BALOCHISTAN TEXTBOOK BOARD (BTBB), QUETTA

9th Class Pakistan Studies Full Book Notes

Class 9 — Complete Notes, Solved Questions & MCQs
Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education, Quetta (BISE Quetta)

National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23

9 chapters • 45 short questions • 18 long questions • 90 MCQs with answer key

All content is original study material written for students of Balochistan. It is not copied from the textbook or from any other notes.

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How to use this book

Read the study notes of a chapter first and understand the main ideas. Then read the short and long questions with their answers, and try to answer them in your own words before looking at the answers. Finally, attempt the MCQs and check your answers with the key given at the end of each chapter. Revise one chapter every day and you will finish the whole book in nine days.

Important — please read before the examination:

1. Scheme of studies changed in 2026. Under the scheme notified by the Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BBISE), Quetta in July 2026 for the academic session 2026 onwards, Pakistan Studies is **not** a Class 9 examination subject: the Class 9 scheme lists English, Urdu, Islamic Education, Tarjuma-tul-Quran, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology/Computer Science, and Pakistan Studies is examined in Class 10 (100 marks). The BTBB Class 9 Pakistan Studies textbook (National Curriculum 2022-23, session 2026-27) is still the prescribed Class 9 book, and these notes cover that book. Students should confirm with their school or the Board whether they will be examined on this book in Class 9 or in Class 10.

2. Old paper pattern (before 2026, third-party reproduced, not officially confirmed): under the previous scheme, Class 9 Pakistan Studies in Quetta Board carried 75 marks in total. No chapter-wise marks distribution for BBISE has been verified, so none is printed here.

3. Chapter list: the nine chapters in this book follow the National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23 for Grade 9, which the BTBB 2026 book is based on. The BTBB book's own table of contents could not be read directly, so please check the chapter titles against the printed BTBB book. If the printed book groups these topics under different chapter numbers, the notes still cover the same syllabus topics.

CHAPTER 1

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

1.1 What is ideology?

An ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs and values that guides the life of a person or a nation. It tells people what is right and wrong, how they should live, and what kind of society they want to build. Every nation in the world is built on some ideology. Pakistan is an ideological state: it was created on the basis of a clear ideology, not merely on the basis of land.

1.2 Sources of the ideology of Pakistan

- **The Holy Quran:** the first and permanent source. It gives a complete code of life covering belief, worship, justice, economy and social relations.
- **Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him):** the practical example of the Quranic teachings in daily life, government and dealings with others.
- **Islamic history and culture:** more than a thousand years of Muslim rule, learning and civilisation in the subcontinent shaped a distinct Muslim identity.
- **Two-Nation Theory:** the belief that the Muslims and the Hindus of the subcontinent were two separate nations with different religions, heroes, laws, customs and ways of life.

1.3 The Two-Nation Theory

The Muslims and the Hindus lived side by side for centuries, yet they remained two different nations. Their religions, festivals, food, dress, laws of inheritance and marriage, heroes and histories were different. After the War of Independence of 1857, the British treated the Muslims harshly, and the Muslims began to lose their political power, language and identity. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was among the first to say clearly that the two nations could not live together under one democratic government, because the Hindu majority would always dominate the Muslim minority. This idea became the Two-Nation Theory, and it became the foundation of the demand for Pakistan.

1.4 Allama Iqbal and the ideology of Pakistan

Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the philosophical shape to the ideology. In his Allahabad address of 1930 he said that Islam was a complete way of life and that the Muslims of north-west India needed a separate state of their own where they could live according to Islam. He wrote that he would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. His poetry awakened the Muslims and gave them the dream of a free homeland.

1.5 Quaid-e-Azam and the ideology of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah turned the idea into a political movement. He said that Hinduism and Islam were not merely two religions but two separate social orders, and that the Muslims were a nation by every definition. Under his leadership the Muslim League demanded a separate homeland, and Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. The Quaid wanted Pakistan to be a democratic state where Muslims could live by Islamic principles and where minorities would enjoy full rights and protection.

1.6 Importance of the ideology

- It gives the nation a purpose and a direction.
- It unites people of different languages and regions — Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and others — into one nation.
- It guides the constitution, laws and policies of the country.
- It reminds every citizen that Pakistan was created so that Islamic values of justice, equality, tolerance and honesty could be practised freely.

CHAPTER 1 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Short Questions

Q1. What is meant by ideology?

Ans. An ideology is a set of ideas, beliefs and values that guides the life of a person or a nation and tells it how to live and what kind of society to build.

Q2. Name two sources of the ideology of Pakistan.

Ans. The Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) are the two basic sources of the ideology of Pakistan.

Q3. What is the Two-Nation Theory?

Ans. The Two-Nation Theory says that the Muslims and the Hindus of the subcontinent were two separate nations with different religions, laws, customs, heroes and ways of life, and therefore the Muslims needed a separate homeland.

Q4. What did Allama Iqbal say in his Allahabad address of 1930?

Ans. He said that the Muslims of north-west India needed a separate state of their own where they could live according to Islam, and he proposed amalgamating the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan into one state.

Q5. Why is Pakistan called an ideological state?

Ans. Pakistan is called an ideological state because it was created on the basis of a clear ideology, the ideology of Islam and the Two-Nation Theory, and not merely for land or power.

Long Questions

Q1. Explain the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the sayings of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam said that the Muslims were a nation by every definition of the term, with their own religion, culture, civilisation, laws and heroes. He explained that Hinduism and Islam were not merely two religions but two separate social orders, so the two nations could not live together under one government without the Muslims losing their identity. He demanded a separate homeland where Muslims could live freely according to the Quran and Sunnah. At the same time he promised that minorities in Pakistan would enjoy complete religious freedom and equal rights as citizens. In this way the ideology of Pakistan, in the Quaid's words, meant a democratic Islamic state built on justice, equality and tolerance.

Q2. Describe the significance of the ideology of Pakistan for the nation.

Ans. The ideology of Pakistan gives the nation its purpose and identity. It unites people of different provinces, languages and cultures into one nation, because all Pakistanis share the same ideological bond of Islam. It guides the constitution and laws of the country and sets the standard for government, justice and public life. It reminds citizens why Pakistan was created: so that Muslims could practise their faith freely and live by Islamic values of honesty, justice, equality and brotherhood. Without its ideology

Pakistan would be only a piece of land; with it, Pakistan is a mission and a trust for every citizen to protect.

CHAPTER 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. Pakistan is called an ideological state because it was created on the basis of
(a) land and rivers
(b) Islamic ideology (c) trade and industry (d) military power

2. The first and permanent source of the ideology of Pakistan is
(a) the Sunnah
(b) the Holy Quran (c) Islamic history (d) the Two-Nation Theory

3. The Two-Nation Theory was mainly presented by
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Allama Iqbal (c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

4. Allama Iqbal delivered his famous Allahabad address in
(a) 1920
(b) 1930 (c) 1940 (d) 1947

5. In the Allahabad address, Iqbal proposed a separate state for the Muslims of
(a) Bengal only
(b) south India (c) north-west India (d) central India

6. Quaid-e-Azam said that Hinduism and Islam were
(a) the same religion
(b) two separate social orders (c) two languages (d) two political parties

7. The ideology of Pakistan unites the people of Pakistan on the basis of
(a) common language
(b) common race (c) Islam (d) common dress

8. The Sunnah means
(a) the sayings of the companions
(b) the practical example of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) (c) Islamic history (d) the constitution

9. Pakistan came into being on
(a) 23 March 1940
(b) 14 August 1947 (c) 3 June 1947 (d) 11 September 1948

10. The Two-Nation Theory says the Muslims and Hindus were
(a) one nation
(b) two separate nations (c) two provinces (d) two languages

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

CHAPTER 2

Establishment of Pakistan

2.1 The War of Independence 1857

The War of Independence of 1857 was the first united struggle of the people of the subcontinent against British rule. After its failure the British blamed the Muslims most of all. Muslim nobles lost their lands and jobs, Muslim education and Persian language were pushed aside, and the Muslims were kept away from government service and trade. This was the beginning of Muslim decline, and it forced Muslim leaders to think about the future of their community.

2.2 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realised that the Muslims could only survive if they learned modern English education while keeping their faith. He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875, which later became Aligarh Muslim University. The Aligarh Movement spread modern education, loyalty to lawful authority and self-respect among the Muslims, and it produced the educated leadership that later led the Pakistan Movement.

2.3 The Urdu-Hindi controversy and the partition of Bengal

In 1867 the Hindus demanded that Hindi should replace Urdu as the official language in the United Provinces. The Muslims felt that their language and culture were under attack. In 1905 Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, which the Muslims of East Bengal welcomed but the Hindu community opposed; the partition was annulled in 1911. These events convinced the Muslims that they needed their own political organisation.

2.4 The All-India Muslim League 1906

The All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka in December 1906 to protect the political rights of the Muslims. Its early aims were to safeguard Muslim interests and to keep friendly relations with the British government. In 1913 its aims were changed and it began to work for self-government suited to India. The Lucknow Pact of 1916, agreed with the Congress, accepted separate electorates for the Muslims — an important recognition that the Muslims were a separate political community.

2.5 Khilafat Movement, Nehru Report and the Fourteen Points

The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) brought the Muslims together for a common cause and gave them experience of organised politics. The Nehru Report of 1928 rejected separate electorates and reserved seats for the Muslims, which deeply disappointed them. In reply, Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in 1929, demanding separate electorates, provincial autonomy, full religious liberty, and safeguards for Muslim rights. The Fourteen Points became the charter of Muslim demands.

2.6 The Lahore Resolution 1940

On 23 March 1940, at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, the Lahore Resolution was passed. It demanded that the Muslim-majority areas of north-western and eastern India should be grouped into independent states. This was the formal demand for Pakistan. The resolution was presented by A. K. Fazlul Haq and supported by leaders from all Muslim-majority provinces, including Balochistan.

2.7 Elections, the 3rd June Plan and independence

In the elections of 1945–46 the Muslim League won almost all the Muslim seats, proving that it was the sole representative of the Muslims of India. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 failed, and the 3rd June Plan of 1947 accepted the partition of India. The Indian Independence Act was passed, and Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947 with Quaid-e-Azam as its first Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan as its first Prime Minister.

2.8 Early problems of Pakistan

- **Refugees:** millions of Muslims migrated to Pakistan and needed homes, food and jobs.
- **Division of assets:** Pakistan received only a small and unfair share of money, stores and military equipment.
- **Canal water dispute:** India stopped the flow of canal water to Pakistan in 1948.
- **Administrative shortage:** there were very few trained officers, offices and records; Karachi was made the first capital.
- **Kashmir:** the Muslim-majority state of Jammu and Kashmir was occupied against the wishes of its people, and the dispute remains unresolved.
- **Constitution:** Pakistan had to run under the interim Government of India Act 1935 until its own constitution was made.

CHAPTER 2 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Establishment of Pakistan

Short Questions

Q1. Why did the Muslims decline after the War of Independence of 1857?

Ans. After 1857 the British blamed the Muslims most of all; they lost their lands, jobs and political power, and were kept away from government service, trade and modern education.

Q2. What was the aim of the Aligarh Movement?

Ans. The Aligarh Movement, started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, aimed to spread modern English education among the Muslims while keeping their faith, so that they could regain their honour and take part in public life.

Q3. When and where was the All-India Muslim League founded?

Ans. The All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka in December 1906 to protect the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India.

Q4. What was the Lucknow Pact of 1916?

Ans. The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress in 1916 in which the Congress accepted separate electorates and reserved seats for the Muslims.

Q5. What did the Lahore Resolution of 1940 demand?

Ans. The Lahore Resolution demanded that the Muslim-majority areas of north-western and eastern India should be grouped into independent states, which was the formal demand for Pakistan.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the establishment of Pakistan.

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim League in 1913 and reorganised it into a mass political party. He presented the Fourteen Points in 1929 to safeguard Muslim rights, and after 1934 he led the League with great wisdom and firmness. He explained the Two-Nation Theory, won the elections of 1945-46, and negotiated with the British and the Congress until the demand for Pakistan was accepted in the 3rd June Plan of 1947. After independence he became the first Governor-General, set up the administration from nothing, and gave the nation its guiding principles of unity, faith and discipline. Without his leadership Pakistan would not have come into being.

Q2. What were the early problems faced by Pakistan after independence? How were they handled?

Ans. Pakistan faced very serious problems at birth. Millions of refugees arrived and had to be settled; the Quaid set up a refugee rehabilitation organisation and the people helped generously. Pakistan received an unfair share of cash, stores and military equipment, so the government started with almost empty offices and a shortage of trained officers. India stopped canal water in 1948 and the Kashmir dispute began, which led to the first war. Despite all this, the government established the State Bank,

the civil service and the armed forces, and the country began to function. These early difficulties showed the courage and sacrifice of the new nation.

CHAPTER 2 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Establishment of Pakistan

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. The War of Independence was fought in

(a) 1847

(b) 1857 (c) 1867 (d) 1875

2. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh in

(a) 1857

(b) 1875 (c) 1906 (d) 1916

3. The All-India Muslim League was founded at

(a) Lahore

(b) Karachi (c) Dhaka (d) Delhi

4. The Lucknow Pact was signed in

(a) 1906

(b) 1916 (c) 1929 (d) 1940

5. Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in

(a) 1916

(b) 1929 (c) 1940 (d) 1946

6. The Lahore Resolution was passed on

(a) 23 March 1940

(b) 14 August 1947 (c) 3 June 1947 (d) 11 September 1948

7. The Lahore Resolution was presented by

(a) Quaid-e-Azam

(b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) A. K. Fazlul Haq (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

8. In the elections of 1945-46 the Muslim League won

(a) a few seats

(b) almost all Muslim seats (c) no seats (d) only Punjab seats

9. Pakistan came into being under the

(a) Cabinet Mission Plan

(b) 3rd June Plan (c) Nehru Report (d) Lucknow Pact

10. The first Governor-General of Pakistan was

(a) Liaquat Ali Khan

(b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (c) Khawaja Nazimuddin (d) A. K. Fazlul Haq

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

CHAPTER 3

Land of Pakistan

3.1 Location

Pakistan lies in South Asia between latitudes 24° and 37° north and longitudes 62° and 75° east. It covers an area of about 796,096 square kilometres. It is the largest country of South Asia after India in area, and Balochistan is its largest province, covering almost half of the country. The capital is Islamabad and the largest city and main seaport is Karachi.

3.2 Neighbours

Direction	Neighbour	Border feature
North	China	Karakoram mountains; Khunjerab Pass
North-west	Afghanistan	Hindu Kush; Khyber and Bolan Passes
West	Iran	Long desert and mountain border
East	India	Punjab and Sindh plains; Radcliffe Line
South	Arabian Sea	Coastline of about 1,000 km; ports of Karachi and Gwadar

3.3 Physical features

- **Northern mountains:** the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush. K-2 (8,611 m), the second-highest peak in the world, stands in the Karakoram. Glaciers such as Siachen, Baltoro and Biafo feed the rivers.
- **Western mountains:** the Sulaiman, Kirthar, Toba Kakar and Chagai ranges run along the western border; the famous Bolan and Khyber Passes cross them.
- **Balochistan Plateau:** a dry, rocky plateau in the west with mountains, deserts and mineral wealth. Quetta, the provincial capital, lies in a valley of this plateau.
- **Potohar Plateau:** a dissected plateau between the Indus and the Jhelum, with the Kala Chitta and Margalla hills.
- **Indus Plain:** the vast fertile plain of the Indus and its tributaries, divided into the Upper Indus Plain (Punjab) and the Lower Indus Plain (Sindh).
- **Deserts:** the Thar in Sindh, and the Cholistan, Thal and Kharan deserts.
- **Coastal area:** the Makran coast of Balochistan and the Indus delta in Sindh, with mangrove forests and fishing towns.

3.4 Rivers

The Indus is the lifeline of Pakistan. Its tributaries in the east are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, and in the west the Kabul, Kurram, Gomal and Zhob join it. In Balochistan most rivers are seasonal, such as the Hingol, Dasht and Zhob; the province depends heavily on karezat (underground water channels) and tube wells.

3.5 Strategic importance of Pakistan's location

- Pakistan links South Asia with Central Asia, China and the Middle East.

- The port of Gwadar in Balochistan gives landlocked Central Asia and western China the shortest route to the warm waters of the Arabian Sea.
- Pakistan is a member of regional organisations and its location makes it important for trade, energy routes and regional peace.

CHAPTER 3 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Land of Pakistan

Short Questions

Q1. Where is Pakistan located?

Ans. Pakistan lies in South Asia between latitudes 24 and 37 degrees north and longitudes 62 and 75 degrees east, covering an area of about 796,096 square kilometres.

Q2. Name the four neighbours of Pakistan.

Ans. China in the north, Afghanistan in the north-west, Iran in the west, and India in the east; the Arabian Sea lies to the south.

Q3. Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area?

Ans. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area, covering almost half of the country.

Q4. Name the highest peak of Pakistan.

Ans. K-2, in the Karakoram range, is the highest peak of Pakistan and the second-highest peak in the world, at 8,611 metres.

Q5. What is the importance of Gwadar port?

Ans. Gwadar port in Balochistan gives landlocked Central Asia and western China the shortest route to the warm waters of the Arabian Sea, and it is important for trade and regional connectivity.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the physical features of Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan has a great variety of physical features. In the north stand the mighty Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush, with K-2 and huge glaciers. In the west run the Sulaiman, Kirthar, Toba Kakar and Chagai ranges, crossed by the Khyber and Bolan Passes. The Balochistan Plateau is a dry, rocky highland with mineral wealth, and the Potohar Plateau lies between the Indus and the Jhelum. The vast Indus Plain, watered by the Indus and its tributaries, is the most fertile and thickly populated part of the country. There are deserts such as the Thar, Cholistan, Thal and Kharan, and in the south a coastline of about 1,000 km along the Arabian Sea with the ports of Karachi and Gwadar. This variety of landforms gives Pakistan many climates, crops and resources.

Q2. Explain the strategic importance of the location of Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan occupies a very important position on the map of Asia. It stands at the meeting point of South Asia, Central Asia, China and the Middle East, so trade and energy routes between these regions pass near it. Its coastline on the Arabian Sea, with the ports of Karachi and Gwadar, gives landlocked Central Asia and western China access to warm waters. The Karakoram Highway links Pakistan with China, and the Khyber and Bolan Passes have been historic trade routes for centuries. Because of this location Pakistan is important for regional trade, for the supply of energy, and for peace and stability in the region.

CHAPTER 3 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Land of Pakistan

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. Pakistan is located in

(a) Central Asia

(b) South Asia (c) South-East Asia (d) the Middle East

2. The total area of Pakistan is about

(a) 796,096 sq km

(b) 496,096 sq km (c) 996,096 sq km (d) 696,096 sq km

3. The largest province of Pakistan by area is

(a) Punjab

(b) Sindh (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Balochistan

4. K-2 is located in the

(a) Himalayas

(b) Karakoram (c) Hindu Kush (d) Sulaiman Range

5. The capital of Balochistan is

(a) Gwadar

(b) Quetta (c) Turbat (d) Zhob

6. The Indus plain is divided into the Upper Indus Plain and the

(a) Lower Indus Plain

(b) Thar Desert (c) Potohar Plateau (d) Makran Coast

7. The famous pass between Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north is the

(a) Bolan Pass

(b) Khyber Pass (c) Khunjerab Pass (d) Lowari Pass

8. Gwadar port is situated in

(a) Sindh

(b) Punjab (c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

9. The main river of Pakistan is the

(a) Jhelum

(b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Indus

10. The Thar Desert is located in

(a) Balochistan

(b) Punjab (c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-b, 8-c, 9-d, 10-c

CHAPTER 4

The Natural Topography and Vegetation of Pakistan

4.1 Natural topography

Topography means the natural shape of the land — its mountains, valleys, plateaus, plains and deserts. Pakistan's topography can be divided into four main regions. The **northern highlands** have the highest mountains and glaciers of the country. The **western highlands** include the Balochistan Plateau and the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges, with narrow valleys such as Quetta, Pishin and Zhob. The **Indus Plain** is flat, fertile and fed by rivers, and it is the home of most of Pakistan's people and farms. The **coastal region** along the Arabian Sea includes the Makran coast and the Indus delta, with sandy beaches, cliffs, mangroves and fishing villages.

4.2 Relief and drainage

The high mountains of the north are the source of the great rivers. Glaciers melt in summer and feed the Indus and its tributaries, while the rains of the monsoon add more water. In Balochistan the rivers are mostly seasonal and flow only after rain; the famous Hingol is the longest river of Balochistan. Underground water channels called karezat have been used for centuries in Balochistan to bring water from the hills to the fields, though many are now drying up because of falling water tables.

4.3 Natural vegetation

Natural vegetation is the plant life that grows without being planted by man. Pakistan's vegetation changes with height and rainfall:

Zone	Vegetation	Where found
High mountains	Deodar, pine, fir, spruce	Northern areas, Murree, Hazara
Hills and foothills	Olive, scrub, acacia, wild grasses	Potohar, Sulaiman and Kirthar foothills
Plains	Babul, shisham, riverain forests	Along the Indus and its tributaries
Deserts and dry plateau	Thorny bushes, tamarisk, sparse grasses	Thar, Cholistan, Kharan, Chagai
Coast	Mangrove forests	Indus delta and Makran coast

4.4 Forests and their importance

Forests cover only a small part of Pakistan, which is far below the level needed for a healthy environment. Forests are important because they bring rainfall, stop soil erosion, control floods, give timber, firewood, fruit, herbs and honey, and provide homes for wildlife. The juniper forests of Ziarat in Balochistan are among the oldest and largest juniper forests in the world and are a national treasure.

4.5 Deforestation and its effects

Deforestation means the cutting down of forests faster than they can grow again. In Pakistan trees are cut for timber, firewood and new farmland, and forests are also damaged by overgrazing. The results are soil erosion, floods, less rainfall, loss of wildlife and hotter summers. The government

and the people are planting new trees under afforestation programmes, and every citizen should plant and protect trees.

CHAPTER 4 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

The Natural Topography and Vegetation of Pakistan

Short Questions

Q1. What is meant by natural topography?

Ans. Natural topography means the natural shape of the land, including its mountains, valleys, plateaus, plains, deserts and coastal areas.

Q2. Name the four main topographic regions of Pakistan.

Ans. The four main regions are the northern highlands, the western highlands, the Indus Plain and the coastal region.

Q3. What are karezat?

Ans. Karezat are underground water channels used for centuries in Balochistan to bring water from the hills to the fields without loss by evaporation.

Q4. Why are forests important for Pakistan?

Ans. Forests bring rainfall, stop soil erosion, control floods, provide timber, firewood, fruit, herbs and honey, and give shelter to wildlife.

Q5. What is deforestation?

Ans. Deforestation is the cutting down of forests faster than they can grow again, which causes soil erosion, floods, less rainfall and loss of wildlife.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the natural vegetation of Pakistan.

Ans. The natural vegetation of Pakistan changes with height and rainfall. In the high mountains of the north grow deodar, pine, fir and spruce, while the hills and foothills have olive, acacia and scrub. Along the rivers of the plains there are riverain forests of babul and shisham. The deserts and the dry Balochistan Plateau have thorny bushes, tamarisk and sparse grasses that can survive with little water. The coast has mangrove forests in the Indus delta and along the Makran coast, which protect the shore and provide breeding grounds for fish. Forests cover only a small part of the country, so protecting and increasing them is very important for the environment.

Q2. What are the causes and effects of deforestation in Pakistan? How can it be controlled?

Ans. Trees are cut for timber, firewood, furniture and new farmland, and forests are damaged by overgrazing and by the growing demand for fuel. The effects are serious: soil is washed away, floods become worse, rainfall decreases, summers become hotter and wildlife loses its home. The juniper forests of Ziarat, one of the oldest in the world, are also under threat. Deforestation can be controlled by planting new trees, protecting existing forests with strict laws, giving people alternative fuels such as gas, and teaching the public that every tree planted is an investment in the future of the country.

CHAPTER 4 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

The Natural Topography and Vegetation of Pakistan

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. Topography means the natural shape of
(a) the rivers
(b) the land (c) the climate (d) the population

2. The longest river of Balochistan is the
(a) Zhob
(b) Hingol (c) Dasht (d) Bolan

3. Karezat are used in Balochistan to
(a) catch fish
(b) bring underground water to the fields (c) produce electricity (d) grow forests

4. The famous juniper forests of Balochistan are found at
(a) Quetta
(b) Ziarat (c) Gwadar (d) Turbat

5. Mangrove forests grow along the
(a) deserts
(b) mountains (c) coast (d) plateau

6. Deodar and pine trees grow mainly in the
(a) deserts
(b) high mountains (c) coastal areas (d) Indus delta

7. Forests help to control
(a) earthquakes
(b) floods and soil erosion (c) cyclones (d) droughts only

8. The Indus Plain is the most
(a) dry
(b) fertile and thickly populated (c) mountainous (d) forested

9. Thar and Cholistan are examples of
(a) plateaus
(b) deserts (c) rivers (d) forests

10. Afforestation means
(a) cutting trees
(b) planting new trees (c) burning forests (d) selling timber

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

CHAPTER 5

Climate of Pakistan and Environmental Hazards

5.1 Climate of Pakistan

Pakistan has a varied climate because it stretches from the high mountains of the north to the warm Arabian Sea in the south. In the north the winters are very cold with heavy snowfall, while the southern plains are hot in summer and mild in winter. Quetta and the Balochistan highlands have cold winters with occasional snow and cool summers, whereas the coastal areas of Karachi and Gwadar have a mild sea climate all year round.

5.2 Seasons

- **Winter (December to February):** cold in the north and the Balochistan highlands; pleasant in the southern plains. Western depressions bring rain and snow.
- **Summer (March to June):** very hot in the plains of Punjab and Sindh, where temperatures rise very high; the northern valleys and Quetta remain pleasant.
- **Monsoon (July to September):** moist winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal bring heavy rain to the north and east; the monsoon is the main source of rain for farming.
- **Post-monsoon (October to November):** dry and pleasant weather, with clear skies.

5.3 Rainfall

Rainfall is uneven in Pakistan. The northern mountains and the sub-mountain areas receive the most rain, the central plains receive moderate rain, and Balochistan and the deserts receive very little. Most of the rain comes in the monsoon season, so farmers depend heavily on canal irrigation for the rest of the year.

5.4 Environmental hazards

- **Floods:** heavy monsoon rain and melting glaciers cause rivers to overflow, damaging crops, houses and roads. The floods of recent years showed how much damage uncontrolled water can do.
- **Droughts:** when the rains fail, especially in Balochistan, Thar and Cholistan, crops fail and animals die, and people face shortage of drinking water.
- **Earthquakes:** Pakistan lies in an earthquake zone, especially the north and the Balochistan border areas; strong buildings and preparation save lives.
- **Global warming:** rising temperatures melt glaciers faster, change rainfall patterns and increase heatwaves.
- **Pollution:** smoke from vehicles and factories, dirty water and solid waste harm health and the environment.

5.5 Protecting the environment

Everyone can help protect the environment: plant trees, save water, avoid burning waste, use energy wisely and keep streets and water sources clean. The government has made laws against

pollution and is building dams and planting forests, but the effort will only succeed if every citizen plays a part.

CHAPTER 5 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Climate of Pakistan and Environmental Hazards

Short Questions

Q1. Why does Pakistan have a varied climate?

Ans. Pakistan has a varied climate because it stretches from the high snowy mountains of the north to the warm Arabian Sea in the south, with great differences in height and distance from the sea.

Q2. Which season brings the most rain to Pakistan?

Ans. The monsoon season, from July to September, brings the most rain when moist winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal reach the country.

Q3. What is a drought?

Ans. A drought is a long period with little or no rain, which causes crops to fail, animals to die and people to face shortage of drinking water.

Q4. Name two environmental hazards faced by Pakistan.

Ans. Floods and droughts are two major environmental hazards faced by Pakistan; earthquakes, global warming and pollution are others.

Q5. How does global warming affect Pakistan?

Ans. Global warming raises temperatures, melts glaciers faster, changes rainfall patterns and increases heatwaves and floods in Pakistan.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the seasons of Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan has four main seasons. Winter, from December to February, is very cold in the north and in the Balochistan highlands, where snow falls, while the southern plains are pleasant. Summer, from March to June, is very hot in the plains of Punjab and Sindh, though the northern valleys and Quetta stay cool. The monsoon season, from July to September, brings heavy rain from the sea winds and is the main source of water for farming. After the monsoon comes a short dry and pleasant season in October and November. This variety of seasons allows Pakistan to grow many different crops during the year.

Q2. What are the main environmental hazards in Pakistan and how can their damage be reduced?

Ans. The main hazards are floods, droughts, earthquakes, global warming and pollution. Floods come from heavy monsoon rain and melting glaciers; their damage can be reduced by building dams, embankments and proper drainage. Droughts hit dry areas such as Balochistan and Thar; storing water, using it wisely and growing drought-resistant crops help. Earthquakes cannot be stopped, but strong buildings and public training save lives. Pollution and global warming can be reduced by planting trees, controlling smoke from vehicles and factories, and saving energy. In short, planning, preparation and public awareness are the best protection against natural hazards.

CHAPTER 5 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Climate of Pakistan and Environmental Hazards

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. The coldest part of Pakistan in winter is the
(a) southern plains
(b) northern mountains and Balochistan highlands (c) coastal area (d) Indus delta

2. The monsoon season in Pakistan lasts from
(a) December to February
(b) March to June (c) July to September (d) October to November

3. Most of Pakistan's rainfall comes from the
(a) western depressions
(b) monsoon winds (c) cyclones (d) sea breeze

4. Quetta has cold winters and
(a) hot summers
(b) cool summers (c) heavy monsoon rain (d) no winter

5. A drought is caused by
(a) heavy rain
(b) a long period without rain (c) an earthquake (d) a flood

6. Floods in Pakistan are mainly caused by
(a) heavy monsoon rain and melting glaciers
(b) earthquakes (c) droughts (d) sea storms

7. The coastal areas of Pakistan have a
(a) very cold climate
(b) very dry climate (c) mild sea climate (d) snowy climate

8. Global warming is mainly caused by the increase of
(a) oxygen
(b) greenhouse gases (c) rainfall (d) forests

9. Which area of Pakistan receives the least rainfall?
(a) northern mountains
(b) Balochistan and the deserts (c) Punjab plains (d) sub-mountain areas

10. Planting trees helps the environment because trees
(a) cause floods
(b) bring rainfall and stop soil erosion (c) increase pollution (d) use up water

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

CHAPTER 6

Water Resources

6.1 Sources of water

Pakistan's water comes from three main sources: **rivers**, fed by glaciers and monsoon rain; **rainfall**, which is uneven and mostly falls in the monsoon; and **groundwater**, drawn through wells and tube wells. The Indus river system is the largest source and the backbone of farming in the country.

6.2 The Indus river system

The Indus rises in Tibet, flows through Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and enters the plains at Attock. Its eastern tributaries — the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej — join it in the Punjab, while the Kabul, Kurram, Gomal and Zhob join it from the west. The Indus finally falls into the Arabian Sea through a large delta in Sindh.

6.3 Dams and barrages

Dams store river water, produce electricity and control floods. The two largest dams are **Tarbela** on the Indus and **Mangla** on the Jhelum. Barrages such as Sukkur, Guddu and Kotri divert river water into canals. In Balochistan, small dams and delay-action dams store rain water for farms and towns, and the Mirani Dam on the Dasht River is an important example.

6.4 Irrigation

Pakistan has one of the largest canal irrigation systems in the world. Canals carry river water to the fields of Punjab and Sindh, and tube wells and karezat serve areas away from the rivers. In Balochistan, where rivers are seasonal, farmers depend on karezat, tube wells, springs and small dams. Irrigation made it possible to grow wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane in areas that would otherwise be dry.

6.5 Problems of water

- **Waterlogging and salinity:** too much canal water raises the water table and brings salts to the surface, making land barren. Drainage and planting trees help to control it.
- **Shortage:** the population is growing while the water supply is fixed, so per-person water availability is falling.
- **Wastage:** flood irrigation wastes a great deal of water; drip and sprinkler methods save water.
- **Pollution:** untreated waste from cities and factories pollutes rivers and groundwater.
- **Silting of dams:** mud carried by rivers slowly fills the dams and reduces their storage.

6.6 Saving water

Water can be saved by building new dams, lining canals to stop seepage, using drip irrigation, growing crops that need less water, and treating waste water for reuse. Every citizen should avoid wasting water at home, because water is a trust and a basic need of life.

CHAPTER 6 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Water Resources

Short Questions

Q1. Name the three main sources of water in Pakistan.

Ans. The three main sources are rivers fed by glaciers and rain, rainfall itself, and groundwater drawn through wells and tube wells.

Q2. Name the two largest dams of Pakistan.

Ans. The two largest dams are Tarbela Dam on the River Indus and Mangla Dam on the River Jhelum.

Q3. What is a barrage?

Ans. A barrage is a structure built across a river to raise the water level and divert river water into canals for irrigation.

Q4. What are waterlogging and salinity?

Ans. Waterlogging is the rise of the water table so that the land becomes water-soaked, and salinity is the deposit of salts on the soil surface, which makes the land barren.

Q5. Why is water becoming scarce in Pakistan?

Ans. Water is becoming scarce because the population is growing while the water supply is fixed, and because much water is wasted through flood irrigation and seepage from canals.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the Indus river system of Pakistan.

Ans. The Indus is the lifeline of Pakistan. It rises in Tibet, flows through Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and enters the plains at Attock. Its eastern tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, join it in the Punjab, and the Kabul, Kurram, Gomal and Zhob join it from the west. The river then flows through Sindh and falls into the Arabian Sea through a large delta. Dams such as Tarbela store its water, barrages divert it into the world's largest canal system, and millions of acres of farmland depend on it. Without the Indus, the agriculture and economy of Pakistan could not survive.

Q2. What are the main problems of water resources in Pakistan? Suggest solutions.

Ans. Pakistan faces waterlogging and salinity, which damage farmland; a growing shortage of water as the population rises; wastage through flood irrigation and unlined canals; pollution of rivers by city and factory waste; and silting, which reduces the storage of dams. These problems can be solved by building new dams and small reservoirs, lining canals, using drip and sprinkler irrigation, planting trees to control waterlogging, treating waste water before it enters rivers, and teaching the public to save water. If water is used wisely today, there will be enough for the future.

CHAPTER 6 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Water Resources

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. The largest source of water in Pakistan is the
(a) rainfall
(b) Indus river system (c) groundwater (d) sea

2. Tarbela Dam is built on the river
(a) Jhelum
(b) Chenab (c) Indus (d) Ravi

3. Mangla Dam is built on the river
(a) Indus
(b) Jhelum (c) Sutlej (d) Beas

4. The Mirani Dam in Balochistan is built on the
(a) Hingol River
(b) Dasht River (c) Zhob River (d) Bolan River

5. Karezat are mainly used in
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

6. Waterlogging makes the land
(a) fertile
(b) barren (c) sandy (d) rocky

7. Drip irrigation is used to
(a) waste water
(b) save water (c) produce electricity (d) control floods

8. The Indus falls into the
(a) Bay of Bengal
(b) Arabian Sea (c) Indian Ocean directly (d) Rann of Kutch

9. Sukkur Barrage is built on the river
(a) Indus
(b) Jhelum (c) Chenab (d) Ravi

10. Silting reduces the storage capacity of
(a) canals
(b) dams (c) tube wells (d) barrages

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b

CHAPTER 7

Population Structure and Growth

7.1 Population of Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the most populous countries in the world, with more than 240 million people according to the 2023 census. The population is growing fast: it has increased many times since independence. Most Pakistanis live in the Punjab, while Balochistan, though the largest province by area, has the smallest population because much of its land is dry mountains and desert. Quetta is the largest city of Balochistan.

7.2 Structure of the population

- **Age structure:** Pakistan has a very young population. A large share of the people is under the age of thirty, which means there are many students and young workers, but also a great need for schools, jobs and health care.
- **Rural and urban:** most people still live in villages and work in farming, but the cities are growing fast as people move there for work, education and better facilities.
- **Languages and cultures:** Urdu is the national language, while Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Saraiki and many other languages are spoken in the homes. This diversity is a strength of the nation.
- **Religion:** the great majority of Pakistanis are Muslims; Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and others live as equal citizens with full rights.

7.3 Causes of rapid population growth

- High birth rate because of early marriages and large families.
- Falling death rate because of better health care, medicines and food.
- Lack of education, especially among women, and low awareness of family planning.
- Social and economic reasons: children are seen as a source of support in old age and as helping hands in farming.

7.4 Effects of rapid growth

Rapid growth puts pressure on food, water, housing, schools, hospitals and jobs. It increases unemployment and poverty, and it damages the environment as more land, wood and water are used. On the other hand, a young and growing population can be a great asset if the young are educated, trained and given work.

7.5 Managing population growth

- Spread education, especially girls' education, which is the most effective way to slow population growth.
- Provide health care and family planning services in villages and towns.
- Create jobs and skills training so that the young population becomes productive.
- Improve the standard of living so that families choose to have fewer children.

CHAPTER 7 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Population Structure and Growth

Short Questions

Q1. What is the population of Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan has more than 240 million people according to the 2023 census, making it one of the most populous countries in the world.

Q2. Which province of Pakistan has the smallest population?

Ans. Balochistan has the smallest population of the four provinces, although it is the largest by area, because much of its land is dry mountains and desert.

Q3. What is meant by the age structure of a population?

Ans. Age structure means the division of a population into age groups, such as children, young people, adults and old people; Pakistan has a very young population.

Q4. Why is the death rate falling in Pakistan?

Ans. The death rate is falling because of better health care, medicines, clean water, food and control of diseases.

Q5. How does girls' education help to control population growth?

Ans. Educated girls marry later, understand health and family planning, and choose smaller families, so spreading girls' education is the most effective way to slow population growth.

Long Questions

Q1. What are the causes of rapid population growth in Pakistan?

Ans. The population of Pakistan grows rapidly for several reasons. The birth rate is high because of early marriages, large families and a preference for many children. At the same time the death rate has fallen because of better hospitals, medicines, vaccination, clean water and food, so more children survive and people live longer. Lack of education, especially among women, and low awareness of family planning also keep the birth rate high. In farming families children are seen as helping hands and as support in old age. All these factors together make the population grow much faster than the resources of the country.

Q2. What are the effects of rapid population growth, and how can it be managed?

Ans. Rapid population growth puts heavy pressure on the country. There is more demand for food, water, houses, schools, hospitals and jobs than the country can provide, so unemployment and poverty increase and the environment suffers. However, a young population is also an opportunity: if the young are educated and trained, they can work, earn and develop the country. Population growth can be managed by spreading education, especially girls' education, providing health care and family planning services, creating jobs and skills training, and raising the standard of living so that families choose smaller families.

CHAPTER 7 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Population Structure and Growth

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. Pakistan's population, according to the 2023 census, is more than
(a) 100 million
(b) 150 million (c) 240 million (d) 400 million

2. The largest city of Balochistan is
(a) Gwadar
(b) Turbat (c) Quetta (d) Khuzdar

3. Pakistan has a very young population because a large share of people is
(a) over sixty
(b) under thirty (c) over fifty (d) under five only

4. The national language of Pakistan is
(a) Punjabi
(b) Sindhi (c) Urdu (d) Pashto

5. The death rate in Pakistan is falling mainly because of
(a) better health care and medicines
(b) more roads (c) more schools (d) less rain

6. Rapid population growth increases pressure on
(a) food, water, schools and jobs
(b) mountains (c) rivers only (d) deserts

7. The smallest population among the provinces is in
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (d) Balochistan

8. Early marriages and large families cause a
(a) low birth rate
(b) high birth rate (c) low death rate (d) fall in population

9. Most Pakistanis still live in
(a) cities
(b) villages (c) towns abroad (d) mountains

10. Girls' education helps to control population growth because educated girls
(a) marry later and choose smaller families
(b) leave the country (c) stop working (d) avoid schools

> **Answer key:** 1-c, 2-c, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a, 6-a, 7-d, 8-b, 9-b, 10-a

CHAPTER 8

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

8.1 Importance of agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. It provides food for the people, raw material for industry (such as cotton for textiles and sugarcane for sugar mills), and employment for a large part of the population. It also earns foreign exchange through exports of rice, cotton and fruit. In Balochistan, farming is done in valleys such as Quetta, Pishin, Kachhi and Zhob, and the province is famous for its fruit orchards.

8.2 Main crops

Crop	Season	Main areas
Wheat	Rabi (winter)	Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Cotton	Kharif (summer)	Punjab and Sindh
Rice	Kharif (summer)	Punjab and Sindh
Sugarcane	Year-round	Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Maize	Kharif	Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Fruits	Various	Apples, apricots and grapes in Balochistan; mangoes and citrus in Punjab and Sindh

Rabi crops are sown in winter and harvested in spring (wheat, gram, barley). **Kharif crops** are sown in summer and harvested in autumn (cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize).

8.3 Livestock

Livestock is an important part of farming. Cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels provide milk, meat, wool, hides and transport, and they are a source of income for small farmers. Balochistan is famous for its sheep and goats, which graze on the hills, and its wool and meat are sold across the country. Better feed, veterinary care and breeding can greatly increase livestock production.

8.4 Fisheries

Pakistan has a long coastline and many rivers and lakes, so fishing is an important activity. Sea fishing is done from Karachi, Gwadar, Pasni and Ormara, and fish and shrimps are exported to other countries. Inland fishing is done in rivers, dams and fish farms. Fisheries provide food, jobs and foreign exchange, but overfishing and polluted water are harming fish stocks.

8.5 Problems of agriculture

- **Water shortage** and old methods of flood irrigation waste water.
- **Small farms** cannot afford modern machinery, good seed and fertiliser.
- **Waterlogging and salinity** damage fertile land.
- **Lack of storage:** fruit, vegetables and grain are wasted because of poor storage and transport.

- **Old methods:** many farmers still use traditional tools and do not use modern knowledge.

8.6 Improving agriculture

Agriculture can be improved by building dams, using drip irrigation, giving farmers good seed, fertiliser and easy loans, building cold storage and roads, training farmers in modern methods, and supporting research in new crop varieties. Balochistan's fruit can earn much more if it is packed well and reaches markets quickly.

CHAPTER 8 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Short Questions

Q1. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Pakistan's economy?

Ans. Agriculture provides food for the people, raw material for industry, employment for a large part of the population, and foreign exchange through exports.

Q2. Name two Rabi crops and two Kharif crops.

Ans. Wheat and gram are Rabi crops, sown in winter; cotton and rice are Kharif crops, sown in summer.

Q3. For which fruits is Balochistan famous?

Ans. Balochistan is famous for apples, apricots, grapes, cherries and almonds grown in its cool valleys such as Quetta, Pishin and Ziarat.

Q4. What do livestock provide to farmers?

Ans. Livestock provide milk, meat, wool, hides, transport and income, and they are a source of support for small farmers.

Q5. Name two important fishing ports of Pakistan.

Ans. Karachi and Gwadar are two important fishing ports; Pasni and Ormara are also important on the Makran coast.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the main crops of Pakistan and the seasons in which they are grown.

Ans. Pakistan grows two main crop seasons. Rabi crops are sown in winter and harvested in spring; wheat is the most important Rabi crop, along with gram and barley. Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in autumn; cotton, rice, sugarcane and maize are the main Kharif crops. Wheat is grown in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; cotton and rice mainly in Punjab and Sindh; and sugarcane in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Balochistan is famous for fruit such as apples, apricots, grapes and cherries. Together these crops feed the people, supply raw material to industry and earn foreign exchange.

Q2. What are the problems of agriculture in Pakistan? How can they be solved?

Ans. Agriculture faces water shortage, old flood-irrigation methods that waste water, small farms that cannot afford machinery and good seed, waterlogging and salinity, and a lack of storage and transport that wastes fruit and vegetables. These problems can be solved by building dams, using drip and sprinkler irrigation, giving farmers easy loans, good seed and fertiliser, building cold storage and roads, and training farmers in modern methods. If these steps are taken, farm production will rise, farmers' incomes will increase, and the country will become more self-reliant in food.

CHAPTER 8 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. Agriculture provides raw material to the textile industry in the form of
(a) wheat
(b) cotton (c) rice (d) sugarcane

2. Wheat is a
(a) Kharif crop
(b) Rabi crop (c) cash crop only (d) fruit crop

3. Cotton is sown in the
(a) winter
(b) summer (c) spring (d) autumn

4. Balochistan is famous for the fruit
(a) mango
(b) apple (c) banana (d) orange

5. Rabi crops are harvested in
(a) autumn
(b) spring (c) summer (d) winter

6. Livestock provide farmers with
(a) milk, meat and wool
(b) petrol (c) timber (d) electricity

7. Gwadar is an important port for
(a) fishing and trade
(b) mining (c) forestry (d) textiles

8. Waterlogging and salinity damage
(a) fertile land
(b) mountains (c) cities (d) ports

9. Drip irrigation is useful because it
(a) wastes water
(b) saves water (c) needs more labour (d) damages crops

10. Sugarcane is used as raw material in
(a) textile mills
(b) sugar mills (c) steel mills (d) paper mills

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-b, 10-b

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Trade

9.1 Importance of transport

Transport is the lifeline of trade and of daily life. Roads, railways, airways and sea routes carry people, food, raw material and finished goods from one place to another. Good transport lowers prices, links villages with cities, helps farmers sell their crops, and brings the provinces closer together.

9.2 Roads

Roads carry most of the passenger and goods traffic in Pakistan. The National Highway (N-5) runs from Karachi to Peshawar through Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The motorways link Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar, and the Karakoram Highway links Pakistan with China through the Khunjerab Pass. In Balochistan the Quetta-Karachi highway (RCD Highway) and the Quetta-Chaman road are important, and the Makran Coastal Highway links Karachi with Gwadar.

9.3 Railways

Pakistan Railways runs from Karachi to Peshawar, with branches to Quetta, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan and other cities. The Quetta division links Balochistan with the rest of the country through the Bolan Pass, one of the great engineering works of the railway. Railways are cheap for heavy goods such as coal, wheat and cement, but they need modernisation of tracks, engines and stations.

9.4 Airways and seaports

Pakistan International Airlines and private airlines link the main cities, and airports at Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Quetta and Gwadar serve domestic and international flights. The seaports of Karachi and Port Qasim handle most of the country's foreign trade, and Gwadar is being developed as a deep-sea port that will serve Pakistan, Central Asia and western China.

9.5 Trade

Trade means the buying and selling of goods. **Internal trade** takes place between the provinces: Punjab supplies wheat and textiles, Sindh supplies rice and cotton, Balochistan supplies fruit, minerals and livestock, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa supplies timber, tobacco and fruit. **Foreign trade** means exports and imports. Pakistan exports cotton textiles, rice, leather goods, sports goods, surgical instruments and fruit, and imports machinery, petroleum, tea, medicines and vehicles.

9.6 Balance of trade and its improvement

Pakistan usually imports more than it exports, which is called an unfavourable balance of trade. It can be improved by increasing exports, producing more goods at home instead of importing them, improving the quality of products, finding new markets, and developing industries and ports such

as Gwadar. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), with roads, railways and energy projects, is expected to improve trade, transport and employment.

CHAPTER 9 — QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Transport and Trade

Short Questions

Q1. Why is transport important for a country?

Ans. Transport carries people and goods, lowers prices, links villages with cities, helps farmers sell their crops, and brings the provinces closer together.

Q2. Name the highway that runs from Karachi to Peshawar.

Ans. The National Highway (N-5) runs from Karachi to Peshawar through Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Q3. Which railway line links Balochistan with the rest of Pakistan?

Ans. The Quetta division of Pakistan Railways links Balochistan with the rest of the country through the Bolan Pass.

Q4. Name the two main seaports of Pakistan.

Ans. Karachi Port and Port Qasim are the two main seaports; Gwadar is being developed as a deep-sea port.

Q5. What is meant by the balance of trade?

Ans. The balance of trade is the difference between the value of a country's exports and its imports; if imports are more than exports, the balance is unfavourable.

Long Questions

Q1. Describe the means of transport in Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan has four main means of transport. Roads carry most of the traffic; the National Highway runs from Karachi to Peshawar, motorways link the main cities, and the Karakoram Highway links Pakistan with China. Railways run from Karachi to Peshawar with branches to Quetta and other cities, and they are cheap for heavy goods. Airways link the main cities through airports at Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Quetta and Gwadar. Sea transport uses the ports of Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar for foreign trade. Together these means of transport connect the villages with the cities, the provinces with each other, and Pakistan with the world.

Q2. What does Pakistan export and import? How can the balance of trade be improved?

Ans. Pakistan exports cotton textiles, rice, leather goods, sports goods, surgical instruments and fruit, and imports machinery, petroleum, tea, medicines and vehicles. Because imports are usually more than exports, the balance of trade is unfavourable. It can be improved by increasing exports and improving their quality, producing more goods at home, finding new markets, and developing industry, transport and ports such as Gwadar. Projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, with new roads, railways and energy, are expected to help trade, transport and employment in the country.

CHAPTER 9 — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Transport and Trade

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries one mark.

1. The National Highway N-5 runs from Karachi to
(a) Quetta
(b) Peshawar (c) Gwadar (d) Lahore only

2. The Karakoram Highway links Pakistan with
(a) India
(b) Afghanistan (c) China (d) Iran

3. The Makran Coastal Highway links Karachi with
(a) Quetta
(b) Gwadar (c) Turbat (d) Chaman

4. Pakistan Railways links Quetta with the rest of the country through the
(a) Khyber Pass
(b) Bolan Pass (c) Khunjerab Pass (d) Lowari Pass

5. The main international airport of Balochistan is at
(a) Gwadar
(b) Turbat (c) Quetta (d) Khuzdar

6. Pakistan's main exports include
(a) cotton textiles and rice
(b) petroleum and machinery (c) tea and vehicles (d) medicines only

7. Pakistan imports mainly
(a) cotton and rice
(b) machinery and petroleum (c) fruit and leather (d) sports goods

8. An unfavourable balance of trade means
(a) exports are more than imports
(b) imports are more than exports (c) exports equal imports (d) there is no trade

9. Gwadar port is being developed as a
(a) fishing village
(b) deep-sea port (c) airport (d) railway station

10. CPEC stands for the
(a) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
(b) Central Pakistan Energy Council (c) China-Punjab Economic Corridor (d) Combined Pakistan Export Council

> **Answer key:** 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-a