referred to as "Persia" by the Greeks and other ancient civilizations. After the fall of the Persian Empire, the name "Iran" became more commonly used and it remains the official name of the country today.

2. Who succeeded Cyrus?

Ans: Cyrus the Great was succeeded by his son Cambyses. Who became the ruler of the Achaemenid Empire after Cyrus's death.

3. Darius divided his empire into how many provinces?

Ans: Darius the Great divided his empire into 20 provinces each governed by a satrap (governor) and a group of soldiers. This system helped maintain control and order throughout the vast Achaemenid Empire.

4. From where to where was the royal road of Iran?

Ans: The distance of this royal road was 1677 miles. There were 111 checkpoints or inns on this road. A checkpoint was established every 15 miles along the road. Several routes from the same royal road were connected which led to different parts of the empire.

5. When did Darius focus on conquests?

Ans: Darius the Great, also known as Darius, focused on conquest and expansion during the latter part of his reign which lasted from 522 BCE to 486 BCE. He successfully annexed territories such as the Indus Valley, Egypt, and parts of Greece, significantly expanding the Achaemenid Empire.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:**1 What do you know about Zoroastrian teachings?**

Ans: Zoroastrians taught that the earth is a battlefield, where, the struggle between the spirit of good and the spirit of evil continues. Zoroaster preached that every person was expected to participate in this struggle. After the conquest of Iran by the Muslims in 651 AD, the Zoroastrian religion declined. Some people took this religion to the east in India. Today, adherents of the modern Zoroastrian religion practice the teaching of their religion in various countries including Iran and India, where followers of the same religion are called Parsis.

2 Express your thoughts about Darius.

Ans: Darius was a respected member of the ruling family who began his career as the King's royal bodyguard. With the help of a named group of ten thousand brave Iranian soldiers, Darius was succeeded in 522 BC. Darius spent the first three years of his reign suppressing rebellions.

(E) Group Activity

Pick up a map of Iran and look carefully, discuss among yourselves. Close the map after the discussion. Now take a pen and paper and list the different cities of Iran with the help of friends.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION

آئین کی اہمیت

Activities

(A) Interview one of your teachers about the importance of the Constitution and present it to the class:

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. This is the set of rules and regulations.
2. According to the Constitution of 1973 Pakistan is a sovereign state.
3. To fulfill this objective, the Constitution of Pakistan has provided some fundamental rights.
4. When, the powers of the government are widely distributed among the three institutions.
5. It is exercised by three different branches of government: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is the Constitution?

Ans: It is the basic essential and fundamental law of state. It clearly states how the state will be organized. It is a set of rules and regulations designed to regulate the system, which lays down the rules and regulations regarding the organization powers and duties of the government.

2. Are minorities protected in the Pakistani constitution?

Ans: Yes, the constitution of Pakistan does provide protection for minorities the constitution guarantees equal rights to tall citizens regardless of their religion race, or caste it also prohibits discrimination on the basis of these factors the constitution also guarantees freedom of religion and ensures that every citizen has the right to practice their religion freely. Additionally the constitution provides for the protection of linguistic and cultural rights of minorities.

3. What is the national language of Pakistan and what is the official language?

Ans: In the constitution Urdu is declared as the national language while English the official language.

4. What is the meaning of written and unwritten constitution?

Ans: It is written in the form of a book or document. It consists of various manuals, procedures and acts for example the United States Constitution. It is made and enforced by an assembly elected by the people their rules and regulations may be cited in favor of and against any power exercised by the Government.

Unwritten Constitution:

It is not written down in the form of a book or document. It consists of customs, for example the constitution of the United Kingdom. This type of Constitution is the result of gradual legislative process of Constitutional evolution. An unwritten constitution cannot be adduced in evidence. It can be proved by reference to its Sources and Customs.

5. How many Houses does the Federal Legislative Assembly consist of?

Ans: The federal legislative Assembly is a bicameral body consisting of the Senate and the National Assembly.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:**1. What do you know about sovereignty and government?**

Ans: Sovereignty refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern itself or another state. It is the power of a state to exercise its authority over its territory and people without interference from external sources. Sovereignty is often associated with the idea of States, independence and self-determination. Government, on the other hand, is a group of people or organization that has the authority to govern a state. It is a mechanism through which a state is ruled and administered. Governments can take many forms including

democracies, autocracies and oligarchies among others.

2. Explain about rule of law and fundamental rights?

Ans: According to Dicey's Concept of rule of law, no one is above the law. The constitution of Pakistan recognizes that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law. To fulfill this objective, the constitution of Pakistan has provided certain fundamental rights. These fundamental rights include equality of status, equal access to law and Social, economic and political justice. It also includes freedom of expression, ideas, belief, faith, worship and assembly, but the constitution is that they are subject to law and public morality.

(E) Group Activity

After discussing in the group, write the benefits of constitution on a chart. Each group will present these benefits to the class.

CHAPTER 4

CIVIL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

شہری حقوق اور ذمہ داریاں

Activities

(A) Ask your parents, elders or teachers about the meaning of citizen and the rights of citizen and write in the notebook:

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 Express your thoughts and concerns.
- 2 However, there is need of examine the procedure and _____.
- 3 An effective legal advocacy effort required _____ legal advocacy.
- 4 As a citizen, it is a citizen's responsibility to elect a leader by voting.
- 5 Citizenship offers many benefits and important responsibilities.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1 What is legal advice and advocacy?

Ans: 1. Legal advocacy means ensuring that vulnerable people in Society are able to. Their voices will be heard on issues that matter to them their right will be protected. Their thoughts and true wishes will be considered when decisions are being made about their lives.

2. Legal advocacy is the process of assisting and enabling people to express your thoughts and Concerns. Access information and Services protect and promote your right and responsibilities.

2 Explain the reasons for keeping in touch with your elected representatives?

Ans: You and your elders have the right to contact the elected representatives who represent you but many people do not some people feel afraid or don't know how to let their elected representatives know what they think. Here's some information on how you can inform your elected representatives:

3 Explain political rights?

Ans: Political rights include freedom of expression freedom of association and assembly. Every citizen has the right to participate in government and this includes the right to vote and stands for election at elections.

4 State economic and social rights?

Ans: These rights provide the conditions necessary for the prosperity and well-being of citizens economic rights refer ruler to the right to own property and the right to work which a citizen freely chooses. This includes adequate remuneration and a reasonable range of working hours These rights also encourage trade union rights Socil right are rights that are essential to an adequate standard of living, including the right to health, housing food. Social welfare and the right to education.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:

1 Describe the practical process for developing a legal advocacy strategy.

Ans: A practical approach for developing a legal advocacy strategy:

Step1: **Objectives:**

What do you want?

An effective legal advocacy effort must begin with a clear definition of objectives. This may include long-term goals and partial term goals.

Step2: **Audience:**

Who can give it to you?

Who are the people and organizations you want to move? This includes those who have real formal authority to delegate (i.e. public power) and other actors who will influence their decision-making (media, key constituencies and others).

Step3: **Message:**

What do they need to hear?

Reaching these different audiences will require tailoring of message to be effective. Effective advocacy message generally have two basic components: Why the advocates goals are right to pursue the action and why it is in the political interest of the powers that be to pursue it.

Step4: **Messenger:**

Why do they need to hear this?

Who are the most reliable messengers for different audiences? Three types of messengers are important: "experts with mostly technical reputations, trusted voices" who can speak from personal experience and "Uninfluential People" with some political connections, who

are empowered people or can compel institutions to want to listen.

Step5: **Action:**

How the message is delivered?

There are continuous and uninterrupted ways to deliver a legal advocacy message. There are certain "inside strategies" in which persuasion occurs through traditional means and training.

2 **Describe the role of a citizen in a democratic state.**

Ans: Pakistan is a democratic country as a citizen it is a citizen's responsibility to elect a leader by voting. It is also the responsibility of a citizen of the government. The citizen has to ensure that he participates in his area you can help the elderly as a child. It is the responsibility of citizens to respect the laws of their country and be loyal to the state.

(E) Group Activity

Sit in a group and make a list of the names of the major cities of Balochistan and write one reason why each city is famous. Tell everyone in the class when you are done.

CHAPTER 5

Land of Asia

ايشاکي سرزمين

Activities

(A) Ask a friend who has walked a desert about it and note down the followings:

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. **Sahara desert** is the biggest desert in the world.
2. The borders of this continent in the west connect with **Europe** and the Ural Mountains.
3. A desert is an area where Rainfall is 10 inches or less **rainfall**.
4. Tibetan Plateau, located on the border of **china** and Mongolia.
5. Plain and lowland area, is a land of **flat** and low.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1 **What is aerial photography?**

Ans: During an airplan flight when we look out of the plane, buildings and terrain appear very small this is called aerial review. This photographs taken of the field from a very high altitude are called aerial photographs. It also makes buildings adnd terrain appear smaller.

2 **Punjab and Sindh are surrounded by which regions?**

Ans: Punjab is Surrounded by the regions of Himachal Pradesh, Haryan, Rajasthan, fghanistan, and Islamabad. Sindh is Surrounded by the regions of Balochistan Punjab, and the Arbain Sea.

3 **Explain in brief about Karakoram desert.**

Ans: Karakoram means black sand and this desert got its name because of the black sand that lies beneath the sand desert. It is located east of the Caspian Sea in Turkmenistan, which is pat of contral Asia, It is mountainous plain that is rich in minerals. This desert was formed when the encient Course of the Mango River dried up and Sand dunes accumulated behind it in addition, the nearly rivers Marghab and Tizheen deposited their Sand there by discharge of water.

4 **What is called a topographical map?**

Ans: A topographical map is the type of map characterized by large-scale detail and quantitative representation of relief usually using contour lines in modern uses, but also historically using a variety of methods.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail.

1 **What do you know about the Thar Desert?**

Ans: The Thar Deseert is also known the "Great Indian Desert" and is located in the two countries of India and Pakistan. It shares borders with Rajasthan and Punjab in India and Punjab and Sindh in Pakistan. This desert is formed because the winds blowing towards the land from the Indian Ocean, instead of the same region go to the other side or do enter this region also the Aravali mountain range lies parallel to the windward direction. Which does not help the winds aloft / Prevents the winds from aloft and competes the mitigation process. This results in little or no rain fall.

2 State the importance of forests.

Ans: Dense forests are more important, they provide oxygen and reduce carbon dioxide. They help stabilize the world's climate and maintain the water cycle. They protect us from floods. Famines and soil erosion. There are many species of plants and animals and the plants are used in medicine and food.

(E) Group Activity

Divide students into groups. Ask to list the names of deserts in Pakistan. After that ask the deserts to write the pros and cons.

CHAPTER 6

DEMAND طلب

Activities

(A) Think of a few more examples of alternative objects and write them in the copy and share with friends.

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. People drink less tea due to high rice.
2. Different people will make different interactive choices about spending and saving.
3. Price is not the only determinant of demand for a particular product.
4. A "Luxury" good in economic is a good for which the demand increases proportionally more than the increase in income.
5. Market demand is influenced by the same price but to a large extent by preferences, habits and community expectations etc.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1. **What is a statement?**

Ans: A statement is a declarative sentence that is either true or false, but not both. It can be a fact, an opinion, or a claim that requires evidence. Statements are used in various contexts, such as in logic, mathematics, and everyday language, to convey information or make assertions.

2. **What is meant by savings?**

Ans: Savings refer to the portion of income that is not spent on consumption. It is the money that remains after all expenses and purchases have been made. Savings can be used for future investments, emergencies, or other financial goals.

3. What are substitutes?

Ans: Substitutes are alternative products or services that can be used in place of another. In economics substitutes have a positive cross elasticity of demand, meaning that as the price of one substitute increases, the demand for the other substitute is likely to increase for example if the price of tea increases, people might switch to coffee as a substitute.

4. Name the different types of goods and services.**Ans: Good:**

1 Tea	2 Clothes	3 I-Phone
4 Medicam Paste	5 Cars	

Services:

1 Driver	2 Doctor	3 Tailor
4 Lawyer	5 Teacher	

5. Briefly explain what is the law?

Ans: Law is an instrument which regulates human conduct behavior. Law means justice, Morality, Reason, Order, and Righteous from the viewpoint means Statutes, Acts, Rules, Regulations, Orders, and ordinances from the point of view of legislature.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:**1. What are necessities and luxuries?**

Ans: Necessities are things that are essential for survival and basic functioning. Such as food, water, shelter, and clothing. Luxuries are things that are desired for comfort, pleasure, or convenience. Such as expensive cars, vacations, and designer clothing.

2. Define supporting objects.

Ans: Supporting object is a registry object that manages and organizes assets for example in software AG: a user can create supporting objects of type organization or user below an organization that they have selected. The Central Site Eclipse GUI allows users to access those objects.

(E) Group Activity

Work together in groups. Think about the things that have become expensive over the past few months, write down their names and if you know the reasons why.

SUPPLY

Activities

(A) Have one child briefly explain demand to the class, then another child stands up and briefly explains supply.

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. An increase in the price of the corresponding commodity will lead to a increase in the supply of the same commodity.
2. The higher the price, the higher the deman.
3. An increase in the price of naan will lead to an increase in the quantity supplied of naan.
4. There are a few factors, other than price, that can affect delivery.
5. The seller's concern about future prices remains unchanged.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is a supply chain? Make it.

Ans: A supply chain is a network of all the individuals organization resources, activities and technology involved in the creation and scale of a product or service. It begins with the delivery of raw manufactures to the wholesaler to the retailer and finally to the end consumer the supply chain also includes the transportation and storage of these goods. The main goal of supply chain management is to

increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain, which minimizing costs and manimizing customer satisfaction.

2. What are some factors, other than price, that can affect delivery?

Ans: Other factos that can effect delivery include:

- Size and Weigh
The weight dimensional weight, and cubic size of package determine its price category.
- Delivery Route
Optimizing the delivery route can reduce costs and improve dri ver downtime and vehicle utilization.
- Production Cost
Technology can impact production costs by making the process more efficient and reducing costs.

Other factors that can affect demand include: Consumer income, price of related goods consumer tastes and preferences, consumer expections and Number of Consumers in the market.

3. Technology development or will happen?

Ans: Advances in technology will increase the productivily of a form Better technology often means that production capacity will be more efficient, ie. It will make the production of the good or service more cast effective (cost less) and therefore delivery will be more porofitab. So a

large quantity is supplied to each and every price. If the technology becomes outdated or weak so well delivery.

4. **Between the following statements, supply, price and delivery quantity of one sex. Shows relationships.**

Ans: The statement that shows a relationship between supply price and delivery quantity of one sex as "As the Supply price increases the delivery quantity of one sex tends to decrease."

5. **Is a language phrase that means "all other factors held constant".**

Ans: The phrase that means "all other factors held constant" is "Ceteris paribus"

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:

1. **Describe the factors influencing transmission and other factors.**

Ans: The factors influencing transmission can vary depending on the context. Such as infectious diseases, electrical signals or even information in a network. Here are some general categories and examples.

• **Infectious Diseases: Pathogen Load:**

The amount of pathogens (Viruses, bacteria etc) present in the host or environment.

Transmission Routes: Direct contact, airborne, vector borne etc.

• **Electrical Signals:**

The amplitude or voltage of the Signal Distance The physical distance between the transmitter and receiver.

The type of material copper wire, fiber optic cable, air through which the signal travels.

2. **Explain the law of supply:**

Ans: Supply is a basic economic concept that describes the total quantity of a particular good or service that is available to consumers. Supply may be quantities available at a specific price or quantities available at different prices if shown prominently on the graph. The Supply of a commodity will increase if the price increases.

(E) Group Activity

Group and describe the factors affecting delivery.

CHAPTER 8

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION IN ASIA

اسیا میں عوام کی تنظیم

Activities

(A) Three students come in front of the class and describe the three types of leaders.

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- 1 Leader is a heterogeneous phenomenological structure.
- 2 A leader must think creatively to solve a problem.
- 3 Usually creates contradiction strong emotions and anger.
- 4 This is very spacious and friendly model for running a party.
- 5 Leadership helps other people to act in the right direction.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

1 What is meant by society?

Ans: A group of people, who live together and are related to each other with the understanding of existence and entities id known as society.

2 How are totalitarian leaders?

Ans: Totalitarian leaders are characterized by their absolute control over all aspects of public and private life. They often use propaganda, censorship and surveillance to maintain

power and suppress dissent. These leaders typically do not tolerate opposition and may employ fear and violence to enforce their authority.

3 **What is meant by voluntary action?**

Ans: Voluntary action refers to an action that is done willingly or by one's own choice without being forced or compelled by anyone, it is an act that is done out of one's own free will and is not influenced by any external factors or pressures. Voluntary actions are often done out of personal interest, passion, or a desire to help others.

4 **What is the power of leadership?**

Ans: The power of leadership lies in its ability to inspire and guide individuals or teams towards achieving common goals. Effective leadership involves setting a clear vision, fostering collaboration and motivation to perform at their best. A strong leader can create a positive and productive work environment, build trust and encourage innovation and success within an organization.

5 **What is a hereditary leader?**

Ans: A hereditary leader is an individual who holds a position of authority or influence within a family or lineage based on inheritance or lineage. This type of leadership is often seen in monarchies, where the throne is passed down through generations of a royal family. The hereditary

leader typically holds their position by birthright and may have a ceremonial or symbolic role, or they may have governing power.

(D) Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Authoritarian leader, democratic leader, leader giving freedom of choice and activity, explain the three leaders.

Ans: **Democrtac Leaders:**

Democratic leaders play an active role in the decision making process but also allow and encourage others to share and express their ideas and become more participatory contributors to the decision making process play therole this is a very spacious and friendly modal for running a party.

Totalitarion Leader:

Autocratic leaders make decisions on their own without Consulting other people. Compelete authority rest with them and they enforce their wishes and they implement their wishes. They do not consult their followrers or involve them in the decision making process. No one deries the decision of an absolute leader.

Choice Leader:

A Leader who gives freedom of Choice and activity empowers people who are allowed to do what they want with little or no interference. They allow people to make decisions in their organizations.

2. Write notes on the importance of leadership.

Ans: Leadership helps other people to act in the right direction. Leaders set directions build exciting concepts and create something new. Leadership maps out where followers need to go. Leaders create directions. So they must also use unwavering skill to guide their people in a clear and effective way towards the right destination. In the absence of effective leadership no organization can function effectively.

(E) Group Activity

Work together in groups and list the names of major and minor political parties in Pakistan and write the names of their leaders in front of them.

INDUSTRY صنعت

Exercise

(A) Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- At the time of the establishment of Pakistan, sugar mills in Pakistan were:
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Six ✓ (d) Eight
- The raw materials of cement industry are:
(a) Limestone and gypsum ✓ (b) Marble
(c) Chromite (d) Sandstone
- Major centers of cotton textile industry in Pakistan are:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi ✓
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad
- At the time of establishment of Pakistan, how many units of big industries came in its share?
(a) Thirty-four ✓ (b) Twenty-four
(c) Forty-four (d) Fourteen
- Which industry is textile weaving at Khadi:
(a) Household ✓ (b) Medium
(c) Big (d) heavy
- The largest industry of Pakistan is:
(a) Iron and steel (b) Sugar
(c) Cement (d) Textile ✓
- Famous cities of Pakistan for manufacturing sports goods are:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Dera Ghazi Khan (d) Sialkot ✓
- The raw materials of cotton textile industry are:
(a) wool (b) Nylon
(c) Cotton ✓ (d) Listen to it

(B) Give short answers to the followings:

- Name three important centers of cotton textile industry.

Ans: The name three important centers are Manchester united Kingdom Shonghai China Ahmedabad India.

2. Identify two important industrial problems.

Ans: Two important industrial problems tha are currently affecting many industries are:

1. Supply Chain Disruptions:

The global supply chain has been significantly impacted by events such COVID-19 pandemic trade wars and geopolitical tension. These disruptions have led to delay increased costes and shortages of critical componts which can have a ripple effect throughtout the entire supply chain.

2. Cybersecurity Threats:

As industries become increasingly relaiant on technology and digital systems the risk of cyber attacks has grown significantly. Industrial contol systems which are used to operate critical infrastructure such as power plants water treatment facilities and manufacturing processes are particularly vulunable to cyber threats.

3. What is meant by industry?

Ans: The industry is an economic activity that involves changing the form of goods to increase their utility.

4. State any two characteristics of cottage industry.

Ans: Two characteristics of the cottage industry are:

1. Small Scale Production.

Cottage industries often carried out in the home or a small workshop.

This allows for flexibility and often results in the production of unique handmade goods.

2. Low Capital investment:

Cottage industries generally require minimal capital investment as they often utilize simple tools and material. This makes them accessible to individuals who may not have access to large financial resources.

(C) Give detailed answers to the following:**1. What are the favorable factors for setting up an industry?**

Ans: When setting up an industry having supportive government policies is crucial. These policies can include incentives, subsidies, tax breaks, and other forms of support that help a business. Such policies can help offset initial costs, reduce risks, and increase the likelihood of success for new industries.

2. Describe the different types of industries.

Ans: There are several ways to classify industries, but a common method is to group them into categories based on the type of activities they involve. Here are some of the main types of industries:

1. Primary industries:

These are the industries that extract natural resources from the environment. Such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction.

2. Tertiary industries:

These are the industries that provide services to consumers. Such as retail, hospitality, transportation, and healthcare.

3. Quaternary industries:

These are the industries that involve top-level decision making and leadership. Such as government, education, and high-level management.

(D) Activity

Make the students study tour to small and big industries established in the nearby city. Students write about this visit on their copy.

TRADE تجارت

EXERCISE

(A) Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- (1) The cheapest means of international trade is:
 - (a) Ships✓
 - (b) Aircraft
 - (c) Train
 - (d) Road
- (2) Sale of goods to the consumer is called:
 - (a) Wholesale trade
 - (b) Import trade
 - (c) Export trade
 - (d) Retail trade✓
- (3) Trade of goods for goods is called:
 - (a) Wholesale trade
 - (b) Import trade
 - (c) Barter trading
 - (d) Retail trade✓
- (4) Buying and selling of goods for profit is called:
 - (a) Trade✓
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Industry
 - (d) mining
- (5) A person who buys goods and brings them to his own use is called:
 - (a) Producer
 - (b) Trader ✓
 - (c) Shopkeeper
 - (d) User
- (6) Balance between exports and imports is called:
 - (a) Trade deficit
 - (b) Negative balance
 - (c) Trade balance ✓
 - (d) Positive balance

(B) Give short answers to the following:

1. What is meant by trade balance?

Ans: The trade balance is the difference between the value of countrys exports and the value of its imports over a certain period of time. It is a measure of a country's net exports and is an important indicator of its economic health. If a country exports more than it imports, it has a trade surplus; while if it imports more than it exports, it has a trade deficit.

2. What is the difference between producer and consumer?

Ans: A producer is an entity that creates or generates goods or services. While a consumer is an entity that uses those goods or services. In the context of economics, a producer is typically a business or individual that sells products or services to consumers who are the end users of those products or services.

3. What is the difference between retail and wholesale trade?

Ans: Retail trade involves the sale of goods and services to individual consumers for personal, family, or household purposes. Retailers typically operate smaller stores or outlets and focus on providing a personalized shopping experience to customers.

4. Name two important exports and two important imports of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan is one of the largest producers and exporters of rice in the world. The country exports various types of rice, including basmati, which is considered to be one of the best quality rice in the world.

2. COTTON

Pakistan is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world, and cotton exports play a significant role in the country's economy. The country exports both raw cotton and cotton yarn.

(C) Give detailed answers to the followings:

1. State the factors affecting international trade.

Ans: The factors affecting international trade include:

- a- Tariff's and tracts barriers.
- b- Exchange rates.
- c- Government policies and regulations.
- d- Technological advancements.
- e- Political stability and security.

These factors influence the flow of goods and services. Across borders impacting the cost accessibility and competitiveness of international trade.

3. Explain the major exports and imports of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan major exports include:

- (1) Rice (2) Cotton (3) Wheat
- (4) Sugarcane (5) Maize (6) Pulses
- (7) Fish (8) Vegetables (9) Fruit
- (10) Textiles

Pakistan's major imports include:

- (1) Machinery including computers.
- (2) Iron arc (3) Petroleum products
- (4) Rice (5) Electrical machinery
- (6) Vehicles (7) Fertilizers
- (8) Iron and Steel (9) Medicines
- (10) Chemicals

(D) Activity

Organize a discussion among the students on the topic "Pakistan's International Trade" "Resources and Problems".

CHAPTER...11

BALOCHISTAN: A BEAUTIFUL PROVINCE

بلوچستان: ایک خوبصورت صوبہ

EXERCISE

(A) Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Balochistan province is in area:
 - (a) Small
 - (b) Medium
 - (c) Big ✓
 - (d). None of these
2. National Assembly seats of Balochistan are:
 - (a) 30✓
 - (b) 32
 - (c) 34
 - (d) 36
3. Total Divisions of Balochistan are:
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8✓
4. Balochistan is the largest province in terms of:
 - (a) Population
 - (b) Power
 - (c) Area ✓
 - (d) None of these
5. The longest pass in Balochistan is:
 - (a) Boozy Pass
 - (b) Khyber Pass✓
 - (c) Bolan pass
 - (d) Khojak Pass
6. There are 6 total districts in Balochistan:
 - (a) 36
 - (b) 37✓
 - (c) 38
 - (d) 39

(B) Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Name the famous passes of Balochistan.

Ans: (a) Bolan Pass (b) Makran Coastal Highway
(c) Nok Kundi Pass (d) Khuzdar Pass

The Bolan Pass is one of the most famous in Balochistan. Pakistan connects the province of Balochistan with the rest of Pakistan and is a crucial transportation route the Makran coastal

Highway is another significant pass that runs along the southern cost of Balochistan providing access to the Arabian sea Nok Kundi pass and Khuzdar pass are also notable passes in the region.

2. Write the names of the countries around Balochistan.

Ans: The countries that borders Balochistan are:

- (a) India
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Iran the correct answer is c) Iran and
- (d) Pakistan

Balochistan is a province in Pakistan and it shares its Southern border with Iran, Afghanistan does not share a border with Balochistan and India is not one of the neighboring countries.

3. Name some famous cities of Balochistan.

Ans: Some famous cities of Balochistan are Quetta, Turbat, Khuzdar and Gwadar.

4. What kind of city is Sibbi?

Ans: Sibbi is a small city located in the Philippines. It is known for its natural beauty and is a popular destination for tourists who enjoy outdoor activities such as hiking and bird watching. The city is also known for its rich cultural heritage and historical landmarks..

(C) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. It is Sindh in the east of Balochistan.
- 2. Its border connects with Iran in the west.
- 3. Due to area Balochistan is the biggest province of Pakistan.
- 4. Sibbi is the most hottest area of Pakistan.
- 5. Quetta is the Capital city of Balochistan.