



SECTION: B

Q: No 2

PART: (III)

ANSWER:

Culture:

The word culture is derived from Latin word "cultural" which mean to "decorate".

Characteristics of Pakistani Culture:

The following are the three common characteristics of Pakistani culture;

Dress: ✓

Pakistani dress is simple but graceful and prestigious. Men wear shalwar kameez or kurta sherwani. Women wear shalwar kameez with dupatta.

Embroidery is done on their clothes to make it beautiful. This is the national dress of Pakistan which is common in all provinces.

Marriage Ceremonies:

Marriage ceremonies are celebrated very happily with full capacity over the whole country. Marriage is taken as a second vow that binds man and woman for the whole of life. Nikkah is the first vow that binds them. People celebrate it happily and high quality foods are presented.

Funerals: ✓

When ever a person, the grief of bereaved family is shared. People offer condolences. Neighbours support them for a period of three day. These characters are common in the whole country.



PART: (II)

ANSWER:

Climate:

The amount of rainfall, its frequency, timing, atmospheric conditions and temperature collectively make the climate of a region.

Impact of Human Life:

It has been determined by archaeology and anthropology that in pre-historic days, civilizations thrived in those parts of world where the climate was moderate.

From this fact we say that climate has a great impact on life of people in a region.

In industrialization, modern technology and techniques have allowed man

to overcome obstacles created by climate. Yet still climate affects the lifestyle, occupation, construction etc of people in different regions of world. Climate also affects agriculture.

PART: (iv)

ANSWER:

Foreign Policy:

The set of general principles that govern a states reaction to international environment.

Fundamental Principles:

Following are the fundamental principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

National Safeguard:

Pakistan will only establish relations if its independence is safeguarded.



Ideological Safeguard:

As it's an ideological state which has basis on Islam. Therefore Pakistan will always safeguard its ideology in establishing relations.

Economic Development:

As it's a developing nation, so it favours relations that help it develop its economy.

Good Relations With Muslim States:

Pakistan wants to establish good relations with Muslim states all around the world.

Keeping Away From Big Politics:

Pakistan will try its best to keep away from big power politics and will try to gain maximum benefit from both.

PART: (vi)

ANSWER:

Pakistan's Status With Respect to Industries:

With respect to Industries, Pakistan is an under developed state. The industrial sector in Pakistan is under developed because it is facing a lot of problems.

Problems Faced By Industry:

The following are problems faced by industries in Pakistan.

Lack of Raw Materials:

Raw material is important for industry because industry converts it to a fine product, which a country either uses by itself or exports it to earn foreign exchange.



In Pakistan, either there is no raw material or its too expensive to import. So a large part of foreign exchange is spent in importing raw materials.

Lack of Investments:

Lack of investments is also a problem that is faced by industry in Pakistan. The traders and industrialists are afraid of investing large amount of money because of instability of the region.

Lack of Trained Workforce:

The work force employed in already present industries is lacking technical training. Due to this fact its difficult to run industries on a large scale.



Unstability in Country:

Unstability in Pakistan is also a problem for industries because people are afraid to invest as their protection is not fully promised.

Personal Interest over National Interest:

Industrialists prefer personal interest over national interest which is also a problem faced by industries in Pakistan's development.

§
§
§

PART: (VII)

ANSWER:

Western Democracy:

According to Western Democracy, the majority will always rule.



Western Democracy Not Practicable In India:

Western democracy was not practicable in United India due to the following reasons;

Hindus Being Majority:

Hindus were a majority in India. So, according to Western democracy, Hindus would always rule and Muslims will be a minority.

Secular Nation:

India was a secular nation. There were many differences between Muslims and Hindus. Hindus hated Muslims.

Oppression:

As Hindus hated Muslims, so Western democracy meant Hindus would rule Muslims and this ultimately meant oppression over Muslims.



Muslims Rights Neglected:

In this system, the rights of Muslims would be neglected. Prime example is Congress rule of 1937-1939.

PART: (i)

ANSWER:

Muslim League

Muslim League was established in December 1906 in Bengal.

Objectives:

Following are the basic objectives of Muslim League.

Safeguard Interest of Muslims:

The main interest of Muslim League establishment was



that rights and interests of Muslims must be protected

Good Relations of Muslims With Government

Another object of Muslim League was establish good relations between the Muslims and British Government.

Good Relation with Other Communities

Another objective was establishment of good relations with other communities of India.

Later Objectives :

(i)

It was the sole representative of Muslims.

(ii)

It's main objective was establishment of Pakistan.

SECTION: C

Q: No 4

ANSWER

Geographical Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located between 24° to 37° North Latitude and 61° to 76° East longitude.

It is located in South Western part of Asia.

Total Area:

Total area of Pakistan is 796096 km^2 .

If its mountainous ranges are included total area becomes 868591 sq. km.



Neighbours:

North - East: China:

In the North east of Pakistan, its neighbour is China, which the most populous country and emerging super power of the world.

India

In the east, Pakistan shares border with India. It's known as Rad Clift Border. It's length is 1650 km.

Afghanistan:

In the North west Pakistan shares border with Afghanistan. It's known as Durand line. It's length is 2250 km.

Iran:

Pakistan shares border with Iran in the South West.

Arabian Sea:

It is located in South of Pakistan.

Significance of Location:

Centre of Islamic World:

Pakistan is located in centre of Islamic world spreading from Morocco in West to Indonesia in the East. It occupies a central location. A political official Libya called it "Heart of Islamic World".

First Muslim Nuclear Power Country:

Pakistan is also the first Muslim State of the world to become a nuclear power. This happened in 1998, to maintain balance of power in sub-continent.



Near to Oil Producing:

Pakistan is also near to oil producing countries of middle east. This makes its location important.

Strategic importance:

Pakistan's location got a significant recognition in 1980's when Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan. So it worked as a frontline to protect Afghanistan from the Soviets. The United States of America and UK sent aid for it.

Transit Trade Routes to Central Asia:

Pakistan has got warm water sea ports that remain active throughout the whole year. It provides transit trade routes to central Asian states that are landlocked.

Trade Route to Afghanistan:
Pakistan has offered trade route to Afghanistan so it can conduct trade through sea-ports of Karachi.

Air ports and Sea-ports:

Air and sea ports of Karachi remain active throughout the year so trade in this region of world continues throughout the year.



Q: No 5

ANSWER:

Pak - China Relations

China came into being on 1st October 1949.

Pakistan has always maintained very cordial relations with Peoples Republic of China.

UN Membership

Pakistan took firm stand in favour of China when it applied for membership of UN. Pakistan said China had complete right to represent the Chinese people.

Border Agreement

In the start of 1950's a little problem broke out ^{during} demarcation. But it was peacefully resolved by Border Agreement.

Aid During Wars:

1965:

China fully supported Pakistan in the war of 1965 against India that spanned over seventeen days. It also helped after the war.

1971:

China could not support openly because Soviet Union supported India. But after war China sent immense aid.

Trade Agreements:

Trade agreements were signed between China and Pakistan.



Exchange of Visits

Heads of states and Heads of government have paid visits to each other to make relations more friendly.

JF-17 Thunder:

JF-17 Thunder is a fight jet prepared by Pakistan with Chinese assistance.

Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila:
It was established in Taxila for production of heavy machinery.

Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila:
It was established at Taxila for production of heavy electrical machinery.

Aeronautical Complex, Kamra

It was established for making, maintaining and repairing fighter jets in Pakistan.

~~J-88~~ J-10C

It's a 4.5 generation fighter jet prepared by Pakistan with Chinese assistance.

Heavy Forge and Foundry

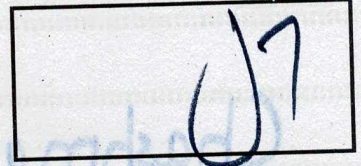
Alkhalid Tank was produced here.

Board Of Intermediate & Secondary Education Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

CONTINUATION SHEET



Fic. No.



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

Satellites of Pakistan:

Pakistan has launched both of its satellites Badr-1 and Badr-2 from the cosmodromes of China. China has always helped Pakistan.

CPEC:

8

It stands for "China Pakistan Economic Corridor"

Through this project China would be able to use the sea ports of Pakistan to increase its trade all over the world which will ultimately benefit Pakistan.



Chashma Power Plant:

To meet the energy requirements of Pakistan. Pakistan established Chashma Nuclear Power plant in District Mianwali. It has helped Pakistan meet its electrical energy requirements.
