

SECTION-B

QUESTION-2

Attempt any 6 parts - - - ?

Part - 1

Describe three common - - - - -

PAKISTANI CULTURE:

INTRODUCTION:

The area where Pakistan is situated is a melting pot of civilisations of different era. Pakistani culture is a mixture of many different cultures.

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Some characteristics of Pakistani culture which are common in all its provinces are given below.

1) Religious Uniformity:

In Pakistan, there exists religious harmony in its people. More than 96% of Pakistanis are Muslims. This is a source of unity for people of Pakistan. Having the same religion allows them to solve problems easily.

2) Food:

The food of people of Pakistan is simple. Wheat and rice are consumed in huge

amounts. People also love to eat meat. Milk, lassi and fruit juices are consumed actively. Fruits are also eaten in huge quantities all over Pakistan.

3) Society:

Pakistani society is a simple one. Male is usually the head of the family. People respect their elders and especially women. Joint family system is common in Pakistan. People maintain good relations with neighbours and friends.

Part - 2

When was Muslim - - - - ?



ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE;

DESCRIPTION;

Muslim League was established in December, 1906 in the non-formal session of Mohammadan Educational Conference in Dhaka.

OBJECTIVES OF MUSLIM LEAGUE;

Following are the objectives of Muslim League.

1) Feelings of Loyalty;

To create feelings of loyalty and harmony among the Muslims for British people.

2) Safeguard Rights;

To safeguard the

rights of Muslims of the subcontinent.

3) Misconceptions:

To remove misconceptions prevailing in the British people about Muslims.

4) Demands:

To present the demands of Muslims in a proper, legal and constitutional manner in front of British government.

5) Brotherhood:

To promote brotherhood among the different groups of people inhabiting the subcontinent.

Change In Objectives:

In 1913, Muslim League changed their objectives.

1) Suitable Government:

To work for the establishment of a suitable government in the subcontinent.

2) Other Parties:

Working with other parties for attaining above objective.

Part - 3

Explain the steps taken - - -

STEPS BY HAZRAT UMAR (R.A) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE:

Following are the steps taken by Hazrat Umar (R.A) for public welfare.

1) Bait-ul-Mool:

Hazrat Umar (R.A) established Bait-ul-Mool in different parts of his empire.

All the war bounties, zakat etc were to be deposited there. They were then distributed among the needy.

2) Wells:

He dug wells in many places so that people could get free water.

3) Guest Houses:

He established guest houses throughout his empire so



that travelers and merchants could rest there.

4) FUNDS:

He allocated funds for widows, poor and needy so that they could afford basic necessities.

5) Zakat:

He installed an elaborate plan for collection and distribution of zakat.

6) Roaming in Disguise:

He used to roam in disguise at night to inform himself of the conditions of his people.

Part-4

Describe the problems faced - - - ?

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN:

Following are some of the problems faced by Pakistani industries.

1) Lack of Raw Materials:

In Pakistan, the major problems faced by industries is lack of raw materials. Raw materials are essential for production of goods. Their absence affects industrial productivity.

2) Nationalization Policy:

The

nationalization policy adopted in 1972 affected the growth of industries.

3) Lack of Trained Workforce:

Skilled people are required to run industries. In Pakistan, there is a lack of skilled work force. So it affects industrial growth.

4) Political Unstability:

Political instability has greatly affected the growth of industries.

5) Transport Facilities:

Proper transport facilities for raw materials and finished products are absent in Pakistan.

6) Investments:

Industries require huge amount of investment. In Pakistan, there is a lack of investments. So, industrial growth is affected.

Part - 5

Why was Western - - - - - ?

WESTERN DEMOCRACY IN INDIA:

Principle of Western Democracy:

Western democracy is based on the principle that the group of people containing the



majority number will rule and implement its laws in the country. The minority group will have negligible role in law making.

Why Western Democracy was not Practicable In India;

It was not practicable in India due to following reasons.

1) Majority and Minority Groups;

In India, there were two major groups of people, Hindus being the majority and Muslims being the minority.

2) Oppressive Behaviour;

Hindus had

adopted anti-Muslim behaviour in India.

3) No Role in Legislation;

If Western democratic system was implemented, then Muslims would have had no role in legislation of India.

4) Tyranny of Hindus;

In such a case, Muslims would be subjected to the cruel and harsh policies of Hindus, and they would become an oppressed nation.

CONCLUSION;

From above statements, it is clear that Western



democratic system was not practical in India.

Part-5

Briefly explain the - - - - - ?

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN LIFE;

Climate is one of the most important factors which affect the human life. Different climatic zones offer different challenges to people, to which people devise different solutions. Thus affecting the human life.

Following are some areas where human life is affected by climate.

1) HOUSES:

In northern areas, people build houses with slanted roof due to snow fall. Whereas in plain areas, the roof of houses are flat.

2) Complexion:

In northern areas, people have fair skin while in desert regions, they are dark skinned due to the excessive heat in deserts.

3) Source of Income:

Northern people mostly rear cattles, agriculture is usually not favoured there, while in plain areas, people do businesses, jobs, agriculture

etc.

4) Physique:

People of Northern areas have to work hard to earn a living. They are not provided with much facilities. Therefore, their physique is better than those of plain areas provided with better facilities.

5) Communication:

Due to land sliding and harsh weather in Northern areas, people are usually isolated from rest of country. While those of plain and coastal areas have a better transport and communication network.

SECTION - C

Attempt any two parts.

QUESTION - 5

Give a critical analysis of - - - ?

PAKISTAN - CHINA RELATIONS:

INTRODUCTION:

China is located to the North East of Pakistan. Pakistan has always had friendly relations with China. Pakistan and China have always looked forward to strengthen their



relation by different means. A detailed account of Pakistan-China relation is given below.

1) Communist Revolution In China:

After the communist revolution, the People's Republic of China emerged on 1st October 1948.

2) Accepted China As A Country:

After its formation, Pakistan recognized China as a country.

3) UN Membership:

Pakistan supported China's membership in UN and gave a statement that China had the right to represent

Chinese people in UN.

Border Issue:

In 1950s, a border issue arose between Pakistan and China which was solved with "Pak-China Border Agreement".

Help In Wars:

1965 War:- China supported Pakistan morally and diplomatically in this war.

1971 War:- China could not support Pakistan openly in this war because USSR stood with India but gave Pakistan post-war support.



Developmental Works:

Many developmental works are completed in Pakistan with the help of China. Some of them are given below.

- 1) Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxilla.
- 2) Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxilla.
- 3) Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra.
- 4) Heavy Forge and Foundry.
- 5) Nuclear Power Station, Chashma
- 6) Karakorum Highway.

Defense:

Many defense agreements have been made with China.

JF Thunder - 17 is an example of defense co-operation.

Visits:

The heads of state and government frequently exchange visits between the two countries. Chinese official Wen Jiabao has visited Pakistan officially.

Earthquakes:

China has provided Pakistan with ample assistance during the 2005 and 2010 earthquakes.

Nuclear Bombs:

When sanctions were imposed on Pakistan following her nuclear detonations, China



provided ample support to Pakistan during this tough time.

QUESTION- 3

Discuss the duties - - - - ?

DUTIES OF PAKISTANI CITIZENRY

All

the citizens of Pakistan have got equal rights. Therefore, there are some duties which are imposed on every citizen of Pakistan. Some of them are given below.



1) Paying Tax;

Every Pakistani has the duty to pay taxes as imposed by the government.

2) FOLLOW LAW;

Every citizen has to follow the laws imposed and implemented by the government.

3) ATTAIN EDUCATION;

Every citizen has the duty to get the best education he or she can. It is both a duty and a right.

4) SHOW HONESTY;

Every citizen has

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CONTINUATION SHEET



Fig. No.

01

(صرف بورڈ کے استعمال کیلئے) امیدوار یہاں کچھ نہ لکھیں

the duty to be honest in all his dealings.

5) DUTY TO VOTE:

Every citizen has the duty to vote during elections for election of government.

6) JUST IN DEALINGS:

Every citizen has the duty to be just in his dealings.

7) EQUALITY:

Every citizen has the duty to treat his fellow countrymen with equality.



8) FAITHFULNESS :

Every citizen has the duty to be faithful to his country.

9) DUTY TO WORK HARD :

Every citizen has the duty to work hard for betterment of country.

10) IMPROVE NAME & IMAGE :

Every citizen has the duty to improve the name and image of his country.

11) PREFERENCE :

Every citizen has the duty to prefer national interest over personal interest.

12) USE CAPABILITIES :

Every citizen has the



duty to use his capabilities to maximum for betterment of country.

13) PROTECT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY;

Every citizen has the duty to protect government property.

14) DUTY TO NOT SPREAD PROPAGANDA;

Every citizen has the duty to not spread propaganda.

15) RESPECT CONSTITUTION;

Every citizen has the duty to respect the constitution imposed in the country.

16) MAINTAIN CLEANLINESS;

Every citizen has the duty to maintain cleanliness in the country.