Topline Secondary
Social Studies
PROGRAMME

Teacher’s Resource Manual
Useful suggestions and additional information for effective teaching.

• Civics
• Geography
• History
• Role Models
• Activities & Projects

TOPLINE PUBLISHERS
Karachi - Lahore
Human Rights

Read the chapter and explain the history and historical events to the students. Try to give the information in a story telling manner this will create a definite interest in the subject and will make the topic easier to understand for them.

Example of kings, queens, nobles, soldiers and generals are:
1. Caesar the Emperor of Rome
2. Cleopatra Queen of the Nile
3. The Mughal Emperors
4. Marie Antoinette Queen of France
5. The King and Queens of England
6. The Czars of Russia

The nobles of their courts, the soldiers of their armies and their generals were all cruel people who suppressed the common people.

Section A:

Q1. What are human rights?
Answer 1: Those rights, which must be granted to all human beings, are called human rights.

Q2. Who were the most powerful people in old times?
Answer 2: In old times, anyone who was powerful could do whatever he or she wanted to do to other people. Kings queens, nobles, soldiers and generals were usually the most powerful people in most societies in those days.

Q3. What did the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) teach us about human rights?
Answer 3: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), taught us to respect other people's rights. In a famous sermon before his death, The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) told his followers that all human beings are equal, and no Arab is superior to a non-Arab, nor a non-Arab superior to an Arab.
Q4. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Why it is important?
Answer 4: In 1948 AD, the member countries of the UN agreed upon a list of about thirty human rights; this list of rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Q5. What is a constitution? What basic rights are available to the citizens of Pakistan according to our constitution?
Answer 5: A constitution is a very important document in any country. It gives a set of laws that tell the government how to rule the country. Pakistan also has a constitution, which was developed in 1973.

The constitution of Pakistan says that the following rights should be available to the citizens. No law can be made in violation of these rights. The laws are as follows: - The right to safety of life, the right to personal liberty, the right to justice, the right to dignity, the right to privacy, the right of movement, the right to assembly, the right to profession, the right to expression, the right to ownership, the right to equality.

Q6. How is terrorism defined?
Answer 6: Terrorism is defined as the use of violence in order to create fear among citizens.

Section B:

1. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H.)
2. Rousseau
3. Emmeline Pankhurst
4. Socrates

Section C:

1. Kings, queens, nobles, soldiers, generals.
2. Socrates.
3. 1920.

Section D:

Project work---- students should obtain information from newspapers and magazines.
**Additional Questions**

**Q1: Write a few lines on Amnesty International.**
**A1:** Amnesty International is a well-known organization. A British lawyer, named Peter Benenson, formed it in 1961. The headquarters of Amnesty International are in London. It works for those people who have been imprisoned because of their religious or political beliefs. The organization also works for the promotion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Q2: Who was Rousseau, and what is his famous line?**
**A2:** Rousseau was a great thinker of the 18th century, he wrote a book called “The Social Contract” which opens with the famous line “Men were born free, but they are in chains everywhere.”
Our languages

Read the story of Urdu in the class, than explain the history of the Sub-Continent to the students. Give a brief account of the numerous invasions that occurred from time to time by the different conquerors. Tell the students about the many languages like Turkish, Persian, and Pushto etc. spoken by the conquerors. The locals on the other hand spoke Hindi and Sanskrit. Then with the advent of the Arabs, the Arabic language also became popular to these parts. When people speaking all these languages gathered in one place, the words of all the different languages were mixed up with each other. After a while, a new language emerged from this, which the people called Urdu.

Section A:

Q1. What are some of the languages spoken in Pakistan?
Answer 1: The people of Pakistan speak many different languages. Each province has its own regional language. The people of Sindh speak Sindhi. Punjabi is the language of Punjab. The Baloch speak Balochi, while the people of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa speak Pushto. Some people also speak Sarayki, Persian, Shina, Brahvi, and Hindko. English is the language used for much of the work in courts, banks and offices.

Q2. Why do we need a national language?
Answer 2: We need a national language so that all the people in the country can easily communicate with each other.

Q3. What is the national language of Pakistan? Name some of the famous writers of this language.
Answer 3: Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. Some of the famous writers of the Urdu language are Mirza Ghalib, Allama Iqbal, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Quratul Ain Hyder and Ibne Insha.

Q4. How is language useful for creating harmony and peace?
Answer 4: Languages are useful for understanding each other, and for bringing peace and harmony. Through a language, we understand what others are thinking, and by understanding their language, we can understand them even better. Therefore, languages should be used to strengthen unity in nations and to promote peace, love and harmony.
Q5. Name the languages, which are spoken in your city. Can you name some famous poets or writers of these languages?

**Answer 5:**

**Sindhi:**
Famous Sindhi poets include Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachchal Sarmast; some other Sindhi writers whose works are very popular are Nurul Huda Shah, Abdul Qadir Junejo and the poet Atiya Daud.

**Punjabi:**
Sufi Saints like Baba Fareed Ganj Shakar, Shah Hussain, Sultan Baho, Bulhe Shah and Khwaja Ghulam Fareed wrote some of the best Punjabi poetry. Waris Shah wrote the famous long poem, Heer Ranjha.

**Pushto:**
The most famous Pushto poets are Kazim Khan Shaida, Rahman Baba and Khushhal Khan Khattak.

**Balochi and Persian:**
An important Balochi poet is Gul Khan Naseer.

**Section B:**

**Name the authors of the following works.**

1. *Bagh-o-Bahar* ................. Mir Amaan of Delhi
2. *Jeevay Pakistan* ............. Jamiluddin Aali
3. *Urdu ki Aakhri Kitab* .... Ibne Insha
4. *National anthem* .......... Hafeez Jalhandri
5. *The Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam* ......................... Allama Muhammad Iqbal

**Section C:**

1. Urdu
2. Camp
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. Pushto
5. Persian
Section D:

   Allama Iqbal : Bang-e-Dara and Ball-e-Gabriel
   Quratul Ain Hyder : Aag Ka Darya.
   Ibne Insha : Chaltay ho to Cheen ko Chaliye,
                Urdu ki Aakhri Kitab, Chand nagar and Iss Basti
                Kay Ik Koochay Mien.

2. Teacher should encourage students to do so on their own.
Q1: How was the Urdu language created, and what does the word Urdu mean?
A1: In times of the Sultans of Delhi people from several nations used to meet in the army camps. The soldiers came from Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan as well as from various regions of South Asia. Their languages were mixed up and the new hybrid came to be known as Urdu, which means “the camp” in Turkish.

Q2: Who created Urdu grammar?
A1: At that time, Urdu did not follow any fixed rules of grammar. However, as more poets started writing in Urdu, it began to have its own grammar.

Q3: Who started the first Urdu newspaper?
A3: In Mysore, Sultan Tipu started an Urdu newspaper. It was the first Urdu newspaper.

Q4: When did Urdu become the symbol of identity for the Muslims of South Asia?
A4: After the war of independence (AD 1857), the Muslims of South Asia began to look at Urdu as a symbol of their identity.

Q5: What did you learn from the story written by the great Persian poet Rumi?
A5: Note: the students should read the story in the text box of this chapter “The Influence of Rumi”, and then write a few lines in their own words summarizing the story. Ask them what they learnt from it.

- Read all the text boxes as they contain useful information related to the text of the book.
Use a map of South Asia to teach this chapter. All the SAARC countries should be marked clearly. The main cities and capital of the countries especially those mentioned in the chapter should be clearly marked on the map. The teacher should then call the students one by one and ask them to point out a few of the cities and show them to the class. This will give them a sense of map reading as well as a concept of location of places.

Read all text boxes properly as they are a very important part of the chapter.

Section A:

Q1. What does “SAARC” stand for and when was it established?
Answer 1: SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was formed in 1985 at a meeting in Dhaka (Bangladesh) to develop cooperation.

Q2. Name the countries of South Asia and their capitals.
Answer 2: The countries of South Asia and their capitals are as follows:-

Pakistan : The national capital is Islamabad.
India : The national capital is New Delhi.
Bangladesh : The national capital is Dhaka.
Nepal : The national capital is Katmandu.
Bhutan : The national capital is Thimphu.
Sri Lanka : The national capital is Sri Jayewardenepura.
Maldives : The national capital is Male.

Q3. Name some of the important occupations of South Asia.
Answer 3: Some of the important occupations of South Asia are agriculture, livestock farming, fishing, handicraft, industry, labour, trade and services.

Q4. Name some of the important cities of South Asia and the countries in which they are situated.
Answer 4: Some of the well-known cities of South Asia and the countries to which they belong are as follows:-
Islamabad: Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

Karachi: Karachi was the capital of Pakistan from 1947 to 1962. It is one of the most important seaports of the country.

Lahore: Lahore is a historic city of Pakistan situated on the banks of the Ravi.

Peshawar: Peshawar is provincial capital of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in Pakistan.

Quetta: Quetta is the provincial capital of Balochistan, a province of Pakistan.

New Delhi: New Delhi is the national capital of India. The British developed this modern city near the old historic capital of the Mughals.

Mumbai: Once called Bombay, this is the capital of the Maharashtra state in India and an important seaport.

Kolkata: Once known as Calcutta, it is the capital of the state of Bengal in India and the largest city of South Asia.

Chennai: Formerly known as Madras, this is the oldest city established by the British in India, in 1639.

Dhaka: Formerly spelt Dacca, this is the national capital of Bangladesh. It became an important city in 1608 when the Mughal emperor Jahangir made it the capital of Bengal.

Chittagong: This is an old commercial centre on the banks of River Karnaphuli near the Bay of Bengal. It is famous for its trade of jute, rice and hide.

Katmandu: Katmandu (also called Kathmandu), which literally means the 'Wood Market' is a beautiful city surrounded by hills. It is the capital of Nepal and the residence of the royal family.
**Thimphu:** It is also known as Thimbu. The capital city of Bhutan does not have an airport or a railway station. It is connected to India through a road system.

**Male:** Male is the capital of Maldives. It is situated on a beautiful atoll (a ring-shaped island or ring of islands).

**Colombo:** Colombo is the largest city of Sri Lanka. It started as a small town many centuries ago. At that time it was called Kalan-totta (Kelani ferry), but the Arab merchants and sailors distorted the name to Kolambu, and the Portuguese changed it to Colombo in honour of the famous sailor Christopher Columbus in 1517 AD.

**Teacher’s note:** The teacher can ask the students to select any five cities while answering questions 2 and 4.

**Q5. What are some of South Asia’s major issues?**

**Answer 5:** South Asia is a developing region. Perhaps the most important issue facing this region is illiteracy. Other issues that are related to this central issues in one way or another, are, regional conflict, population explosion, issues of women’s rights, human rights and environmental issues. Some details of the issues are as follows:

**Literacy:** Literacy rate is very low in the countries of South Asia (except in Maldives). Because most of the people are illiterate, it is difficult for them to change according to the changing world.

**Regional Conflict:** Many countries in South Asia have long-standing disputes and there have been wars, destroying life and property.

**Population explosion:** The population in the countries of South Asia has far exceeded its natural resources, and this has caused numerous problems.

**Issues of women’s rights:** Women must also have the rights to life, property and decision-making. Tribal customs and traditions prevent women from obtaining their rights, although this is now slowly changing.

**Human rights:** In many areas of South Asia, people do not have access to safe drinking water, basic medical aid and other necessities of life. These are major problems, which are very difficult to solve.
Environmental issues: South Asia is also facing some major environmental problems. These problems include water pollution, air pollution, and deforestation (cutting down of forest), desertification (turning of fertile land into deserts), and extinction of species (dying out of an entire kind of animal).

Teacher's note: The teacher can ask the students to choose any three issues to answer this question.

Q 6: In what ways can education help people?
Answer 6: Education can help the people to analyze the situation in the world and change accordingly.

Section B:

Section C:
Fill in the blanks.
5. Sri Lanka 6. 300,000. 7. Atoll

Section D:
1. The Kashmir issue is one of those problems, which the UN has been unable to solve over the last 55 years. When South Asia obtained independence from the British in 1947 AD, it was decided that the Princely States (areas ruled by local princes under the British) would have a right to join either India or Pakistan according to the wishes of the people. Kashmir was one of the largest states, and the most important as many major rivers originated here. The Raja of Kashmir was a Hindu while the majority of the people living there were Muslims. The Raja's army started harassing people soon after independence, and as a reaction, many warriors from the tribal areas of Pakistan entered the state of Kashmir to over throw the Raja. However, before they could reach Srinagar, the capital city, the Indian armies entered the valley on an invitation from the Raja. This was the beginning of the dispute between India and Pakistan. The United Nation Security Council ordered that plebiscite (referendum) must be conducted to ask the people whether they wanted to join India or Pakistan. India never conducted this plebiscite, and the tension over Kashmir led to a full-scale war between India and Pakistan in 1965 AD.

2. Teacher should help the students. The students should bring different newspapers to school and information should be collected as joint effort.
Q1: Which part of the world is known as South Asia?
A1: South Asia is the name given to a peninsula and its surrounding areas in the southern part of Asia. There are seven countries in this region: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. The last two are islands, while Nepal and Bhutan are land-locked countries.

Q2: Why was SAARC formed?
A2: The seven countries of South Asia are related to each other in many ways. For instance, the same governments have ruled many of them in the past. The situation in one of these countries very often affects the people living in the other. For example, all rivers of Pakistan originate in India, and the dams built on any of these rivers in India may affect the irrigation in Pakistan. Similarly, if one of these countries develops an industry it may use raw material from the others, or provide jobs to the people living in a neighbouring country. The environmental pollution in one country can also have an immediate effect on the other. For this reason, the countries of this region have formed “The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation”, or SAARC, and they are sometimes known as “The SAARC Countries.”
Use a physical features map while teaching this chapter. The teacher should clearly mark the physical features such as mountains, river, plains, plateaus, seas and oceans. The students can then point out these features on the map. Also, explain that a map is made to a scale and the features shown on the map are actually so many km long or high etc.

Section A:

**Q1. What does the term “physical features” mean?**
**Answer 1:** Mountains, rivers, plains, deserts, plateaus, seas and oceans are called the physical features of the earth. Humans do not make these features. Unlike countries and provinces - the physical features are created by nature. They are also more permanent than trees and forests. The physical features of the earth usually take millions of years to change; therefore, they stay there for a very long time.

**Q2. Which physical features provide a natural boundary on most sides of South Asia.**
**Answer 2:** If you look at the map of South Asia, you will see that the mountain ranges provide natural boundaries for this region on most of the sides.

**Q3. What are rivers important for us?**
**Answer 3:** Rivers are the main source of fresh water. The water from the rivers is used to irrigate our crops. Rivers also provide us with many fresh water fish, thus they are important for the fishing industry. In addition, water from the river is used to generate hydroelectricity.

**Q4. What happens if too many trees are cut down in the mountain forests?**
**Answer 4:** Forest covers are sometimes very important for the mountains. Since these mountains receive heavy rainfall, the roots of the trees keep the fertile soil from being washed away. Wherever people have cut down too many trees from mountains, the mountains have become barren, landslides have become common, and floods have increased in the nearby plains.
Q5. Where is the Warsak Dam and what is it used for?
Answer 5: The Warsak Dam is built on the Kabul River in Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa. It is a multipurpose dam. The water from the dam is used to produce electricity as well as for irrigation.

Section B:

Cross the odd one out.
1. Bay of Bengal
2. Karachi
3. Potwar
4. Indus
5. Uranium

Section C:

Choose the correct answer.
1. Himalayas
2. Pidurutalagala
3. Mahaweli Ganga
4. Mountains

Section D:

1. These may be collected in the form of Photostat copies from different books and tourist pamphlets etc.
Additional Questions

Q1: Define the terms mountains and mountain ranges?
A1: Mountains are portions of land that rise steeply. Usually, they are larger than hills, and occur in ranges, or groups. A mountain range has several peaks, ridges (middle area of a mountain that looks like a hill), and valleys. Some mountains are barren and rocky, while others can be fertile and covered with thick forests.

Q2: Name the different mountain ranges of South Asia. Give the names of the mountains located within these ranges.
A2: The Western Mountains: These include Kirthar, Brahui, Suleiman, Salt, Safid Koh, and Hindukush. They all exist on the western border of Pakistan.

The Northern Mountains: The northern areas of South Asia are covered by the great Himalayas. Himalayas are the highest mountain ranges of the world. The highest peak of the world, Mount Everest, lies in the Himalayas while the second highest peak, K-2 (also known as Mount Godwin-Austen), lies in the Karakorum Range. The Himalayas stretch across the northern borders of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, while Nepal and Bhutan are entirely located within them.

The Central Mountains: Vindhya Range lies in the middle of India, stretching from the east to the west.

The Southern Mountains: Two mountain ranges stretch along the eastern and western coast of the Indian peninsula. They are called the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats, respectively.

The Mountains of Sri Lanka: The southern part of Sri Lanka is a mountainous region, famous for its tea gardens. The highest peak of Sri Lanka is Pidurutalagala, while the Adam's Peak is perhaps the most famous.

Q3: How can we group the rivers of South Asia?
A3: Most rivers in South Asia start from one of the mountains. They can be grouped as follows:

Rivers of the Western Mountains: These rivers flow mainly during the rainy season only.
Rivers of the Northern Mountains: The five major rivers of Pakistan (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej), the two most famous rivers of India (Ganges and Jamuna), and the most important river of Bangladesh (Brahmaputra), all start as small streams or lakes in the Himalayas.

Rivers of the Central Mountains: Narbada and Tapti are two rivers in this region. They fall into the Arabian Sea.

Rivers of the Southern Mountains: Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are among the important rivers that originate in the Western Ghats. These rivers usually flow during the monsoon rains only.

Rivers of Sri Lanka: Most of the rivers of Sri Lanka are situated in the southern part of the country. The longest is Mahaweli Ganga, which empties into the Indian Ocean.

Q4: Are there any rivers in Nepal Bhutan and Maldives? What are sources of fresh water in these countries?
A4: These countries do not have large rivers, mainly because the first two are mountainous regions, while the third is an island. However, they do have other sources of fresh water, such as streams and rapids.

Q5: Name the plains in South Asia?
A5: The Plains of South Asia may be studied as follows:-

The Indus Plains: Almost all of Punjab and the central area of Sindh are included in this plain.

The Ganges-Jamuna Plain: This is the flat area between the Himalayas the Vindhya mountains, lying in the north of India.

The Brahmaputra Plain: This lies towards the east of South Asia, and stretches across the northeast of India and into Bangladesh.

The Coastal Plain: Most of the coastal region of South Asia is flat, and very fertile. The coasts of Sindh in Pakistan and Sundarban in Bangladesh have large forests of mangroves. Sri Lanka and Maldives also have coastal plains, which are suitable for growing rice and coconut.
**Q6: Describe briefly the plateaus found in South Asia?**

**A6:** The plateaus of South Asia may be studied as follows:-

**The Balochistan Plateau:** The Baluchistan Plateau is situated in the west of the Suleiman and Kirthar Mountains in Pakistan.

**The Potwar Plateau:** The Potwar Plateau is situated to the north of the Salt Range in Pakistan.

**The Deccan Plateau:** The Deccan Plateau is the triangular region of South India surrounded by the Vindhya Mountains, the Western Ghats, and the Eastern Ghats.

**Q7: What are deserts? Name the main deserts found in South Asia?**

**A7:** Deserts are usually those flat areas, which receive very low rainfall. They are usually far away from larger rivers, and the soil in these areas becomes infertile. Deserts can become extremely hot during the day, and extremely cold during the night.

The main deserts of South Asia are Thar, Cholistan or Rajasthan.

**Q8: Give a brief description of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean?**

**A8:** The Arabian Sea: The Arabian Sea is called so because the Arabian Peninsula is the largest landform jutting into this sea. Only a small part of this sea touches the coasts of South Asia; from Mekran in Pakistan to Panaji in India.

**The Indian Ocean:** The Indian Ocean is named after the Indian Peninsula. It stretches between Africa, Asia and Australia.

- The teacher should use their judgement as to how many of the additional questions they want to apply in their class. The answer can also be summarized. The guide gives complete solutions to give a better understanding of the subject.
The teacher should explain to the students how the four seasons of the year occur. If a globe (map of the world) is used this can be demonstrated more effectively. The area of South Asia should be highlighted and then the different climates can be pointed out. If a globe is not available then a climate map is very useful.

Section A:

Q1. Name the factors that affect the climate of a region.

Answer 1: Factors affecting the climate of a region are:

**Distance from the Equator:** The area where the sun shines directly (or zero degree), will obviously become very hot. These are the areas near the equator. Similarly, the areas where the sun shines indirectly (or at a right angle) will become very cool. These are the Polar Regions.

**Distance from the sea:** Areas near the sea have a pleasant climate.

**Height above sea level:** Areas at high altitude usually have a cold climate.

**The direction of wind:** Wind blowing from the sea usually carries water vapours, and causes rainfall. Wind blowing from the land towards the sea does not usually have water vapours, and therefore does not cause rainfall.

**The direction of mountains:** When wind strikes against a mountain, it tries to rise higher. As it rises, it gets cooler, and if it is carrying any water vapours, they turn into water and it starts raining. This means that the direction of the mountains is important: there will be no rainfall if they do not block the path of the wind.

**Human activities:** Some human activities affect the climate. For example, an area with more trees usually receives heavier rainfall and rain decrease if the trees are cut down. In addition, it is thought that some human activities have resulted in a general increase in temperatures throughout the world in the recent years.
Q2. What are the two important rules about air that help us to understand the process of sea breeze and land breeze?
Answer 2: The two important rules about air, which help us, understand the processes of the land and sea breeze are:-
1. Air loses pressure when it is heated, and gains pressure when it is cooled.
2. Air always travels towards an area of lower pressure (this is what happens when you untie the knot of a balloon!).

Land gets warm faster than the sea. Therefore, the sea is cooler during the day. The cooler temperature of the seawater helps decrease the temperature of the air above seawater. This cooler air has more pressure than the hot air above the land. Consequently, it starts moving towards the land. This cool, pleasant air is called the sea breeze, and it keeps the coastal areas pleasant even during the hot summer days.

What happens at night is equally pleasant. As soon as the sun goes down, the land loses its temperature, while the sea is still warm. This makes the air on the land cooler, and increases its pressure. As a result, the air from the land starts moving towards the sea. This is called the land breeze, it too is very pleasant.

Q3. What is the importance of the monsoons?
Answer 3: The two types of monsoons are the summer monsoons and the winter monsoons; they are described below.

Summer monsoons: The land in South Asia starts getting hotter during summers. As a result, wind pressure decreases over the land while it remains higher over the sea, which is still cold. Monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean start travelling towards South Asia from two directions; the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Since these winds travel from the sea to the land, they carry water vapours.

Monsoon winds arriving from the Arabian Sea do not shower rain in Sindh and Rajasthan because the mountains near these regions are parallel to the direction of the wind and do not block its passage. However, there is heavy rainfall when these winds strike the Himalayas in the north. They also cause rainfall in the areas near the Western Ghats and Maldives.

Monsoon from the Bay of Bengal bring some of the heaviest rainfall in the world when they strike the Himalayas in the region of Assam.

Winter monsoons: The land becomes cold during winters, while the seas are warm. Therefore, monsoons start travelling from the land towards the sea. However, these winds do not contain enough water vapours to cause a heavy rainfall.
Q4. How can human activities affect the climate?
**Answer 4:** Some human activities affect the climate. For example, an area with more trees usually receives heavier rainfall and rain decrease if trees are cut down. In addition, it is thought that some human activities have resulted in a general increase in temperatures throughout the world in the recent years.

Q5. What are cyclones and how are they created.
**Answer 5:** Cyclones are storms in which the wind moves in a circular direction. This happens when a small area of land suddenly loses air pressure. Air from higher-pressure areas around it tries to move in. The movement of this air is very fast causing storms and heavy rain. In some cases, cyclones may cause great damage to the areas where they strike.

**Section B:**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Very different
2. Summer
3. Only during summer
4. Summer monsoons
5. Carbon dioxide and some other gases in the atmosphere

**Section C:**

1. Klima
2. Lower
3. Global warming
4. 20th April
5. Seven, five

**Section D:**

**Complete the following projects.**

1. The student must write this in the form of a letter.
2. Students may collect information from their elders as well as some elderly teachers, peons, gardeners etc. working on the school premises.
**Q1: Define anticyclone?**

**A1:** Cyclones sometimes also move in reverse, or inside out. This happens when a small area of land suddenly gains air pressure, for instance by losing temperature. This is called an anticyclone. The wind rushes out, but does not cause any rainfall.

- A brief account of the general climate of each country in South Asia is given in this chapter. This may be discussed in the class. An oral questioning on the subject will give the students a general knowledge of the part of the world in which they live.

- Discuss global warming and its effects on the environment and our lives. Ask the students to read the topic given in this chapter and then write a short paragraph on it.
Explain the term natural resources, to the students. Also, explain how the abundance or lack of natural resources affects the country. That is, if a country is rich in its natural resources then usually it can rely on it for its livelihood. The people of that country are usually well off and the general atmosphere of the country is peaceful because most of the people are satisfied with their lives. In contrast to this, a country with fewer natural resources is a struggling nation with many poor people.

Tell the students that whatever the natural resources of a nation, they should be used wisely and cared for very dearly so that the nation can benefit from them for a longer time.

Section A:

Q1. What types of forests are found in South Asia? Why are they important?
Answer 1: Forests can be natural or cultivated by humans. They usually need a regular supply of water, and grow in fertile soil. The forests of South Asia may be divided into the mountainous forests, sub-mountainous forests, riverine forests and tidal forests.

Forests are very important, not only for a country but for the whole planet. Here are some reasons why we must protect the forests.
1. Forests provide a natural cover for fertile soil.
2. Forests absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and produce oxygen.
3. Forests are the only home to countless animals, birds, plants and insects.
4. The wood obtained from these forests can be used for many purposes. Some plants and bushes are used in medicine too, wood can be used for fuel, and grazing cattle.

Q2. What means of irrigation are used in India and Pakistan?
Answer 2: India and Pakistan have a highly developed canal system for irrigation (or carrying water to the fields). This system was developed during the British period in order to solve the problem of famine in South Asia. A network of canals was dug out from the major rivers, and the canals carried the water of these rivers to the fields. Many dams have been added since 1947, including
Mangla and Tarbela in Pakistan, and Ferozepur and Farakha in India, among others.

Some other means of irrigation are also used where canal water is not available. These include tube wells, ponds (especially in the deserts of Thar), and karez, or underground water channels (used only in Balochistan).

Q3. What are the major crops of South Asia?
Answer 3: The major crops of South Asia include rice, wheat, pulses, millet, maize, sugarcane, tea, and oil seeds. Some crops, such as jute and cotton are not food crops but are very useful for other purposes. Tobacco is also grown in South Asia, especially in Pakistan and India.

Q4. What are the major problems of agriculture in this region?
Answer 4: Major Problems of agriculture in South Asia are loss of land, scarcity of water, and poverty. Loss of land happens when fertile soil becomes useless.

Scarcity of water occurs with the increase in population of South Asia; as a result, many areas are not being irrigated properly.

Due to poverty, people from the villages, in South Asia, are moving towards the cities. This migration of people affects our agriculture.

Q5. What minerals are found in South Asia?
Answer 5: Some important minerals found in South Asia are iron, limestone, coal, salt, gold, silver, chromite, copper, bauxite, gas, petroleum, and diamonds.

Q6. What safety issues are involved in mining?
Answer 6: Mining is a dangerous job, because the miners usually have to penetrate deep under the surface of the earth. There is very little oxygen there, and some other poisonous gases may be present. Miners may also be killed if a mine collapses. It is therefore, very important that proper measures should be taken to ensure the safety of the miners.

Q7. What are the main methods of mining? Give the names only.
Answer 7: The main methods of mining are as follows;

1. Digging of the surface
2. Underground mining
3. Drilling
4. Dredging
Section B:

**Identify the following.**

1. Forests
2. Water
3. Salinity
4. Mining
5. EIA

Section C:

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. Mountainous, sub-mountainous, riverine,
2. Environmental Impact Assessment
3. Minerals
4. Salt, iron ore, coal
5. Landforms

Section D:

**Complete the following project.**

1. It is best if the teacher takes the students to a park or in the school grounds to collect the material. Students may also collect material from their homes and gardens.
Additional Questions

Q1: **Give a brief account of any two types of forests.**
A1: **Mountainous forests:** These forests grow on high mountains, such as the Himalayas, and consist of fir, deodar, pine and other kinds of trees. Most of these trees have needle shaped leaves, which help them to survive the intensely cold winters. Such forests are found throughout the Himalayas and in South India.

**Sub-Mountainous forests:** These forests are found in the lower mountains and valleys, and include broad-leaf trees, such as oak, walnut and blackberry. The wood of the oak and walnut is especially useful for furniture. Such forests are found mostly in the plains of the Indus and Ganges.

**Riverine forests:** These forests grow in the plains, usually on the banks of rivers. Sometimes they are also cultivated with the help of canal water. The trees found in such forests include sheesham and acacia (kikar or babul). These forests are found on the plains of South Asia around many rivers.

**Tidal forests:** These forests are found in the coastal regions, especially in the deltoid areas (areas where a river falls into the sea). The most common type of tree found in tidal forests is the mangrove, which requires fresh water as well as seawater for its growth. Mangroves are important because they protect the coasts from erosion, that is (being washed away into the sea). They also provide a home to many kinds of fish, especially shrimps and prawns, and birds. Large areas of tidal forests are found on the coast of Sindh near Karachi, and in Sundarban on the coast of Bangladesh.

Q2: **What types of livestock is found in the countries of South Asia.**
A2: Livestock means the cattle, sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, camels, and yaks. They provide milk, meat and wool. Leather is also made from the hide (skin) of some of these animals. Some areas in South Asia are famous for their livestock, such as the Rajasthan desert and Thar desert in India and Pakistan. Livestock is kept in most agricultural areas, since these animals also help in agriculture. People living in areas that do not receive enough water for growing crops depend more on livestock.

Q3: **Why have the fisheries of Pakistan suffered?**
A3: In Pakistan, fisheries have suffered from development. Dams have restricted the movement of fish in the rivers, while pollution in the sea and low quantities of fresh water coming from the rivers is affecting the fish and other forms of life in the sea.
There is an abundance of wild life in South Asia, discuss it with the students and explain how it may be protected from human cruelties such as unnecessary hunting and killing the animal for its fur or other parts.

Methods of mining may be discussed in the class and oral questioning can be done. This is to broaden the students view and knowledge of the type of occupations prevailing.
This chapter is related to the history of South Asia “Before Christ”. The teacher should explain to the students the concept of reading dates “Before Christ” or B.C. It should be explained to them that the present calendar is A.D., which means Anno Domini or the year of “our lord”, referring to the year in which Christ was born. All years before that are considered as B.C. (Read text box of this chapter).

Section A:

Q1. What is meant by the Indus Valley Civilization? What do you know about its important cities?
Answer 1: The Indus Valley Civilization existed in the plains of the Indus River from around 3500 BC to 1500 BC. These people were probably the first to grow cotton in the world and to interact with other civilizations of the world through trade and travelling. Moen jo Daro and Harappa were two important cities of this civilization.

Moen jo Daro: The ruins of this ancient city were discovered near Larkana in Sindh. Moen jo Daro was a planned city. Buildings were made of bricks, and streets were usually straight and led to a central place in the city. Sewage was carried out of the city through special ducts built along the streets. Some of the important places in the city were the Great Bath, storage houses for grain, and a grand palace.

Harappa: The ruins of this ancient city are located near Sahiwal in Punjab. This city was quite similar to Moen jo Daro, but some of the houses were made of mud.

Q2. What is the caste system? What were its advantages and disadvantages?
Answer 2: The Aryans divided the society into four sections, and each section was known as a caste (Varna in Sanskrit). In the beginning, the Kshatriyas were the highest caste, and they were the rulers and soldiers. The job of the Brahmins, the second caste, was to learn, teach and guide the people in religion. Vaishyas, or the workers, include the farmers and merchants. Shudras were the fourth
The caste system had some advantages in the beginning. People were sure about their craft. However, the higher castes were given too much power over the lower castes, which were deprived of wealth and happiness.

**Q3. Who founded Buddhism? What were the teachings of this religion?**

**Answer 3:** Prince Sidharta founded Buddhism. He was known as the Gautama Buddha. Buddhism teaches its followers to find an inner peace called “nirvana” or salvation. They believe in rebirth but not in the caste system. The teachings of Buddha were summarized as the Four Noble Truths.

1. Suffering is the most common thing in life.
2. This suffering has a cause.
3. This suffering can be ended and nirvana (perfect peace) can be attained.
4. There is a path to attain nirvana.

**Q4. Who was Alexander the Great? What was the effect of his invasion on South Asia?**

**Answer 4:** Alexander the Great was a ruler of Macedonia, a small state in ancient Greece, who conquered most of the regions of the ancient world, including Asia Minor (Turkey), Iran, Egypt and Afghanistan in a very short time. He also invaded South Asia, but he could not go beyond the River Beas (a little distance from the present border between India and Pakistan), because his army refused to go further. The invasion of Alexander introduced the people of South Asia to Greek knowledge, thoughts and arts.

**Q5. Who formed the Mauryan Empire and who was its most famous ruler?**

**Answer 5:** Chandragupta Maurya was an ambitions prince from the Ganges Plains. After the departure of Alexander the Great, he conquered most of South Asia, and formed a vast empire called the Mauryan Empire. It included most part of modern Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. The most famous ruler of this empire was Ashoka the grandson of Chandragupta.

**Section B:**

**Identify the following.**

1. Moen jo Daro  
2. The Shudras  
3. The Brahmins  
4. Prince Sidharta  
5. Raja Porus  
6. Ashoka
Section C:

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Moen jo Daro, Harappa
2. Flat
3. Ashoka
4. Ganges
5. Ancient

Section D:

**PROJECT WORK**

1. The information may be taken from the internet or from an encyclopaedia (which are now also available on C.D).
Additional Questions

Q1: How did the people live thousands of years ago? Where are their tools found in Pakistan?
A1: Thousands of years ago, people used to live in caves and jungles. They used to hunt for food, or gather fruits from the jungle. They moved on, once the fruits or animals were finished in an area. That period is called “The Stone Age”, because many of the tools were made of stone in those days. Such tools have been discovered at many places in South Asia, such as the Soan Valley in Pakistan.

Q2: When did people learn to grow crops?
A2: Around 5000 years ago, people learnt how to grow crops.

Q3: What happened after the development of agriculture?
A3: With the advent of agriculture, people developed villages so they could stay near their crops the whole year. They did not feel the need to move on, because more crops could always be grown in the same fields. Soon, they had more crops than they could use, so they started selling them. A market, where people from many villages brought their crops to sell, soon developed into a town or a city. People now had a lot of free time, and they spent this time in painting, writing, making new things and thinking about their world.

Q4: When was the Indus Valley Civilization destroyed?
A4: The Indus Valley civilization was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Around 1500 BC, it was destroyed for the final time and was never built again.

Q5: Who were the Aryans and when did they come to South Asia?
A5: Around 1500 BC, some tribes living in Central Asia around the Caspian Sea started moving out, probably in search of food. Those who came to South Asia were called Aryans; The Aryans defeated the people living in South Asia. They were greatly impressed by the beauty of the natural environment of this region, and praised it in their religious poems.

A6: Which religion did the Aryans develop?
A6: Hinduism was the religion developed by Aryans, who later became known as Hindus.
**Q7: When did the “Iron Age” start?**
**A7:** Around 700 BC, the Aryans discovered iron ore in South Asia. Tools and weapons made of iron were stronger than the ones made of other substances, such as bronze.

**Q8: Write a short note on Gandhara.**
**A8:** Gandhara is the ancient name of an area in the Khyber Pakhtun Khwa province in the present-day Pakistan. From the 1st century to the 8th century AD, the people of this area developed very impressive statues of Buddha, which mixed the traditional style of South Asian sculpture (statue making) with the beautiful Greek style. Many of these statues have been found from the ruins of Taxila and other areas in the region, and they are considered to be among the most beautiful masterpieces of ancient sculpture in the world.
A brief account of the Muslim rulers who ruled over South Asia is given in this chapter. The teacher should discuss the advent of the Muslims; and how it changed the lives of the people of South Asia. As is described in this chapter no one ruler was perfect. They all had their positive as well as negative influences. In general, the people prospered during their rule due to their emphasis on Islamic rules, which gave protection to all members (Muslims and non-Muslims) of the society.

Discuss these points with reference to each ruler mentioned in the chapter. This should be an oral discussion just to broaden their views and concepts.

Section A:

Q1. Who was Muhammad Bin Qasim? Which area did he conquer?
Answer 1: Muhammad bin Qasim was a 17 years old Arab general who conquered Sindh in 712 AD. The first important city that fell to Muhammad Bin Qasim was Debal. He defeated Raja Dahar in a battle near Present-day Sukkur. Dahar was killed in the battlefield, and the Arabs occupied all of Sindh and some parts of Southern Punjab.

Q2. Name the dynasties that ruled Delhi during the Sultanate period (the dynasties of Delhi Sultanate).
Answer 2: In 1193 AD, Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghauri, whose family was ruling Afghanistan after throwing out the Ghaznavids, defeated the local rulers of South Asia. His freed slave Qutbuddin Aibak captured Delhi, the most important city of the Ganges Plain, and became its first Muslim ruler after the death of Ghauri in 1206 AD. The dynasties that ruled after him include The Slave Dynasty, The Khaljis and The Tughalqs.

Q3. Give the names of the six great Mughals who ruled over South Asia.
Answer 3: The Mughal period is sometimes called the Golden Period in the history of South Asia. They were great rulers, and very often very sentimental and emotional people. The first six Mughal Kings were also called the great Mughals. They are: Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
Q4. What did Sufis believe in? Name some of the Sufi Saints of South Asia.

**Answer 4:** Sufism was a sect (or a group of people who thought alike) within Islam that developed around the 8th Century AD. The Sufis believed in love and peace, and they taught understanding yourself. They did not participate in wars and stayed away from the courts of the kings, if a king wished to meet a Sufi, he would have to come to the Sufi’s cottage!

Some of the most famous Sufi saints of South Asia included Data Ganj Bakhsh, Khwaja Mueenuddin Chishtii, Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, Baba Fareed Shakar Ganj, and Nizamuddin Auliya. Many of the poets of the regional languages of South Asia were also great Sufis, and they include Bullhe Shah, Rahman Baba and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai. Amir Khusro, the great poet, storyteller, and musician of the Delhi Sultanate was also a Sufi, and a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya.

Q5. Who was Mahmood of Ghazna, and how many times did he invade India?

**Answer 5:** Mahmood of Ghazna was one of the strongest rulers who ruled over Afghanistan and invaded India seventeen times.

**Section B:**
**Match the dates with the events.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>Mahmood Ghaznavi’s invasion on Somnath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1026</td>
<td>Tamerlane’s invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>End of the Mughal Period in South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1398</td>
<td>Death of Aurangzeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Beginning of the Sultanate of Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Beginning of the Mughal rule in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Arab conquest of Sindh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section C:**
Fill in the blanks.
1. 712
2. 1000, 1030
3. Shahjahan, Mumtaz Mahal
4. Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri
5. Kashful Mahjub
6. Kitab-ul-Hind

**Section D:**
Project work should be completed by the students. The visit to the museum should be arranged by the school.
Q1: Where was Islam first introduced in South Asia?
A1: The first Arabs who arrived in South Asia were probably the merchants who traded with Sri Lanka, known in those days as Sirandeep. Many people of that island embraced Islam in the 7th Century.

Q2: Who was Mahmood of Ghazna? Give an account of his accomplishments?
A2: Mahmood of Ghazna, who ruled over Afghanistan from 1000 AD to 1030 AD, was one of the strongest rulers who came to power after the Arab Empire broke up. He ruled over Afghanistan, and invaded India seventeen times. During his sixteenth invasion in 1026 AD, he destroyed the temple of Somnath near present-day Mumbai. He also captured Lahore, and made it a part of his empire by appointing his favourite slave Ayaz as its governor. Mahmood also carried back great wealth from India, and used it to construct beautiful buildings in Ghazna, and to patronize poets, scientists and artists.

Q3: Who was Tamerlane and what did he do?
A3: Tamerlane (originally called Amir Taimur), was a ruler of Central Asia, who invaded Turkey, Iran, the Middle East and Egypt in the 14th Century AD. He was also known as “The Scourge of Asia,” because he destroyed most of the cities he conquered, and massacred its people. He invaded Delhi in 1398 AD, and plundered it without mercy. His armies kidnapped thousands of men, women and children, and carried them away as slaves.

Q4: Write a brief account of the achievements of the sultans of Delhi?
A4: The Sultans of Delhi made important contribution to the culture of South Asia. They developed a new style of architecture in which the buildings were more spacious and illuminated than the traditional Hindu architecture. They also patronized learning, and some of the earliest proper histories of this region were written during this period.

Q5: What was the name of the autobiography (story of one's life written by oneself) written by the Emperor Jahangir?
A5: His book is called Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri.

Q6: What happened to the last Mughal Emperor?
A6: The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar got involved in the War of Independence against the British and they sent him away to Rangoon as a prisoner.
A brief account of the history of South Asia during the British rule is given here. The British mainly fought the Muslims as they were the rulers before their invasion of South Asia. In all parts of South Asia, small and large battles were fought with different Muslim leaders and slowly most of South Asia came under the British rule.

Discuss the British rule over India with the students and how it effected the lives of the people in South Asia. Just as the Muslim leaders had positive and negative effects in the same way, the British Raj influenced the lives of the people in this area. Some developments were very good for the people while some steps taken by the new rulers crushed the characters of the people of South Asia.

Section A:

Q1. What were the causes and results of the Battle of Plessey?
Answer 1: By the 1750's, the British had become a strong power in South Asia, especially in the region of Bengal. Nawab Sirajudaula, a young ruler of Bengal, did not like their influence. He asked them to demolish their forts, and captured Calcutta in 1756, when the British refused to obey. Robert Clive (later Lord Clive), an ambitious and cunning officer of the East India Company, recaptured Calcutta soon afterwards, and then planned to defeat the Nawab. Since the British army was much smaller, Clive decided to bribe some of the officers of the Nawab. One of them, Mir Jafar, who was leading a large portion of the Nawab's army on the day of the battle, suddenly ordered his men not to fight the British. Sirajudaula was defeated, and fled from the battlefield but was later captured and killed by the British. The British became the rulers of Bengal after the Battle of Plessey.

Q2. What do you know about Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan?
Answer 2: Hyder Ali was an ambitious soldier in the army of a Hindu ruler of Mysore (a state on the Deccan Plateau), who later became the king of that state. Like Sirajudaula, he also did not like the influence of the British, but he was a much better general. For many years, he fought bravely and gave the British a tough time. Hyder Ali was illiterate and could not even sign his name, but he was a man of dignity who wanted to be treated with respect. Unfortunately, he died before he could defeat all his enemies.
Q3. What were the causes of the War of Independence?
Answer 3: By 1857 AD, many South Asians had joined the army of East India Company. Then they heard that some new cartridges; which the soldiers needed to bite with their teeth before loading them into the rifles; were covered with the fat of the cow and pig. This angered both Hindus and Muslims (cows are sacred animals for Hindus, while pigs are forbidden to Muslims). Many of the South Asian soldiers mutinied (or rebelled) against the Company. They captured some of the army cantonments and cities, including Meerut, Delhi and Lucknow. The local people, who had become suspicious of the British and did not like the changes in their lives, also sided with the rebel soldiers, or the freedom fighters. The British called it a mutiny, but South Asians usually call it the War of Independence.

Q4. Why was the Mohammedan Educational Conference formed? What was its impact?
Answer 4: After the formation of the Indian National Congress, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that since Hindus were in majority democracy could only mean that Hindus would be elected by the people to form the government in South Asia.
On 27 December 1886 AD, Sir Syed invited Muslims from all over South Asia and suggested that decisions should be taken after consulting each other. They formed an organization called the Mohammedan Educational Congress (later Conference) for this purpose. The Conference held annual session in a different city each year. The impact of the Conference was that the Muslims from all over South Asia met each other and began finding answers to their deepest inquiries.

Q 5. What steps did the British take to fight against famine?
Answer 5: The British solved this problem by stretching railway lines across the country. Railway stations were built even at remote places, so that they may be reached easily.
Another important step was to build canals throughout the country, so that more crops could be grown even in areas that did not receive much rainfall. The third step the British took was to allocate special amounts for famine relief. The money was kept away each year. In this way the provincial government had enough money to help the people.
Section B:
Write whether the following statements are true or false.
1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. False

Section C:
1. 1756
2. Democracy
3. Brahmosamaj movement
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. 1887, 1965

Section D:
Project work
Information may be collected from internet or encyclopaedia or from other books of history available in the library.

Additional Questions

Q1: When the new route to South Asia was discovered how was it used?
A1: In 1498 AD, a Portuguese sailor named Vasco de Gama discovered a new sea route from Europe to South Asia. He landed at Calicut, a seaport in the Western Ghats of South India. At first, traders from Portugal and then from Holland, France and England started coming to India in search of spices, textiles and gold.

Q2: When and why was the East Indian Company established?
A2: In 1600 AD, some traders in Britain formed a company for trading with South Asia. It was called the East India Company. In the beginning the traders of the East India Company had to fight many battles against the other European traders in South Asia, but in the end the Company defeated them all and became a great power in South Asia. Sometimes, even the local rulers asked for help from its soldiers.

Q3: When was the All-Indian Muslim League formed?
A3: In 1906 AD, the Muslims of South Asia formed their own political party in Dacca, known as the All India Muslim League.
The year 1947 is considered here, as the largest part of South Asia, that is India and Pakistan became independent in that year. In this chapter, the events, which took place after 1947, are discussed. While studying this chapter explain the recent history of the area to the students in a matter of fact way. Give them a brief account of how the area achieved independence and what difficulties arose. This discussion should be very light in view of the age of the students but question arising from the discussion should be clearly answered in very simple terms.

Section A:

Q1. Which countries of South Asia were ruled by the British? When did they become independent?

Answer 1: The countries of South Asia which were ruled by the British are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Country</th>
<th>Date of Independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>15, August 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>14, August 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>4, February 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q2. What problems did Pakistan face in its early years?

Answer 2: After independence of Pakistan, there were a number of problems facing the new country. A few of the major problems were:

1. Settlement of the new refugees.
2. The invasion of Indian armies to the Kashmir Valley, which started a conflict between India and Pakistan.
3. A new constitution was needed for the country.

Q3. List some of the important leaders from the countries of South Asia.

Answer 3: Some important leaders of South Asia are:

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
4. Sirimowa Bandaranaike
5. Indira Gandhi
Q4. When did India become independent? Who was the first prime minister of India and what did he say in his independence speech?  
**Answer 4:** Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress, became the first Prime Minister of India on 15 August 1947. His independence speech, broadcasted at midnight when India received its independence, is very famous; “At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will wake to life and freedom”.

Q5. List the big changes that occurred in the twenty years from 1967 AD to 1986 AD.  
**Answer 5:** The twenty years from 1967 AD to 1986 AD was a period of great action. Big changes occurred in Pakistan. A permanent constitution was adopted in 1973 AD. The country hosted an Islamic Summit Conference in 1974 AD. Pakistan started a nuclear program under the guidance of Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan. Pakistan also supported the Afghan freedom fighters in resisting the invasion of USSR, which was a super power at that time.

Section B:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan  
2. Sirimowa Bandaranaike  
3. India  
4. 1965 AD  
5. Ceylon

Section C:

1. Benazir Bhutto, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif  
2. Indira Gandhi  
3. 26 March, 1971 AD  
4. 1951 AD.

Section D:

**Project work**  
Let the students study the daily newspapers and their format. They should be allowed to use the examples to compare their own work.
Q1: When Pakistan came into being and which constitution did it follow?
A1: Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947 AD. At that time, it was governed according to India Act 1935, a constitution (or law for the government) developed by the British while they were still ruling over this region.

Q2: Who were the first governor general and prime minister of Pakistan?
A2: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first governor general of Pakistan while Liaquat Ali Khan was nominated the first Prime Minister. Both of them took oaths of their office on 15 August 1947 AD.

Q3: What was the most important task before the new nation?
A3: The most important task before the new nation was to develop a new constitution. For this purpose, an assembly had been elected a year before the birth of Pakistan.

Q4: When was Bangladesh created?
A4: Bangladesh came into being on 26 March 1971. However, its first Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman could not form a government until January 1972.

- Read the chapter and emphasize the fact that most of the region of South Asia has been continuously under some sort of stress due to the different conflicts occurring since 1947.
Rs. 40.00