

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(IN NAME OF ALLAH
WHO IS MOST MERCIFUL
AND BENEFICIAL)

SECTION-"B"

Q. NO: 2

PART — (i)

CREATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:

Muslim league was created in 1906 in Dhaka when great leadership of Muslims in subcontinent met.

Saleemullah Khan passed the resolution of Muslim league. It was done under guidance of Nawab Waqar-ul-mulk.

BASIC OBJECTIVES OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:

→ Muslim league was created for safeguarding

fundamental rights of Muslims in subcontinent.

Its main purpose was sovereignty of Muslim nation.

→ One of the objectives was to eradicate any type of misunderstanding between Muslims and British Government.

→ One objective was maintaining good relations with other Indian communities like Hindus, Sikhs etc.



PART ——— (iv)

FOREIGN POLICY :

Foreign policy involves principles regarding interaction with outside world.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY :

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

Economy is essential part of country's prosperity. Any country cannot isolate itself from rest of the world. Economic relations and trade is necessary to sustain life.



Pakistan's foreign policy include and mention good economic ties with other states.

Pakistan can do trade with every country dhe want to trade.

IDEOLOGICAL SAFETY:

Pakistan was founded on principles of Islamic ideology. So guarding and protecting the ideology is main principle of Pakistan's foreign Policy. Without guarding ideological sentiment, freedom of Islamic way of life is impossible.



SOVEREIGNTY OF NATION:

Pakistan foreign policy includes right to have self determination. Pakistan have right to protect its land and people through any means against foreign aggression.

CLOSE RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES:

Pakistan's foreign policy includes close relations with other muslim countries. Muslim countries are all united under banner of Islam. So brotherhood and close relations among these states is

vital part of Pakistan's foreign policy.

SOVEREIGNTY OF OTHER STATES :

Pakistan has clear stance on protection and self independency of other states. Pakistan supports sovereignty of other states.

PART — (ii)

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON HUMAN LIFE :



Climate has vital effect on human lives. Climate determines the lifestyle of people in particular place. Its due to the very reason world have too many cultures.

Pakistan have very contrasting climate.

From cold snowy mountains in North to hot deserts in South. These different climatic conditions effect human lives.

EXAMPLES FROM PAKISTAN:
(CLIMATE IMPACT)

NORTHERN AREAS:

In northern areas, there are snow throughout the year. Sometimes in December to February, there are no signs of cultivation and agriculture. People earn their income through tourism. People wear warm clothes and hats to protect themselves from harsh winter conditions.

SINDH AND SOUTHERN PUNJAB:

In areas of Thal and Thar, there is hot weather. People make their homes open for

ventilation . There are roofs made of white marble to emit all heat . People wear loose and light colour clothes .

BALUCHISTAN :

There are very harsh and scarce conditions for agriculture in Baluchistan . People often use underground system of irrigation called "Karez" to protect farms and cultivable lands . Henceforth climate have impacts on human lives .



PART — (vi)

PROBLEMS FACED BY INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN;

LACK OF RAW MATERIAL;

There is lack of raw materials to run industry. Industrial needs are unable to met with agricultural production.

LACK OF TECHNICIANS;

There is lack of proper skillful and productive minds in industrial sector. No innovation has been done lately.

LACK OF INVESTMENT:

There is lack of local and foreign investment due to consistent losses and nationalization policies. Investors are scared due to losses.

LACK OF PROPER GOVERNMENTAL ATTITUDE:

Due to continuous political drama and chaos, industries have always been ignored. There was never a productive economic planning.

LOANS AND DEFICIENT INCOME :

There are foreign loans from IMF. All the surplus go there. There are no spending on infrastructure and developmental projects in industries.

PART — (iii)

(COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE OF PAKISTAN:)

RELIGION:

Religion is most common characteristic in culture of Pakistan.

Upto 96% of people are Muslims. Islam connect people of Pakistan from every corner. Pakistan was formed on Islamic ideology.

STATUS OF MAN:

In Pakistani culture, man is head of the family. He is source of income for his family. He have responsibilities of job, financial care of kids, house expenditure etc.

STATUS OF WOMAN:

Woman enjoys power in house. She do daily life



chores. She is responsible for housekeeping. She makes food for family members.

LANGUAGE:

Although different regions in Pakistan have different language, yet they all understand Urdu. Urdu connects different cultures and people of Pakistan.

PART — (vii)

WESTERN DEMOCRACY NOT PRACTICABLE IN INDIA:

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Hindus were in majority in Subcontinent. Muslims were 100 million people but Hindus were greater in number. Even being a nation of 100 million, they were scared of losing electoral rights due to western democracy.

NO WESTERN DEMOCRACY STANCE OF MUSLIMS:

Western democracy involves free and independent electorate. Muslims thought they would always lose election due to inferior number in population.



They demanded a separate electorate and hence western democracy was not practicable in Indian subcontinent.



SECTION - "C"

Q. NO 4

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is located in South East Asia. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan in north through Wakhan strip. In northeast, there is border with China. Pakistan have largest running border with Afghanistan in West. In South west, Iran is located.

On eastern side, Pakistan have border with bitter enemies: India. In south of Pakistan, there is Arabian sea.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCATION OF PAKISTAN:

CENTRE OF MUSLIM WORLD:

Pakistan is located in centre of Muslim world stretching from Indonesia in east to Morocco in west.

NUCLEAR POWER:

Pakistan is only Muslim country to have nuclear

arms. It gives significance to Pakistan's presence in Muslim world.

TRANSIT FACILITIES TO CENTRAL ASIAN STATES:

Pakistan provide free trade routes to landlocked central Asian countries like Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan etc.

IMPORTANT SEAPORTS:

Pakistan have busy seaports on shores of Arabian Sea. New Gwadar port has the potential to become next business and trade centre.

IMPORTANCE IN WORLD POLITICS:

Pakistan's significance in politics is mainly due to their location. Pakistan was main assistant to US against Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Due to many battles in these areas, Pakistan had centre stage in world politics.

Q. NO; 3

DUTIES OF PAKISTANI CITIZENS:



RESPECT OF LAW:

It is necessary for every Pakistani to obey laws and rules mentioned in Pakistani Constitution. Respect of law should be mandatory.

USE OF VOTES:

Every Pakistani should vote for whoever they think is best ~~candidates~~ for country's prosperity.

FAITHFULNESS:

Every Pakistani should be faithful to their government and religion.



RESPONSIBILITY:

Every citizen is responsible according to their age and profession. Students have responsibility of doing hardwork in studies.

Adults have responsibilities like taking care of family.

NATIONAL INTEREST:

Every citizen should prioritize national interest over personal interest. Country is vital part of us.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

Citizens should help poor people and constantly donate money for them.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN:

Every father is responsible for better education of his children.

TAXES:

Every citizen should pay their taxes. It helps country economy to boost.

NO BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION:

Crimes like corruption and bribery should be discourage. No one should involve in this.