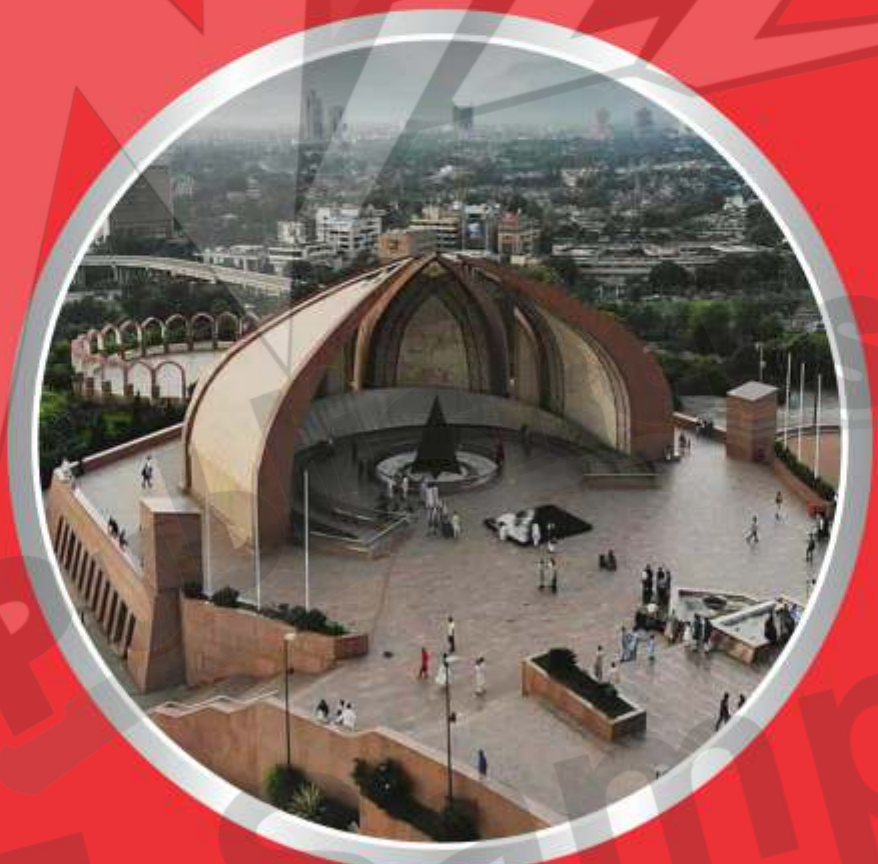
Wizz World of®

SOCIAL STUDIES



GRADE 4

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Aligned with Single National Curriculum

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PREFACE

Wizz Social Studies for grades I to 5 has been conceptualized, penned, composed and designed by professionals and educators who have vast experience of dealing with subject of science in the past. Our books lie well within the frameworks defined by National Curriculum. The newly introduced National Assessment Framework (NAF), that is now an integral part of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) has been particularly incorporated in Wizz Social Studies Series to make sure that basic purpose of this initiative regarding policy and practice level to improve quality of education is actually met. The quality of education has been further made sure with holistic and cognitive approach that identifies specific areas of learning and development that a today's student requires. The series:

- Guides students in a very simple way how to solve the cognitive tasks by creating a comfortable zone.
- Encourages students to practice and apply concepts.
- Involves students in interactive exercise and activities.
- Help students to create a natural space for thinking through well-planned activities.

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- Helpful for students to develop the 21st century life skills for a bright future.

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Wizz World of Social Studies®

GRADE 4

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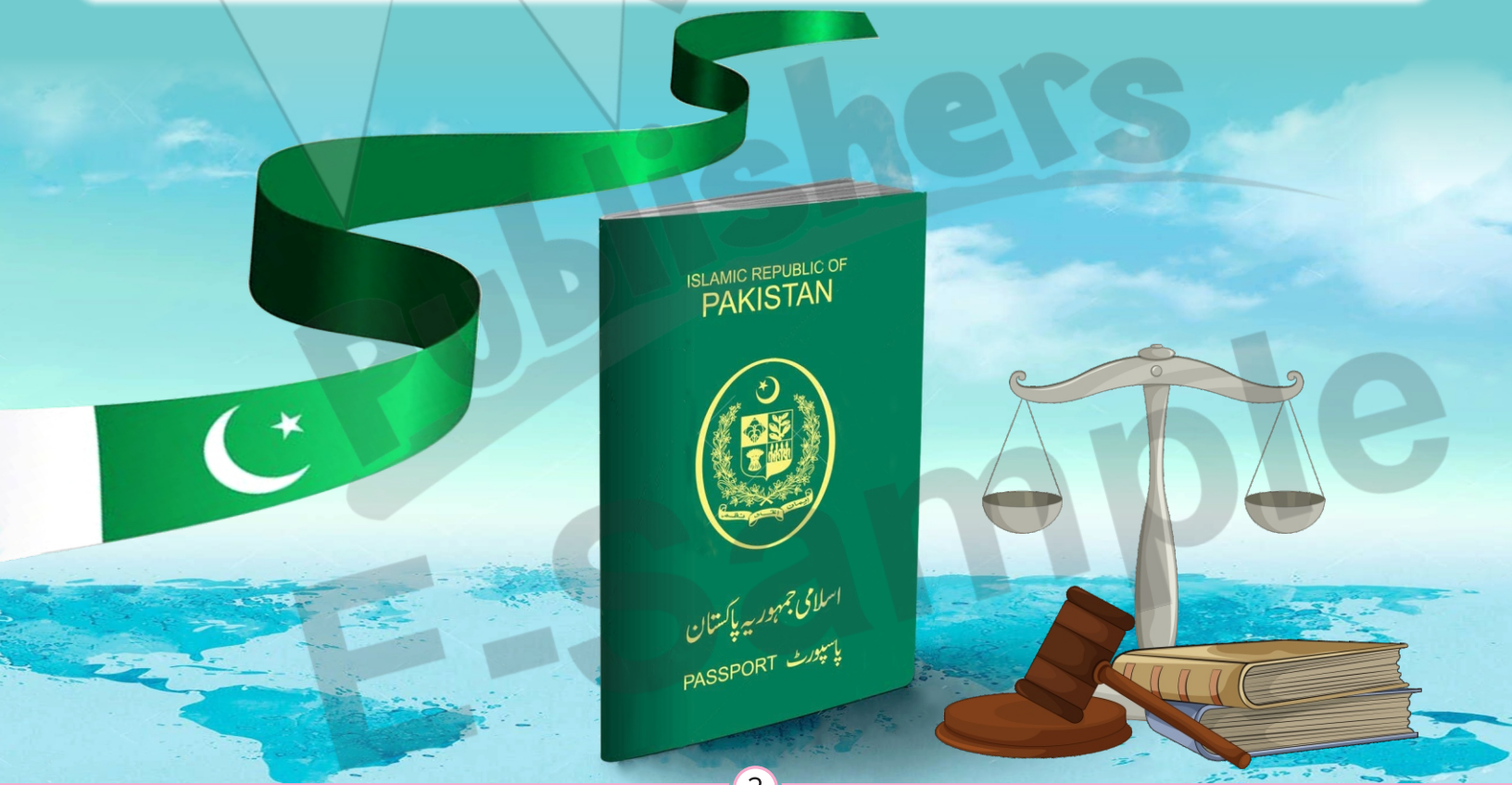
Unit 1A

Citizenship

Students' Learning Outcomes

All students will be able to:

- Define and differentiate between the terms/concept citizen, global citizen and digital/cyber citizenship.
- Define the term Human Rights.
- Differentiate between rights and responsibilities.
- Describe the term tolerance.
- Describe the importance of living in harmony with each other by accepting differences (social and cultural)
- Explain that attitudes affect and create conflict and peace.
- Recognise the causes of disagreements at the personal and peer-level, household and neighbourhood level.
- Resolve conflicts through discussions.
- Identify common etiquettes for example good manners, politeness, respect for elders, helping others, the dignity of labour and discipline.
- Describe the concept of 'civic sense' with examples (traffic rules, keep the environment clean, WASH).



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Think and Share!

- Imagine you could create your own country.
- What would be its name?
- What rules you would have?

I Citizenship

The word 'citizenship' comes from a Latin word 'civitas' which means 'member of a city'. The person who belongs to a country is known as the 'citizen' of that country. Citizens have many rights given by the government of a country for example right to live, right to freedom, right to work, right to education, right to vote etc.



We live in Pakistan and we all are the citizens of Pakistan. Similarly, people living in other countries are the citizen of that country, for example people living in Canada are the citizens of Canada and people living in China are the citizens of China.

Can you tell?

Do you think everyone in your class are a citizen of the same place? Why or why not?

I Global Citizen

Our country Pakistan is not the only one exists in this world, there are others as well, so a global citizen is someone who feels like they are a part of a big world family. They care about making the world a better place for everyone, no matter where they are from. They think about things like treating people fairly, protecting nature and making sure everyone has what they need to live happily.



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They work to make positive changes in their own communities and around the world by being kind, understanding and working together with others.

We can become a good and responsible global citizen by following these points:

- **Be Kind:** Treat others with kindness and respect, no matter where they come from.
- **Help Others:** Look for ways to help people in your community and around the world who are in need. It could be as simple as sharing your toys or helping a friend in need.
- **Take Care of Nature:** Learn about the environment and how to protect it. Practice habits like recycling, conserving water, and planting more trees.
- **Learn About Different Cultures:** Explore, appreciate and respect different cultures, traditions, and languages.
- **Cooperate and Share:** Work together with others to solve problems and make the world a better place. Sharing and teamwork are important parts of being a good global citizen.

I Digital/Cyber Citizen

Being a good global citizen means knowing how to be responsible and safe when using the internet and technology. This is called being a digital citizen. It's like being a good friend online by being kind, respectful and using technology in a smart way. So, to be a good global citizen, it's important to be a good digital citizen too!





Teacher's Note

Advise students to:

- be very careful when they are online.
- not to talk to strangers.
- use internet in the presence of an adult.
- instantly involve an adult if you feel something strange happened while being online.

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Keep in mind the following in order to become a good digital citizen:

- **Be Kind Online:** Treat others with kindness and respect. Never post or say anything that could hurt someone.
- **Protect Your Personal Information:** Keep your full name, address, and phone number private. Share only with trusted adults.
- **Be Safe Online:** Use safe and age-appropriate websites or games. If something online feels wrong, tell a grown-up you trust.
- **Respect Others' Work:** Always ask before using someone's picture or story and give them credit.
- **Stand Up Against Cyberbullying:** If you see bullying online, don't join in. Tell an adult and support the person being bullied.
- **Balance Screen Time:** Take breaks from screens. Play outside, read, or spend time with family and friends.
- **Be a Good Digital Role Model:** Follow these rules yourself and help others do the same.

By following these points, you can be a responsible and safe digital citizen!

Activity Time!

Describe picture with correct action.





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Human Rights

According to the United Nations (UN), human rights can be defined as the rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

Do You Know

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that works to keep peace in the world. It helps countries solve problems like poverty, hunger, and protecting human rights.

Human rights include:

- Right to life and liberty
- Right to equality
- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom of belief and religion
- Right to security
- Right to work
- Right to education and many more.



Everyone is entitled to these rights, without any discrimination.

Rights and Responsibilities

Rights refers to something that you are allowed to do and **Responsibilities** are tasks or duties that someone is expected or required to carry out. So, rights are about what you can expect from others or society, while responsibilities are about what you should do or contribute back. With rights also comes responsibilities.

Following are a few rights:

- **Right to Equality:** Everyone should be treated equally under the law regardless of their race, religion, gender, or other characteristics.

Think and Share!

Is anyone around you deprived of some of their rights?

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- **Right to Education:** Students have the right to access quality education regardless of their background or circumstances.
- **Freedom of Expression:** Students can express their thoughts and opinions respectfully in the classroom and campus environment.



- **Right to Safety:** Students have the right to a safe and secure learning environment, free from bullying, harassment, or discrimination.
- **Access to Resources:** Students should have access to necessary resources like books, technology and facilities to support their learning.

Following are a few responsibilities:

- **Attend classes regularly:** Go to school on time and regularly. Do not miss classes without a good and valid reason.
- **Study hard:** Focus on learning and do your homework and assignments diligently.



- **Respect teachers and classmates:** Always respect your parents, teachers and elders. Be polite, gentle and kind to everyone in your school.
- **Follow rules and regulations:** Always follow the rules and regulations of your school and country to maintain a safe and orderly environment.
- **Participate in activities:** Get involved in extracurricular activities and contribute positively to your school and community.
- **Be honest:** Try to remain honest and do not hurt others with lies.
- **Ask for help when needed:** Don't hesitate to seek assistance from teachers or classmates when you are struggling with something.
- **Be responsible for your actions:** Take ownership of your behaviour and its consequences.

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Diversity



Diversity means different people from different backgrounds living at one place. It means that everyone is unique in how they look, where they come from, what they believe and what they like to do. It's like having a big box of crayons with many colours, each colour makes the picture more beautiful. In the same way, our differences make the world special and exciting. When we respect and celebrate these differences, we make the world a kinder and happier place for everyone.

Activity Time!

Fill out the column below, share it with your friends and see how similar you are with your friends.

My hair color _____

My religion _____

Number of my siblings _____

My residence _____

My favorite festival _____

My customs _____

Importance of Diversity

Diversity means having people from different backgrounds, cultures, and beliefs. It makes our world more colorful and interesting, just like a garden with many kinds of flowers!

When people with different ideas and skills work together, they can learn from each other and solve problems in new ways.

Look Around!

Look around your classroom or school. Find about a person who comes from a different background and gather some information about them.

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Diversity helps everyone feel included and respected. We should always respect others' cultures, religions and values the same way we want them to respect ours.

I Tolerance

Tolerance means allowing other people to think, say, and do what they like, even if you do not agree with them. It means being kind and respectful to people who are different from you. For example, you may have a friend whose favourite colour or food is different from yours, and that's okay. Tolerance helps us accept and understand that everyone is unique in their own way.

When people do not show tolerance and discriminate based on religion, caste or culture, it can harm society and cause problems among people. For example:

- **Conflict:** Without tolerance, people may argue or fight because they cannot accept differences.
- **Bullying:** Intolerant people may tease or hurt others who are different, making them feel sad or left out.
- **Discrimination:** Some may treat others unfairly because of their race, religion, or background.
- **Division:** A lack of tolerance can divide people into groups that don't get along, making it hard to build peace and unity.

Overall, not having tolerance can make society feel tense and unhappy. It is important for everyone to try to be understanding and accepting of each other's differences.



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Peace and Conflict

Peace is a state of calm and harmony where there is no fighting, war or conflict. It is like when everyone gets along and respects each other. Peace means living together peacefully, without violence or disagreement.





Conflict is when people have a disagreement or fight about something. It is like when two friends can't agree on which game to play, or when people have different ideas about what is right or wrong. Conflict can happen between individuals, groups, or even countries and it often involves strong feelings like anger or frustration.

Reasons for Conflict

There could be many reasons for the conflict and some are as follow:

- **Different Ideas:** Sometimes people have different thoughts or ideas about things, like what game to play or how to solve a problem.
- **Not Sharing:** If someone doesn't want to share toys, snacks, or space, it can cause a conflict.
- **Feeling Hurt:** When someone says or does something that hurts another person's feelings, it can lead to a conflict.





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- **Misunderstandings:** If people don't understand each other or can't communicate properly, it can cause confusion and lead to a conflict.
- **Competition:** When people compete in games or other competitions, it can sometimes create conflicts if someone feels they didn't get a fair chance.
- **Breaking Rules:** If someone breaks a rule or does something that's not allowed, it can cause conflicts with others who follow the rules.
- **Different Backgrounds:** People from different backgrounds, cultures, or families might have different customs or ways of doing things, which can sometimes lead to misunderstandings and conflicts.

I Resolving Conflicts



Resolving conflicts is important for making peace and getting along with each other. Here are some ways to do it:

- **Talk it Out:** Sit down and calmly talk about the problem with the other person or people involved. Listen to each other's perspectives and try to understand how they feel.
- **Find Common Ground:** Look for things you both agree on or solutions that work for everyone. Finding common ground can help you come up with a solution together.
- **Apologize if Necessary:** If you have done something wrong, say sorry. Apologizing can help heal hurt feelings and move past the conflict.
- **Compromise:** Be willing to give a little to reach a solution that everyone can agree on. Compromise means finding a middle ground that is fair for everyone.
- **Use Calm Words:** Avoid yelling or saying mean things. Speak calmly and respectfully to each other, even if you are upset.
- **Take Turns While Talking:** Give each person a chance to share their side of the story without interrupting. This shows that you respect each other's opinions.



Think and Share!

Did you ever argue with anyone or did your friends ever argue with each other? What did you do to resolve the conflict?

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- **Ask for Help:** If you can't resolve the conflict on your own, ask a teacher, parent, or another trusted adult for help. They can offer guidance and support.

Remember

Conflicts are normal, but how we handle them can make a big difference in how we get along with others.

Civic Sense

Civic sense means being a good citizen by doing things that make your community a better place. It's about being responsible, following rules, being kind to others and taking care of public places like parks and streets.

We can become a good citizen by doing the following:



- **Respect for Others:** Treat everyone in your community with kindness.
- **Keep Clean:** Keep your surroundings tidy by disposing of trash properly.
- **Follow Rules:** Obey the rules and regulations set by your community and country.
- **Care for Public Spaces:** Respect public places like parks and libraries by keeping them clean and undamaged.
- **Be Responsible:** Take care of public property and use it responsibly.
- **Be Safe:** Follow all the traffic rules and stay safe on the road.
- **Cooperate:** Work together with others in your community to achieve common goals and solve problems.
- **Be Inclusive:** Include everyone in your activities and respect their differences.
- **Be Honest:** Always tell the truth.
- **Be Courteous:** Show good manners and be polite to everyone you meet.
- **Be Environment Friendly:** Take care of nature by conserving resources and reducing waste. Like we should not waste water, reduce the use of plastic, save fuel by using public or shared transport, plant more trees etc.

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- **Be Kind to Animals:** Treat animals with kindness and respect their well-being.
- **Be a Good Neighbour:** Help your neighbours when they need it and be friendly to everyone around you. Also try to keep your neighbourhood neat and clean.

WASH

"WASH" stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. It is all about making sure people have clean water to drink, safe toilets to use and good hygiene practices to stay healthy. WASH helps prevent diseases and keeps communities safe.

Implementation of 'WASH' in our daily lives

Implementing WASH in our daily lives involves adopting certain habits and practices to ensure access to clean water, proper sanitation, and good hygiene. Here are some ways to do it:

- **Drinking Clean Water:** Drink clean water i.e. boiled or filtered.
- **Using Proper Toilets:** Always use clean and proper toilets in order to avoid any infection, and ensure they are kept clean and well-maintained.
- **Handwashing:** Wash your hands with soap and water at key times, such as before and after eating, after using the toilet, and after handling waste.



- **Personal Hygiene:** Maintain good personal hygiene practices, such as bathing regularly, trimming nails, and brushing teeth twice a day.
- **Food Hygiene:** Wash all the fruit and vegetables before eating. Try to eat hygienic food like home cooked meals and avoid junk food as it is very unhygienic and contains bacteria.
- **Safe Waste Disposal:** Always throw the trash in the bins and wash hands after that.
- **Conserving Water:** Use water wisely by fixing leaks, turning off taps when not in use, and avoiding unnecessary water wastage.
- **Educating Others:** Share knowledge about WASH practices with family members, friends, and community members to promote awareness and encourage positive behaviour change.

By incorporating these habits into our daily routines, we can contribute to maintaining clean and healthy environments for ourselves and others.



Things to Remember

- Always talk politely and respect everyone around you.
- Listen to others point of view calmly.
- Speak kindly by using words like "please" and "thank you."
- Always respect your elders. Listen to them carefully, obey their instructions, treat them with kindness and try to help your elders in household chores.
- Help others whenever you can like lend a hand when someone needs assistance, share your stuff like stationary with your classmates if needed etc.
- Respect everyone at your school and home like the guards at your school and the house helps at your home. We should respect everyone regardless of their jobs or occupations.
- Follow all the rules at your school, at your home and country's as well.
- Do your homework regularly and try to be punctual.

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Exercise

1 Choose the correct option.

i. The word citizen comes from _____ word.

a Latin
b Greek
c Roman
d Persian

ii. Someone who feels like they are a part of a big world family is known as:

a Cyber Citizen
b Global Citizen
c Digital Citizen
d All of them

iii. UN stands for

a United Nations
b Untied Nations
c Unity Nations
d Untitled Nations

iv. _____ refers to something that you are allowed to do.

a Responsibilities
b Rights
c Tolerance
d Patience

v. Diversity means:

a Equality
b Patience
c Harmony
d Differences

2 Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statement.

i. If people are living in China, they are the citizens of Pakistan. _____

ii. You can share anything online. _____

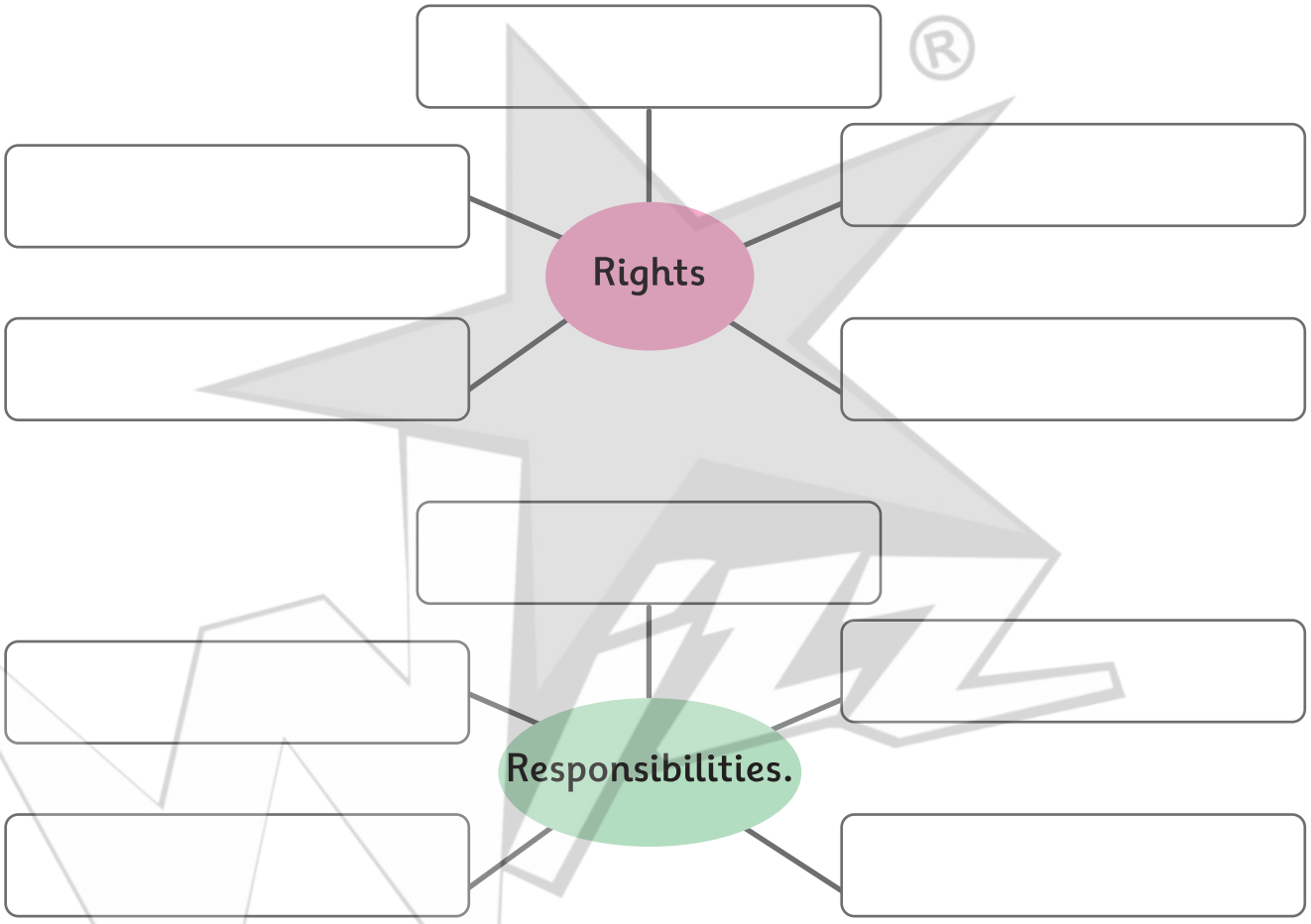
iii. You have no responsibilities towards your community. _____

iv. We live in a diverse culture. _____

v. We can resolve the conflicts by yelling at each other. _____

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3 Write Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of humans and citizens.



4 Write short answers of the following questions.

i. Define Citizenship.

ii. Who is a Global Citizen?

iii. Define Digital Citizen.

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iv. Describe Diversity.

v. What is meant by Tolerance?

vi Define Peace.

vii. Define Conflict.

viii. What does Civic Sense mean?

ix. WASH' stands for what?

5 Write answers of the following long questions.

i. How we can become a good and responsible global citizen?
ii. How we can become a good digital citizen? Write any five points.
iii. List any five Human Rights.
iv. Differentiate between Rights and Responsibilities. Write any three rights and three responsibilities.
v. What is importance of Diversity?
vi. Describe five reasons for the conflict and how we can resolve them?

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Unit 2

Culture and Diversity

Students' Learning Outcomes

All students will be able to:

- Describe the concept of 'Nation' and 'Nationalism'.
- Relate with being a proud part of a nation.
- Describe culture and its components.
- Describe the term 'diversity'.
- Recall the diverse cultural groups living in Pakistan.
- Illustrate the cultural diversity of Pakistan with examples (religion, crafts, languages, festivals, clothing, popular events, folk songs, food and art).
- Identify the major diverse groups and their key characteristics in Pakistani society: gender, religion, ethnicities, mixed abilities – physical and mental.
- Recognise how different minorities celebrate their festivals.
- Explain how diversity aids society to prosper.



Think and Share!

- Have you ever experienced a culture different from your own? What was it like?

I Nation and Nationalism

Nation

A nation is a group of people who share common characteristics such as language, history, culture and often territory. It is like a big family made up of individuals who feel connected to each other because they share something in common. For example, people living in the same country are often considered part of the same nation.



Nationalism

Nationalism is a strong sense of pride and loyalty towards one's nation. It is like cheering for your favourite team but on a much larger scale. People who are nationalists often feel a deep attachment to their country. Nationalism can inspire people to work together for the good of their nation.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمتہ اللہ علیہ and Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمتہ اللہ علیہ had said that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations. They believed that what makes a nation is not where people come from or what they look like, but their religion. Even if Muslims and Hindus speak the same language, dress similarly and live in the same place, they are still separate nations because of their different religions. On this basis, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ demanded a free country for Muslims in which they can live freely according to their religion and ideas without any problem.

I Proud to be a Pakistani

We live in a country with many different cultures, but we are all proud to be Pakistanis. We live together as one nation. We are proud of Pakistan because of:

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- **Diverse Culture:** People in Pakistan belong to different groups, speak different languages and have many traditions.
- **Historical Heritage:** Pakistan has many old and famous places like Mohenjo-Daro and Taxila that show our rich history.
- **Islamic Republic:** Pakistan is an Islamic country where most people follow Islam, which guides our way of life.
- **Geographical Diversity:** Our country has tall mountains, wide plains, dry deserts and beautiful beaches.
- **Language Diversity:** Urdu is our national language, but people also speak Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi and others.
- **Hospitality:** Pakistani people are friendly and respectful. They warmly welcome guests.
- **Cuisine:** Pakistani food is delicious. Dishes like biryani, kebabs and curries are loved by everyone.



- **Youthful Population:** Pakistan has a large and growing youth population. They are full of energy and help build a better future for our country.

All these things make Pakistan special and fill our hearts with pride.

I Culture

Culture means the way of life shared by a group of people. It includes their beliefs, customs, traditions, language, food, clothes, art and religion. Culture brings people together and helps them feel connected.

Components of Culture

Following are the components of culture:

- Language
- Customs and Traditions
- Beliefs and Values
- Arts and Literature
- Religion and Spirituality
- Clothing and Fashion
- Architecture and Design

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Cultural Diversity of Pakistan

Pakistan is a country with many different cultures, people, and traditions. This makes our country rich and colourful. Here are some important parts of Pakistan's cultural diversity:

- **Ethnic Diversity:** People in Pakistan belong to different ethnic groups such as Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Baloch, and others. Each group has its own language, customs, and traditions.

Information

Ethnic means people belonging to the same group with common language and traditions.

- **Language Diversity:** Urdu is our national language, but people also speak many other languages like Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Saraiki. These languages make Pakistan more interesting and diverse.
- **Cultural Heritage:**
  Pakistan has a long and rich history. Our culture has been influenced by the Indus Valley Civilization, Islamic traditions, the Mughal Empire and other periods of history. You can see this in our art, buildings, music and food.
- **Religious Diversity:** Most people in Pakistan are Muslims, but there are also Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and others. Each group follows its own religion and traditions.



Teacher's Note

Recall the concept of Diversity and tell students that Pakistan is a multi-cultural society and People who belong from different ethnic groups living in Pakistan are the citizens of Pakistan and we should respect their beliefs, customs and traditions.

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- **Festivals and Celebrations:** People in Pakistan celebrate many festivals like Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha, Hindus celebrate Holi and Diwali and Christians celebrate Christmas. These festivals bring people together in joy and harmony.
- **Cuisine:** Pakistani food is famous for its rich taste. People enjoy dishes like biryani, kebabs and curries. Every region has its own special flavours and recipes.
- **Arts and Crafts:** Pakistan is known for its beautiful arts and crafts like pottery, embroidery, woodwork and jewellery. These crafts are passed down from generation to generation.

Cultural diversity makes Pakistan special. It helps us learn to respect, understand and live peacefully with each other.






I Religious Harmony and Minorities in Pakistan

97% of Pakistan's population is Muslim, while the remaining 3 percent belong to other religions such as Christians, Hindus, Sikhs and Parsees. People belonging to different religions in Pakistan are called minorities. We should respect and honour all these religions; this concept is called religious harmony.

Christianity



Christianity is a religion based on the teachings of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام. Christians believe in one God and follow the teachings of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام. The name of their religious book is 'Bible' (انجیل). Their place of worship is called 'Church'. Some of their festivals include:

- **Christmas:** Celebrates the birth of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام.
- **Easter:** Commemorates the resurrection of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام.

Hinduism



Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world, practiced mainly in India and Nepal. Hindus believe in many gods and goddesses. Their place of worship is called 'Mandir'. 'Bhagwat Geeta' is the Holy book of Hindus. Some of their festivals include:

- **Diwali:** Festival of lights, celebrating the victory of light over darkness.
- **Holi:** Festival of colours, welcoming the arrival of spring.

Sikhism



Sikhism is a religion founded in the Punjab region of India by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Sikhs believe in one God and follow the teachings of their ten Gurus. Their place of worship is called 'Gurdwara'. 'Guru Granth Sahib' is the Holy book of Sikhs. Some of their festivals include:

- **Vaisakhi:** Celebrates the formation of the Khalsa and the Sikh New Year.
- **Gurpurab:** Birth anniversaries of the Sikh Gurus.

Parsees (Zoroastrianism):



Parsees are the followers of Zoroastrianism, one of the world's oldest religions. Parsees worship in the 'Fire Temple' where the fire is kept burning all the time. The name of their Holy book is 'Zend Avesta'. Some of their festivals include:

- **Nowruz:** Persian New Year, celebrating the arrival of spring.
- **Navroze:** Zoroastrian New Year, marking the beginning of the new year.

I Respect for Cultures

As you know Pakistan is a multi-cultural society. The culture of all the provinces of Pakistan is a bit different. Urdu is our national language but each province has their own language, traditions, cuisines, dresses and festivals. Each province represents its own culture like chapli kabab and Khattak Dance of Khyber

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Pakhtunkhwa, Balochi Sajji of Balochistan, Sindhi Briyani of Sindh and Polo Festival of Gilgit Baltistan etc. We all should respect others customs and traditions.



Teacher's Note

Talk to the students about the importance of multi-cultural society.

Exercise

1 Choose the correct option.

i. Which of the following is commonly shared by people of a nation?

a Language
b History
c Culture
d All of these

ii. Which of the following is part of culture?

a Food
b Clothes
c Language
d All of these

iii. Which of the following is Pakistan's national language?

a Punjabi
b Sindhi
c Urdu
d Pashto

iv. Which dish is mentioned as part of Pakistani cuisine?

a Pizza
b Biryani
c Sushi
d Pasta

v. According to Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ and Allama Iqbal رحمتہ اللہ علیہ, what makes Muslims and Hindus separate nations?

a Language
b Dress
c Religion
d Place

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2 Fill in the blanks.

i. _____ and _____ said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations.

ii. Pakistan is a _____ cultural society.

iii. _____ of Pakistan's population is Muslim.

iv. People belongs to different religions living in Pakistan are called _____.

v. Khattak is the famous dance of _____ province.

3 Complete the given table.

Religion	Place of Worship	Holy Book	Festivals
Christianity			
Hinduism			
Sikhism			
Parsees			

4 Match the Column "A" with Column "B".

Column A	Column B
Muslims celebrate	Holi and Diwali
Hindus celebrate	Zoroastrianism
Christians celebrate	Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha,
Parsees are the followers of	Christmas

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5 Write the answer of the following short questions.

i. Define Nation.

ii. Define Nationalism.

iii. Define Culture.

iv. Christians follow the teachings of whom?

v. Where and who founded the religion of Sikhism?

6 Write answers of the following long questions.

i. What was the view of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ and Allama Iqbal رحمتہ اللہ علیہ on a separate nation?
ii. What are the components of Culture?
iii. Describe the cultural diversity of Pakistan. Write any three points.
iv. What do you know about the Religious Harmony and Minorities in Pakistan?



- Make a booklet on the culture of your province/area focusing on customs, traditions, food, dress, language, festivals, arts and literature.

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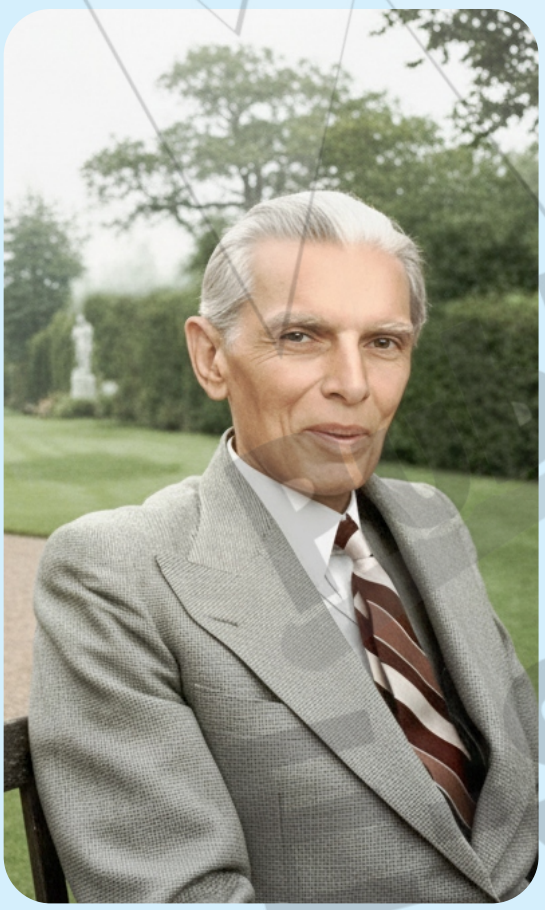
Unit 4

History

Students' Learning Outcomes

All students will be able to:

- Define 'history' and recognize the importance of history.
- Illustrate ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia/ Egyptian/ indus valley on a timeline.
- Describe significant aspects of daily life, society and culture of the indus valley civilization.
- Describe key events (social and political) during life of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and Khalafat-e-Rashida.
- Analyze and discuss the role of the following key personalities in the creation of Pakistan: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah.
- Describe the major historical events of the province or area (AJK, GB, ICT).
- Identify contributions (social, political, religious) of key personalities for the development of province or area (AJK, GB, ICT).













Think and Share!

- Do you know the history of your ancestors?

History is the study of change over time, and it covers all aspects of human society. Political, social, economic, scientific, technological, medical, cultural, intellectual, religious and military developments are all part of history. It helps us understand where we come from and why things are the way they are today. In simple words, it is the study of past events.

Importance of History

History is incredibly important because it helps us understand where we come from and why things are the way they are today. It's like a big storybook that tells us about all the people, events, and changes that happened in the past. By learning about history, we can see the mistakes people made and the great things they achieved. This helps us make better choices in our own lives and in society. History also teaches us about different cultures and traditions, which promotes empathy and understanding. Plus, it's really interesting to learn about how people lived in the past and how they shaped the world we live in now.

Do You Know

BC stands for "Before Christ" and refers to the years before the birth of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام while CE stands for "Common Era" or sometimes "Christian Era" and refers to the years after the birth of Hazrat Isa علیہ السلام. These terms are used in the Gregorian calendar to denote historical time periods. BCE (Before Common Era) is also used instead of CE.

Ancient Civilizations (Mesopotamia, Egyptian and Indus Valley

Mesopotamian Civilization

The Mesopotamian civilization began around 3500 BCE. It developed in the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in present-day Iraq and nearby areas. It was one of the earliest civilizations in the world. The Sumerians were the first people to live there.

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People lived in city-states ruled by kings. They built strong cities with walls and irrigation systems. Farming was very important. Farmers grew crops like wheat and barley using river water.



People also worked as craftsmen and traders. Craftsmen made pottery, tools, and cloth. Trade helped them exchange goods with other lands.

Mesopotamian society had different groups. Kings, priests, and nobles were at the top. Farmers and workers were below them. Slaves were also part of society. Women had fewer rights but helped in homes and businesses.

The Mesopotamians developed the first writing system called cuneiform. They used it to write laws, stories, and records.

They believed in many gods and built large temples called ziggurats. They also made early progress in maths, astronomy, and medicine.



Social Structure of Mesopotamian Civilization

Knowledge Nugget!

Cuneiform is an ancient writing system using wedge-shaped symbols on clay tablets, developed by Mesopotamian civilizations like the Sumerians for record-keeping and communication purposes.

Timeline

Time Period	Civilization	Key Feature
4000–3100 BCE	Sumerians	First cities, writing, farming
3100–2340 BCE	Akkadians	First empire in Mesopotamia
2340–2100 BCE	Ur Dynasty	Strong government and laws

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2000–1600 BCE	Babylonians	Code of Hammurabi
1600–612 BCE	Assyrians	Powerful army
626–539 BCE	Neo-Babylonians	Hanging Gardens
539 BCE onwards	Persians & Greeks	New rulers and culture

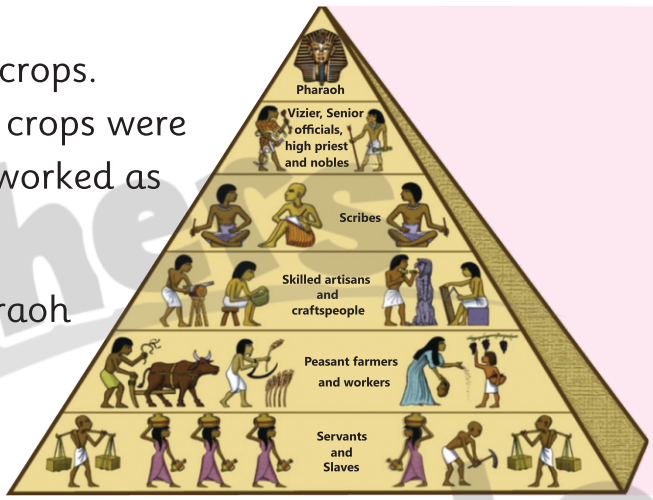
This timeline provides a simplified overview of the major political and cultural developments in Mesopotamia.

Egyptian Civilization



The Egyptian Civilization began around 3100 BCE, making it one of the earliest and long-lasting civilizations in history. Located along the fertile Nile River in north-eastern Africa, ancient Egypt was divided into Upper Egypt to the south and Lower Egypt to the north.

Most people were farmers. They depended on the annual flooding of the Nile to water their crops. Egyptians grew wheat, barley, and flax. These crops were used for food, clothes, and trade. People also worked as potters, metal workers, and weavers.



Egyptian society had different levels. The Pharaoh was the ruler and the most powerful person. Below him were nobles, priests, and scribes. Artisans and farmers formed the largest group. Slaves also existed in society.

Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses. Religion was very important in their daily life. They built temples, pyramids, and monuments. They believed in life after death and prepared carefully for it.

The Egyptians developed a writing system called hieroglyphics. They used it to write religious texts and records. They also made a calendar based on the Nile and learned about maths and medicine.

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Knowledge Nugget!

Hieroglyphics are ancient Egyptian symbols used in writing, consisting of pictorial characters representing objects, sounds, or concepts, carved or written on surfaces like stone or papyrus.

Timeline

Time Period	Civilization	Key Feature
3100 BCE	Early Dynastic Period	King Narmer united Upper and Lower Egypt. Egyptian civilization began.
2686–2181 BCE	Old Kingdom	Famous pyramids of Giza were built. Pharaohs had strong power.
2040–1640 BCE	Middle Kingdom	Egypt became peaceful and prosperous. Art and culture improved.
1550–1070 BCE	New Kingdom	Egypt reached its greatest power. Pharaohs built large temples and tombs.
1070–664 BCE	Third Intermediate Period	Egypt became weak and divided. Foreign attacks increased.
664–332 BCE	Late Period	Egypt was ruled by foreign powers like Persians and Greeks.
332 BCE onwards	Ptolemaic & Roman Periods	After Alexander the Great, Egypt came under Greek and later Roman rule.

This timeline provides a simplified overview of the major periods in ancient Egyptian history, each characterized by distinct political, cultural, and architectural achievements.

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Indus Valley Civilization



The Indus Valley Civilization thrived around 2600 BCE in the fertile plains of the Indus River in present-day Pakistan and northwest India.

People of the Indus Valley Civilization mostly depended on farming. They grew wheat, barley, and rice using good irrigation systems. Trade was also important. People made and sold pottery, jewellery, and cloth.



The people lived in well-planned cities. Streets were straight and houses were neatly built. This shows that there was a strong system of rule. Society may have been divided into rulers, priests, craftsmen, and workers, though many details are still unknown.

The Indus Valley people were skilled builders. Their cities had drainage systems, wide roads, and public buildings. They used a form of writing called the Indus script, which has not yet been read.

Religion was important to them. Seals and statues show gods and religious practices. The civilization began to decline around 1900 BCE. The exact reason is unknown, but it may be due to natural changes or invasions. Even today, the Indus Valley is remembered for its excellent city planning and culture.

Timeline

Time Period	Civilization	Key Feature
3300–2600 BCE	Early Harappan Period	Small settlements grew near the Indus River. People used mud-brick houses and farming.

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2600–1900 BCE	Mature Harappan Period	Cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro flourished. They had planned streets, drainage, and trade.
1900–1300 BCE	Late Harappan Period	Big cities declined. People moved to smaller villages, possibly due to climate change or invasions.
1300–600 BCE	Post-Indus Period	The region broke into smaller cultures. New people and ideas spread.

This timeline outlines the major phases of the Indus Valley Civilization, from its origins and peak to its decline and eventual transformation into diverse regional cultures.

I Social and Political events during the life of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

During the life of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, several key social and political events shaped the early Islamic community:

- **Prophethood and Revelation:** Around 610 CE, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ received his first revelation from Allah through the angel جبرائیل علیہ السلام marking the beginning of his mission as a prophet. He ﷺ preached Islam, social justice, and moral values to the people of Mecca.
- **Migration to Medina:** In 622 CE, facing oppression in Mecca, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and his followers migrated to the city of Medina. This event, known as the Hijra, marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar and established Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as a political leader in Medina.
- **Establishment of the Islamic State:** In Medina, Hazrat Muhammad established a constitution known as the Constitution of Medina, which provided a framework for governance and relations between different religious and tribal groups. This laid the foundation for the first Islamic state.
- **Conquests and Expansion:** Under Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ leadership, the Muslim community engaged in several military campaigns against the Quraysh of Mecca and other Arabian tribes. These campaigns resulted in the consolidation of power and the expansion of the Islamic state.

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- **Treaties and Alliances:** Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ entered into treaties and alliances with various tribes and communities, both within and outside of Arabia, to ensure the security and stability of the Islamic state. These diplomatic efforts played a crucial role in the success of the early Muslim community.

Brain Nugget!

Constitution of Medina also known as Charter of Medina is the first ever constitution made in the history of the world.

I Social and Political events during the life of Khilafat-e-Rashida

During the period of Khilafat-e-Rashida, or the Rightly Guided Caliphs, which includes the reigns of **Hazrat Abu Bakr** رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہ, **Hazrat Umar ibn al-Khattab** رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہ, **Hazrat Usman ibn Affan** رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہ, and **Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib** رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہ, several key social and political events also took place:

- **Expansion of the Islamic State:** Under the leadership of the Rashidun Caliphs, the Islamic state expanded rapidly, conquering territories in the Arabian Peninsula, Levant, Egypt, Persia, and beyond.
- **Administrative Reforms:** The Rashidun Caliphs implemented administrative reforms to govern the expanding Islamic state efficiently. They established a system of taxation, appointed governors to oversee provinces, and maintained justice and rule of law.
- **Social Justice:** The Rashidun Caliphs emphasized social justice and equality, ensuring that the rights of all citizens, regardless of their background, were protected under Islamic law.
- **Compilation of the Quran:** During the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہ, the Quran was compiled into a single book form, preserving the revelation in its entirety for future generations.
- **Internal Challenges:** The Rashidun Caliphs faced internal challenges, including rebellions and disputes among various factions within the Muslim community. These challenges were addressed through consultation and arbitration based on Islamic principles.

Overall, the period of Khilafat-e-Rashida is characterized by expansion,

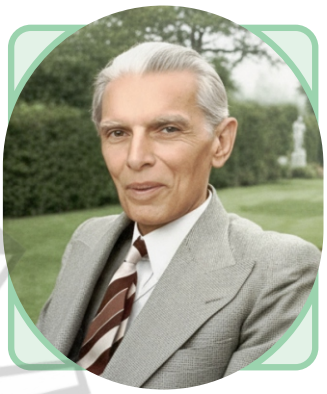
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administrative reforms, social justice, and the establishment of Islamic governance based on the principles of justice, equality, and consultation.

I Role of key Personalities in the creation of Pakistan

Many leaders played an important role in the creation of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah are key personalities who played an important role in the creation of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, the Founder of Pakistan, was born on 25 December 1876 in Karachi. He studied in Karachi and Bombay, and later went to London to study law. He became a great lawyer and believed strongly in education and self-improvement.

He started his political career with the Indian National Congress and worked for Hindu-Muslim unity. Later, when Muslim rights were ignored, he joined the All India Muslim League to protect Muslim interests.

Brain Nugget!

All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 and Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in 1913.

Quaid-e-Azam worked hard for the political, social, and economic rights of Muslims. In 1940, he presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in the Lahore Resolution. He believed in the Two-Nation Theory, which led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

After independence on 14 August 1947, he became Pakistan's first Governor-General. His leadership, belief in democracy and equal rights, continues to inspire people.

Quaid-e-Azam passed away on 11 September 1948 in Karachi. His tomb, known as Mazar-e-Quaid, is located in Karachi and is a place of respect and remembrance for all Pakistanis.

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Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ



Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born on 9th November 1877 in Sialkot. He was a poet, philosopher, and politician who inspired Muslims through his Urdu and Persian poetry.

He taught Muslims the values of self-respect, unity, and Islamic ideals. Allama Iqbal dreamed of a separate homeland where Muslims could live freely according to their culture and religion.

In 1930, he gave the famous Allahabad Address, where he presented the idea of a separate Muslim state. His ideas greatly influenced Quaid-e-Azam, who worked to turn this dream into reality.

Allama Iqbal passed away on 21st April 1938 in Lahore. His tomb, Mazar-e-Iqbal, is in Lahore and is a place where people honour his memory.

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah



Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, known as the Mother of the Nation, was born on 31st July 1893 in Karachi. She was a dental surgeon but devoted her life to supporting Quaid-e-Azam and the Pakistan Movement.

She took part in rallies, meetings, and campaigns, especially encouraging women to support Pakistan. She became a symbol of strength and courage for the nation.

After 1947, Fatima Jinnah continued serving Pakistan. She worked for women's rights, education, and social welfare, helping in the nation-building of Pakistan.

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah passed away on 9th July 1967 in Karachi, and her tomb is also in Karachi.

I Major Historical Events and Contributions of the key personalities for the development of province (AJK, GB, ICT)

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)

- **Historical Events:** AJK has a rich history, but one of the most significant events was the Kashmir conflict, which led to the creation of AJK. It

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happened when Pakistan and India gained independence in 1947, and both countries claimed Kashmir. As a result, a part of Kashmir came under Pakistani control, and it became known as Azad Jammu and Kashmir.



- **Contributions of Key Personalities:** One important person for AJK's development is Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan. He was the first President of AJK and played a crucial role in establishing its government and infrastructure. His efforts helped shape AJK's early years as a self-governing territory.

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)

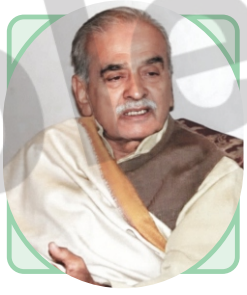
- **Historical Events:** Gilgit-Baltistan is known for its stunning landscapes and rich cultural heritage. One significant historical event was when the people of Gilgit-Baltistan won their rights and gained autonomy in 2009. Before that, it was part of the Kashmir region, but now it has its own legislative assembly and government.



- **Contributions of Key Personalities:** One key figure in GB's history is Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan. He served as the Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan and played a vital role in its development. He worked to improve education, healthcare, and infrastructure in the region, contributing to its progress.

Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)

- **Historical Events:** Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan, has a relatively short history compared to other regions. It was built in the 1960s to serve as the country's capital. One significant event was when Islamabad officially became the capital in 1963, replacing Karachi. Since then, it has grown into a bustling city and a hub of political and economic activity.



- **Contributions of Key Personalities:** A key personality for Islamabad's development is Ghulam Mustafa Khar. He served as the Governor of Punjab and played a role in the early planning and development of Islamabad. His vision helped shape the city into the modern capital it is today.

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Exercise

1 Choose the correct option.

i. Mesopotamian civilization began around:

a 3200 BCE
b 3500 BCE
c 3800 BCE
d 3900 BCE

ii. The Egyptian Civilization began around:

a 3000 BCE
b 3100 BCE
c 3200 BCE
d 3300 BCE

iii. The Indus Valley Civilization thrived around:

a 2400 BCE
b 2500 BCE
c 2600 BCE
d 2700 BCE

iv. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ received his first revelation from Allah around:

a 610 CE
b 620 CE
c 630 CE
d 640 CE

v. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and his followers migrated to the city of Medina in:

a 620 CE
b 621 CE
c 622 CE
d 623 CE

2 Fill in the blanks.

i. BC stands for _____.

ii. CE stands for _____.

iii. Mesopotamian Civilization developed the earliest known form of writing called _____.

iv. _____ is the first ever constitution made in the history of the world.

v. All India Muslim League was formed in _____ and Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in _____.

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3 Write answer of the following short questions.

i. Define History.

ii. What do you know about Cuneiform?

iii. What do you know about Hieroglyphics?

iv. When and where Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born?

v. When and where Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born?

vi. Name the key personalities of AJK, GB and ICT.

4 Write answer of the following long questions.

i. Describe the importance of History.
ii. Compare the daily life and culture of Mesopotamian, Egyptian and Indus Valley Civilization.
iii. Compare the social structure of Mesopotamian and Egyptian Civilization.
iv. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal in the creation of
v. Pakistan in your own words.

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Unit 6

Economics

Students' Learning Outcomes

All students will be able to:

- Recall the concept of scarcity.
- Recognize how choices are made according to one's personal needs and resources.
- Define the terms 'goods' and 'services', and list some examples.
- Identify the function of consumers and producers.
- Differentiate between producers and consumers.
- Demonstrate the interdependence of consumers and producers.
- Define and differentiate between different types of entrepreneurship (production, trade, services, manufacturing) with examples of businesses from Pakistan.
- Read stories of at least one male and one female entrepreneur from Pakistan.









Sample

Think and Share!

Imagine you have 500 to spend, and you can either buy a new video game or your favourite school bag. What will you do and why?

Scarcity



Scarcity is when there is not enough of something to go around for everyone who wants it. It is like when you have a limited amount of candy, but lots of friends who want some. So, because there is not enough candy for everyone, you have to decide who gets some and who doesn't. Scarcity happens because resources, like time, money, or materials, are limited, but our wants and needs are not.

Personal Needs and Resources



When making choices, people consider their personal needs and the resources they have available. It can be described with the help of the following:

- **Identifying Needs:** First, people think about what they **need** or **want**. For example, someone might need food, clothes, or a place to live. They also think about their wants, like toys, games, or vacations.
- **Assessing Resources:** Next, people look at what they have to work with. This includes things like money, time, skills, and support from others. For example, if someone wants to buy a toy, they check if they have enough money to afford it.
- **Making Choices:** Based on their needs and resources, people make decisions about what to do. They might choose to buy something, save money for later, or find alternatives that better fit their resources. For example, if someone doesn't have enough money for a toy, they might ask for it as a gift or save money over time to buy it later.

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So, choices are made by thinking about what is important to us and what we have available to us, and then deciding how to best meet our needs and wants with those resources.

Goods and Services



Goods: Goods are things that people want and can touch or use. You can buy them, own them, and sell them to others. They include things like food, clothes, toys, and electronics.

Services: Services are things people do for you. They are activities that fulfil a need or want. For example, getting a haircut, going to the doctor, or having someone fix your car are all services. You pay someone to do something for you.

Consumers and Producers

Function of consumers

Consumers play a crucial role in the economy. A consumer is someone who buys or uses goods and services to fulfil their needs or wants. In other words, if you buy things like food, clothes, toys, or go to places like restaurants or movie theatres, or taking a service of a doctor or an electrician, you are a consumer. Their main job is to buy goods and services. When consumers spend money on things they need or want, it creates demand. This demand tells businesses what products are popular and helps them decide what to produce more of. So, consumers essentially drive the economy by using their money to buy things, which keeps businesses running and people employed.

Function of producers

Producers are the ones who make goods or provide services. Their job is to create things that consumers want or need. They use resources like raw materials, labor, and technology to make products or offer services that can be sold in the market. Producers play a vital role in the economy by supplying goods and services to meet the demand of consumers, which helps to keep the economy moving and growing.

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Interdependence of Consumers and Producers

Think of it like a cycle of give and take.

Producers create goods and services that consumers want or need. They rely on consumers to buy what they make so they can keep producing more.

Consumers, on the other hand, depend on producers to provide them with the things they want or need. They rely on producers to make products or offer services that they can buy.



Producers and consumers are interdependent on each other like if a doctor needs a haircut, he will go to the barber similarly if a barber falls sick, he will go to the doctor. Another example is that we all dependent on the farmers for food because they are responsible to grow crops as similarly farmers are dependent on others for different services.

I Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship means starting and running your own business. It's about coming up with ideas for products or services, taking risks, and making decisions to make your business successful. Entrepreneurs are people who start their own businesses and are often creative, hardworking, and willing to try new things to achieve their goals.

Different types of Entrepreneurship

Following are the different types of Entrepreneurship:

- **Production Entrepreneurship:** These entrepreneurs focus on creating new goods. They might start businesses that make products from raw materials. For example, a textile manufacturer in Pakistan that produces fabrics or garments for local and international markets.



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- **Trade Entrepreneurship:** These entrepreneurs are involved in buying and selling goods. They might import products from other countries to sell locally or export Pakistani goods to international markets. An example could be a Pakistani business that imports electronics from China and sells them in the local markets.

- **Services Entrepreneurship:** These entrepreneurs provide services instead of tangible goods. They could offer things like education, healthcare, or entertainment. For instance, a tutoring center in Pakistan that helps students with their studies would be an example of a services entrepreneurship.





- **Manufacturing Entrepreneurship:** This type of entrepreneurship involves setting up facilities to produce goods on a large scale. An example from Pakistan could be a company that manufactures automobiles, like motorcycles or cars.

Each type of entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economy, contributing to the creation of wealth and employment opportunities.

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I Story of one male and one female entrepreneur from Pakistan

Monis Rehman



The entrepreneurial journey of Monis Rehman is filled with finding solutions to the problems he faced. He is the founder of Naseeb Networks which is managing the leading job marketplaces in Pakistan i.e. Rozee. pk and Minhati.com. He is an engineering graduate who started his career with Intel and took part in the development of microprocessor chips. It was a time when young entrepreneurs were trying different ventures. He founded Edaycare.com then naseeb.com and rozee. pk and the list goes on. He is now co-founder of Finja which is a financial services platform, and Dukan.pk, which aims to onboard small businesses and let them explore the digital ecosystem. He has been listed among the top entrepreneurs of the 21st century many times.

Roshaneh Zafar



The lady behind Kashf Foundation is Roshaneh Zafar. Her name comes to the limelight when we discuss microfinancing and women empowerment. She is among the top 10 entrepreneurs in Pakistan for venturing out into the first ever organization that disburses short-term loans to women to encourage them to start a business. It proved a ray of hope to women who were deprived of working rights or faced difficulties in earning a livelihood. Roshaneh reached out to different communities and elevated their lifestyles by providing financial and moral support to women out there. She is a role model for all.

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Exercise

1 Choose the correct option.

i. Scarcity means:

a Enough of something
b Not enough of something
c A lot available
d Consumers not demanding

ii. Choices are made by considering what two things?

a Needs and wants
b Needs and resources
c Money and time
d Toys and games

iii. What is the main role of consumers in the economy?

a To produce goods and services
b To buy and use goods and services
c To regulate businesses
d To provide employment directly

iv. What does manufacturing entrepreneurship mainly involve?

a Importing goods
b Selling services
c Exporting products
d Producing goods on a large scale

v. What best describes the relationship between producers and consumers?

a Independent
b Interdependent
c Competitive
d Unrelated

2 Fill in the blanks.

i. Scarcity happens because _____ are limited, but our wants and needs are not.

ii. _____ are activities people do for you, such as giving a haircut or fixing a car.

iii. Entrepreneurship means _____ and running your own business.

iv. Trade entrepreneurs are involved in _____ and selling goods.

v. Services entrepreneurs provide _____ instead of tangible goods.

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3 What will you do or choose and why in the following situations?

i. If you have a time to complete your homework but at the same time you want to play.

ii. You are saving money to travel but your friend's birthday came up and you have to give them a present.

iii. You have 500 rupees for eating food but your friend needs money to buy some books.

iv. You've been planning to buy a new bicycle, but your pet gets sick and requires unexpected veterinary care.

v. You are saving money for a new laptop but your younger sibling's school trip requires a contribution from you.

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4 Write answer of the following short questions.

i. What is meant by scarcity?

ii. Define goods and services.

iii. Describe the terms 'Consumers' and 'Producers'.

iv. What is meant by entrepreneurship?

v. What is the difference between production and manufacturing entrepreneurship?

5 Write answer of the following long questions.

i. Define needs and resources and how to make better choices.
ii. What is the difference between consumers and producers.
iii. Describe the interdependence of consumers and producers.
iv. Explain the different types of entrepreneurship.



- Do some research from the internet, read and share the stories of different entrepreneurs of Pakistan.

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