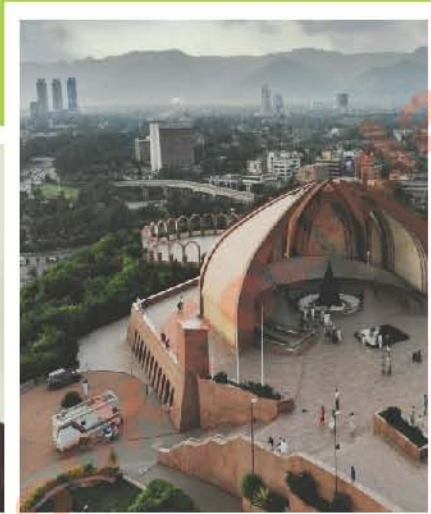
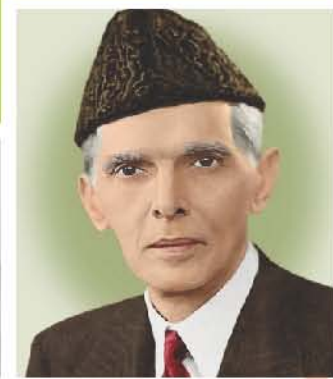


Based on National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23

Model Textbook of PAKISTAN STUDIES Grade-9



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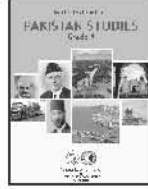
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Model Textbook of **Pak Studies**
for Grade 9



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Preface

This Model Textbook has been developed by NBF according to the National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022- 2023. The aim of this textbook is to enhance learning abilities through inculcation of logical thinking in learners, and to develop higher order thinking processes by systematically building upon the foundation of learning from the previous grades. A key emphasis of the present textbook is on creating real life linkages of the concepts and methods introduced. This approach was devised with the intent of enabling students to solve daily life problems as they go up the learning curve and for them to fully grasp the conceptual basis that will be built upon in subsequent grades.

After amalgamation of the efforts of experts and experienced authors, this book was reviewed and finalized after extensive reviews by professional educationists. Efforts were made to make the contents student friendly and to develop the concepts in interesting ways.

The National Book Foundation is always striving for improvement in the quality of its books. The present book features an improved design, better illustration and interesting activities relating to real life to make it attractive for young learners. However, there is always room for improvement and the suggestions and feedback of students, teachers and the community are most welcome for further enriching the subsequent editions of this book.

May Allah guide and help us (Ameen).

Dr. Raja Mazhar Hameed

Managing Director

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان، نہایت رحم والا ہے

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Section 1

History of Pakistan

UNIT 01

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Relate the basis of Pakistan's Ideology to the basic values of Islam and the economic and social deprivations of Muslims in India, using historical evidence and scholarly analysis.
- Evaluate Pakistan's ideology with reference to the statements of Quaid Azam and Allama Iqbal, including their vision for a Muslim state and the role of Islam in Pakistan's identity and governance.
- Define British colonialism and its impact on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.
- Recognize the significant role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a reformer whose efforts, connections with the Western world, and establishment of the Aligarh Movement played a crucial role in the success of the Pakistan Movement.



Ideology

The word Ideology means the "Science of Ideas,". An "idea" is a basic concept on which a "system" is built are its "ideology."

Ideology is the set of views, values, and goals of a group or country. It is deeply embedded in people's sense of right and wrong. It is a set of

ideas, a framework for action, and a set of rules that gives life order and meaning to human actions.

Ideology looks at the current political, social, and economic processes and tries to make people aware of how they work. It supports or disapproves of certain actions and ideas. Ideology gives a country a sense of direction and perspective, and it is up to the people concerned to put it into action.

A country's ideology reflects the mental state of its citizens, their feelings, dreams, aspirations, ideals, goals, and the ongoing desire to achieve those goals. Any ideology's value is based on how committed its adherents are to it.

Importance of Ideology

People's beliefs are reflected in ideology. It makes countries appear alive. The national rights and obligations of people are explained through ideology. Ideology aids in maintaining national cohesion. Ideology gives people the strength to overcome all kinds of obstacles in order to accomplish their goals. Ideology fosters a spirit of resistance to achieve the goals and guarantees their accomplishment. Sometimes ideology causes revolution, and new approaches result from it.

Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan's ideology refers to the establishment of a separate state in which Muslims of the subcontinent can preserve Islamic values and ideals in accordance with the Qur'an and Sunnah and conduct their lives in accordance with the wonderful principles of Islam. It is the ideological foundation upon which the Muslims of the subcontinent fought for their identity, rights, separate country, and national welfare.

Pakistan's existence is dependent on the ideology that gave rise to it. The Muslims of the subcontinent founded Pakistan on the same idea, and this ideology is capable of keeping it strong and stable. Pakistan was founded primarily to put Islamic teachings into practice.

Do You Know?

The term "ideology" was first coined by French philosopher Antoine Destutt de Tracy in the late 18th century. He used it to describe a science of ideas and beliefs, focusing on how these ideas influenced human behavior and society.

Islam's fundamental principles form the basis of Pakistani ideology, which was influenced by the economic and social hardships Muslims in colonial India endured. Let us examine the historical setting and the crucial elements that influenced the creation of Pakistan's ideology.

The Situation of the Muslims after the War of Independence

From the mid-18th century until 1947, the Indian subcontinent was subject to British colonial control. Muslims experienced numerous hurdles and disadvantages as a religious minority during British rule. Economic, political, and social differences were among them.

Economic Disparities

Common economic goals are also the source of a country's philosophy. The Muslims of the subcontinent had a deterioration in their economic status, notably after 1857. Following the War of Independence in 1857, the British were convinced that the Muslims were the main reason for the War and that they might try it again in the future. As a result, the British were hostile towards

Expand Your Horizon

Some estimates suggest that India's GDP per capita in 1857 was higher than that of many Western countries, including Britain. Using the internet and other sources, find the GDP of India when the British left India in 1947.

Muslims, who continued to be economically oppressed and disregarded. Land ownership, a critical economic resource transferred into the hands of the British and Hindu elites, leaving many Muslims landless and economically deprived. For all these reasons, Muslims' commercial and trade opportunities shrank, yet they did not renounce their ideology.

Here are some examples of economic inequality that Muslims faced:

- **Land ownership** was a critical economic resource in colonial India. However, Muslims experienced considerable discrepancies in land ownership, particularly in places with a predominantly agricultural economy. Many Muslims were landless laborers with Hindus or British landlords holding the majority of land. Land ownership disparities resulted in economic inequality.
- Another important element influencing economic prospects was **education**. During the colonial period, Muslims, particularly those in rural areas, had restricted access to contemporary education. Their inability to compete for skilled occupations and access economic prospects was hampered by their lack of education, exacerbating economic inequities.
- **Discrimination in the workplace** was pervasive in British India. Many Muslims encountered

difficulties in getting government or British-controlled occupations. Their economic mobility was hampered by discriminatory employment practices and a lack of representation in administrative and economic institutions.

- **Communal tensions** and rioting between Hindus and Muslims interrupted economic activity. During such riots, Muslims typically suffered disproportionately, with their houses, businesses, and livelihoods being targeted, resulting in economic losses.
- Muslims frequently lacked **access to credit and financial resources**. Muslims found it difficult to engage in enterprises or agriculture due to discriminatory lending policies and a lack of financial institutions that catered to their requirements.
- **The zamindari system**, which entailed intermediaries (zamindars) collecting tax from peasants on behalf of the British, frequently exploited rural Muslims. These mediators sometimes enforced excessive land rents and taxes, increasing Muslim peasants' economic problems.

These inequities shaped Muslims' socioeconomic conditions, contributing to their demands for social and economic fairness, as well as their political demands for representation.

Social and Political Disempowerment

The British advocated a "divide and rule" tactic, taking advantage of religious differences within Indian society. Muslims were frequently politically sidelined, and their representation in key administration positions significantly decreased.

Some examples of the political marginalization of Muslims during the British colonial period are as under:

- The colonial administration and other communities disregarded or misunderstood Muslim cultural practices and traditions. This exacerbated feelings of cultural isolation and social alienation.
- Muslims, particularly in religiously charged areas, faced social shame. Occasionally, communal tensions erupted into violence and social exclusion, producing more division and discrimination.
- Following their colonization of the subcontinent, the British instituted a system of education in which the English language was important. The majority of Muslims opposed the new educational system.



Queen Victoria

- Muslims were underrepresented in key positions in British India. The British frequently preferred Hindus for jobs. As a result, Muslims felt politically excluded.
- Muslims frequently found themselves on the outskirts of crucial political choices. Decisions about India's participation in World War I, for example, were taken without proper engagement with Indian authorities, notably Muslim leaders.
- While Muslims had some representation in legislative bodies, it did not reflect their real population. This hampered their ability to successfully advocate for their political and social interests.
- When the British administration decided to form an all-British Simon Commission to study the operation of the Indian constitution in 1927, Indians, notably Muslims, were outraged and sought Indian representation on the commission.
- During periods of political upheaval, such as the Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement, British authorities frequently used repressive tactics. Many Muslim leaders were arrested or silenced, making it difficult for them to participate in the political process.
- Hindu revivalist movements became more hostile to Muslims. Following 1857, the Hindi-Urdu Controversy was the biggest Hindu assault on the Muslim heritage and legacy of the vast Muslim Empire. Labelling Urdu as the language of Muslims, Hindus were prejudiced against it. They demanded the replacement of Hindi with Urdu as the official language. Hindus' demonstration against Urdu in Banaras in 1867 was the beginning of the Urdu-Hindi controversy.
- These examples show how Muslims in British India were socially and politically marginalized as a result of discriminatory legislation, underrepresentation, and the British policy of divide and rule.



Islam's Fundamental Values

- Pakistani ideology arose from the desire of South Asia's Muslim people to maintain their distinctiveness within Hindu civilization. Muslims felt that Islam and Hinduism are not just two religions, but also two social orders of life with distinct cultures.
- The foundation of Muslim nationhood is not territorial, racial, linguistic, or ethnic; rather, they

are a nation because they shared the same creed, Islam. Some distinct fundamentals of Islam are as under:

- Islam promotes the **intrinsic equality** of all people, regardless of race, nationality, or socioeconomic condition. This principle was opposed by the economic and social disadvantages that Muslims endured in colonial India.
- Islam promotes **social and economic equality**. Under colonial control, economic inequalities and political marginalization of Muslims were considered as violations of this Islamic principle.
- Islam promotes **self-determination** and Muslims' right to practice and rule themselves in accordance with their beliefs. The yearning for self-determination was a major driving force behind the demand for a distinct Muslim state.

Pakistan's Ideology and Quaid e Azam

The ability of the leader to guide the nation is crucial for the success of any ideology. The characteristics of knowledge, consciousness, mobilization, direction, and defense against enemies are all infused into good leadership. The Muslims were fortunate to have such good leadership and the most important leader was Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision for Pakistan is reflected in a number of fundamental beliefs and expressions that serve as the foundation of Pakistani ideology. The words and deeds of Quaid-e-Azam shed light on Pakistan's original philosophy:

- **The Two-Nation Theory**, which asserted that Hindus and Muslims in British India were two different nations with distinct religious, cultural, and social identities, was something Quaid-e-Azam passionately believed in. In order to defend the rights and interests of Muslims, this notion served as the foundation for the demand for Pakistan, a separate Muslim state. Quaid e Azam used the term 'Nation' for the Muslims of the subcontinent in February 1935 in the Legislative Assembly. He maintained that a minority is a distinct entity when its religion, culture, race, arts, music, and other factors are combined.



Note For Teachers: Encourage students to learn more about the fundamental values of Islam that served as the roadmap for the Muslims of the Subcontinent towards their destination of a separate homeland.

- Quaid-e-Azam frequently underlined the necessity of **Pakistani unity**. He emphasized the need for national unity in order to overcome Pakistan's diversity of ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groupings.
- Quaid-e-Azam wanted Pakistan to be a **democracy** in its true sense. He stressed the significance of the rule of law, representative governance, and a constitution that would protect the liberties and rights of all citizens.
- Quaid-e-Azam understood the significance of Pakistan's **economic growth** and prosperity. He held that the well-being of the country and its citizens depended on a robust economy.
- Quaid-e-Azam stressed that Pakistan would be a country where Muslims and other religious minorities may practice their beliefs openly and without fear of persecution. He frequently spoke out in favor of minority rights preservation and religious tolerance. On August 11, 1947, in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, he explained the concept of the Islamic State as under:

"You are free to go to your places of worship. You may belong to any religion, caste or creed but it will have nothing to do with the business of the State."

- Quaid-e-Azam emphasized the values of **social justice and equality**. He wanted to build a society where everyone had equal opportunities and rights, regardless of background. He spoke out against prejudice based on caste, religion, or creed.

- Quaid-e-Azam wanted Pakistan to keep **cordial ties with other nations** based on the ideas of equality and respect for one another. He aimed to make Pakistan a recognized independent and sovereign state in the world.

- Although Quaid e Azam's plan for a contemporary, democratic, and inclusive



Pakistan encountered many difficulties over time, it is still a crucial point of reference for comprehending the fundamental principles of Pakistani ideology.

Pakistan's Ideology and Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Allama Iqbal is one of the most important personalities in history. His poetry challenged the dominant social conventions. He was schooled in Europe and was familiar with all the worst features of Western society. He decried materialism, capitalism, and the absence of spirituality.



Allama Iqbal significantly contributed to the development of the philosophy that originated the concept of Pakistan. His political and philosophical views have had a significant impact on Pakistan's founding ideals. Recognizing Allama Iqbal's major contributions is necessary to evaluate Pakistan's ideology in light of his assertions:

- Allama Iqbal underlined the value of **preserving and advancing the Islamic identity** of Muslims in South Asia. He also spoke about the unity of Islam. He held that despite language, ethnic, and geographic barriers, Muslims should come together in the name of their common religion. His works and poems inspired Muslims to develop a shared identity.
- Iqbal exhorted Muslims to work on their own **self-realization and personal growth**. He felt that Muslims might overcome socioeconomic and political obstacles by promoting both individual and group self-awareness. His emphasis on personal growth is consistent with Pakistan's desire for national advancement.
- Allama Iqbal supported Muslim **self-determination and political sovereignty**. He imagined Muslims being able to determine their own political future. This idea was in line with the call for Pakistan, a separate Muslim state where Muslims could hold political power.
- Iqbal was worried about the social and economic inequalities among Muslims. He demanded **fairness** in the allocation of wealth and social justice. This focus on socioeconomic equality is consistent with Pakistan's worldview, which aims to create a just society.
- Allama Iqbal championed the idea of "**Ijtehad**," which calls on Muslims to use independent thinking to reinterpret Islamic teachings in light of modernity. This viewpoint is in line with the notion that Pakistan ought to be a dynamic, developing nation that can adjust to changing conditions.
- Iqbal argued in favor of an **economic structure based on Islamic principles**, emphasizing economic independence, just distribution of wealth and resources, and the ban on interest (Riba). Pakistan's economic policies and aspirations for an Islamic economic system have been influenced by these concepts.

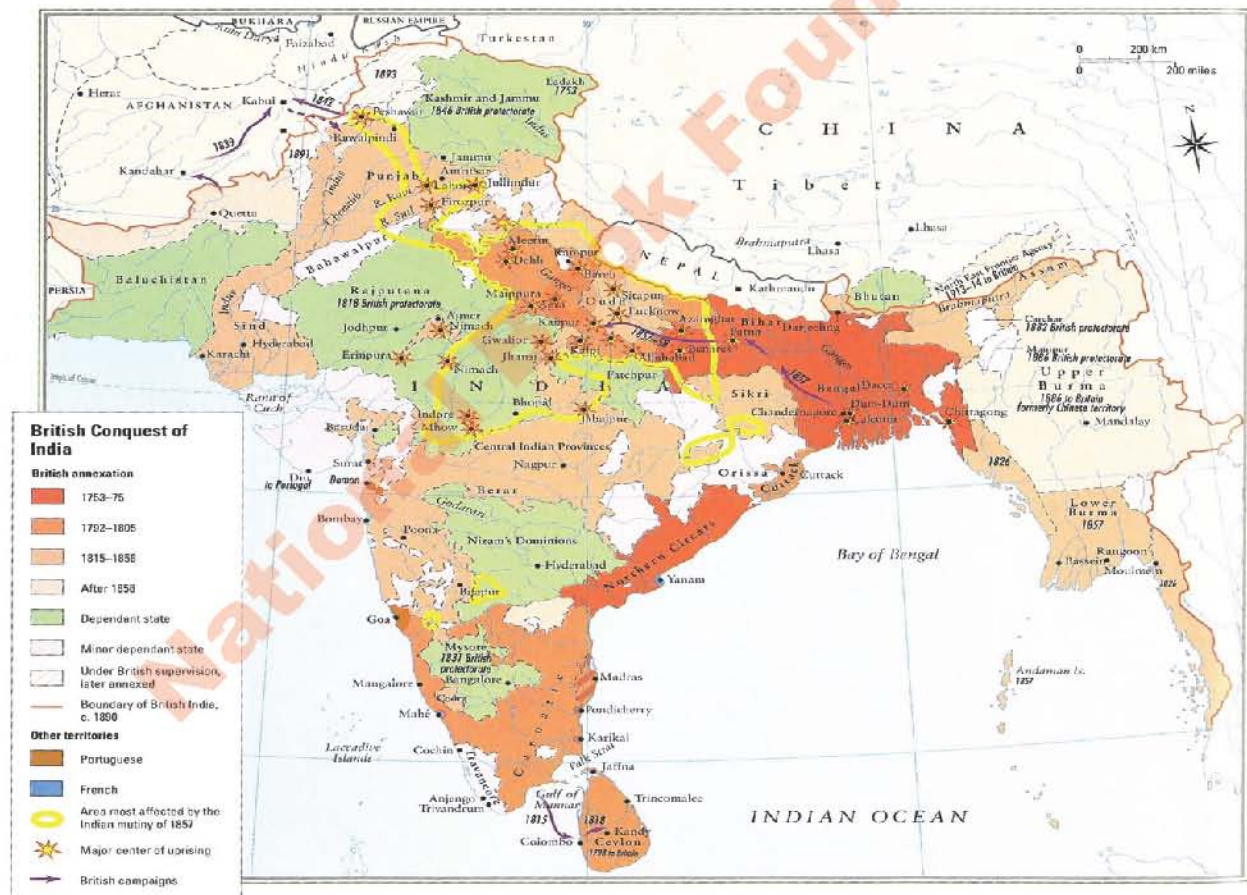
Iqbal emphasized the necessity for Muslims to have a spiritual renewal. He held that any Muslim country, particularly Pakistan, needed a solid spiritual foundation in order to grow and succeed. Pakistan's cultural and religious identities are still influenced by this emphasis on spirituality. Allama Iqbal's remarks have had a significant impact on Pakistan's ideology.

Colonialism

Colonialism refers to when one nation seizes control of another country or area for its own profit. The colonial nation sends people to reside in the colonized country and profits from its resources and economy. They may also attempt to modify the language, culture, and governance of the existing residents.

It is important to recognize that colonialism may have both beneficial and bad consequences for the colonized territory, however, it mostly has very negative impacts on the colonized states.

British Colonialism



British Conquest of India



Note For Teachers: Encourage students to learn more about the countries that remained as the colonies of different European powers.

The era of direct British regulation over the Indian subcontinent, which lasted from 1858 until the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, is referred to as British colonialism. The entity that assumed control of the subcontinent subsequent to the British East India Company seized the company's assets and instituted direct governance. The common name for the British Raj was an effort to increase Indian participation in government. Nevertheless, the Indian people's lack of agency in shaping their own future without British approval fueled a movement for national independence that grew more resolute over time.

Impact of the British Colonialism

The impact of British colonialism on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent was profound. Here are some key areas that were influenced:

- 1. Economy:** The British colonial rule had a varied impact on the economy of the subcontinent. The British Empire introduced modern transportation and communication systems, established large-scale industrial infrastructure, and developed new markets. However, their economic policies were primarily designed to benefit the British Empire. For example, India was forced to export raw materials such as cotton, jute, and tea, and import finished goods from Britain. This economic policy severely affected India's economic growth, leading to stagnation of agriculture and industry.
- 2. Social Structure:** The British colonial rule had far-reaching social effects. They introduced English as the language of colonial administration, higher education, and law. Still, it was limited to a small percentage of the population, leading to limited access to education and jobs. This resulted in significant social inequality and disparity in rural-urban areas. The colonial administration abolished the caste system in some parts of India and introduced reforms related to women's rights and social justice. On the other hand, their policies also led to economic exploitation, land dispossession, and the exploitation of labor.
- 3. Political System:** The British colonial rule had a significant impact on the political structure of the subcontinent. Their primary goal was to exploit the resources of India for their benefit, which led to unequal political, social, and economic policies. They introduced the doctrine of 'divide and rule' which aimed to create divisions within the Indian population, thus making the Empire stronger. The British also segregated Hindus and Muslims, and consequently, different political movements emerged. This led to the creation of the Muslim League and other organizations that agitated against Hindus. Eventually, this led to the separation of India and Pakistan in 1947.



Note For Teachers: Ask the students to learn more about the impacts of the British colonialism using different sources.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

In the 19th century, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well-known Indian Muslim leader, philosopher, and educator. He was born in Delhi, India, on October 17, 1817, and he passed away in Aligarh, India, on March 27, 1898. As a reformer, Sir Syed worked to make a progressive society that could compete with other nations of the world. He was born into a family with a lot of different cultural experiences. However, he was also introduced to Western ideas, which had a big impact on how he thought. Sir Syed set up the Scientific Society and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College to help Muslims become more educated and open to new ideas. He also worked to bring Hindus and Muslims together and close the gap between them. The idea of a separate Muslim country and his support for the Two-Nation Theory impacted Allama Iqbal and eventually led to the birth of Pakistan.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Significant Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed's relationships with the West had a big impact on how he thought about progress and education. He knew how important Western-style schooling was and thought it was important for Muslims to learn new things so they could keep up with the times. Sir Syed opened the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1877. The school became the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. He pushed for the Muslim community to learn English as a way to give them a greater say. He thought that if they learned English, they could learn more, get more chances,

Expand Your Horizon

Aligarh University has a rich history of academic excellence and has produced numerous distinguished alumni who have made significant contributions to various fields, including politics, literature, science, and the arts.

Find the names of some such famous alumni of this university.

and break the chains that were holding them back. Sir Syed wanted to encourage a spirit of research by encouraging people to think in a scientific and logical way. He was sure that knowledge and education were the best ways for society to solve its problems. The creation of this school was very important for introducing modern education to Muslims and creating a new group of educated Muslims who were better prepared to deal with the challenges of the modern world.

The Aligarh Movement led by Sir Syed was an important moment in the history of Indian Muslims.

Its goal was to get more Muslims to go to school and raise a new generation of educated Muslims who could compete with people from other groups. The movement also tried to get Muslims to change their ways of life and accept new ideas and ways of doing things. Sir Syed's work as a reformer and the Aligarh Movement was very important in giving Indian Muslims a feeling of identity as Muslims and looking out for their best interests. Sir Syed started a newspaper called the Aligarh Institute Gazette, which pushed for new ideas and scholarly discussion. This newspaper was very important for spreading unbiased information.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's establishment of the Scientific Society marked a pivotal moment in Indian history. Founded in 1864 in Aligarh, India, the society aimed to promote scientific knowledge and rational thinking among the Indian populace, particularly Muslims. It served as



a platform for the translation of Western scientific works into Urdu, making scientific knowledge more accessible to the local population.

Sir Syed's work as a reformer was a big part of why the Pakistan Movement was so successful. At first, he tried to bring Hindus and Muslims together, but later he became a leader of Muslim nationalism in India. Many people think that Sir Syed came up with the idea of two countries, which was the base of the Pakistan Movement. His ideas and work helped shape what it meant to be a Muslim and advance the goals of Indian Muslims. His focus on education and development helped create a new generation of educated Muslims who were better prepared to face the difficulties of the modern world.

The Aligarh movement served as a forerunner of the Pakistan movement. The groundwork was laid for the formation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906, which subsequently spearheaded the movement for the establishment of Pakistan in 1947. The Aligarh movement served as a source of inspiration and influence for other Muslim movements and organisations that lent their support to the Pakistan movement. These include the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, the Khilafat movement, and the All-India Muslim Students Federation.

The Aligarh Muslim University was also very important in getting more Muslims to go to school and giving Indian Muslims a feeling of who they were as Muslims. Sir Syed's goals for progress and learning have been an inspiration to generations and continue to inspire people today.

What I have Learned

- Ideology is the set of views, values, and goals of a group or country. It is deeply embedded in people's sense of right and wrong.
- Pakistan's ideology refers to the establishment of a separate land in which Muslims of the subcontinent can preserve Islamic values and ideals.
- Muslims experienced economic, political, and social hurdles and disadvantages as a religious minority during British rule.
- Intrinsic equality, social and economic equality, and self-determination are among the basic principles of Islam.
- Unity, democracy, economic growth, religious tolerance, justice, equality, and cordial relations with other nations are among Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's vision for Pakistan.
- The vision of Allama Muhammad Iqbal was based on preserving and advancing the Islamic identity, self-realization and personal growth, self-determination and political sovereignty, fairness, social justice, Ijtihad, and economic structure based on Islamic principles.
- British colonialism refers to the period of direct British rule over the Indian subcontinent from 1858 until the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947.
- The impact of British colonialism on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent was profound.
- In the 19th century, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well-known Indian Muslim leader, philosopher, and educator.
- The Aligarh Movement led by Sir Syed was an important moment in the history of Indian Muslims.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. The word Ideology means:
 - a. Study of Politics
 - b. Study of Sociology
 - c. Science of Ideas
 - d. Science of Ethics
2. Which of the following statements is consistent with the role of ideology?
 - a. Ideology has no influence on a country's vitality.
 - b. Ideology weakens national cohesion.
 - c. Ideology can lead to the accomplishment of goals.
 - d. Ideology does not impact national rights and obligations.

3. **What is the primary purpose of Pakistan's ideology?**
 - a. To establish economic prosperity in the subcontinent.
 - b. To create a separate nation for Muslims.
 - c. To promote foreign influence in the region.
 - d. To preserve cultural diversity in colonial India.
4. **What was one significant consequence of economic inequality for Muslims in colonial India?**
 - a. Improved access to education opportunities.
 - b. Increased economic mobility and prosperity.
 - c. Greater representation in administrative and economic institutions.
 - d. The development of demands for social and economic fairness and political representation.
5. **What contributed to the social and political marginalization of Muslims in British India during the colonial period?**
 - a. The British policy of promoting Indian languages and traditions.
 - b. Most Muslims supported the new British educational system.
 - c. Underrepresentation of Muslims in key positions and political decisions.
 - d. Hindu support for Urdu as the official language in opposition to Hindi.
6. **What fundamental beliefs and expressions of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah served as the foundation of Pakistani ideology?**
 - a. The importance of ethnic and linguistic diversity.
 - b. The need for a centralized and authoritarian government.
 - c. The principles of unity, democracy, minority rights, and social justice.
 - d. The promotion of religious persecution and intolerance.
7. **What aspects of Allama Iqbal's philosophy and beliefs have had a significant impact on Pakistan's founding ideals, as discussed in the text?**
 - a. Advocating for materialism, capitalism, and individualism.
 - b. Emphasizing social and economic inequalities among Muslims.
 - c. Supporting a static interpretation of Islamic teachings.
 - d. Promoting the Islamic identity, unity, self-realization, and spiritual renewal.
8. **What is the primary goal of colonialism, as described in the text?**
 - a. To control and profit from the resources of the colonized region
 - b. To promote cultural diversity and tolerance in colonized territories.
 - c. To improve the economic and social conditions of the colonized people.
 - d. To encourage self-determination among the colonized population.

9. What significant impact did British colonialism have on the social structure of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent?
 - a. Enhanced social equality
 - b. Reduced rural-urban disparities
 - c. Limited access to education and jobs
 - d. Abolished caste system
10. What was one of the primary objectives of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational initiatives, as discussed in the text?
 - a. Promoting the use of regional languages.
 - b. Encouraging scientific and logical thinking.
 - c. Preserving traditional Muslim ways of life.
 - d. Rejecting the importance of English education.

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is the fundamental principle of Pakistan's ideology?
2. How did the Ideology of Pakistan influence the country's establishment?
3. How did Allama Iqbal's emphasis on individual and group self-awareness align with Pakistan's goals for national advancement?
4. Define British colonialism.
5. Recognize the significant role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as an important reformer of his time.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. What was the situation of the Muslims during British Rule? How does it relate to the Ideology of Pakistan?
2. Evaluate Pakistan's ideology with reference to the statements of Quaid Azam.
3. How did the principles of Islam, particularly the promotion of intrinsic equality and self-determination, influence the demand for a distinct Muslim state in South Asia?
4. How did British colonialism impact various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent?

Compare and Contrast

Compare Pakistan's ideology with the ideologies of other nations or independence movements. How is Pakistan's ideology unique, and how does it align with or differ from other ideologies?

Relevance across Time

Do you think that the ideals of Quaid e Azam can lead Pakistan out of present-day problems? Write an action plan in light of Quaid's teachings to make Pakistan a democratic and progressive country.

Project: "Exploring the Ideology of Pakistan"

Students will conduct research on the ideology of Pakistan. They will investigate the historical context, the Two-Nation Theory, and the role of religion in shaping Pakistan's ideology. Students may interview family members, friends, or community members. They will create multimedia presentations that showcase their research findings. These presentations should include images, videos, and audio clips that enhance their understanding of Pakistan's ideology.

List words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Analyze the important developments in India between 1906-1920 (from Simla Deputation till Khilafat Movement)
- Analyze the important political developments between 1920-1939 (from Khilafat Movement till Day of Deliverance)
- Evaluate the political developments that undertook during 1940 till 1947
- Discuss the role of political leaders, including women and minorities in the making of Pakistan



Important Developments between 1906-1920

Simla Deputation (1906)

The Indian National Congress formed in 1885, claimed to be dedicated to safe guarding the interests of all communities residing in the Indian subcontinent. The Congress opposition to the partition of Bengal in 1905, which proposed splitting it into two provinces, East Bengal and West Bengal, created mistrust among Muslims towards the Congress. The rise of Hindu nationalist movements posed a threat to the Muslims community. After the failure of the 1857 War of Independence, Muslims who had been victimized and disheartened regained their confidence in the early 20th century. On the other hand, in 1905, the Liberal party led by Lloyd George won the elections in England. The Liberal Party declared its intention to introduce constitutional reforms in India. Muslim leadership believed that it would be wise to present Muslim demands to the government for consideration in these future reforms.

A delegation of 35 Muslims led by Sir Agha Khan and representing various regions of India, met with the Viceroy of India, Lord Minto, on October 1, 1906. The delegation presented the following demands to the Viceroy:

- Given that the circumstances in India are distinct from England due to the presence of two major communities, Muslims and Hindus.
- It was demanded that, considering the Muslim population minority status, a system of separate electorates should be introduced in India.
- It was demanded that a quota in government services must be reserved for Muslims.
- The delegation demanded that Muslim judges should be appointed in courts to handle cases involving Muslims.
- The delegation highlighted the historical background of Muslims in India and demanded additional seats for them in legislative assemblies beyond their proportionate population.
- It was demanded that Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College should be granted university status.

Viceroy Lord Minto showed respect to the Muslim delegation and ensured that their demands will not be ignored.

Success of Simla Deputation

The Muslim community had been facing challenges since 1857. However, the Simla deputation brought about some successes for the Muslim nation.

1. The Simla deputation bridged the gap between Muslims and the British government.
2. The Simla deputation boosted the confidence of the Muslim community.
3. The success of the Simla deputation paved the way for the establishment of the All India Muslim League.
4. The demand for separate electorates for Muslims was accepted through the 1909 Minto-Morley Reforms.
5. The Muslims were recognized as a separate nation through the acceptance of the separate electorate demand.
6. The Muslims felt that they could present their demands directly to the British government without the support of the Indian National Congress.

The All India Muslim League (1906)

The Urdu-Hindu Controversy, the establishment of extremist Hindu organizations, and Congress's anti-Muslim policies forced Muslims to form a platform to protect the rights of the Muslim community.

Establishment of All India Muslim League

The annual session of the All India Muslim Education Conference was held in Decca in 1906, and prominent Muslim leaders from India attended the meeting. After the meeting, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Decca called a meeting to discuss the formation of a political party. This meeting took place on December 30, 1906, and was presided over by Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk. He proposed the formation of a political party, and the participants such as Nawab Salim Ullah Khan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Hakeem Ajmal Khan supported the idea, leading to the establishment of All India Muslim League.

Objectives of the All India Muslim League

1. To protect rights of the Muslim community and to present the Muslim demands before the British Government in a respectful way.
2. To create feelings of loyalty among Muslims towards the British Government and to remove misunderstandings about government policies.

3. To cooperate with other communities of India without damaging the above objectives.

On December 30, 1907, the first annual session of All India Muslim League was held in Karachi. The next session of the League was held in Aligarh on March 18, 1908, and Sir Agha Khan was elected as the president, and Hasan Bilgrami as the secretary. Syed Amir Ali was appointed as the president of London Branch. The League provided a platform for Muslims, the second-largest community of India after Hindus. The All India Muslim League played a very important role from 1906 to 1947.

Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)

Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, prepared a draft of constitutional reforms and sent it to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Morley. The British Parliament passed the Bill, which was implemented in India in 1909 and given the name Minto-Morley Reforms. The salient provisions of the Reforms are mentioned below:

1. The Muslim demand for a separate electorate for Muslims was accepted.
2. The membership of the Central and Provincial Council was increased.
3. The powers of the Legislative Councils were enhanced.
4. Indians were included in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and in the Provincial Executive Councils.
5. Local Bodies were allowed to elect their representatives.

Analysis

Minto-Morley Reforms 1909 were fruitful for Muslims as their demand for a separate electorate was accepted, recognizing Muslims as a separate nation. The membership and powers of the Legislative Councils were increased.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

A joint session of the All India Muslim League and the All Indian National Congress was held in Lucknow in December 1916. This event marked a historic moment in India. Both parties reached an agreement on the following points.

1. The All Indian National Congress accepted the League's demand for a separate electorate for Muslims.
2. Provincial autonomy should be ensured, and provincial councils should be empowered to levy taxes and vote on budget.
3. There will be one-third (1/3) Muslim representation in the central council.
4. In case a bill pertaining to a particular community is presented, and three-fourths (3/4) of the members of that community oppose the bill, then the bill will be rejected. This clause was in favor of the minority community.

5. In provincial legislative councils, four-fifths ($4/5$) of the members will be elected, while one-fifth ($1/5$) will be nominated.
6. In the Muslim-majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab, Muslims seats will be reduced, while in Muslim-minority Provinces of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, C.P. and U.P., Muslim seats will be increased.
7. The members of the legislative assemblies should be granted the right to ask questions and present an adjournment motion.
8. There should be a separation of the executive and the judiciary.

Analysis

The Lucknow Pact was important for various reasons. Congress accepted the Muslim demands of separate electorates for Muslims and one-third ($1/3$) Muslim representation in the central council. It was a significant milestone for Muslims when the Congress accepted them as a separate nation.

Khilafat Movement (1919)

During the First World War, Turkey, the seat of Khilafat, fought against the Allied forces and was defeated. The Ottoman Khilafat, which had been established in 1299, was under threat from the Allied forces. Muslims of India started Khilafat movement with the aim of safeguarding the institution of Khilafat in Turkey. There were three main demands or objectives of this movement.

1. The Turkish Khilafat should not be abolished.
2. Muslim sacred places should not be disrespected.
3. The territories that were under Turkey's control before the start of the war must not be taken away from Turkey.

Events

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Shokat Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari, Hakeem Ajmal Khan, Dr. Mukhtar Ansari and Barrister Jan Mohammad Junejo were prominent leaders of the Khilafat movement. They organized rallies and protests to emphasize the significance of the Khilafat institution to the British government. A delegation, comprising Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Syed Husain, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Hasan Hayat, was sent to England to highlight the issue. The delegation met with British parliamentarians, including the prime minister, and highlighted the importance of the Khilafat institution. Unfortunately, the attitude of the British government was not favorable toward the Turkish issue, and the delegation returned to India empty-handed.

Gandhi's Role and Hindu-Muslim Unity: Gandhi, a prominent Hindu leader, joined the Khilafat movement and earned respect from the Muslim community. During the Khilafat movement, Hindu-Muslim unity was at its peak. Gandhi advised Muslims to resign from government jobs, abstain from attending educational institutions, boycott courts and renounce their titles.

Hijrat Movement: Maulana Abdul Bari Farangi and Maulana Abu-al-Kalam Azad issued a fatwa stating that India was a Dar-ul-Harb (House of War), and they believed there were threats to the lives of Muslim and the practice of Islam. Consequently, they advised Muslims to consider leaving India and seek refuge in an Islamic country. Following the issuance of this Fatwa, approximately 18,000 Muslims attempted to migrate to Afghanistan. However, the Afghan government refused to enter Indian Muslims into their territory, leaving the helpless individuals with no choice but to return to their homes.

Gandhi's Decision to Call off the Khilafat Movement: Gandhi announced his detachment from Khilafat movement for two specific reasons. Firstly, the Moplas, who were from Arab descent and settled on the Malabar shores, protested during the Khilafat movement. Some were arrested, and nearly 400 of them were killed by the British government. The Moplas subsequently rebelled, engaging in guerrilla warfare against the British government and targeting British officers as well as some Hindu neighbors. The government took measures to suppress the Moplas rebellion. Gandhi strongly criticized the violent activities of Moplas. Secondly, in the beginning of 1922, Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement from Chauri Chaura, a small town in Farkhabad District. On February 5th, 1922, people of Chauri Chaura staged a demonstration and declared their refusal to pay taxes and obey government laws. The police attempted to disperse the demonstrators through the use of force. The mob set fire to 22 policemen. Gandhi immediately called off the non-cooperation movement and the Khilafat movement.

Results

The Khilafat Movement was initiated with great enthusiasm by the Indian Muslims; however, it ultimately ended in failure. The historical institution of the Khilafat was not abolished by the Allied Forces, but rather by Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, a Turkish Muslim. The Khilafat movement left the significant influences on Indian politics. The Muslims learned a lesson not to trust Gandhi's philosophy. They gained confidence and political maturity.

Important Developments between 1920-1939

Simon Commission 1927

The Indian government introduced Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919. It announced that after ten years, a commission would be sent to India to assess the results of reforms and recommend further reforms for Indians. The government fulfilled its promise, and in 1927, it

instituted a commission under the leadership of Sir John Simon. Not a single person from India was included as a member of the Simon Commission. The two major political parties, the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League, boycotted the Commission. Protests were held in India against the Simon Commission, which was received with slogans such as “Simon Go Back, Simon Go Back.”

Nehru Report (1928)

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, declared in the British Parliament that the Indians were divided and unable to prepare unanimous proposals for further reforms in India. Indian leadership accepted the challenge, and an all-party conference was held in February 1928. A committee was established to prepare unanimous proposals with Moti Lal Nehru as its head. Other members included N.A. Joshi, M.R. Jaikar, G.R. Pardhan, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi. The committee ignored the interests of the Muslim community and passed a report known as the Nehru Report. The Muslim members refused to accept the proposals. The following proposals were outlined in Nehru Report.

1. The method of separate electorates should be replaced with the method of joint electorates. The Muslims were less in number compared to Hindus in United India. Under separate electorates, seats for Muslims had to be reserved. The Congress realized that it could win more seats under joint electorates.
2. One-fourth (1/4) of seats should be reserved for Muslims in the central legislative assembly.
3. Sindh should be declared a separate province, Balochistan and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) should be granted more powers.
4. Hindi should be declared as official language.

Analysis

The demands of Muslims, which had been accepted under the Lucknow Pact (1916), were reversed by the Congress in the Nehru Report. Muslim interests were harmed, leading Muslims to believe that the Congress could not accommodate their interests.

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ (1929)

Under the Nehru report (1928), Muslim interests were adversely affected. Quaid-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ convened the session of All India Muslim League in 1929 and presented his fourteen points.

1. Provincial autonomy should be equally granted to all provinces.
2. A federal system should be introduced, and residuary powers should be vested in the provinces.

3. Effective and adequate representation should be provided to minorities in all the legislative assemblies, but their majority should not be converted into a minority.
4. There should be a separate electorate system for Muslims.
5. Sindh should be declared a separate province.
6. One-third (1/3) of seats should be reserved for Muslims in the central legislative assembly.
7. Reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP).
8. If the demarcation of the provinces is necessary, then the Muslim majority in the provinces of Punjab, Bengal and North West Frontier Province (current Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) should not be turned into a minority.
9. There must be one-third (1/3) of ministers from the Muslim community in the central and provincial ministries.
10. Seats should be reserved for Muslims in government jobs.
11. All the communities in India should be granted religious liberty.
12. A bill belonging to a particular religious community should not be passed by the legislature if three-fourths (3/4) of the members belonging from that community oppose the bill.
13. Muslim culture, education and language should be granted constitutional protection.
14. Amendments to the constitution should be made after obtaining approval from the provinces and states.

Analysis

The Quaid's fourteen points were a prompt and appropriate response to the Nehru Report. These were moderate and genuine demands of the Muslim community presented at the right time. Muslims continued their struggles in the subsequent years based on the framework of fourteen points.

Address of Allama Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ (1930)

The annual session of the All India Muslim League was held in Allahabad in 1930, and it was presided by the great Muslim thinker Allama Iqbal. This session holds significant importance because Allama Iqbal presented the idea of a separate homeland for the Indian Muslims. Iqbal addressed the following points in his presidential speech. He expressed that Islam is a complete code of life that guides in all aspects of human life. Iqbal emphasized the concept of two-nation theory within the Indian context. He also criticized the Western world, noting that in the west, religion has been declared a private affair of every individual. In Islam, there is no concept of separating matter from spirit, and both are equally important. Islam is a dynamic force that has consistently protected Muslims. Iqbal strongly rejected the idea of India as one nation and

asserted that Muslims and Hindu cannot be considered a single nation. India is home to different nations with significant differences. Comparing India to the Western world would be inaccurate. Muslims have valid reasons for seeking a separate homeland because it aligns with the fundamental principles of Islam.

Allama Iqbal said:

“India is a continent where different nations coexist, and they possess differences among themselves. If a constitution or future adjustments are based on the idea that ‘all Indians belong to one nation,’ it could potentially ignite a civil war in India. Therefore, I demand the establishment of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of Muslims of India. The formation of a consolidated Muslim state in North-West India seems to be the ultimate goal for Muslims, particularly in the North-Western region of India.”

Analysis

Allama Iqbal's address holds great significance in the political struggle, as it provided a clear direction for Indian Muslims. He demanded for the establishment of a separate Islamic state in Muslim-majority areas. This marked the first instance in which a Muslim had demanded a separate homeland for Indian Muslims at the All India Muslim League platform.

The Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

Quaid-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah wrote a letter to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, urging him to convene a conference of all political parties in India to present their demands before the government.

The first session of the Round Table Conference was held from 12th November 1930 to 19th January 1931. The Congress boycotted the first session. Prominent leaders such as Quaid-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Sir Agha Khan etc., represented the Muslim League in the first session. Eight sub-committees were established to address various issues. The Prime Minister announced the introduction of a federal system at the centre and responsible government in the provinces in India. The government did not make any decision regarding the Muslim demands.

The second session of the Round Table Conference was held from 7th September 1931 to 1st December 1931. Gandhi represented the Congress, while the Muslim League was represented by Allama Iqbal, Maulana Shoukat Ali and Sir Ali Imam. Gandhi tried his best to prove India as one nation. Due to Gandhi's rigid attitude, a resolution on the minorities issue could not be reached. The session was ended without reaching any conclusion.

The third session was held from 17th November 1932 to 24th December 1932. The Congress did not attend the third session, while the Muslim League was represented by Sir Agha Khan. The third session ended without achieving anything.

The Communal Award (1932)

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, announced the Communal Award in August 1932. According to the award, separate electorates were extended to Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and depressed classes (scheduled castes). The award favored the minorities in India, reserving one-third (1/3) of seats for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly. Following the principle of weighting, minorities were allocated more seats in the provincial legislatures than their population in the respective provinces. However, this decision was against the interests of Muslims, as their majority was converted into a minority in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. Political parties in India did not accept the Communal Award, and the Muslim League also rejected it due to the reduction in Muslim seats in the legislative assemblies of Punjab and Bengal.

Government of India Act (1935)

The British Government began the process of crafting the future constitution of India, taking into account the Nehru Report, Quaid's fourteen and the outcomes of the three round-table conferences (1930-1932). The following were the main characteristics of the 1935 Constitution:

Bicameral Legislature: There was a bicameral legislature. The Council of States served as the upper house (chamber), comprising a total of 260 members, with 156 representing the provinces and 104 representing the states. The Federal Assembly, serving as the lower house (chamber), consisted of 375 members, with 250 representing the provinces and 125 representing the states.

Federal System: Federal system was introduced, consisting of provinces and states.

Division of Powers: The powers between the centre and the provinces were distributed among three lists: the federal list, the provincial list and the concurrent list.

Provinces: India had 11 provinces under the 1935 Act, each with the authority to make laws on subjects enlisted in the provincial and the concurrent lists.

Provincial Autonomy: Provincial autonomy was increased.

Council of Minister: Each province had a council of ministers, and the governor was obliged to act upon the council's advice. However, the provincial governor was subordinate to the Governor General of India.

Abolition of the Indian council: The Indian council was abolished.

Federal Court: The Federal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and six other judges, served as the highest court. The Act provided details of the powers of the Federal Court.

Analysis

The 1935 Act failed to satisfy different sections of Indian society due to its inability to meet their expectations. The provincial governors and the Viceroy of India held significant powers. The federal system introduced under the Act had some flaws. The central portion of the 1935 Act was not implemented, and only the provincial part was put into effect.

Formation of Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

Under the Government of India Act 1935, provincial assembly elections were held in 1937. The total number of seats for the provinces was 1585, and the Muslim League won 108 Muslim reserved seats out of 495. The Muslim League could not perform well due to different reasons. The Congress formed provincial ministries in 8 out of the total 11 provinces of India. However, the Muslim League was unable to establish a ministry in any province. Shortly after the formation of Ministries in 8 provinces, the Congress started actions against Muslims, as detailed below.

Hoisting of the Party Flags When the Congress ministries had been formed in 8 provinces, the Congress issued instructions to government officials to hoist the Congress's flags on government buildings.

Bande Matram Anthem “Bande Matram” was a song taken from Bankim Chandra Catterjee's novel 'Anandamath'. This song portrayed a negative image of Muslims and advocated the expulsion of Muslims from Hindustan, suggesting that India is only for Hindus. The Congress declared “Bande Matram” as the national anthem and issued instructions that the beginning of the day in government offices and educational institutions must start with its recitation.

Widdia Mander Scheme It was a new educational scheme introduced in the provinces where the Congress party formed its ministries, and the aim of the scheme was to erase Muslim culture. The scheme intended to convert Muslims into Hinduism and was implemented in all educational institutions. Students were forced to pay homage to Gandhi's picture every day during their school assemblies.

Wardha Scheme This scheme was the outcome of Gandhi's philosophy, preaching Hindu nationalism and emphasizing the importance of non-violence. The main purpose of this scheme was to instill respect in the minds of young students for Hindu heroes and religious leaders. The scheme was designed to create the sense that there was only one nation in India. It was intentionally introduced to convert Muslims into Hinduism.

Attacks on Muslims Attacks on Muslims had become a troubling routine in the provinces under the Congress party's rule. Muslims were forced to abandon their religion and allegiance to any party other than the Congress.

The Resignations of Congress Ministries and Day of Deliverance: World War II began in 1939, and

Britain, while fighting against Germany, called upon Indians for their support. The Congress believed that the British government could not overlook it at this time and announced that it would not cooperate with the government in wartime activities. In November 1939, Congress ministries gave their resignations from provincial ministries. Quaid-e-Azam appealed Muslims to peacefully observe the Day of Deliverance on December 22, 1939.

Analysis

The rule of Congress ministries was a critical period for Muslims, as their lives, properties and religion came under attack. Congress introduced anti-Muslim educational schemes to promote a sense of one nation in India. Muslims peacefully criticized these policies and were happy after the resignations from Congress ministries.

Lahore Resolution / Pakistan Resolution (1940)

In March 1940, the All India Muslim League's annual session was held in Lahore at Minto Park, which was later known as Iqbal Park. Quaid-e-Azam presided over this session, and it marked an important event in the political struggle of India's Muslims as they demanded a separate homeland for themselves based on their religion. Prominent Muslim leaders from different parts of India participated in this session. Quaid delivered his presidential speech and raised some important points. He said that it was untrue to think that only one nation resided in India. There were two main nations: Muslims and Hindus, and they belonged to different civilizations with differing worship styles. Despite living together in India for centuries, each remained its separate identity and did not mix with other. Quaid emphasized that India's issue should not be seen as an inter-communal matter but as an international one.

The Resolution: Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq, the chief minister of Bengal, presented the resolution on March 23, 1940. The resolution said: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted, with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas where the Muslims are numerically in majority, as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign." All of the leaders and participants assembled in the gathering endorsed the resolution.

Reactions

The Muslims were quite happy because the Lahore Resolution showed them their destination. Under the kind leadership of Quaid-e-Azam, they devoted their energies to achieving freedom. On the other side, Hindus and the Congress rejected the resolution.

Cripps Mission (1942)

In March 1942, a delegation from the British government arrived in India under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps. The objective of the delegation was to view the political situation in India and present its recommendations to the government. The delegation submitted its report to the government in April 1942. The recommendations were as follows:

1. After the end of World War II, a Constituent Assembly will be formed, consisting of members from the provinces and the states.
2. India will be granted dominion status after the end of the war.
3. The Constitution shall be framed by the Constituent Assembly.
4. The proposals of the Cripps Mission would be accepted or rejected as a whole.

Quit India Movement (1942)

Britain was participating in the Second World War. The Congress realized that Britain would not succeed in the war and tried to exert pressure on the government to leave undivided India. In August 1942, the Congress started Quit India Movement. The Congress made efforts to create hurdles in the formation of a separate Muslim state. Hindus engaged in violent activities to achieve their agenda. However, the government managed to control the situation, and this movement ultimately failed.

Divide and Quit India

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah referred to the 'Quit India Movement' as anti-Muslim. He believed that the movement was a conspiracy against Indian Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam responded to the 'Quit India Movement' with the slogan, 'Divide and Quit India.' This was the best response given by Quaid-e-Azam. He devoted all his energies to secure a separate Muslim state for Indian Muslims.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)

On 17th July 1944, Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam expressing his desire to meet him. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks began on 9th September 1944 and lasted until 27th September 1944 in Bombay. Gandhi told Quaid-e-Azam that he had come to meet him in his personal capacity and not as a representative of the Indian National Congress. Quaid-e-Azam expressed that the Muslims were a separate nation and they must be given a separate state. On the other hand, Gandhi said that all Hindustanis were one nation, and the division of India would destroy the unity of India. On 27th September 1944, Gandhi-Jinnah Talks ended. The talks failed due to Gandhi's unjust viewpoint that all Hindustani were one nation.

Simla Conference (1945)

In June 1945, following the end of World War II, Indian Viceroy Lord Wavell summoned a conference in Simla and invited political leaders from India to discuss his plan. The Muslim League delegation, led by Quaid-e-Azam, and the Congress delegation, led by Maulana Abu-al Kalam, participated in the conference. The Congress nominated Maulana Abu-al Kalam to claim that it also represented Muslims. However, a deadlock occurred when Quaid-e-Azam insisted that all five members of the executive council must be from the Muslim League. Khazir Hyayat, the chief minister of Punjab, demanded that one seat in the council, allocated to Muslims, should be given to his Unionist party. The Congress also supported the demand of the Unionist party. Quaid-e-Azam rejected this proposal, stating that the Muslim League was the sole representative party of Muslims and called upon the government to hold elections to determine the representative claims of all the parties. The conference ultimately ended in a failure.

Elections of 1945-46

The elections for the Central Legislative Assembly were held in December 1945. Quaid-e-Azam visited all corners of India and highlighted the importance of these elections for Muslims. The Muslim League prepared its election manifesto on two-nation theory. All 30 seats reserved for Muslims were won by the Muslim League. In the beginning of 1946, the elections for the provincial assemblies were held, with 482 seats reserved for Muslims. The All India Muslim League also performed well and won the majority of the reserved Muslim seats. The 1945-46 elections proved that the All India Muslim League was the true representative party of Indian Muslims, while the Congress primarily represented Hindus. The Muslim League's victory in these elections paved the way for the creation of Pakistan.

Delhi Convention (1946)

On 19 April 1946, a convention of the Muslim League's winning candidates of the central legislative assembly and the provincial assemblies was held in Delhi. The political situation in India was comprehensively discussed. Quaid-e-Azam emphasized that Muslims would suffer a lot in united India under Congress rule. He said that the creation of Pakistan is the destination of the Muslim community. The participants of Delhi convention passed a resolution for the establishment of a separate Muslim state.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

The British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee, sent a delegation to India known as the Cabinet Mission Plan to discuss constitutional issues with the Viceroy and Political leaders of India. The delegation consisted of three members: Sir Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander and Pethick Lawrence, and it

arrived in India on March 24, 1946. The delegation met with the leadership of both parties, the Congress and the Muslim League and listened to their views. It announced a formula in May 1946 and the following were its main points.

1. India will be a union consisting of British India and the states. The central government would deal with subjects such as defense, foreign affairs, communication and the imposition of taxes.
2. There would be three groups of the provinces. Group A would consist of six Hindu-majority provinces. Group B would consist of the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and the North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Group C would consist of the provinces of Bengal and Assam.
3. The provinces and the states would be the basic units of the Indian union. The provinces would have powers over subjects not included in the union subjects. The provinces would also enjoy residuary powers.
4. If the majority of the provincial assembly of any province would like to secede from the Indian union, it would be able to do so, but only after a period of ten years.
5. Political parties would have to accept or reject the plan as a whole. The party that accepts the plan would be included in the interim government.

Reactions

The Congress accepted the plan and it was quite happy because the Muslim demand for a separate state was not fulfilled. Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League expressed their reservations but decided to accept the provisions of the plan.

Interim Government

In 1946, an interim government was formed in India, which continued its functions till independence. The Congress tried its best to keep the Muslim League out of the interim government, but it could not do so. The members of the interim government taken from the Muslim League included Liaquat Ali Khan (finance), Raja Ghazanfar Ali (health), Ibrahim Ismail Chandigarh (commerce), Abdur Rab Nishtar (Communications) and Jogendara Nath Mandal (Law). The members of the interim government taken from the Indian National Congress included Jawaharlal Nehru (foreign affairs), Rajagopal Acharya (education), Jagjivan Ram (Labour), Rajendra Prasad (food and agriculture), Patel (interior, information and broadcasting), and Asif Ali (transport and railway). Three minority members included Baldev Singh (defence), John Matthai (industries and supplies) and C. H. Bhaabha (works, mines and power).

3rd June 1947 Plan

Background: Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the last Viceroy of India, and he arrived in India on March 22, 1947. His important task was to facilitate the peaceful transfer of power to the Indians. Mountbatten started negotiations with the political leadership of India. He met with Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, the representatives of the Congress. Mountbatten listened to their points of view. Quaid-e-Azam also met with Mountbatten and presented his perspective on the division of India. Mountbatten went to England to take approval of the scheme for the division of India from the British Government. The British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee, and his cabinet approved the scheme, and Mountbatten returned to India.

3rd June Plan: The initial plan for partition was set for August 1948; however, Mountbatten advanced the date to August 15, 1947 due to certain reasons. Mountbatten announced partition plan on 3rd June 1947. The important clauses of this plan were as follows:

1. Sindh Assembly would decide whether it wanted to join India or Pakistan.
2. A referendum would be held in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) to determine the province's willingness to join India or Pakistan.
3. The legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would decide their future.
4. A referendum would be held in the District Sylhet in Assam province to determine the willingness of the people to join India or Pakistan.
5. Balochistan' royal jirga and Quetta Municipal Corporation would decide their future.
6. The Government of India Act 1935 would be implemented as the interim constitution in India and Pakistan.
7. The princely states would decide for themselves about their future.

The Independence Act 1947

The British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee, presented the Independence of India Bill before Parliament, and it was passed. It was implemented on July 18, 1947, and was named the Independence Act 1947. The important clauses of the Act were as follows:

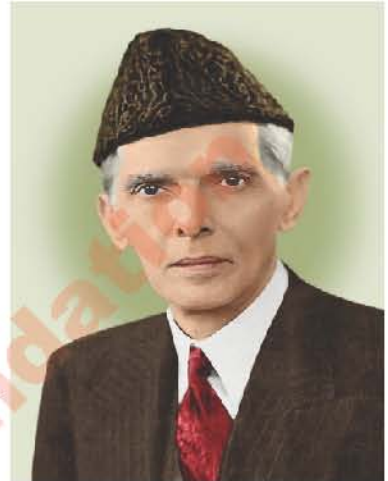
1. The British rule over India would end on August 15, 1947, and two countries, Pakistan and India, would be established.
2. The legislative assemblies of both countries would have the power to legislate. The Government of India Act of 1935 would be implemented as the interim constitution in both India and Pakistan.
3. The princely states were given the choice to join either country.
4. The powers of the British Crown would cease to exist, and the Governor Generals of both countries would have the power to approve the bills passed by the legislatures.

Under the Independence Act of 1947, Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947, with Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister.

Role of Political Leaders, Women and Minorities in Making of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi on December 25, 1876, and was a great Muslim leader of the twentieth century. He dedicated his energies to protect the rights of Indian Muslims and gain independence from the Hindu and British domination. He is rightly called the founder and father of the nation. In the beginning, Quaid-e-Azam advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity and played a very important role in the creation of Lucknow Pact of 1916. However, due to the Congress's and Hindus' hostility towards Muslims, he was forced to reconsider and lost trust in both. He rejected the idea of a single nation in India and provided examples to demonstrate that



Muslims were a separate nation and needed a separate homeland. While addressing a gathering at Lahore in March 1940, Quaid-e-Azam stated that the ultimate destiny of Indian Muslims was to have a separate state. He organized the All India Muslim League and rallied Muslims under its banner. The League won all 30 Muslim reserved seats in the Central Legislative Assembly in the 1945 elections. Quaid-e-Azam served as the first Governor General of Pakistan and devoted all his efforts to solving the initial problems of Pakistan. Although, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed away on September 11, 1948, he continues to live in the hearts of Pakistanis.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877. He received early education in the same city and later moved to Lahore, where he earned a master's degree in philosophy from Government College Lahore. Allama Iqbal went to England and stayed there for a few years. Later, he moved to Germany, completed his Ph. D. degree from the University of Munich, and returned to India in 1908. Allama Iqbal condemned the Western civilization and is referred to as the 'Poet of the East'. He actively participated in protecting the rights of Indian Muslims and supported the idea of the unification of Muslims throughout the



world. He was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Allama Iqbal delivered his presidential address at the annual session of the All India Muslim League in Allahabad in 1930. He highlighted the following points in his speech: Islam is a complete code of life, and politics and religion cannot be separated from each other. Islam is a living force and has always protected Muslims. The concept of a single nation in India cannot be accepted by Muslims as both Hindus and Muslims have sharp differences in every aspect of life. Therefore, it is suggested that a Muslim state must be established consisting of Muslim-majority areas. Allama Iqbal inspired Muslims through his poetry and is known as 'Hakeem-ul-Ummat.' He died on April 21, 1938, and was buried near the 'Badshahi Masjid' in Lahore.

Choudhary Rahmat Ali رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

Choudhary Rahmat Ali was an active figure during the freedom struggle and an architect of the idea of Pakistan. He graduated from Islamia College Lahore and then started teaching at Aitchison College Lahore. He went to England for higher studies and completed his master's degree at Cambridge University, after which he obtained the degree of Bar-at-Law from Dublin University. Choudhary Rahmat Ali had deep emotional sentiments for the Muslims of India and was

a great orator. He keenly promoted the idea that Muslims were a separate nation and must be granted a separate homeland. In 1933, Choudhary Rahmat Ali issued a pamphlet titled 'Now or Never' and emphasized that the Muslims were distinct from Hindus in many aspects. He asserted that the division of India into two states was a feasible and permanent solution to maintain peace as an undivided India would lead to chaos and disorder. Choudhary Rahmat Ali suggested the name 'Pakistan' for the Muslim state. In 1933, he founded the 'Pakistan National Movement' and continued his struggle for gaining independence from the British rule. He raised awareness among Muslims that the only solution to their problems lay in the establishment of a separate state.



Miss Fatima Jinnah

Miss Fatima Jinnah was the sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and she played a very active role during the Pakistan movement and also after the creation of Pakistan. She was a close associate of her brother and worked on organizing the women's wing of the All India Muslim League, where she presided over its meetings. Fatima Jinnah accompanied her brother, Quaid-e-Azam, wherever he went for the cause of the Muslim community. She visited far-off places in united India and created political awareness in Muslim women, motivating them to take an active part in the freedom struggle. Fatima Jinnah and her team



conveyed the message of the All India Muslim League to every home. At the time of partition, a large number of refugees came to Pakistan. She visited refugee camps and encouraged women to face the problems with high spirits. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, she continued her political activities and contested the presidential election in 1965 against Ayub Khan. She was given the title of 'Madher-i-Millat (mother of the nation)'. Fatima Jinnah died on July 11, 1967.

S.P. Singha

Devan Bahadur Satya Prakash Singha, widely known as S.P Singha, was a political activist born in 1893 in Sialkot. He secured employment at the University of Punjab and introduced the matric and intermediate examination system. Due to his contributions, the British government honored him with the distinction of 'Dewan Bahadur'. The majority of Indian Christians gathered under the platform of All India Conference of Indian Christians and leaned towards the Indian National

Congress. However, S.P. Singha held an opposite view and also attended the annual session of the All India Muslim League, held in March 1940 in Lahore. He declared, 'Jinnah is our leader' and assured that the Christians would support him in the creation of Pakistan. Singha also served as the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly in united India. When Pakistan came into being, S.P. Singha chose to live in Pakistan and passed away in 1948.



Exercise

Answer the following questions briefly

1. Describe the importance of the Simla Deputation 1906?
2. Analyze the Nehru Report of 1928?
3. What were the three objectives of the All India Muslim League?
4. Describe the Importance of the 14 points presented by Quaid-e-Azam?
5. Analyze Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930?
6. Describe the failure of Simla Conference of 1945?
7. Analyze the formula given by the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946?

Answer the following questions in detail

1. In what ways did the Lucknow Pact address the concerns and demands of both the Congress and the Muslim League?
2. How did the Khilafat Movement evolve, and what were its primary objectives?
3. To what extent did Congress Ministries seek revenge against Muslims, and what were the consequences of their actions?
4. What were the basic principles and demands outlined in the Lahore Resolution?
5. What were the important clauses of the 3rd June Plan 1947 that paved the way for partition of India?

Project

Each student will choose a topic, prepare a chart, write down important points, and then submit it to the teacher.

Compare and Contrast the role of Gandhi and the Muslim leaders during the Khilafat Movement?

Glossary

Delegation: A group of people

Parliamentarian: Member of the Parliament

Rebel: A person who fights against his government

Demonstration: A public meeting or march against the government

Provincial Autonomy: Self-governance and decision-making authority of a province

Amendment to the constitution: Introducing change in the constitution

Federal System: Power is divided between the centre and the provinces

Bicameral Legislature: Two-Houses of the Legislature (Pakistan: National Assembly & Senate)

Interim Government: A temporary government

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

LAND OF PAKISTAN

In this unit the students will be able to:

- Explain Pakistan's precise cardinal location on a world map.
- Evaluate the significance of location in terms of its proximity to neighboring countries, seas, and oceans.
- Describe the significance of Pakistan's major cities based on their geographical location, including their relationship to surrounding physical features such as rivers, mountains, and coastal areas.



Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is located in South Asia with a land area of 796,096 km². It is 1,600 km long from north to south and 885 km wide from east to west. According to the coordinates shown on the map, Pakistan is located between the latitudes of 24° N and 37° N and extends from longitude 61° E to 77° E Islamabad is federal capital of Pakistan. It is one of the most modern and well-planned capitals in the world.

The map also shows the administrative divisions of Pakistan's four provinces namely, Punjab, Kyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh. Pakistan's Northern areas were assigned a new identity i.e., Gilgit-Baltistan and internal and political autonomy by the federal cabinet of Pakistan on 29th August 2009. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), a self-governing territory with its capital at Muzaffarabad, is also administered by the federal government of Pakistan. In the south Pakistan has 1058 Km long coastal areas.



Do You Know?

Islamabad is known for its profuse green spaces, including the Margalla Hills National Park and the Shakarparian. It is also the site of several renowned landmarks, including the country's emblematic Faisal Mosque which is a stunning example of modern Islamic architecture.



Pakistan is bordered by six countries. To the east, Pakistan shares its international border with India. At the northern end of Pakistan, the line of control (LOC, 806 Km) separates Pakistani-administered Kashmir with Indian-held Kashmir territory. China lies to the northeast, across the remote and mountainous Karakoram range. The western border with Afghanistan is established along the 2,611 Km long Durand Line. The Wakhan Corridor, a narrow strip of Afghan territory jutting into Tajikistan, separates Pakistan from the rest of Central Asia. In the southwest, Pakistan shares 909 Km long border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Significance of Pakistan's Location

Strategically, Pakistan's location makes it a potential gateway to Central Asia and the Middle East. It also serves as a doorway to Islamic block. This gives Pakistan a strategic advantage in the region for both cooperation and competition from other countries. It is explained as follows;

- i. Pakistan is situated to the northwest of China and to the northeast of Iran and Afghanistan. It is also close to Central Asia. Pakistan provides transit trade route to Afghanistan and Central Asian States which are land locked countries with no access to sea. This gives Pakistan access to Central Asia, which is a region with rich natural resources and growing economies.
- ii. The Arabian Sea is a valuable resource for many countries from the viewpoint of trade by sea. It is a warm water sea and provides major shipping lane and a source of oil and gas. As the Arabian Sea is located in a strategic position, connecting the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf.



Note For Teachers: After studying the map of Pakistan, use cardinal directions to describe the location of China, Afghanistan, Iran and India.

Do You Know?

A landlocked country is surrounded by land, with no direct access to the sea or coastline. Examples of such countries include Afghanistan and Bhutan.

This makes it a major shipping route for sea trade between South Asia, the Far East, and the Middle East. This gives Pakistan access to global markets and energy resources.

- iii. Pakistan is located at the intersection of the world's two busiest air traffic corridors, the North Atlantic and Asia-Pacific routes. This makes it a natural transit hub for air traffic between East and West. The Jinnah Terminal Karachi is important as an international airport because it handles large passenger and cargo traffic.
- iv. The Arabian Sea serves as an important source of sea food. It provides habitats for many marine creatures including fish, sharks, whales, and dolphins. There are three important seaports of Pakistan including Karachi Keamari port, Qasim port and Gwadar port.

Expand Your Horizon

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a 62-billion-dollar infrastructure project that connects China to the Arabian Sea. CPEC is a crucial part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, which is an investment project that aims to connect China to countries around the world through roads, railways largely. CPEC is expected to boost Pakistan's economy and improve its trade links with China and other countries of the world.

Major Cities of Pakistan

Major cities are often the economic centers of their countries. They are home to businesses, industries, and financial institutions that play a vital role in the economy. Some cities have important historical and cultural sites, such as museums, monuments, and theaters. By learning about the history and culture of these cities, we can better understand our own country's past and present and may develop an appreciation for the diversity of our country and its people.

Karachi

Karachi, Pakistan's financial hub and the capital of Sindh Province, is considered an important city due to its strategic location and economic potential. As a pioneer in cable networking and information technology, Karachi has become a center of software outsourcing. Moreover, it is home to a number of salient industries, such as textile manufacturing, shipping, and tourism. Karachi is also a major transportation hub, with the country's largest airport and seaport which facilitate exports and imports of Pakistan.



Karachi

Lahore

Lahore is the second-most populous metropolis in Pakistan, situated in the Punjab province. It is a salient cultural and historical metropolis, and is home to the Badshahi Mosque, one of the world's largest mosques. Lahore is also a major commercial and industrial center for manufacturing, particularly in the textile, food processing, and engineering industries.



Lahore

Faisalabad

Faisalabad is situated in the north-east of the country, lying between the plains of the Ravi and Chenab Rivers. Faisalabad is one of the most industrialized cities in Pakistan and known as the "Cotton polis of Pakistan" owing to its textile industry. Agriculturally, Faisalabad produces some main crops including cotton, wheat, rice and sugarcane.



Faisalabad



Kohinoor Shopping district in Faisalabad

Multan

Multan is the fourth largest city in Pakistan, situated in the Punjab province. It is an antique metropolis with a storied history, and is home to the Multan Fort, one of the country's oldest forts. Multan is also a salient religious metropolis, and is home to many shrines of Sufi saints including Hazrat Shah Rukn-e-Alam.



Multan

Peshawar

Peshawar is the metropolis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, situated in the north-west of Pakistan. It is a salient transportation hub, For examples the Khyber Pass is a historic trade route between Central Asia and South Asia. Peshawar is also a salient cultural city and is the center of a number of historical monuments, such as the Mohabbat Khan Mosque.



Peshawar

Quetta

Quetta is the capital of Balochistan province, situated in the south-west of Pakistan. It is renowned for its orchards producing plums, peaches, pomegranates, apricots, apples, melons, cherries, pistachios, and almonds. Quetta has mineral wealth such as coal, copper, and Gold. Quetta is also a hub of education, business, and commerce, and is also known for its handicrafts.

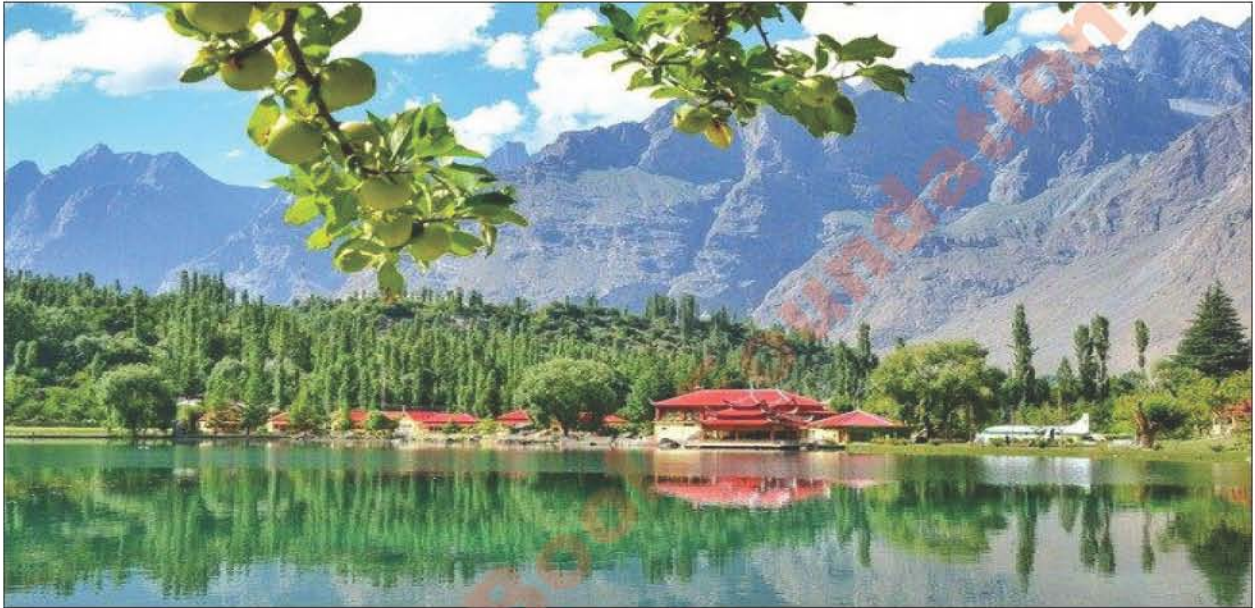


Quetta

Gilgit-Baltistan

Gilgit-Baltistan is a region which is located in the northern Mountains. It is a popular tourist destination, and is home to a number of glaciers, including the Baltoro Glacier, the Siachen and

Batura glacier. Gilgit-Baltistan is also a major source of hydroelectric power for Pakistan. CPEC, a massive economic project under Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), aims to enhance the socioeconomic and political dividends in Gilgit Baltistan. It is projected to generate more than half a million jobs by establishing Special Economic Zones in Gilgit, invigorating the tourism industry, and expanding the reach of e-commerce. The CPEC-driven hydropower development, technical expertise, and human resource development has transformed the region's socioeconomic dynamics.



A Scenic View of Skardu

Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan and serves as a major cantonment area. Rawalpindi is a major transportation hub, with a network of roads, railways, and airports connecting it to other parts of Pakistan. This makes it easy for the businesses to import and export the goods and services. There are several important commercial and wholesale markets in Rawalpindi that sell goods in bulk to retailers, wholesalers, manufacturing and construction industries.



A Busy Market in Rawalpindi

What I have Learned

- Pakistan is situated on important commercial corridors that connect South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. It becomes a strategically significant site for trade and commerce.
- Arabian sea is a source of maritime trade.
- Pakistan provides transit route to the land locked countries.
- CPEC is a project of China which is lucrative for economic growth of Pakistan.
- Lahore is the second largest city of Pakistan after Karachi. It is industrial hub of Pakistan
- Faisalabad is known for producing world class textile goods.
- Pakistan and India have very complex relations.
- On August 29, 2009, the federal cabinet of Pakistan granted internal and political autonomy to Gilgit-Baltistan

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. What is the land area of Pakistan?
a. 796,096 km² b. 716,796 km². c. 696,296 km². d. 996,596 km².
2. Islamabad is located in
a. the Karakoram b. Punjab
c. Potwar region d. in the foothills of Karakoram
3. Mohabbat Khan Mosque is located in
a. Karachi b. Faisalabad c. Peshawar d. Rawalpindi
4. The city called Cotton polis of Pakistan is
a. swat b. Lahore c. Hyderabad d. Faisalabad
5. The Durand line is situated
a. between Iran and Pakistan b. between Afghanistan and India
c. between China and Pakistan d. between Afghanistan and Pakistan
6. What is the recent economic project between China and Pakistan is called
a. QUAD b. BRICS c. SAARC d. CPEC
7. Multan is known for its
a. sky scrappers b. gardens
c. monuments d. Sufi-saints

8. **Metropolis** means
 a. Natural forest b. Airport c. center d. city
9. **Wakhan territory** connects Pakistan with
 a. Russia b. China c. Central Asian states d. India
10. **Pakistan is bordered by India** to the
 a. Northwest b. West c. East d. South west

Answer the following questions briefly.

- Describe the geographical location of Pakistan.
- What are the characteristics of Islamabad that distinguish it from other cities of Pakistan?
- What is meant by landlocked countries? Give examples
- Describe the location of Arabian sea
- What are the natural resources found in the Arabian Sea?
- Describe the significance of Jinnah terminal Karachi as an international airport.
- What is Faisalabad famous for?

Answer the following questions in detail.

- What is the strategic importance of Pakistan's location in relation to Afghanistan, Central Asia, the Middle East, and East Asia?
- Describe the importance of following cities with respect to their economic importance for Pakistan?
 · Lahore · Rawalpindi · Karachi
- Explain reasons for the significance of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan?
- How do Pakistan and China strengthen their relationship through their geographical location?
- What are the factors that make Lahore an important city of Pakistan?

Compare and Contrast

Does Pakistan's strategic location have more advantages or disadvantages? Discuss

Project

Divide the class into small groups . Each group will be assigned a city of Pakistan. Each group will research the city and gather information about its history, geography, economy, culture, and tourism. They will then create a presentation or infographic that summarizes the information they have gathered.

Relevance Across Time

What are the key changes that have taken place in Pakistan's cities over time? You may discuss the city of your choice.

Glossary

Profuse: Plentiful

Metropolis: urban center, City

Populous: densely populated, overcrowded

Transportation Hub: A place where passengers and cargo are exchanged between vehicles and/or between transport modes.

Autonomy: self-government

Maritime: navigation round the year

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION OF PAKISTAN

In this unit the students will be able to:

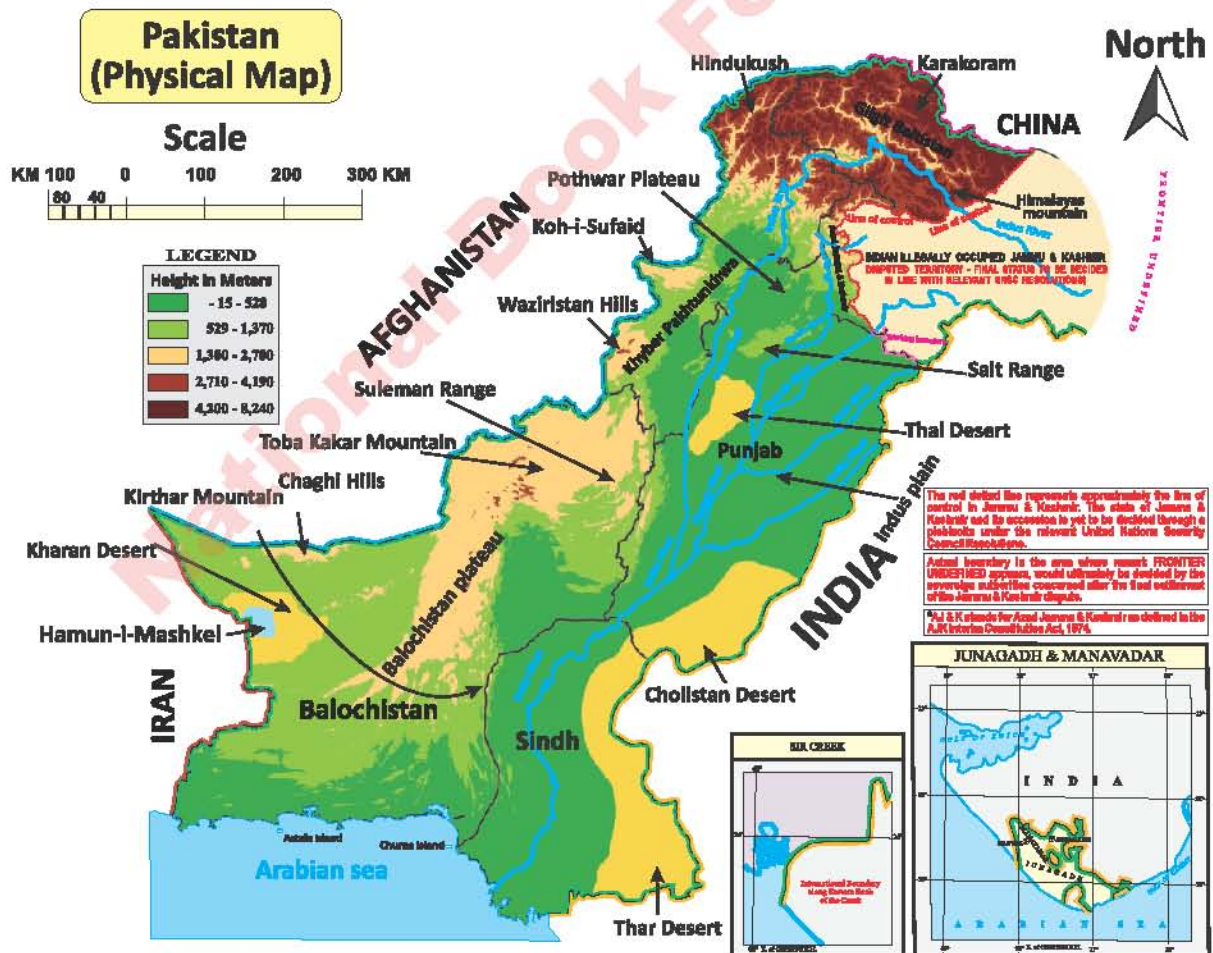
- Label the significant mountain ranges, plateaus, rivers, and plains of Pakistan on a physical map, and explain their importance to the country's physical and human geography.
- Analyze the natural topography of Pakistan, including the spatial distribution of physical features such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, and plains, using appropriate geographical vocabulary and terminology.
- Investigate the weather patterns, economy, natural vegetation, drainage systems, lifestyles, and cultures of people living in various landforms of Pakistan, using geographic representations and geospatial technologies to analyze the similarities and differences.
- Construct well-supported arguments with relevant evidence to assess the potential of Pakistan's natural topography for future growth and sustainability, considering opportunities for leisure, commercial, and economic development.



Regions of Pakistan

Topography is the study of the earth surface and the representation of both natural and artificial features of land on a map. The study of topography is fundamental to understanding the Earth's surface features and how they have changed over time. In this chapter, we will explore the natural topographical features of Pakistan. The natural topography of Pakistan can be classified into six main regions.

1. The Northern Mountains and North Western Mountains
2. The Western Mountains
3. The Balochistan Plateau
4. Potwar Plateau and Salt Range
5. The Indus Plain
6. Desert Areas



1-Northern mountains and North western mountains. This region includes following three mountain ranges

i. **Himalayas (Altitude about 4000 m):**

The Himalayas cover 2500 km from east to West. They include Siwaliks, lesser Himalayas and the central Himalayas. The Siwaliks hills have altitude between 600-1200 meter. While Lesser Himalayas have altitude between 1800-4500 meter. Himalayas have tremendous tourist potential such as Murree, Galiats such as Ghora Gali, Nathia Gali situated there. The central Himalayas lies between the ranges of Pir Punjal and Karakoram. Most parts of central Himalayas generally located in Kashmir with the highest peak Nanga Parbat having height of about 8126 meters. The natural topography is characterized with snow peaked mountains, massive glaciers with very rich natural vegetation including tropical evergreen Coniferous forests, deciduous forests and Alpine meadows. Above the tree line, vegetation is in the form of grasses, shrubs and wild flowers.



Sparsely Populated Himalayas

ii. **Hindukush (Altitude about 5000 m):**

Hindukush range stretches from central and eastern Afghanistan into northwestern Pakistan and far southeastern Tajikistan. It is the western part of the Hindu Kush Himalayan Region (HKH), and is considered a part of the greater Himalayan Mountain system. These mountains have rugged land scape due to steep sided narrow valleys e.g., Tirch Mir having 7690m altitude. Due to cold climate, weather is cold and natural vegetation is found in the form of Alpine forests. Plants do

not grow above the snow line which starts above 4000 m. At this altitude mountains remain covered with the snow round the year. The glaciers including Batura and Chiantar of the Hindu Kush are a vital source of water for the region, and they also support a number of important economic activities, such as agriculture and



Hindukush

hydropower generation. The Hindu Kush Mountains consist of a number of strategically important passes, including the Shandur Pass, the Shangla Pass, and the Lawarai Pass. These passes connect important population centers and valleys, such as Gilgit, Chitral, Swat, and Peshawar.

iii. Karakoram mountains: (Average Altitude 6000 m)

The Karakoram range consist of a long chain of Rocky Mountains which are generally snowcapped running east to west. The range stretches for 400 kilometers from the Hunza Valley to the Shyok River, with the westernmost part of the range in Pakistan. The Karakoram Mountain range is characterized by narrow and deep valleys, such as the Hunza, Shyok, and Baltoro; towering gorges, such as the Nanga Parbat and Indus Gorges; and vast glaciers, such as the Baltoro, Siachen, and Biafo Glaciers. K2, the second-highest mountain peak in the world, is also located in the Karakoram. The precipitation at lower elevations is typically in the form of rain. At higher



Karakoram Mountains

elevations, precipitation is typically in the form of snow. Natural vegetation at lower elevations is mostly dry and steppe-like, with grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees such as poplar, Juniper and willow. At higher elevations, the vegetation becomes more alpine, with meadows, mosses, and lichens.



The population density in the Karakoram Mountain range is low due to the challenging climate and landscape. Most of the population is concentrated in three towns in the disputed Kashmir region of the northern Indian subcontinent Gilgit and Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan. Most of the people who live in these high-altitude areas are subsistence farmers and pastoralists as they grow crops and raise livestock for their own needs and they trade surplus goods with other communities.

Importance of Northern Mountains

- i. The Northern Mountains are a major source of water for the region, providing drinking water, irrigation water, and hydropower. For example, the Indus River, which provides water for millions of people in Pakistan, originates in the Northern Mountains.
- ii. The Northern Mountains play a role in regulating the climate of the region and the world. For example, the glaciers of the Northern Mountains help to cool the planet.
- iii. The Northern Mountains are home to a variety of unique and endangered wildlife species, such as the snow leopard and the Tibetan antelope.
- iv. Mountain peaks provide protection to Pakistan from cold winds of Siberia and Central Asia
- v. The Northern Mountains offer a variety of economic opportunities for local communities, such as tourism, agriculture, and forestry. For example, the Northern Mountains of Pakistan are a popular tourist destination for mountaineers and trekkers.
- vi. Northern Mountains provide raw materials to several important industries e.g., chemical industry, pharmaceutical industry, pulp and paper and furniture making industries.

Facts to Know

Earthquake in Northern Areas

Northern Pakistan, including Kashmir, lies at the collision point of the Eurasian and Indian tectonic plates, making it prone to earthquakes. On October 8, 2005, a magnitude 7.6 earthquake struck the region, causing widespread devastation, especially in Balakot, Kashmir, which was almost completely destroyed. The earthquake resulted in a massive loss of life, damage to settlements and infrastructure, and large-scale migration to plain areas. Secondary effects included water shortages and the spread of diseases. The Pakistani government provided emergency relief, evacuation measures, and rehabilitation centers.

2-Western Mountains

The Western Mountains are a chain of mountains with low altitude running parallel to each other. The description of Western Mountains is given in the table:

Name of Mountain Range	location	Altitude above sea level	Important Features & Passes	significance
Safed Koh	South of the Kabul River	Between 4712 m to 4755 m	-Snow-capped peaks -Limestone ridges -Mount Sikaram has maximum elevation -Pine vegetation Kohat & Peshawar as urban centers	-Forms a natural border between Afghanistan and KPK through Kurram Pass
Waziristan Hills	Between Kurram and Gomal Rivers	3513 m	-Abundant mineral deposits such as clay. - little vegetation due to scanty rainfall - Kurram dam provides water for irrigation	-Tochi pass connects Bannu and Gazhni
Suleman Range	West of the River Indus in southern Punjab	3383 m	-Lime stone -Shale and sandstone deposits -Takht-i-Suleman as highest peak	-boundary between Baluchistan plateau and the Indus River in Punjab - Bolan Pass connects Kachhi Sibbi plain to Quetta
Kirthar Range	West of the River Indus in Sind	2174 m	- Kirthar Hills aquifer -Shrub species -drained by river Hab and Lyari	-Border between Sindh plain and Baluchistan plateau



Note For Teachers: Ask students to develop a fact file related to the Northern Mountains. Students may research this information online, in books, or by interviewing experts to contribute to the fact file.

Economic Activities and lifestyle in the Western Mountains

The landscape of western mountain ranges is rugged and are largely devoid of natural vegetation. Most of the population lives in small towns and rural areas in a subsistence and Nomadic lifestyle. Population density is lower than 100 people per kilometer square. Canal irrigation is not viable in the majority of the western mountains due to the challenging terrain. There is a lack of infrastructure facilities, including commuter trains, asphalted roadways, and air links, for instance, the large urban centers like Peshawar and Kohat are accessible through roads and railways and connected with the country. Although there are abundant of mineral resources but they have not been extracted due to tough terrain.

Expand Your Horizon

Read the newspaper clipping and answer the questions given below

Food security in mountains published in DAWN December 9, 2009

The problem of hunger in mountains is getting worse. Harsh climates and the difficult, often inaccessible, terrain combined with political and social marginality make mountain people vulnerable to food shortages. Indigenous knowledge about local foods and traditional agricultural practices in mountain areas is eroding and agricultural diversity as well as productivity is declining, further increasing the vulnerability of mountain people. Now food prices are soaring worldwide and increased transportation costs to remote mountain areas mean mountain communities are paying that much more for their food, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says.

Food security in mountains published in DAWN December 9, 2009

1. How does the harsh climate and difficult terrain in mountains affect the lives of people living there?
2. How is the lack of indigenous knowledge about local foods and traditional agricultural practices affecting the lives of mountain people?
3. Suggest some solutions to help mountain communities address the problem of hunger?

3-The Balochistan Plateau

Balochistan Plateau forms the southwestern half of Pakistan. It is bordered to the north by the Hindu Kush mountains, to the south by the Arabian Sea, and to the west by the Iranian border. The plateau is characterized by its high-altitude ranges (600-300 meters) with total area stretching over 347,190 sq km. Balochistan has a dry climate, with less than 250 millimeters (10 inches) of annual rainfall on average.

The distinct topography of Balochistan Plateau is identified as follows:

i. Basins of North Balochistan

Between the Toba Kakar and the Suleman ranges, a number of depressions are found which are marked as the Zhob and Loralai basins. Quetta valley is located to the south west of the basin of Loralai.

ii. Basins of Western Balochistan

The western basins are found between a number of mountain ranges such as Chagai hills, Siahan and central Makran. Balochistan has inland drainage. The rainwater of the basins drains into the rivers and streams which either absorbed into the ground or forms temporary lakes called Hamuns which contains high salt concentration. The largest Hamun is found in Kharan desert.

iii. Mountain Ranges

The mountain ranges found in Balochistan Plateau are infertile and devoid of vegetation. However, these ranges contain vast deposits of coal, gold and copper and sulphur. These ranges include:

- Central Brahui range
- Hala range
- Siahan Range
- Toba Kakar Range
- Makran coastal range
- Ras Koh Range

iv. Coastal Areas

Coastal areas of Balochistan Plateau are divided into eastern including Lasbela plain and western extents consisting of Makran coast and its coastal plain is formed by the projection of land into the sea. There are some significant coastal rivers i.e., Hab, Hingol, Porali and Dasht which empty their waters into Arabian sea.

Natural and Economic Resources

Balochistan plateau is rich in natural resources which are as follows:

• Water Resources

Water resources in Balochistan are limited and unevenly distributed. People face water scarcity all round the year as there is no major source of water. The main sources of water are surface



Note For Teachers: Inform students that a basin is a large, generally level region of land that is enclosed by higher land. Basins of Baluchistan are formed by the erosion of the surrounding mountains and hills over time. They have no outlet to sea.

water, ground water in the form of aquifers and springs. The system of Karez helps in irrigation. However, ground water is declining due to over extraction.

- **Minerals**

Balochistan is rich in mineral wealth which is possibly important but remains an under-developed sector in Balochistan's economy. According to provincial Census report Balochistan 2017, the extraction of thirty-nine out of fifty recorded mineral resources present in the province generates an annual revenue close to Rs. 3.4 billion. The most important minerals are gas, coal, copper, antimony and gold.

Do You Know?

Balochistan; A Trading Gateway

Gwadar port can be a hub for inter-regional transport and trade as it provides access to the Arabian Sea for landlocked Afghanistan and Central Asia. Gwadar has been marketed as a futuristic trade gateway with Central Asian regions. Goods from Gwadar port can be transported via land routes to Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and deeper into Central Asia. To make this possible, road and railway networks are being laid linking Gwadar to Afghanistan and Iran. Plans to open gateways on the Afghanistan and Iran borders are also under execution. With these and similar developments, Balochistan can serve as a transit route into the neighboring countries of Afghanistan and Iran, and a trading gateway into Central Asia.

- **Agriculture**

- a) **Fruit and vegetable production**

Balochistan has two crop seasons: Kharif (summer) and Rabi (winter). Kharif crops include rice, jowar, maize, onion, potato, melons, chilies, tobacco, and sugarcane. Kharif vegetables include lady fingers, tinda, brinjals, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, kharif tomatoes, and cucumber. Rabi crops include wheat, barley, rapeseed & mustard, cumin, gram, and sunflower. Rabi vegetables include cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, peas, radish, turnip, spinach, beet root, and Rabi tomatoes. Important fruits include almonds, apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, plums, pomegranates, cherries, dates, bananas, mangos, chikoos, papayas, and coconuts.

- b) **Fishing**

Balochistan's fishing sector has the potential to grow significantly, but it needs more support infrastructure and services. The important fish are Tuna, Sardinals, Mekerals etc. Its coastline is 70% of Pakistan's total coast line, but it only contributes 30% of the country's landed catch. This is due to a lack of supporting infrastructure and services at the ports of Gwadar, Ormara and Pasni, as well as a lack of modern processing facilities. Integrating the development of the coastal

highway and the Gwadar port is expected to boost the development of the fishing sector and the local economy.

c) Livestock

Balochistan is rich in livestock resources, almost 70 percent population is directly or indirectly involved in livestock rearing activities. Animals such as cattles, camels and poultry are traditionally kept for household milk and meat needs. The main consumers of Balochistan's livestock products include the leather, carpet, and pharmaceutical industries. A poverty alleviation strategy with a focus on livestock development may well target the higher poverty in the province. By investing in infrastructure, services, and training, the government can help livestock farmers to increase their productivity and incomes.



Gwader Port, A part of CPEC Project

4. The Pothwar Plateau & Salt Range

Pothwar plateau and Salt range are located to the south of Islamabad and lying between the river Indus and river Jhelum. It has changing landscape due to constant erosion. Pothwar Plateau and Salt range have rich deposits of minerals like gypsum, limestone, marble, dolomite coal and oil. A number of oil and gas field are set up in this area such as Attock Oil Refinery. Farming depends on the natural rainfall which is why this area is called Barani (rainfed). Natural vegetation is consisted of dry temperate forest, with a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs.

Natural Topographical and Drainage Features of Pothwar

The Pothwar Plateau presents a badland topography owing to its dissected, eroded and faulted land. The Soan river forms alluvial plains which are agriculturally productive.

I. Ridges and residual hills

These features are formed by the erosion of soft rock through the action of running water and fast blowing winds. Kala Chitta and Khairi are important residual hills of Pothwar plateau.

ii. Faulted land

During the mountain building process, the land is weak and shows off cracks.

iii. Troughs and depressions

These features are formed when soft rocks are eroded by water and wind blow away the loose soil which creates depression and trough.

iv. Ravines

Ravines are deep channels created by the erosion of soft water and carry running water particularly during rainy season.



Badland Topography of Pothwar Plateau (Pharwala Fort along the Soan River)

The Salt Range

The Salt range is located 160 km from Islamabad. Salt range are parallel ranges with average altitude between 750 to 900 meters and located in Khewra. The area is rich in the mineral deposits such as gypsum, rock salt and limestone. Salt ranges are consisted of broken and faulted land eroded by rivers. It has famous Kallar Kahar lake and Sakesar peak (1,527 m) which is the highest point of the Salt ranges. The main districts of Salt ranges are Jhelum, Mianwali and Chakwal.

5. The Indus Plain

The Indus plain is drained by the river Indus and its eastern and western tributaries as shown in the table.

Eastern Tributaries	Western Tributaries
1. Jhelum River	1. Shyok River
2. Chenab River	2. Gilgit River
3. Ravi River	3. Kabul River
4. Sutlej River	4. Kurram River
5. Beas River (tributary of Sutlej)	5. Gomal River

Natural Topographical features of the Indus Plain

Indus plain is formed by the river Indus. It is divided into three parts i.e.

- (i) Upper Indus Plain (ii) Lower Indus Plain (iii) Deltaic Plain

Some important topographical features and their importance is discussed below:

Active Flood plain: It is a narrow strip of land with rich alluvial deposits on either side of almost all the river except for the southern half of the river Ravi. Active flood plain is almost regularly flooded every year. The active flood plain of river Ravi is 40 km wide which makes it important for agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, fish farming etc. Other features like meanders and ox-bow lakes are also present in the active flood plain formed by the acts of erosion and deposition.

Old Flood Plain: An old floodplain is a high, flat area that was once flooded by a river. It is the area that lies between active flood plain and the alluvial terraces. Old floodplains are valuable for agricultural activities, provide food, flood control, habitat, and recreation.

Alluvial Terraces: Alluvial terraces or bars, are flat and higher grounds that are found at different elevations between the rivers or doabs. They are formed when the river changes its course over time and leaves behind its old floodplain. Alluvial terraces are typically made up of sand, silt, and clay, and they are often very fertile and favour extensive farming. The prominent alluvial

terraces are Nili Bar in Bari Doab, Sandal in Rachna doab and Kirana Bar in Chaj Doab. Doabs attract population because of the availability of flat land for the construction, settlements and other industrial and business activities.

Piedmont Plains or Alluvial Fans: These plains are formed by the river as soon as it comes out of mountains. These plains are agriculturally productive. Piedmont plains are located at the foothills of Kirthar, Suleman and Siwaliks of Himalayan Mountain ranges.

Tidal Delta: It is also called Indus delta located to the south of Thatta.

It is a triangular or fan shape with distributes coming out from the main river.

Cuestas: Cuestas or escarpments are important features of lower Indus Plain. These are limestone ridges gently sloping on one side and steep on the other side. Examples include Rohri Cuesta and Gango Takkar in Hyderabad. These cuestas provide firm foundation for the construction of barrages which are used for storage of water for irrigation and fishing purposes.

Economic Activities in the Indus Plain

The Indus plain is very productive region of Pakistan for a number of reasons. The fertile soil and plenty of water supply through a well-developed irrigation system makes it ideal for agricultural activities. Availability of flat land and drainage makes it ideal for settlement growth. Industrialization is encouraged due to the presence of vast mineral deposits, well developed transport network of air, railways and roads. Main urban centers are Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Gujranwala.

Do You Know?

Doab: Doab refers to a tract of land lying between two rivers.

Do You Know?

A piedmont plain is a low-lying area of land that lies at the base of a mountain range.



Irrigated Plains of the Punjab

6. Desert Areas

Pakistan has vast and hot deserts. They are located at three places.

- a) The **Thal desert** is located between the river Indus and River Jhelum. It is also called Sindh Sagar Doab
- b) To the south east of Pakistan, the **Thar desert** is located in Sind. It has further three main desert areas:
 - Cholistan
 - Nara
 - Tharparker
- c) The Kharan desert is a sandy and mountainous desert situated in Balochistan province in south-western Pakistan.

Deserts have a very changing landscape due to strong winds. Most important relief features of desert areas are rolling sand dunes, undulating land, sand plains or strip of land, bare rock, dry soil due to lack of water, cracks in rocks caused by intense heat and weathering action. Hot climate, lack of rainfall and strong winds make desert areas a hard place to live because all the basic life sustaining activities are hindered such as farming. Natural vegetation in desert areas is a mixture of shrubs, succulents, herbs, and a few grasses. Availability of water to a major part of Thar was made possible through canals from Sukkar Barrage which has changed the area into a farmland.



Thar Desert

Economic Potential of Desert Areas of Pakistan

Desert areas are rich in mineral deposits and fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. These mineral deposits have the potential to play an important role in the development of Pakistan's economy. For example, Cholistan desert is rich in lignite, gypsum, and silica sand. Moreover, the coal deposits in the Thar desert could be used to generate electricity, and the iron ore deposits could be used to produce steel.



Coal in Thar Desert



Dumpers working at a mining site in the Thar Desert

What I have Learned

- Pakistan's natural topography is diverse, with mountains, deserts, plains, and coastlines.
- The northern highlands are home to some of the world's highest mountains including the Karakoram Range, the Himalayas, and the Hindu Kush.
- The Indus plain is a vast agricultural region.
- The Indus River has been a source of water for irrigation and drinking for centuries, and it has also been a major transportation route.
- Pakistan has potential for renewable energy and tourism development
- Desert areas are rich in mineral deposits such as fossil fuels.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. Which of the following is the highest mountain peak in Pakistan?
a. K2 b. Nanga Parbat c. Tirch Mir d. Kalar Kahar
2. Which of the following mountain ranges is located in northwestern Pakistan?
a. Himalayas b. Hindu Kush c. Karakoram d. Kirthar
3. What is the average altitude of the Karakoram Mountains?
a. 4000 m b. 5000m c. 6000 m d. 7000m
4. What percentage of Pakistan's land area is covered by mountains?
a. 25% b. 33% c. 50% d. 66%
5. Which of the following is a temporary lake that forms in the Balochistan Plateau during the rainy season?
(a) Zhob Basin (b) Loralai Basin (c) Hamun (d) Quetta Valley
6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Potwar Plateau?
(a) Badland topography (b) Ridged and residual hills
(c) Faulted land (d) Dense forests

7. Which of the following is a mineral deposit found in the Salt Range?
 (a) Gypsum (b) Rock salt (c) Limestone (d) coal
8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Indus Plain?
 (a) Active flood plains (b) Old flood plains
 (c) Alluvial terraces (d) Dense forests
9. Which of the following is a type of cuesta found in the lower Indus Plain?
 (a) Rohri Cuesta (b) Gango Takkar (c) Both (d) and (b)
10. Which of the following is a mineral deposit found in the Cholistan desert?
 (a) Lignite (b) Gypsum (c) Silica sand (d) marble

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Explain the topographical features of Pothwar Plateau?
2. Identify the important passes situated in northern and western mountains.
3. Describe the location and topography of salt range.
4. Why is the Indus plain a productive region of Pakistan?
5. What are the eastern and western tributaries of Indus River?
6. What is meant by Inland drainage? Give examples
7. Write short notes on the following
 - a. Fishing in Balochistan b. Livestock in Balochistan

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the various natural resources available in these deserts and the ways in which they can be sustainably exploited to improve the lives of the local people.
2. Describe the natural vegetation of Northern mountains?
3. Explain how the relief features of Balochistan plateau are different from Potwar Plateau? Give examples
4. Describe the differences between the Northern mountains and Western Mountains.
5. With name examples, describe the deserts of Pakistan. Also explain the economic potential of the desert areas for Pakistan.

Forming Informed opinions

Teacher may ask the following questions for an interactive class discussion on the future prospects of development of the Balochistan Plateau:

1. Identify the main opportunities for development in the Balochistan Plateau?
2. What are some specific projects or initiatives that could be undertaken to promote development in the Balochistan Plateau?

Project

“Pakistan’s Natural Topography: A Catalyst for Future Growth and Sustainability”

Ask students to develop their proposal and present their proposal to a panel of judges, such as teachers, environmental experts, or business leaders. The judges should evaluate the proposal based on its feasibility, potential benefits, and implementation plan.

Glossary

Desert: A dry, barren area of land.

Plain: A large, flat area of land.

Plateau: A large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.

Coast: The edge of a sea or ocean where it meets the land.

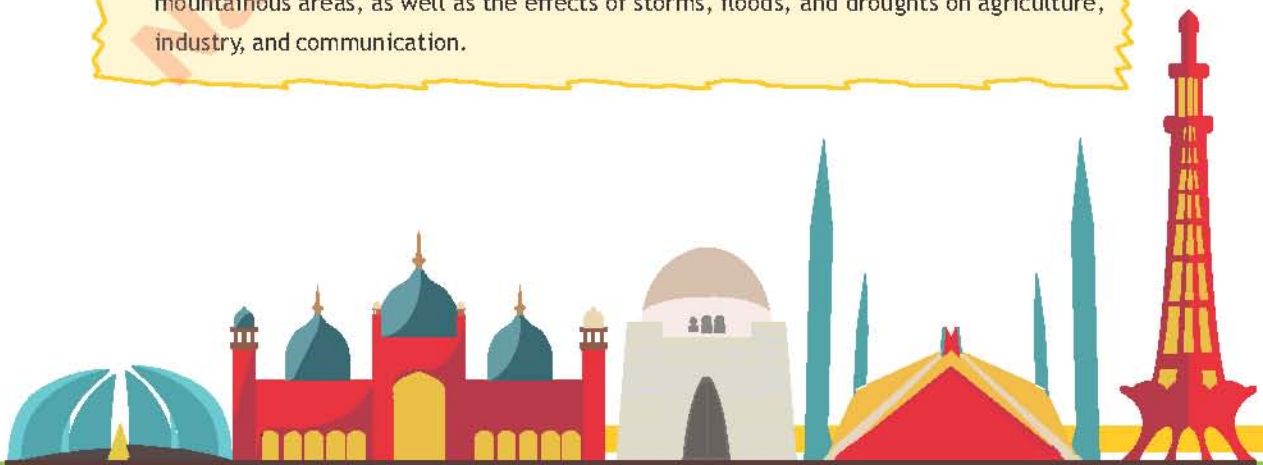
Pass: A narrow path through mountains.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

In this unit the students will be able to:

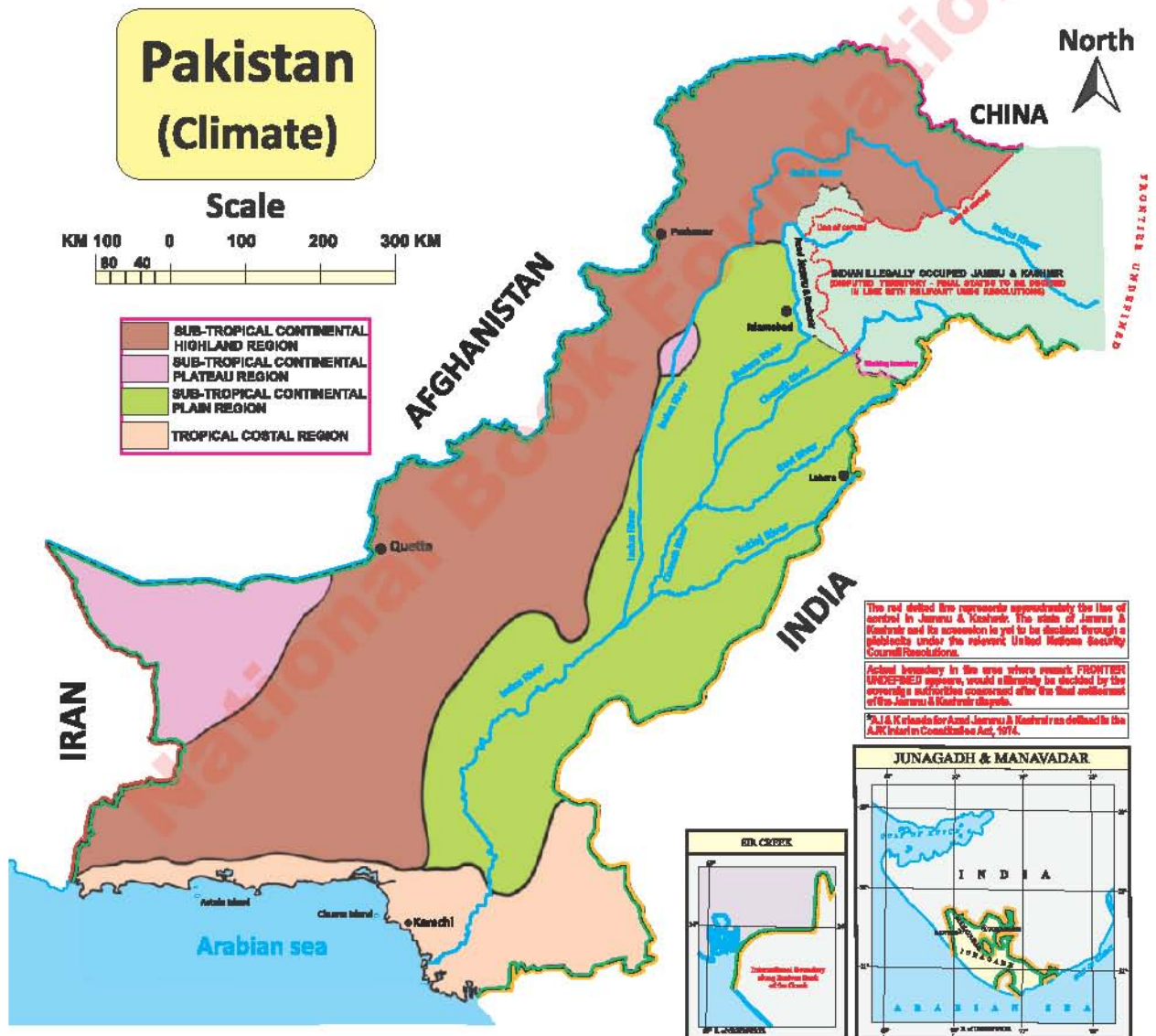
- Compare the climatic zones of Pakistan in terms of the distribution of temperature, precipitation, including monsoons, cyclones (Western Depressions), and convectional rain, using a variety of resources such as newspapers, weather charts, geographic representations, and geospatial technologies.
- Interpret the data collected on Pakistan's climatic zones to evaluate their impact on the country's physical and human geography, including agriculture, infrastructure, and transportation systems.
- Analyze the characteristics of arid, semi-arid, humid, coastal, and highland climates in Pakistan, including seasonal changes, and evaluate their impact on the physical and human geography of the country.
- Assess the ramifications of seasonal shifts in temperature, pressure, and wind patterns on Pakistan's economy taking into consideration the effects of cold, ice, and snow on mountainous areas, as well as the effects of storms, floods, and droughts on agriculture, industry, and communication.



Introduction

Pakistan's climate is mostly tropical or subtropical, and semi-arid or arid. but in the north, it is cooler and wetter. Climate may be defined as the average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time usually thirty years or more. Weather refers to the current state of the atmosphere, including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, and cloudiness at a place and time. The weather conditions change rapidly. In this chapter you will study about the climate of Pakistan in detail.

Climatic zones of Pakistan



The climate of Pakistan is broadly divided into four climatic zones due to diverse topographical regions. Climate of different places within a country are classified under a common category. The

divisions are:

- A. Highland Climate
- B. Lowland Climate
- C. Desert or Arid Climate
- D. Coastal or Maritime climate

The northern, northwestern, and western mountains experience a highland climate, while the Indus Plain has a lowland climate. The Makran Coast, Karachi Coast, and Indus Delta experience a coastal climate, while the southeastern desert and southwestern part of Balochistan have a desert or arid climate. However, within each climatic zone, there can be great variations in rainfall, temperature, and humidity. For example, the northern highlands receive more rainfall than the western highlands, even though they are in the same climatic zone.

A. Highland Climate

The region of highland climate includes northern, north western and western highlands. In these areas winters are long, cold and snowy with frigid temperatures. The summers are mild, short and wet in the north and north western mountains. In western mountains, summers are warm and dry. Due to high altitude of the North and north western mountains, rainfall is high while the western mountains having relatively less altitude, experience less rainfall such as Kohat and Waziristan hills. Muzaffarabad, Said-u-Sharif, Skardu, Astor, Dir, Parachinar, and Kakul receive the most rainfall in Pakistan, while Chitral and Gilgit receive less rainfall as they are located in a rainshadow area. The temperature conditions of different areas also depend on their altitude.

Do You Know?

Rainshadow Area

A rain shadow is an area of significantly reduced rainfall behind a mountainous region, on the side facing away from prevailing winds, known as its leeward side. Evaporated moisture from water bodies is carried by the prevailing onshore breezes towards the drier and hotter inland areas. Examples include Gilgit and Chitral.

B. Lowland Climate

The low land climate refers to plain areas of Pakistan located in Punjab and Sindh except the coastal areas. In these areas, summers are arid and at times extremes. Winters are mild to cool. Monsoons typically lasts from June to September. The lower Indus plain and southern parts experience way less rainfall. The north and north western of the Indus plain receive the tail end of monsoon rainfall. Most of the rainfall and thunderstorm occur during July and August. However, the number of rainy days in the Indus plain varies depending on a number of factors, including elevation, latitude, and proximity to the mountains. For instance, the areas of Pothwar plateau are wetter than the Indus plain because it receives rainfall from both the monsoon and western depressions.

C. Desert or Arid Climate

Aridity refers to low precipitation and low moisture content in the environment. The deserts areas i.e., Kharan, Cholistan, Thal and Thar experience dry and hot summers and receive scanty rainfall throughout the year. During the day, hot and dusty winds blow across the plains from may to September. The diurnal range of temperature in desert areas is high. Dust storms are a permanent features of desert climate that temporarily lower the temperature. Winters are cold with minimum temperature of 4°C.

Do You Know?

The diurnal range of temperature is the difference between the highest and lowest temperatures in a 24-hour period.

D. Coastal Climate

The region of coastal climate stretches from Ran of Kuch in Pakistan- India border to the Makran coast at the Pakistan-Iran border. The coastal strip includes the Indus Delta, Thatta, Karachi, and whole of Makran coast. This region has a maritime climate with sea breezes round the year. The proximity to the sea results in high humidity particularly between April to September. Very little rain fall is experienced in the monsoon season. Some rainfall is received from the western depression.

The Seasons of Pakistan

Pakistan has four distinct seasons namely Spring, summer Autumn and winters. Spring in Pakistan starts from March and lasts until May with average temperatures ranging from 15°C to 25°C. Summer continues from June to September. The weather is hot and dry, with average

temperatures ranging from 25°C to 40 °C. The monsoon rains arrive in Pakistan in the summer, and they can be very heavy, especially in the southern and eastern parts of the country. The autumn season lasts from October to November with average temperatures ranging from 15°C to 25°C. There is some rain in the autumn, but it is not as heavy as the monsoon rains. Winter in Pakistan persists from December to February. The weather is cold to cool and dry, with average temperatures ranging from 5°C to 15°C. There is some snow in the winter, especially in the northern parts of the country. These seasonal variations are caused by the variations in the climatic elements which will be explained next.

Climatic Elements

There are four elements which largely influence the seasonal variations in Pakistan- temperature, pressure, winds and rainfall.

i. Temperature

Temperature is the measure of hotness or coldness expressed in terms of any of several scales, including Celsius and Fahrenheit. The temperature distribution of an area informs us about the climatic conditions, biodiversity, and human activity of an area. The factors Affecting temperature variations in Pakistan are angle of sun, monsoon rains, cloud cover, distance from the sea, continental effect, sea breezes, altitude and latitudinal differences.

Things to Remember	Temperature in Celsius	Description
	40°C and above	Very hot
31°C- 39 °C	hot	
21°C -29°C	Warm	
10°C-20°C	Mild	
3°C-9°C	Cool	
-5°C -2°C	Cold	
Below -5°C	Very Cold	

Temperature key

The northernmost region of Pakistan is the coldest, with average temperatures ranging from 17°C in the summer to -2°C in the winter. The highest peaks of the northern mountains remain covered in snow year-round. Central Pakistan has a more moderate climate, with average temperatures ranging from 25°C in the summer to 10°C in the winter. The region includes Islamabad, and the major city of Lahore. Southern Pakistan is the hottest region of Pakistan, with average temperatures ranging from 28°C in the summer to 18°C in the winter. The region is home to the

port city of Karachi and the desert region of Balochistan. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, the hottest months are May and June, with average temperatures of 30.5°C and 34.0°C, respectively. The coldest months are December and January, with average temperatures of 12.5°C and 15.5°C, respectively. The graph is showing the climate of Karachi in terms of temperature and rainfall.



In terms of precipitation, the month with the lowest amount of rainfall is April, recording a mere 0 mm | 0.0 inch in its entirety. This denotes an exceptionally dry period within that particular time frame. On average, the highest amount of rainfall occurs during July with a mean value of 52 mm | 2.0 inch.

Factors resulting variations of temperature of Pakistan

There are four elements which largely influence the temperature variations in Pakistan- temperature, pressure, winds and rainfall.

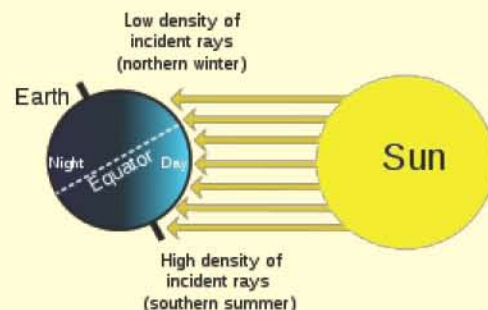
Latitudinal effect: At the equator, the sun's rays hit the Earth vertically at right angle, so they deliver more heat to the Earth's surface. At the poles, the sun's rays hit the Earth at a very oblique angle, so they deliver less heat to the Earth's surface.

Cloud cover: It is an important factor in determining the amount of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface. It also affects temperature, precipitation, and visibility.

Altitude and temperature: It is the height above sea level. Air is densest at sea level and absorb maximum water moisture, solar radiation and dust particles while at higher altitude, air is thin and absorb less. Therefore, there is an average drop of 6 degrees centigrade after every 1000 ft increase in altitude.

Continental effect: The continental effect is the warming of landmasses during the day and their cooling at night. Land mass heats up and cools down more quickly than water bodies. Infact, as distance from the sea increases, the continental effect increases, and the effect of sea breezes decreases. The continental effect is most pronounced in arid and semi-arid regions, such as the Indus Valley and Baluchistan Plateau in Pakistan.

Angle of Sun: The angle of the sun is the angle between the sun's rays and the earth. It affects the amount of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface, which in turn affects temperature, plant growth, and human activities.



ii. Rainfall

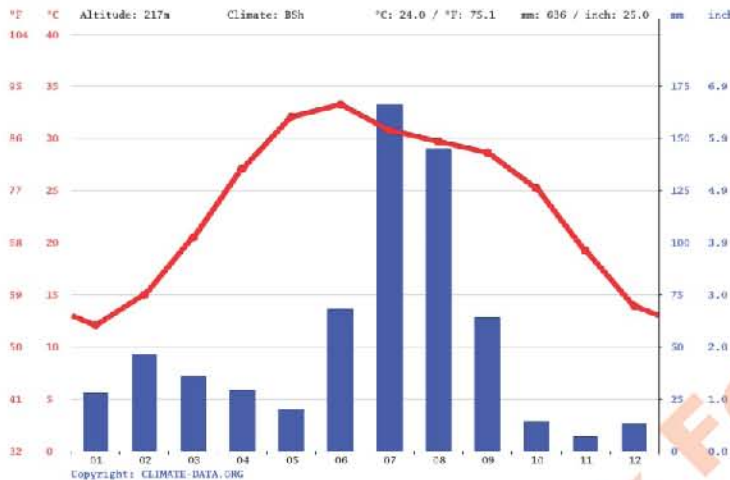
The rainfall in Pakistan decreases from the Himalayas to the south of Pakistan. There are four sources of rain which provide rain to the different regions located in Pakistan. These are:

• Monsoon Winds

The word "monsoon" comes from the Arabic word "mausim", which means "season". This is because monsoons are seasonal winds that reverse their direction twice a year. Pakistan experiences monsoon rains from two sources: the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The monsoon season in Pakistan typically lasts from June to September.

• Bay of Bengal Monsoon

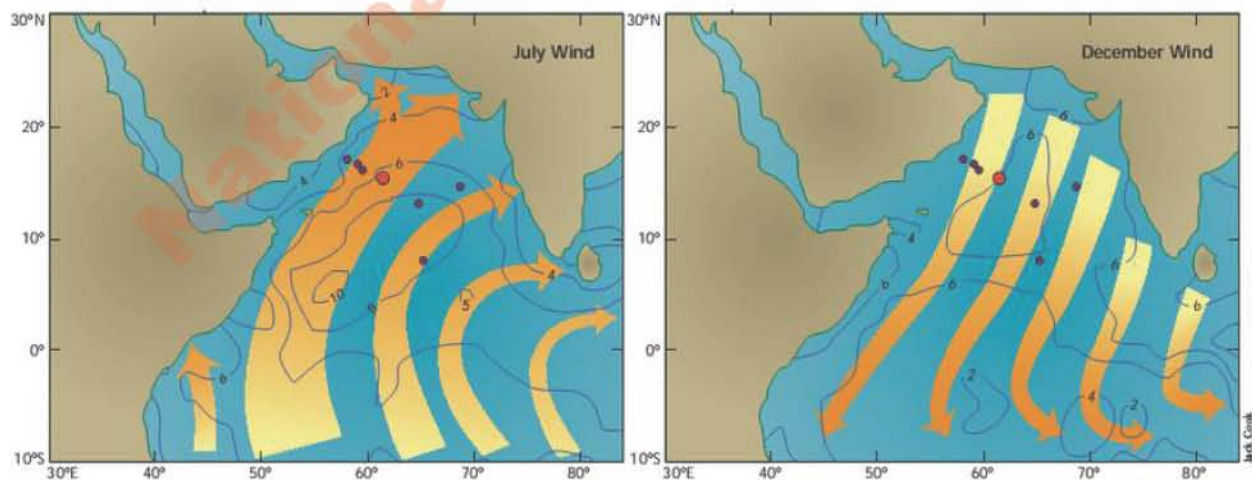
The Bay of Bengal monsoon is caused by the differential heating of the land and the sea. During the summer months, the land heats up more quickly than the sea. This causes a low-pressure area to develop over the land. The warm, moist air from the Bay of Bengal rushes in to fill this low-pressure area, resulting in heavy rainfall. These winds blow from Bay of Bengal and cross over India and straight hit the Himalayas and give rain to the areas of northern Punjab as well.



According to the graphic representation, the precipitation in Lahore is the lowest in November, with an average of 7 mm | 0.3 inch. Most of the precipitation here falls in July, averaging 166 mm | 6.5 inches.

• Arabian Sea Monsoon

The Arabian Sea monsoon rains are caused when an over active monsoon winds blow across south east of Pakistan and bring rain to the coastal areas. The Arabian Sea monsoons provide water for agriculture and replenish groundwater supplies. However, the monsoon rains also cause flooding, landslides, and damage to infrastructure sometimes.



Arabian Sea Monsoons (a) summer season represented by July (b) winter season represented by December (Honjo and Weller based on SODA data)

iii. Western Depressions



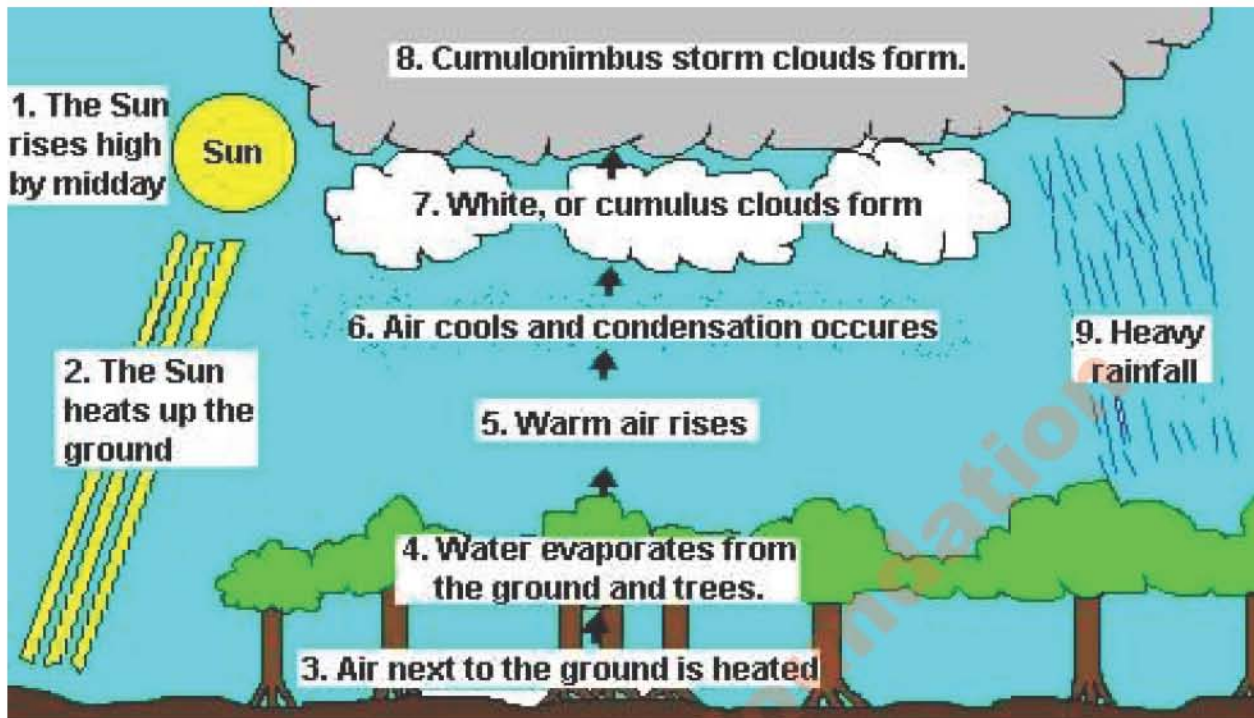
Western Depressions or Western disturbances are a low-pressure system that develops over the Mediterranean Sea and travels eastward, bringing rain and snow to the Middle East and South Asia, especially to the northern and western regions of Pakistan including Chitral, Dir, Peshawar, Loralai, Quetta, Kharan, and Makran coastal range. Western Depressions are most common during the winter months, from November to April. Western Depressions are important for agriculture in Pakistan, as these winds provide winter rains and snowfall, which melt in the summer and provide water for irrigation. However, Western Depression can also cause flooding and landslides.

iv. Convictional Currents

Convictional currents cause rainfall in Pakistan by heating up the land surface, which in turn heats up the air above it. The warm air rises because it is less dense than the cooler air around it. As the warm air rises, it cools and condenses, forming clouds. If the clouds become too heavy with water droplets, the droplets will fall to the ground as rain. The areas which receive convictional rainfall are northern Punjab and KPK such as Rawalpindi and Peshawar in early summer.



Note For Teachers: Describe the distribution of mean annual rainfall of areas having highest to lowest rainfall in Pakistan. (Source: <http://www.globalcitymap.com/Pakistan>)

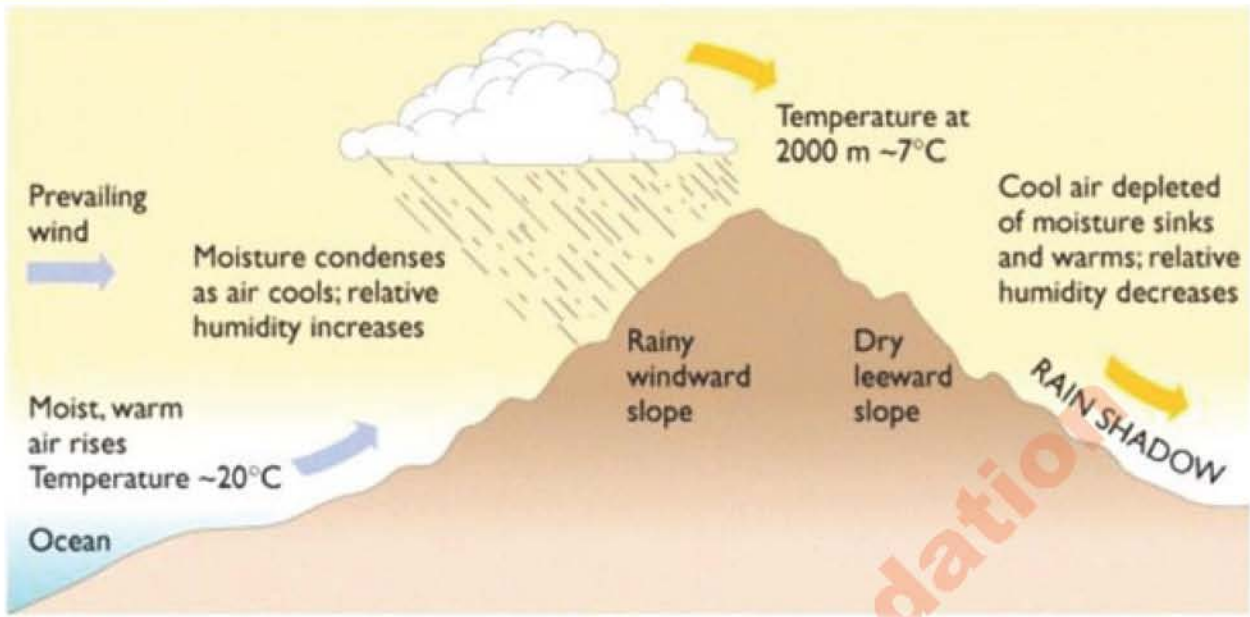


Convectional rainfall

Convectional rainfall does not take place in the areas south of Pakistan during summer because of the temperature inversion layer. Temperature inversion layer is a layer of air where the temperature increases with height. This forced the rising air to sink which compresses and warms as it descends back to the earth. Temperature inversion layers can trap pollutants in the lower atmosphere, leading to poor air quality and results more dryness in the area. They can also prevent clouds and precipitation from forming, which is why Karachi and adjoining areas do not receive convectional rainfall during the summer months, despite the high temperatures i.e., 40°C.

v. Relief Rainfall

Relief rainfall, also known as orographic rainfall, is a type of precipitation that occurs when moist air is forced to ascend over a mountain range. As the air rises, it expands and cools, causing the water vapor in the air to condense and form clouds. If the clouds become too heavy with water droplets, they will fall to the ground as rain. Relief rainfall is common in the northern and western regions of Pakistan i.e., the Himalayas and Karakoram. These mountains act as a barrier to the moist air from the Arabian Sea, forcing it to rise. As the air rises, it cools and condenses, forming clouds and precipitation. Some important places include Murree, Abbottabad, Swat Valley, Gilgit-Baltistan, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Quetta.



Relief rainfall is an important source of water for agriculture and irrigation in Pakistan. It also helps to replenish groundwater supplies and provide drinking water for the population.

vi. Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are large, rotating storms that form over warm ocean waters. They are characterized by strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storm surges. Tropical cyclones are natural hazard and proved to be very destructive, causing widespread damage to property and infrastructure. Pakistan is located on the northern shores of the Arabian Sea, which is a region that is prone to tropical cyclones. The coastal regions of Sindh and Balochistan are the most vulnerable to tropical cyclones. The places that experience tropical cyclones are Karachi, Thatta, Badin, Pasni, Jiwani and Gwadar.



Tropical Cyclone in Karachi October 01, 2021

vii. Pressure and movement of Monsoon winds

The pressure and movement of monsoon winds is a complex system that is influenced by a number of factors, including the sun's position, the temperature of the land and sea, and the rotation of the Earth. During the summer months, the Arabian sea is warmer than the land surface. This creates a low-pressure system over the Arabian Sea and a high-pressure system over the land surface. Winds blow from the Arabian Sea towards the land surface, bringing warm, moist air to northern and central Pakistan. The warm, moist air rises and cools, forming clouds and rain in the months of July and August. While during the winter months, the Arabian Sea is cooler than the land surface. This creates a high-pressure system over the Arabian Sea and a low-pressure system over the land surface. Winds blow from the land surface towards the Arabian Sea, taking dry air with them. As a result, Pakistan receives very little rain during the winter months.

Efficacy of Rainfall for Farming

The effectiveness of rainfall for farming in Pakistan varies depending on the amount, timing, and distribution of rainfall. Farmers plan and choose crops that are suited to the rainfall patterns in their region and use irrigation to supplement rainfall where necessary.

The arid regions of Baluchistan receive less than 250 mm of rainfall per year, which is insufficient for crop production. Farmers in these regions rely on irrigation. The humid regions of the Himalayas receive over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year, which is too much for most crops. Farmers in these regions use drainage systems to prevent waterlogging.

Pothwar Plateau: The Pothwar Plateau which is a rainfed area also called 'Barani land', receives moderate rainfall, ranging from 500 to 1,000 mm per year. This is enough rainfall to support crop production, but farmers have to manage the water resources during dry years. The Indus Plain receives moderate rainfall, ranging from 250 to 500 mm per year. This is enough rainfall to support crop production, but farmers need to rely on irrigation to supplement the rainfall.

Winter rainfall plays an important role in agriculture, water storage, groundwater recharge, ecosystems, and other sectors. It helps to replenish water reservoirs, such as dams and lakes and supports a variety of ecosystems in Pakistan, including forests, grasslands, and wetlands and Industrial usage.



Note For Teachers: What can you infer about the aftermath of the cyclone based on the photograph?
Source : The News International

Natural Hazards

i. Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms in Pakistan are most common in the summer months of April to June and September to October. However, they can occur in any part of the country, but they are most common in the north and north western areas, foothills of Himalayas and Safed Koh mountains. Thunderstorms cause strong winds, heavy rain, lightening, thunder and hail which can destroy crops, orchards, flooding, landslides and power outages due to damage to power lines.

ii. River Floods

A river flood is a natural disaster that occurs when a river overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding land. Although floods deposit fresh nutrients and spread a layer of alluvium in wetlands and the Indus delta and recharge ground water but floods also have massive devastating effects on natural and human resources. There are natural and human reasons of river floods.

Natural Factors	Human Factors
1) Record breaking rainfall such as in 2010, alone in Peshawar, 312mm of rain fell in 24 hours.	1) Deforestation, as with many floods, is an issue due to the reduced infiltration and increased surface run-off.
2) Fastest melting of snow due to climate change. Increase in average temperature of the earth. 0.08°C per decade since 1880.	2) Building settlements on the floodplains. The quality of settlements close to the river is poor and prone to collapse during flooding.
3) Natural embankments alongside rivers are not high enough to contain the flood water.	3) Reduced capacity of Dams to store extra or flood water.
4) Storm surge in sea level caused by a hurricane or other storm causes flooding in coastal areas.	4) Federal Flood Commission is generally under prepared in major rainfall event. There is a lack of managing effective flood control.

Preventive Measures

- i. **Providing preflood warning:** Farmers may be helped in evacuating animals to higher ground, sandbagging flood-prone areas, and harvesting crops early. by promoting flood insurance to farmers would enable the farmers to recover from the losses.
- ii. **Afforestation and reforestation:** Forests regulate water and prevent the risks of floods.
- iii. **Reducing urbanization:** Urbanization increase the risk of flooding by increasing the number of cemented surfaces which prevent water from seeping into the ground.
- iv. **Developing flood-resilient infrastructure:** Infrastructure should be designed to withstand the impacts of flooding. This includes building roads and bridges that can withstand high water levels, and elevating critical infrastructure, such as power plants and water treatment facilities.
- v. **Improving drainage systems:** Improving drainage systems include building and maintaining storm drains and canals, and clearing debris from waterways.
- vi. **Constructing flood defences:** Flood defences, such as levees and floodwalls will protect communities from river floods.
- vii. **Managing water resources:** By building more small dams will reduce the risk of flooding and to mitigate its impacts.
- viii. **Raising awareness of flood risks and educating people about flood safety:** Pre-flood warning may be advertised on television and social media and educating people about flood safety. Rehabilitating centres must be built to provide medical care, psychological and social support to flood affectees.



Note For Teachers: Whole-class discussion prompt:

How does the spatial distribution of the summer monsoon rainfall in Pakistan impact the country's agriculture and economy?



Pakistan's Flood in 2010. Experts called it the 'flood of century'. It affected over 20 million people and displaced over 10 million people. The floods caused an estimated \$43 billion in damage.

iii. Droughts

Drought is a natural hazard marked by long spell of dry period. The lack of rainfall causes severe water shortages and damages crops and livestock. Pakistan is susceptible to both natural and human-induced droughts. In Pakistan drought appears in several forms:

1. **Permanent drought:** It exists in desert areas of Pakistan. Crop cultivation is hindered due to extreme aridity.
2. **Seasonal drought:** Barani areas of Potwar and southern Punjab often experience dry season due to unreliability of monsoon. This severely hinders crop cultivation.
3. **Invisible drought:** It is also known as agricultural drought. It may be directly caused due to deforestation and consistent soil erosion. Crop yield is reduced, livestock remain vulnerable due to water shortages and farmers suffer economic losses.
4. **Unpredictable drought:** It occurs because of the unexpectedly low rainfall due to climate changes resulting in crop failure, water shortages, livestock death and internal displacement of rural population.



Effects of Drought

Drought Management in Pakistan

The government and communities in Pakistan are working together to mitigate the risks of droughts and to ensure that communities are able to cope with the effects of droughts. Water conservation schemes are introduced such as lining canals, building water tanks, small local dams, reservoirs. Early warning system is developed and financial assistance is provided to affected farmers. Farmers are increasingly planting drought-resistant crops, such as sorghum and millet and using water more efficiently by adopting drip irrigation. Community-based drought management initiatives include rainwater harvesting by the collection of rainwater from rooftops and other surfaces during the rainy season and stored for use during the dry season.



Local Konkar Dam in Sindh to fight drought

Do You Know?

Seasonal Canal Proposed to Bring Water to Thar Desert

The Sindh government is considering a proposal to build a seasonal canal from Sukkhar Barrage to the Thar Desert. The canal would bring much-needed water to the desert region, which is currently very dry and arid. Canal would be approximately 200 kilometers long and would carry water from the Indus River to the Thar Desert. The water would be used for irrigation, drinking water, and livestock. The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 50 billion. The Sindh government has approached the federal government for funding assistance. The project has been welcomed by farmers and residents of the Thar Desert. They say that the canal would bring prosperity to the region and help to improve their lives. However, some environmentalists have raised concerns about the project. They say that the canal could damage the fragile ecosystem of the Thar Desert. They also say that the canal could displace people who currently live in the desert.

By The News Desk, August 4, 2017

Effects of Climate on the lifestyle and economic activities of People

The effects of climate on the lifestyle and economic activities of people vary depending on the climatic zone. Here this will be discussed in more detail.

Highland zone

The climatic highland zone is characterized by cooler temperatures and higher precipitation than the lowlands. This zone is often home to forests and alpine meadows. People in the climatic highland zone are nomads and typically practice transhumance, subsistence agriculture and livestock herding. In the extreme north, people also rely on tourism and other non-agricultural activities for income. In Balochistan, crop cultivation is difficult in most parts due to lack of water. It also discourages human settlements.

Climate change also has a significant impact on the climatic highland zone. For example, farmers are struggling to grow crops in the face of declining water availability, droughts, floods, and landslides. This is leading to food insecurity and poverty. Climate change is also making it more difficult for people to access traditional grazing lands, which is impacting livestock herders.

Lowland zone

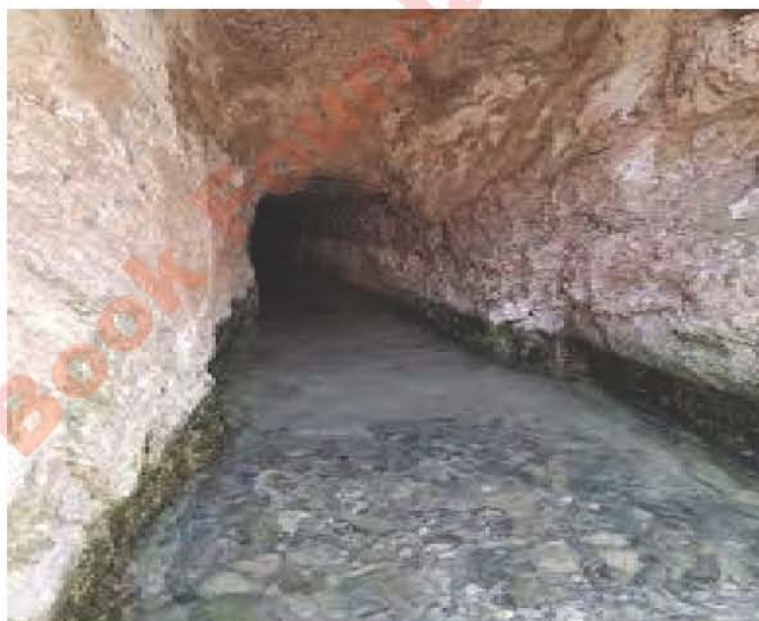
The lowland zone is characterized by warmer temperatures and lower precipitation than the highlands. Indus plains of Punjab and Sindh covers lowland zone. People in the lowland zone rely on a variety of economic activities, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services. However, warming temperatures are leading to more extreme weather events, such as heat waves, droughts, floods, and storms. These events may lead to crop failure, damage transportation and

communication and disrupt economic activities. For example, heat waves can lead to crop failure and livestock deaths. Droughts can also reduce crop yields and make it difficult for people to access water. Floods and storms can damage infrastructure and disrupt transportation and communication networks.

Arid Zone

The arid zone of Pakistan is mainly consisted of desert areas. It is characterized by very dry spell of weather. These areas suffer from water shortages due to extremely low rainfall and high evapo-transpiration rate. People in the arid zone rely on a variety of economic activities, such as mining, livestock herding, and tourism. Despite the arid conditions, many people in the desert areas of Pakistan practice agriculture. Karez - an underground irrigation system-is practiced in Balochistan. Karez irrigates farmlands, orchards and date palms. They grow a variety of crops, including wheat, rice, millet, and sorghum. In arid Zone, people also raise livestock, such as sheep, goats, and camels. Animals provide them with food, milk, and transportation. They are also used to produce wool and other products.

Many people of desert areas are skilled artisans. They produce a variety of handicrafts, such as carpets, textiles, and pottery. These handicrafts are sold in local markets and exported to other



Karez in Balochistan

parts of Pakistan and the world such as Ajrak, Ralli quilts, embroidery shawls, leather products, pottery to various countries including India, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Germany and United Arab. Emirates. Tourism is a growing industry in some parts of the desert areas of Pakistan. Tourists are drawn to the unique landscape and culture of the desert for example Cholistan Desert that is known for its rolling sand dunes, salt marshes, and ancient forts. Tourist explore deserts landscape, culture and wildlife of Thar and Cholistan by Camal safaris and Jeep tours.

Coastal zone

The coastal zone of Pakistan is comprised of delta coastline in Sindh and the hilly Makran coast in Balochistan. It is characterized by maritime climate. Cool sea breezes relieve the high temperatures of the summer months. This long coastal line is home to beaches, estuaries, and wetlands which attract tourism during winter months. People in the coastal zone rely on a variety of economic activities, including



Sindh Coastal region

fishing, tourism, and trade. The Karachi-Korangi and Qasim ports play vital role in Pakistan's economy. Karachi Port is the busiest port in Pakistan, and it handles a wide variety of cargo, including containers, bulk cargo, and liquid cargo. However, Climate change is leading to some frequent and severe storms result coastal erosion and damage to infrastructure costing very high to the economy of Pakistan.

What I have Learned

- Ÿ Transhumance is the seasonal movement of livestock between high-altitude and low-altitude pastures. It is a traditional practice that has been used for centuries by pastoralist communities.
- Ÿ Monsoon winds are seasonal winds that reverse direction every six months. These winds are caused by the differential heating of land and water.
- Ÿ Monsoons can also cause extreme weather events, such as floods.
- Ÿ A temperature inversion layer is a layer of the atmosphere in which the temperature increases with height.
- Ÿ Livestock plays an important role in the lives of many people in the desert areas of Pakistan.
- Ÿ Fishing is a major industry in many coastal communities.

Exercise

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D.

- 1: The continental effect is the:
- A. Warming of landmasses during the day and their cooling at night.
 - B. Cooling of landmasses during the day and their warming at night.
 - C. Warming of oceans during the day and their cooling at night.
 - D. Cooling of oceans during the day and their warming at night.
- 2: The floods are caused by the:
- A. Different heat capacities of land and water.
 - B. Inundation of river embankments
 - C. Different heat reflectivity of land and water.
 - D. landslides in the northern mountains.
- 3: The temperature inversion layer is pronounced in:
- A. Arid and semi-arid regions.
 - B. Humid and tropical regions.
 - C. Polar regions.
 - D. South-East of Pakistan
- 4: Relief rainfall occurs in the:
- A. Valley floor
 - B. Leeward side of the relief
 - C. Desert areas
 - D. All of the above
- 5: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Western Depressions
- A. They are most common during the winter months.
 - B. They bring rain and snow to Pakistan.
 - C. They are important for agriculture in Pakistan.
 - D. They develop over the Pacific Ocean.
- 6: Sea breezes are caused by the:
- A. Differential heating of land and water.
 - B. Same heating of land and water.

- C. Differential cooling of land and water.
D. Same cooling of land and water.
7. **Convictional rainfall in Pakistan is caused by:**
- A. It is caused by the heating of the land surface.
B. It is common in the northern and western regions of Pakistan.
C. It occurs in the early summer months.
D. It is caused by the collision of two air masses.
- 8: **Which non coastal city in Pakistan is vulnerable to tropical cyclones?**
- A. Karachi B. Thatta C. Badin D. Peshawar
- 9: **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the monsoon winds in Pakistan?**
- A. The monsoon winds blow from the Arabian Sea towards the land surface during the summer months.
B. The monsoon winds bring warm, moist air to Pakistan during the summer months.
C. The monsoon winds cause heavy rainfall in Pakistan during the summer months.
D. The monsoon winds blow from the land surface towards the Arabian Sea during the winter months.
10. **Which of the following regions in Pakistan does NOT receive enough rainfall for crop production?**
- A. Arid regions of Balochistan B. Humid regions of the Himalayas
C. Potwar Plateau D. Indus Plain.

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What are the four climatic zones of Pakistan, and what are two key differences between each zone?
2. Describe the characteristics of the desert or arid climate of Pakistan?
3. Explain how the climate of Pothwar plateau makes it a challenging area for the farmers.
4. How does the coastal climate of Pakistan differ from the other climatic zones of Pakistan?
5. Why do many rivers flood in Pakistan during summer?
6. How does the yearly distribution of rainfall and temperature vary between Karachi and Lahore?

7. Explain the development of Monsoon winds in Arabian sea.

Answer the questions in detail.

1. How can the effectiveness of rainfall for agriculture in Pakistan be improved? Discuss the key challenges and opportunities particularly in Indus plain.
2. To what extent do storms and droughts cause problems for the people of Pakistan? Also Suggest some preventive measures and management strategies to reduce the problems.
3. Explain the sources of rainfall in Pakistan and how they vary seasonally. Give examples to support your answer.
4. Explain how temperature variations affect the lifestyle of people in different regions of Pakistan.
5. Write short notes on the following topics
 - Pressure and Winds
 - Advantages and disadvantages of floods in Pakistan

Forming opinions

Do you think that the proposed seasonal canal from Sukkhar Barrage to the Thar Desert is a good idea? Why or why not?

This is a learning activity which requires students to think critically about the potential benefits and drawbacks of the project. It also requires students to consider the different perspectives of the people who would be affected by the project, such as farmers, residents of the Thar Desert, and environmentalists.

Project

Analyze the impact of climate change on the climatic zones of Pakistan. Present your information to the class in power point presentation.

Glossary

Highland climate: A climate that is characterized by high altitudes and cold temperatures.

Lowland climate: A climate that is characterized by low altitudes and warm temperatures.

Monsoon: A seasonal wind pattern that brings heavy rainfall to Pakistan during the summer months.

Western depression: A low-pressure system that develops over the Mediterranean Sea and travels eastward, bringing rain and snow to the Middle East and South Asia, including Pakistan.

Sea breeze: A cool wind that blows from the sea to the land during the day.

Land breeze: A warm wind that blows from the land to the sea at night.

Diurnal temperature range: The difference between the highest and lowest temperatures in a given day.

Precipitation: Any form of water that falls from the sky, such as rain, snow, or hail.

List more words and write their meaning that you find difficult in this chapter

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پاک سر زمین شاد باد! کشورِ حسین شاد باد!
تو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان ارضِ پاکستان
مرکزِ یقین شاد باد!

پاک سر زمین کا نظام قوتِ اخوتِ عوام
قوم، ملک، سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد!
شاد باد منزلِ مسراد!

پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی، شانِ حال جانِ استقبال
سایہٴ خدائے ذوالجلال!

