

# Pakistan Studies Class 10

## Chapter 1: Ideological Basic of Pakistan

### Short Q/A

**Q1. Write down any three statements of Quaid-e-Azam on the Ideology of Pakistan.**

“The Muslims are a nation by every right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any means to promote and protect their economic social, political and cultural interests.”

“The Musselman are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of International law we are a nation.”

“Hindus and Muslims through living in the same town and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities.”

“We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles.”

**Q2. What is the role of Ideology in building National Character? Write three points.**



Ans. The contents of Ideology are:

1. Common religion: It means that people following a common religion form a common ideology.
2. Common Culture: The people of a country adopt a particular culture, people of a country are recognized by their culture.
3. Common Causes: Every nation has its national objects. So it builds an ideology in accordance to its needs.
4. Dedication and Devotion: The people of a nation should work with dedication and devotion for the betterment of their country.

**Q3. Write 3 principles of democracy as practiced in Islam.**

Ans. The four important guiding Islamic principles are :

1. Unity of Allah: It means the belief in oneness of Allah. It is the basic belief in Islam.
2. Prophet Hood: Finality of the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H).
3. Life Hereafter: It means all the mankind will be reborn after death. They will be rewarded or punished according to their deeds in the worldly life.
4. Fundamentals of Islam: It includes Kalma, Salat, Fasting, Hajj and Zakaat.

### Long Q/A

**Q1. Mention the important principles of Democracy in Islam.**

#### **Definition of Democracy**

“Type of government in which, the representatives for the government are selected by the votes of common people and all the members of the state take part directly or indirectly in the formation of the government is called Democracy.”

#### **Principles of Democracy in Islam**

Islam has a different concept of Democracy from the rest of the world. The foundation of democracy in Islam has been established on the basis of following principles:

##### **1. Sovereignty**

Under Islamic democracy, the sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah. God fearing persons to run the affairs of the state are desirable to elect as the premiers of the state. The government as well as the legislative assemblies does not enjoy the unlimited powers. However the people are at liberty to elect.



**2. Justice**

The literal meaning of justice is to keep the rights things at their right places. It is the foundation of divine law. No aspect of life can be complete without justice. It is the justice which makes any society peaceful and prosperous. The individual and collective lives are made effective due to the establishment of justice.

**3. Equality**

Equality means all the persons are treated under the same principles of the state. Islam rejects all kinds of discrimination on the basis of languages, caste, colour, culture, wealth or poverty. The Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) in his last pilgrimage declared that all human beings are the off-springs of Hazrat Adam. No Arab has any precedence over a Non-Arab and vice versa.

**4. Fraternity**

Fraternity means brotherhood. Allah has told in the Holy Quran that all the believers are brothers to each other. The principles of fraternity are an important aspect of Islamic society. As brothers all the Muslims share the problems of each other and their happiness also.

**5. Tolerance**

Tolerance means is the power of endurance and to accept the criticism of the others merrily. Tolerance makes the mutual relations of human beings strong. The holy prophet (P.B.U.H) preached tolerance through his words and deeds.

**Q2. Describe the sources of Islamic Ideology.****Definition of Islamic Ideology**

An ideology which enlightens the Islamic teachings, the teachings of Quran and Sunnah, Islamic mode of life and culture is known as Islamic Ideology.

**Sources of Islamic Ideology**

There are following sources of Islamic Ideology:

1. The Holy Quran
2. Sunnah
3. Traditions and Cultural Values

**The Holy Quran**

It is the book of guidance which was revealed on the last prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Peace be upon him). The Holy Quran is the permanent basis of Islam. It provides detailed guidance to the people, concerning social and economic laws, leading to a sustainable, peaceful and purposeful life at the individual and collective levels.

**Sunnah of the Prophet (P.B.U.H)**

The second important source of Islamic Ideology is the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (Peace be Upon Him). Our holy prophet (P.B.U.H) elaborated the injunctions of Islam by his words and deeds. The detailed explanation of the teachings of the Holy Quran is found in Sunnah.

**Traditions and Cultural Values**

The third important source of Islamic ideology is traditions and culture. It is the way of passing life in which such a balanced life is adopted which makes the life peaceful and comfortable and peace is also established in the collective life of the society. The values and traditions, which do not run opposite to the teachings of Islam are allowed to be followed by the Muslims in their respective regions.



## **Chapter 2 Making of Pakistan**

### **Short Q/A**

**Q1. Write any four Points of the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points.**

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers rested in the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. In the central legislative, Muslims representatives shall be not less than one-third.
4. the communication.
5. Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.
6. Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of State.

**Q2. Write down three sentences on the role of Sindh in Pakistan Movement**

#### **Role of Sindh in the Making of Pakistan**

Sindh is an important province of Pakistan.

Karachi is situated in this province and its the biggest city of Pakistan.

Karachi is the capital of Sindh and is called small or mini Pakistan.

Sindh played very important role in the formation of Pakistan.

**Q3. Write three objectives of Farazi Movement.**

#### **objectives of Farazi Movement**

Faraizi movement was founded by Haji Shariat Ullah.

He was on the view that Muslims should give up un-Islamic customs.

He emphasized that Muslims should act upon Faraizi only i.e. prayer (Namaz), Fasting (Roza), Hajj and Zakat.

**Q4. What do you mean by 3rd June Plan? Write in a few sentences.**

#### **3rd June Plan – 1947**

Lord Mount Batten prepared the plan for transference of power according to the wish of people. He emphasized on the partition of the country and told that it was the only solution of the Indian political deadlock. Both League and Congress accepted the plan.

**Q5. Write three sentences on Pakistan Resolution.**

#### **Pakistan Resolution – 1940**

The attitude of the Hindus made it clear that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations. On March, 23rd, at the annual session of the Muslim League at Lahore, the famous resolution, commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution was passed. It was presented by Maulvi Fazlul Haq.

**Q6. Write down in three sentences the role of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General.**

Ans.

1. He created an establishment of officers.
2. He created National Spirit and patriotism in the newly born country.
3. he started public contracts and visited frequently Baluchistan and N.W.F.P.
4. He paid special attention towards the economy of Pakistan.



## Long Q/A

Q1. Highlight the prominent points of the character of Quaid-e-Azam which make role model for others

### Character of Quaid-e-Azam

1. Quaid-Azam's selfless qualities of dedication; sacrifice and love for Pakistan. He was a real political leader. He combined in his person a number of qualities
2. He was a man of principle and acted upon whatever he said or promised to do.
3. He was an intelligent political leader and combined the traits such as statesmanship. courage. sense of responsibility. integrity. forwardness, and dedication to his cause.
4. He was an honest and a courageous person to speak what he considered was in the interest of the Muslims of the sub-continent
5. He possessed a pleasing personality combined with polished manners His presence in the gathering remained an attraction for others
6. He possessed very strong character and never compromised on principles especially on the cause of Muslims and the Pakistan He was a resolute man of untiring spirit.
7. He devoted his life for Pakistan. It was his vision, courage, selfless service and dedication that he overcame the huge problems of Pakistan soon after he appeared on the map of the world
8. He was a great supporter and admirer of the younger generation of students and considered them the More arsenal of Islam and Pakistan



Q2. Mention role of Shah Waliullah in the Revivalist Movement.

### **Introduction**

The efforts of Shah Waliullah for the spread of Islam were the first step towards the establishment of free Islamic Society as well as the establishment of Pakistan.

### **Early Education**

Shah Waliullah was a great saint, scholar and reformer. He was born in a pious family in Delhi on 21st February 1703. His father's name was Shah Abdul Rahim. Shah Abdul Rahim was the founding member of the Madrasa Rahimiya in Delhi. Shah Waliullah received his early education in Madrasa Rahimiya.

### **As A Teacher**

After finishing his education at the Madrasa Shah Waliullah taught there for twelve years. He then went to Saudi Arabia in 1724 for Hajj and higher studies. He returned to Delhi in July 1732.

### **Preaching of Islam**

He advocated the Quranic education for the welfare of the Muslims of subcontinent. He urged the people to live simple life. Shah Waliullah recognized that the tenets of Islam could not be followed properly unless the Holy Quran itself was understood. In order to spread teachings of Islam, he translated the Holy Quran into Persian. His work was appreciated. Later on his sons, Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Abdul Aziz translated the Holy Quran in Urdu.

### **Role in Politics**

Shah Waliullah led the Muslims to struggle for their political rights. He wrote many letters to the great Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to retrieve Muslim rule in India. Shah Waliullah clarified the importance of "Jihad" to the soldiers. He knew that the Sikhs, Marhattas and the Jats were the enemies of the Muslims. So he urged the Muslims to strive for Allah because they had already suffered a lot by fighting with one another.

### **Two Nation Theory**

Shah Waliullah played a vital role in establishing the personality and identity of Muslims. He said that the Muslims are one nation according to Kalma and belief and there is no importance of their colour and any geographical existence.



**Q3. Write note on: Two-Nation Theory****Introduction**

The Two Nation theory in its simplest way means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslim of the Sub Continent. These differences of out look, in fact, were greatly instrumental in giving rise to two distinct political ideologies which were responsible for the partition of India into two independent states.

**The Basis of the Creation of Pakistan**

The Two Nation Theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan which held that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. They in spite of living together for centuries could not forget their individual culture and civilization.

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

**Religious Differences**

Islam preaches Tawheed (Oneness of Allah) and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are the believers of God, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), the Holy book Quran and hold a cohesive approach towards life.

Hinduism, on the other hand is based on the concept of multiple Gods. Their society follows a caste system and is divided into four classes and has a very narrow approach towards life.

**Hindu Nationalism**

The Hindu nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by the Muslims in the Indian society by way of promoting education and other social activities. Their writings and ideas flared up the communal discord between Hindus and Muslims to further pollute the political condition.

**Cultural Differences**

Muslim followed the Islamic culture, while Hindus inherited a self build culture. The Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslim buried them. Hindus considered the 'Mother Cow' as a sacred animal and worshiped it while Muslims slaughtered it. They performed 'Sati' while Muslims abhorred this tradition.

**Social Differences**

The two communities of the Sub-Continent differ in their social life as well as the clothes the foods, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the words of salutation, the gestures and every thing about them was different and immediately pointed to the distinctive origin.

**Economic Differences**

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed. The Muslims were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with ample opportunities to progress economically.

**Educational Differences**

The Hindus had advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took to the English education. While Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.

**Political Differences**

the political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of the Two Nation Theory.

**Hindi Urdu Controversy**

In 1867, the Hindus demanded that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Persian script. This created another gap between Hindus and Muslims.



**Congress Attitude**

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. It claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas and supported the Hindus.

**Partition of Bengal**

In 1905, the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

**Language**

The Muslim and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages. The Muslim spoke Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script. On the other hand, the Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit.

**Conclusion**

Two nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan because without it Pakistan would not come into being on 14th August, 1947.





# **Chapter 3: Constitutional Development in Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

## **Short Q/A**



**Q1. Write down any four causes of the separation of East Pakistan.**

1. East and West Pakistan were situated at a great distance from each other.
2. The social structure of the two wings was different.
3. Both wings spoke different languages. Bengali was spoken in East Pakistan.
4. Bengali Hindu teachers teach through negative thinking to East Pakistani students.

**Q2. Write any three Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1973.**

The name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2. President would be Muslim.
3. The existing laws would be made Islamic in character.
4. No law against Quran and Sunnah would be acceptable.

**Q3. Write down any three difficulties faced by Pakistan soon after its creation.**

1. Establishment of Government
2. Unfair Boundary Distribution
3. Development of industries and economics
4. Constitutional Problem

## **Long Q/A**

**Q1. What are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution?**

### **Objective Resolution**

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam on 11th September 1948, the responsibility of framing the constitution fell on the shoulders of the first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan. This resolution was passed by the First Constituent Assembly in March 1949 under the leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan.

### **Salient Features of Objective Resolution**

The salient features of the Objective Resolution are as follows:

#### **Sovereignty Belongs to Allah**

The resolution clearly laid down that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone and the authorities to be exercised by the people of Pakistan as a sacred trust.

#### **Federal System**

Federal System of Government will be introduced in Pakistan.

#### **Golden Principles of Islam**

Principles of democracy, equality, freedom and social justice as laid down by Islam shall be fully observed.

#### **Supreme Authority of the People**

The sovereignty of the state will be established through the elected representative of the people.

#### **Life According to the Teachings of Islam**



The Muslims shall be provided with opportunity to order their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.

### **Protection of the Rights of Minorities**

The rights and interests of the minorities to freely profess and practice their religion will be protected.

### **Equal Rights to Citizens**

All citizens will enjoy their rights on the principle of equality.

### **Development of Under Developed Areas**

All efforts will be made for the development and progress of the under developed areas.

### **Independence Judiciary**

Judiciary will be independent.

### **Objective Resolution and Liaquat Ali Khan**

While introducing the resolution in the Constituent Assembly, Liaquat Ali Khan said:

**“The ideals that promised the demand for Pakistan should form the corner stone of the state. When we use the word ‘Democracy’ in the Islamic sense it pervades all aspects of life. It relates to the system of government and to our society will equal validity because one of the greatest contributions of Islam has been the equality of men.”**

### **Q2. Describe salient features of the Constitution of Pakistan?**

#### **The Meaning and Importance of Constitution**

Constitution is the collection of those basic principles and laws which explain the rights of the citizens, powers of different departments and their mutual relations. The constitution is the backbone of any country. The country is like a trust for the life, and protection of people of the country. It protects the rights of citizens and proves helpful in running the system of a country in an organized way.

#### **Government of India Act 1935**

Government of India Act, 1935 was enforced with little changes and amendments at that time when Pakistan was newly born. The aim was to run the government temporarily till the constitution is made. India Act was prepared by English and this could not fulfill our needs according to our national requirements and interests.

#### **Objective Resolution**

The first step towards constitution making in Pakistan was taken in March 1949 when our first legislative council sanctioned Objective Resolution. Liaquat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan. This resolution is the base of our constitution, it is said that Allah is the supreme power and citizens of Pakistan will use it within limits of Quran and Sunnah. No constitution can be practiced in Pakistan which goes against the injunctions of Islam. It is the duty of the government to make arrangements for the Muslims of Pakistan to lead their lives according to the rules of Quran and Sunnah.

#### **Preparation of Constitution**

It was hoped that the constitution will be made within one and a half years after the sanction of Objective Resolution but unfortunately it could not happen. There were other reasons along with the murder of Liaquat Ali Khan. First Legislative Assembly made committee named the Committee of Basic Principles. Instead other sub-committees were also formed. But objective was not achieved and the process of constitution making became very slow.



On 21st December, 1954 Governor-general of Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad dissolved the Legislative Assembly and the elections of second Legislative Assembly in 1955 were held in an indirect way. This new assembly started the work of constitution making once again.

### **Q3. Write salient features of the Constitution of 1973.**

#### **Introduction**

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of:

1. Holy Quran and Sunnah
2. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
3. Pakistan shall be known as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
4. State Religion
5. Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.
6. Sovereignty belongs to Allah.

#### **Sovereignty Belongs to Allah**

Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.

#### **Definition of a Muslim**

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad

#### **A Muslim to be A President and Prime Minister**

The constitution lay down that only Muslims shall be elected President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non could not hold these offices.

#### **Islamic Way of life**

Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

#### **Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils**

The state shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

#### **Teachings of Holy Quran**

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamiyah compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

#### **Strengthen Bond with Muslim World**

The state shall endeavor to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.

#### **Council of Islamic Ideology**

There is a council of Islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not binding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

#### **Error Free Publication of Quran**

The government shall endeavor to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.



**Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology**

The Federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the Chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

**Ahmadi's A Non Muslim Minority**

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

**Conclusion**

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitution, 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.





## Chapter 4: Land and Climate of Pakistan

### ShortQ/A



**Q1. Mention any four causes of Environment pollution In Pakistan.**

1. Pollution for industrial waste
2. Inappropriate fuel of vehicles
3. Population growth
4. Sanitary condition

**Q2. Write three names of the neighbouring countries of Pakistan.**

1. India
2. Iran
3. China
4. Afghanistan

**Q3. Write name of three deserts of Pakistan.**

1. Thar Desert in Sindh
2. Kharan Desert in Baluchistan
3. Cholistan Desert in Bahawalpur

**Q4. Write down any three effects of the climate on the human life.**

1. The effects of climate change impact the physical environment, ecosystems and human societies.
2. The environmental effects of climate change are broad and far-reaching.
3. They affect the water cycle, oceans, sea and land ice (glaciers), sea level, as well as weather and climate extreme events.
4. Climate change has degraded land by raising temperatures,

**Q5. Write the three types of environmental pollution.**

1. Air Pollution
2. Water Pollution
3. Land Pollution

### Long Q/A

**Q1. Explain the importance of Pakistan's geographical location of Pakistan**

#### **Location of Pakistan**

Pakistan is located between 23 degrees.30 North to 37 degrees North Latitude and 61 degrees East to 77 degrees East Longitude. China lies in the north of Pakistan while Afghanistan and Iran are in the West of it. India lies in the East and in the South is Arabian Sea.

#### **The Importance of Location**

The location of Pakistan is not only unique in the world but of special importance in South Asia. Pakistan links the east with the west. Some important neighboring countries of Pakistan are as under.

#### **China**

There is 600 km long territory of Pakistan along the border of China. Both countries have political, cultural and trade relations with each other. A road through Gilgit and Hunza goes to Kashmir, a city of China. There is a close cooperation between the two countries in heavy machine industry and many other departments.



**Central Asian Islamic Countries**

Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relation with the central Asian Islamic Countries. Pakistan is the only country that provides them the nearest sea route and transport facilities. These countries lie in the North West of the Pakistan.

**Afghanistan**

Afghanistan is situated to the West of Pakistan. This line is about 2240 kilometers long with the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both countries have old religious, cultural and trade terms.

**Iran**

To the West of Pakistan is the border of Iran along province of Baluchistan. It is our Islamic brother country. Iran was the first country which recognized the existence of Pakistan in 1947. Iran has made political and trade pacts known as R.C.D. Its name is E.C.O which means Discipline for Economic Cooperation.

**India**

India is a Hindu country in the East of Pakistan. There is a common border of 1600 kilometer in between these countries. Both countries are trying to solve their problems including Kashmir. Due to this enmity, wars of 1948, 1965 and 1971 have been fought between the two countries. Fifteen crore Muslims live in India. Their protection is also a big problem.

**Trade Through Arabian Sea**

Arabian Sea is in Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between east and west is done through Indian Ocean. Pakistan through Arabian Sea is linked with the Muslims Countries of Persian Gulf. All of them are rich in oil. In Karachi Bin Qasim and Gwadar are important seaports of Pakistan.

**Q2. Write note on: Environmental Problems****Natural Environment**

Physical or natural environment is very essential for the prosperity of life on earth. Natural environment means air water and all these things which are essentials for some form of life.

**Necessary for a Healthy Life**

Clean air to breathe pure water to drink and food free for impurities are necessary for a healthy life.

**Unnecessary Changes in Natural Environment**

The unsuitable or unnecessary changes in natural environment can be dangerous for the prosperity of life. Polluted air, dusty water and impure food etc are injurious to human health.

**The Present Condition of World**

Now a day the whole world is facing the dangerous problem of environmental pollution. The smoke from cars and factories, solid waste, horn or any such noise are the causes of environment pollution.

**Effects of Pollutants**

Let us now examine the effects of pollutants in air, water, soil and food etc

**Air****Composition of Air**

The air is composed of nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide etc. These are the bases of existence of every form of life on earth. The oxygen in the air is essential for our life. Where as other gas are necessary for animal and plant life also



**Food**

Climate also effects our food. The people of mountains use meat, barley and fruit. They need must food to save their body from cold. The people of Punjab use milk, curd and lassi. The main portion of the food of the people living near coastal areas is fish. In the same way there is a large difference of food of villagers and the people living in cities.

**Pollutants are Increasing**

With the increase in population of the world use of fossil fuel or power resoures like coal, oil etc has increased. By burning these fossil fuels the pollution has increased in the air. Therefore, increase in population and industrial development, environment especially air is being effected.

**Water**

Water is also necassary as like air. We should drink clean and pure water. In 20th century with the industrial revolution and increase in population the use of water has increased. But now a day the availability of pure water to drink has become difficult.

**Contaminates of water**

Water has been contaminated by different types of germs, bacteria, virus and other chemicls. So by the use of contaminated water the diseases of stomach are spreading. Insecticides not only damage the soil but they contaminate the food crops and vegetables. Different kinds of fertilizers increase the yield of crops but the upper layer of soil and increase the quantity of chemicals in the production.

**Problem of Water Logging and Salinity**

In those areas, where rainfall is the irrigation system has made the cultivation of land possible. Due to canal system a large amount of water is absorbed by the ground that raises the level of underground water. This brings the salt of the soil out and effects the fertility of the land and a problem of water logging and salinity is increased. Therefore it is necessary that canals should be cemented to avoid the seepage of water by the ground. Tube wells should be installed so that the ground water level can be lowered in these effected areas.

**Planted Trees**

More trees should be planted on the sides of tides and canals to avoids the flow of soil and decrease the salinity.

**Polluted Water of Wastage Material**

The polluted water of urban and industrial areas is drained to the rivers and canals. This contaminated water irrigates the agricultural land and gives very harmful results. So this industrial and sewerage water should be recycled and then pumped into the rivers and canals. The strict laws made by the government are not enforced strictly to avoid the disasters.

**Wastage Material**

At this time out of 50 thousand tones of solid waste produced daily only 20-50 percent is transported to clumps properly. Rest of the solid waste becomes the part of water, soil and air etc and damages the life.

**To Control this Issue**

Government feels that pollution is harmful for human health. Therefore, National Conservation Strategy (NCS) is working for improvement of environment. The main focus is on the improvements of the institutions, legislation and environment awareness among the people, plantation and marine pollution management. The government of Pakistan has allocated more than Rs.287 million rupees for this purpose to control this issue.



## **Chapter 5: Recourses of Pakistan**

### **ShortQ/A**

**Q1. Write a few sentences on the Nuclear Energy in Pakistan.**

Pakistan's first Nuclear Power Plant, KANUPP Unit 1 of 137 MWe, was constructed in the outskirts of Karachi and achieved its first criticality on 1st August, 1971. on 1st August, 2021, after 50-year of operation, KANUPP Unit 1 power station was permanently shut-down for decommissioning.

**Q2. Write down any four advantages of forests.**

1. Forests aid in the reduction of some forms of pollutants, including noise pollution.
2. They restrict the flow of water and assist the earth to absorb it during floods, decreasing soil loss and property damage.
3. Ecosystem control is aided by forests.
4. Forests aid in the regulation of the Earth's temperature and the mitigation of global warming.

**Q3. Write any three agricultural problems of Pakistan.**

- A. UN economic land holding
- B. Scarcity of water
- C. Soil Erosion
- D. Lack of means of Transportation

**Q4. Name three dams constructed on the river Indus.**

- 1 Baglihar Dam
- 2 Baira Siul Dam
- 3 Bassi Dam
- 4 Bhakra Dam

**Q5. Describe important mineral resources of Pakistan.**

Pakistan also mines a variety of precious and semi-precious minerals including ruby, topaz, and emerald. The most potential and valuable minerals of Pakistan includes; Marble, Granite, Coal, Chromite, Gypsum, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead zinc, Bauxite, Crude oil and Natural gas.

### **Long Q/A**

**Q1. Write down main agriculture problems of Pakistan.**

These are some of the main reasons why agriculture is not able to contribute more to Pakistan's GDP. However, if these issues are addressed, the agriculture sector can definitely play a more Significant role in the county's economy.

**1. Lack of irrigation facilities:**

Only about 28% of the cultivable land is imitated as compared to 80% in India. This is because of the lack of an efficient water management system and poor infrastructure.



**2. Poor crop yields:**

Pakistan's average crop yield is 2 metric tons per hectare, which is much lower than the global average of 4 metric tons. This is mainly due to outdated farming methods, the use of obsolete technology and the shortage of quality seeds.

**3. Unfair distribution of water:**

Around 55% of the agricultural income comes from Sindh province, which contributes only about 28% to the agricultural output.

Moreover, 80% of Pakistan's agriculture is rain-fed. This indicates that climate change affects agriculture disproportionately in Pakistan.

**4. Lack of agricultural reforms:**

Although Pakistan has taken various initiatives for the development of agriculture since 1972, they lack proper implementation and monitoring mechanisms.

**5. Lack of post-harvest infrastructure:**

Farmers often do not store their products properly due to a lack of cold storage and storage facilities and sell them at lower than market prices as a result.

**6. Regulatory issues:**

The agriculture sector is plagued with corrupt overloading fees which raises input costs for the farmers.

**7. Limited access to financing:**

Only a small percentage of the farmers have access to institutional finance which hampers their productivity.

**Q2. What are the advantages of forest? State their importance.****Importance of Forests**

Forest play an important role being a natural resource in the development of a country as explained below.

**Slow Melting of Ice and Soil Erosion**

Rain and snow in heavy quantity fall on the northern mountains of Pakistan. These areas are the main source of water of rivers. The forest also stop soil erosion as they slow down the speed of rainwater on the slopes of mountains. They also irrigate the plains regularly.

**Forest provide Fuel**

Forest provide wood as fuel in place of coal. They also provide timber, firewood, gum and other useful things which are very important for the trade of country.

**Pleasant Climate**

Forest make the climate of an area very pleasant as they reduce heat and pollution.

**Rainfall**

Temperature is reduced by forests and air becomes moist. Rainfall in a region increases due to presence of forests.



**Fertility of Soil**

Forest keep the soil intact and soil fertility remains unaffected.

**Stoppage of sand and silt**

Rivers carry huge amount of sand and silt that fill our dams and lakes and destroy hydroelectric power projects, the presence of forests stop the sand and silt.

**Water Logging and Salinity**

Forests are very useful in water logged and salinity effected areas. Trees absorbs water from the soil and lower water level of underground reserves. The forests ate useful in stopping of floods and safety of dams.

**Tourism**

Forests promote tourism. There are many places in the northern and north-western mountainious areas of Pakistan. Which are covered with forests and known for recreations for the peoples.

**Wild Life**

Forests are very important for wild life. In forests animals of hunting are found from which we get meat. In this way forest are the source of the hunting and also act as places of recreation.

**Employment**

Forests provide employment to a large part of population in Pakistan.

**Fruits and Fodder**

Forests provide different kinds of fruits and fodder to animals.

**Important role in Economy**

Forests plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan. About five million people are directly or indirectly engaged in this sector we can get building wood from forests. This wood is used in building and also used in the preparation of furniture.

**Herbs**

The herbs grown in forests are used for the preparation of medicines.



## **Chapter 6: Industrial Development in Pakistan**

### **Short Q/A**

Q1. Write down any four uses of E-Commerce.

#### **ECommerce**

1. Through electronic business, deals are finalized accurately within little time .
2. It helps in maintaining an updated correct record of trade and business.
3. It also facilitates our imports and exports.
4. Through E-Commerce contacts can be established with leading business organizations in the world through their websites and find out the details concerning their commodities, their prices. quantity and time limit for supply of their goods.
5. Payments can be made through internet.
6. E-Commerce has made the trade and business quicker, easier and better.

Q2. Write names of any four imports and exports goods of Pakistan

#### **Ans. Imports**

1. Machines
2. Iron Ore
3. Petroleum
4. Edible Oil

#### **Export**

1. Rice
2. Sports goods
3. Cotton Textiles
4. Surgical Instruments

Q3. Point out any four important problems of Industries.

1. A narrow industrial base
2. low productivity levels
3. poor quality of products
4. the role of public sector enterprises
5. higher costs of production

Q4. Write down any three steps to be taken for the development of industries in Pakistan.

1. Peace should be prevailed.
2. The trade rules should be simplified.
3. Smuggling should be controlled.
4. The long term loans with easy installment should be given to the people.

Q5. Write three important highways of Pakistan.

Ans.

1. National Highway from Karachi to Torkham via Peshawar.
2. Karachi-Quetta Highway via Khuzdar.
3. Quetta-Peshawar Highway.

### **Long Q/A**

Q1. Write note on: Pakistan Railways



**Railways**

Pakistan railway is the most important of our transportation system but it is not fully being used. Roads bear the maximum burden.

**Steps towards Improvement of Pakistan Railway**

More facilities are being provided to the passengers. Modern signal system has been adopted. Mughalpura workshop, Lahore and Islamabad Wagon shop are repairing engines and tail compartments improve the system of railway. It is very important that Pakistan Railways should improve the means of transportation of goods to enhance the industrial and economic progress.

**Problems of Pakistan Railways**

There is mismanagement of railways which has created following problems:

**Old and Rusty Machinery**

Most of the machinery has become old and rusty. It has not been repaired or replaced so far.

**Slow Speed of Goods Trains**

The speed of goods train is slow so people send their goods by roads. Thus railway suffers financial loss.

**Lack of New Powerful Engines**

Pakistan, Railway suffers from shortage of new powerful engines. Passenger and Express trains are usually pulled by these engines, which go out of order commonly thus causing delay of goods and passenger trains.

**Old Railway Tracks**

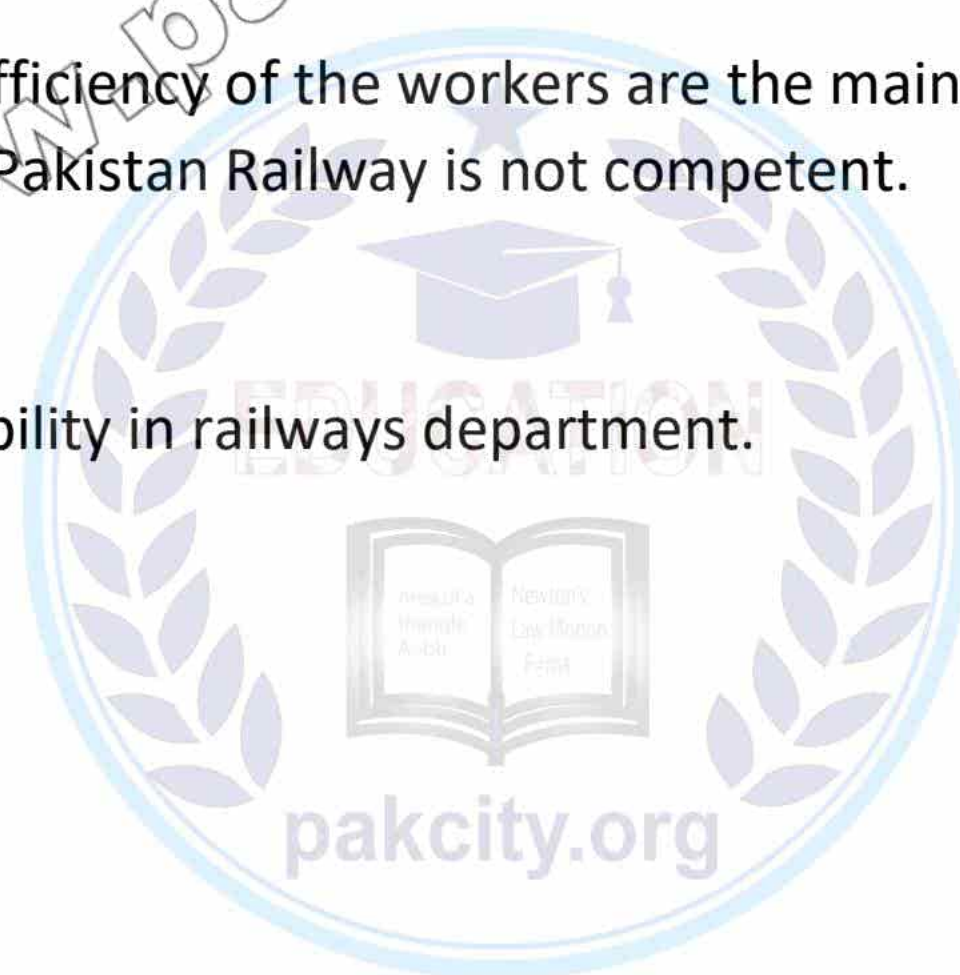
Old and rusty railway tracks, sleepers and wagons, cause increasing railway accidents.

**Mismanagement and Inefficiency**

Mismanagement, over staffing and inefficiency of the workers are the main reasons, which cause financial losses to Pakistan Railway. The management of Pakistan Railway is not competent.

**Lack of Accountability System**

There is no proper system of accountability in railways department.





## **Chapter 7: The Population in Pakistan**

### **Short Q/A**

**Q1. Write down any four suggestions to reduce the population pressure on natural resources.**

1. Use More Renewable Energy.
2. Make Electricity Use More Efficient.
3. Promote Sustainable Fishing Rules.
4. Avoid Single-Use Plastics.
5. Recycle More and Improve Recycling Systems.

**Q2. Write any three characteristics of the population of Pakistan.**

1. High birth rate and declining death rate.
2. Regular high ratio of natural increase in population.
3. Labour force is smaller than the size of population.

**Q3. Write 3 sentences on the census held in Pakistan.**

Censuses have been conducted after every ten years in the year ending at one.

After independence,

The first census of Pakistan was conducted in 1951,

The second in 1961

The third census was held in 1972 instead of 1971

The fourth census was held in March 1981 and

Fifth one which was due in 1991 could be held in March, 1998

### **Long Q/A**

**Q1. What are the causes of growth of population in Pakistan? Describe the effects of growing population on education.**

#### **Causes of growth of population**

A very high birth rate has led to a growth rate of 2.1 % in Pakistani population. As we know that per capita income derives by dividing national income on total population. Low per capita income shows the population explosion. Per capita income in Pakistan is about \$ 1254. Another symbol of overpopulation is unemployment and it becomes difficult to adjust the huge population in economic activities. The rate of unemployment in Pakistan is 5.6 %. Several factors are responsible for this population explosion in Pakistan:

- A single person cannot support his family in developing countries like Pakistan. He assumes that if he has more children there will be more earning hands to support the family.
- Due to illiteracy, people are not aware of the economic problems caused by a high birth rate. Lack of thorough religious knowledge and some self-made beliefs also contribute.
- Family planning available in Pakistan isn't that effective. Most of the people are not familiar with the methods of family planning further they feel hesitation to consult for that as well.
- Getting married at an early age like between 16 to 22 years in Pakistanis infect increases the duration for re-productivity in a woman's life.
- Sometimes competition among the family members in accordance with the family size especially in the joint family system is one of the causes.
- Polygamy is the condition or practice of having more than one wife at one time. The existence of polygamy also contributes to the increase in population. People feel the pride to have a large family.
- Lack of recreational facilities and employment opportunities in Pakistan is also a contributing factor. The only recreational activity a couple can have is passing time together.



## Chapter 8: Culture of Pakistan

### Short Q/A

**Q1. Define culture and write down any three characteristics of the culture of Pakistan.**

Ideologically, Pakistan is an Islamic State. Pakistan's very foundation centres around Islam, and Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life. All other cultural aspects are inspired by Islam. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas.



**Q2. Write names of four Sufi Saints of Pakistan. Where do they belong to?**

1. Data Darbar - Lahore
2. Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar - Jamshoro
3. Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi - Karachi
4. Shrine of Hazrat Baha Uddin Zakariya - Multan
5. Shrine of Ghulam Farid Shakar Ganj - Pakpattan

**Q3. Write three Muslim festivals which are celebrated every year in Pakistan**

1	Muharram	New Islamic Year
12	Rabi' al-Awal	Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi
27	Rajab	Miraj-un-Nabi
1	Shawl	Eid-ul-Fitr

**Q4. What do you know about festival of non Muslims of Pakistan?**

1. Sibi Festival
2. Sindh Horse & Cattle Show
3. Jashan-e-Larkana
4. Basant
5. Neuroses

### Long Q/A

Q1. Describe the importance of Urdu as a national language.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF URDU IN NATIONAL LIFE: -**

Certain points which express the importance of Urdu in national life are given below:

##### **1. Means of Brotherhood and Unity: -**

People of Pakistan are one nation; therefore, their thinking, aims and objectives are common. Their progress and prosperity depend upon their unity and brotherhood. An important factor for achieving this unity and brotherhood is Urdu.

##### **2. Source of Expression: -**

Urdu has become a source of expressing, feelings, thoughts and aspiration. People of two different areas can easily understood each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

##### **3. Means of Communication and Coordination: -**

Urdu serves as a means of communication is a binding force between all the four provinces of Pakistan. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language which is the heritage of all.

##### **4. Medium of Instruction: -**

Urdu language is the medium of instruction in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan. History, Islamic Studies, Political Science and other subjects are taught up to M.A level in Urdu. Lectures on Islamic education and religion are also delivered in Urdu throughout Pakistan.

##### **5. URDU-AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE: -**

Urdu grew in popularity and by the later Mughal Period and the advent of the British, it had been adopted by the Muslims and the Hindus alike. It would not be wrong to say if it is said that:



“Urdu is a part of our cultural Heritage”

**CONCLUSION: -**

Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan. The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terms for the office work. The Urdu Development Board and “Anju man-e-Tariqa-e-Urdu” are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period of time.

**Q2. Write note on: Culture of Pakistan**

**ANS.CULTURE OF PAKISTAN: -**

The traditions beliefs manners of life matter of mutual relation, trends of religion and art and all those materials and non-materials forces which are common in a nation or society and all the individuals except them collectively and adopt them in their lives are called culture.

**MALE ORIENTED SOCIETY: -**

Pakistani society is a male oriented society, where they are given full protection, the family is headed a senior male member, he guides the other members, old people are given prestige, honor and respect.

**Salient Features of Pakistani Cultures: -**

Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the official religion. Islam is the religion which is professed and practiced by the people of Pakistan. Pakistani culture can be called as “Mixed Culture”. Although the majority of people in Pakistan are Muslims by birth and faith, there is a strong influence of Hindu culture on the present Pakistani culture. The shadows of this influence are quite visible on the marriage ceremonies and festivals like “Basant”. Dowry Systems and heavy expenditures on the marriage of girls is done, which is inherited from Hindu society because in Hindu society there is no share of women in the inheritance of their parents. Although women are given a share in the inheritance of their parents in Pakistani society, there are huge expenditures on the marriages of daughters.

English is the official language in Pakistan, but the national language is Urdu, which is widely spoken and understood throughout the country. Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri are the regional languages. Pakistani society is a “Male Oriented Society”, where they are given full protection and great respect. The family is headed by a male member, usually the oldest male member of the group. He guides the other members. Old people are given positions of prestige, honor and respect in Pakistani culture.

Social life is simple. Social customs and traditions reflect Islamic touch: people are very much conscious about their social traditions and feel pride in following them. Dress in a Muslim society like Pakistan is designed and intended to cover human body, as nudity is prohibited in Islam. So, people of Pakistan prefer to wear simple dresses according to their climate.

Pakistani handicrafts are gaining popularity in the world market day by day, as Pakistani craftsman are considered as the best in their craftsmanship. Pakistan is famous for its high standard items of glass, silver, wooden furniture, pottery, marble goods and things made of camel skin.

Cricket, Hockey, Football, Kabaddi, squash, badminton, and wrestling are the major sports in Kabaddi, Mashich and Sufi poets occupy highly honored places in Pakistani culture. People of Pakistan are extremely humble simple and Islamic people. Image of Islam portrayed by the terrorist as Islam is culture. People to tarnish the name of the Last Religion. In Pakistan you can clearly see the real image of simple and pure people and understand what the basis of Islam really are. The Pakistani Society runs around the reigns of Islam, not that people understand Islam very well but well at least try to do as much as they can to be good.



## **Chapter 9: Education in Pakistan**

### **Short Q/A**

**Q1. Write down the four steps have been taken by the Government for universal (public) education?**

The government has taken the following steps to promote education in India:

- A. The government has mandated free and compulsory education to children from 6 to 14 years of age. This ensures every citizen is educated and the country achieves 100% literacy rate.
- B. The government has introduced Right To Education Act, wherein every private educational institution has to provide free seats to economically backward students into a certain percentage
- C. The Midday meals facility is introduced in all public schools which aim at providing meals or lunch to the students in order to attract the students.
- D. Along with education, government has made certain other course mandatory like sports, games, skill development, communication skill, etc. Which will help students to be more employable.

**Q2. Describe the importance of technical and vocational education in Pakistan in a few sentences.**

Government of Pakistan has established Ghulam Ishaque Khan (GIK) Institute of Technology at Topi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is the highest modern institute of technical education, its standard is of International level but the children of rich people only can afford to study in this institute

A professional and vocational training institute and textile institute has been established at Faisalabad, which prepares experts for Textile Industry.

In Sindh. Polytechnic Institutes/Colleges are at Karachi, Hyderabad, Badin Nawab Shah and Sukkur. Technical institutes are also at the district head quarters in Sindh

Government is stressing on technical and vocational education to prepare qualified and educated technical hands for improving the standard and level of our technical products for competing in the International market.

Government is spending huge funds for the improvement of technical and vocational education.

**Q3. State three drawbacks of the educational sector of Pakistan.**

1. In Pakistan, mostly feudal lords are against the education specially education of female.
2. High fees of private educational institutions are the main problem of education in Pakistan. According to the policy of government private school should maintain the fee approx. 1000-2000 but mostly school demand above 15000.
3. Textbooks are not available in the market. Mostly books are very expensive. And also, we taught our student 100years old material we should teach new and authentic material,
4. Schools and colleges do not want to hire best teacher because best teacher demand high salary package that's why they hire inexperience and matric or inter pass teacher that will definitely affect the studies of the student,



## Long Q/A

### **Q1. Mention the objectives of I.T. education in Pakistan**

**Ans.** world is getting progress day by day. It is the era of computer and information technology. It has great use in trade hospital business education in every place Following are the objectives of IT.

#### **1)To Modernize the Education System: -**

To modernize the education system in Pakistan by introducing information technology at all levels, computer center be opened at school colleges and universities.

#### **2)To Provide Access to Research and Modern Information: -**

To provide access to research and modern information through internet more facilities should be provided to those students who want any type of research in information technology.

#### **3)To Familiarize Information Technology: -**

To familiarize information technology among the children of all ages and prepare them for their future computer literacy should be compulsory from primary level to common computer literacy.

#### **4)To Emphasize the Varied Role of Computer.**

To emphasized the varied role of computer as a learning tool in classroom. Qualified computer teacher should guide the students for computer training.

#### **5)To Employ Computer Technology: -**

To employ communication technology for the training of teachers and other educational activities necessary steps must be taken.





## Chapter 10: Pakistan -A welfare State

### Short Q/A

**Q1. Why peace in the, world is necessary? Write 3 sentences.**

**1) To create good will: -**

Many countries of the world are rich and resourceful, they can help the poor and under developed countries for their progress.

**2) To solve common problems of the world: -**

world: - and pollution are the common problems of the world, Cooperation of all countries is needed for the solution of these problems

**3) To stop the nuclear weapon war: -**

Nuclear weapons are very harmful for the whole world. Joint efforts of the countries of the world are needed to solve this great problem.

**4) Expansion of modern technologies: -**

Modern technology is the need and right of every country. International brotherhood can help for the expansion of modern technology.



**Q2. What are the three important Nacional goals of Pakistan?**

**Ans.** Pakistan is a sovereign Islamic state its national objectives are:

**(i) Struggle against Exploitation:**

To establish an Islamic polity based on the principles of equality, social justice, mutual respect and co-operation.

**(ii) State security:**

It is the collective responsibility of the people and the government to safeguard the county from internal and external dangers.

**(iii) Self Sufficiency:**

Pakistan must be made economically self-sufficient.

**(iv) Muslim Unity:**

To promote unity among the Islamic countries and unite them on one platform.

**Q3. Write 3 important duties of Islamic Welfare state**

1. The main national objectives of Pakistan are the formation of an Islamic society according to the ideology and objectives of the creation of Pakistan.
2. To convert Pakistan into an Islamic welfare state is also the main objective of Pakistan,
3. State security is the main duty and objective of any government so national defense is an objective of the government of Pakistan.

### Long Q/A

**Q1. What is meant by welfare state? What is the concept of an Islamic welfare state?**

**ANS. Islamic Perspective of a Welfare State:-**The idea of a welfare state is not new. Islam represented the concept of welfare state in fourteen hundred years ago which was fully practiced during the period of Righteous caliph's (Khilafat-e-Rashida 632-661 A. D). The Concept of Islamic Welfare State Includes:

- A.** Sovereignty in Islam belongs to Almighty ALLAH. The state protects the life property and honor of its individuals. justice is for all without any discrimination. All are equal before law. The superiority among the individuals is based on tawa (Fear Of ALLAH).



- B. It is tawa necessary for the one who runs the affairs of Islamic welfare state to adhere to the basic tents of Islam. He should be God fear Muslim and act as a trusty only.
- C. The head of an Islamic welfare state is the servant of the people. He always thinks about the welfare of its people. He lives a simple life like and ordinary man.
- D. The Islamic welfare state is always accountable to its people. The ruler is not beyond question or criticism. Such a state develops a prosperous society, free of exploitation. it provides equal opportunities of progress to all the individuals. It provides all the basic facilities to the individuals including the non-Muslims.
- E. In a nutshell the concept of an Islamic welfare state is that is maintains " Misawa "i.e., (Equality at all levels).

**Q2. Why are the sustained constructive efforts necessary in Pakistan? Explain.**

Self-sufficiency and welfare state is the modern perception of a global world. The nation, which has the will to progress, continues its efforts by using available resources to become self-sufficient. Pakistan is a newly established Islamic state but the task of building an Islamic State was not an easy one. It demanded continuous efforts and struggle of the Muslims of the subcontinent. Thus, Pakistan faced great challenges after its independence of which the economic crisis was one of the biggest challenges, however, Pakistan overcome those difficulties by continuous struggle. Therefore, sustained constructive efforts are necessary for Pakistan to become self-sufficient in economic development and to maintain the status of an independent Islamic Welfare state.





## Chapter 11: The civic life in Pakistan

### Short Q/A

**Q1. Write down any four rights and duties of a citizen.**

Personal Freedom: Everybody has a right to be free in his thoughts and deeds provided they are not harmful to others. He has the right to move, reside anywhere in the country, to trade, get employment, etc.

- Freedom of Expression: Everybody has a fundamental right of freedom of expression. Newspaper, magazines, TV channels should be free.
- Freedom of Religious: Everybody has the right to practice any religion but nobody has the right to speak against any religion.
- Access to Education and Health: Every child has the right to get education and health care. The government is responsible for providing these facilities to its citizen.

**Q2. Write names of any three Governors of Sindh.**

No.	Name	From	To
01.	Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah	14-08-1947	04-10-1948
02.	Sheikh Din Muhammad	07-10-1948	08-11-1952
03.	Mian Aminuddin	19-11-1952	01-05-1953

### Long Q/A

**Q1. What is the meaning of corruption? What are its harmful effects on the society?**

#### **Corruption**

Corruption is dishonest behavior by those in positions of power. Those who abuse their power may be individuals or they may belong to organizations, such as businesses or governments. Corruption can entail a variety of actions, including giving or accepting bribes or inappropriate gifts, double-dealing, and defrauding investors. Corrupt behavior is often the result of government intervention in the economy but it can be prevented with certain checks and balances.

- Any malpractices or any wrong doing is corruption.
- All violations of laws come under the corruption.
- Corruption is a crime and there is a punishment for it in all the countries of the world.

Harmful effects of corruption on the society:

- There is an increase in lawlessness.
- There is social and moral damage to society.
- The government does not get the money needed to build more schools, hospitals and roads.
- People have to suffer more burdens on bills, taxes, and lack civic amenities due to others' corruption.
- There is injustice with people in every walk of life.
- Bribery is widespread, especially in the developing and transition countries; there are, however, significant differences between and within regions.
- Bribery increases transaction costs and creates insecurity in the economy.
- Bribery usually leads to ineffective economic results, in the long term impedes foreign and domestic investments, reallocates talents due to income and distorts sectorial priorities and technology choices
- Bribery is unfair, as it imposes a regressive tax, which heavily burdens in particular commercial and service activities performed by small businesses.
- Corruption destroys the legitimacy of the state.