



→ (SECTION-B) →

→ (QUESTION-2) →

→ (PART-i) →

MUSLIM LEAGUE:-

Muslim was a political party formed for the welfare of Muslims of India. Muslim league was formed because ALL India National congress didn't supported Muslims in many conflicts like Hindi-Urdu controversy ^{when} and the Hindu extremists groups tried to eliminate Muslims by either killing them or to get them converted etc. In the presence of All India National congress all the government jobs

were provided to Hindus and Muslims were not given their due rights. That's why Muslim leader's established All India Muslim league to protect and safe guard the rights of Muslims

FORMATION:

All India Muslim league was formed in 1906 by great Muslim leader's.

BASIC OBJECTIVES:

The first and foremost objective of Muslim league was to protect Muslim rights.

SAFE GAURD RIGHTS:

Muslim league's first objective was to safe guard Muslim rights.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION:-

The ~~Muslim~~ league's another objective was to demand equal representation from the British Government.

TO CONVEY DEMANDS

OF MUSLIMS:

The ~~another~~ objective of Muslim league was to convey demands of Muslims directly to the British Government.

-(QNO 2)-

-(PART ii)-

CLIMATE:

The atmospheric condition of a place for a long period of time is called climate.

IMPACTS ON HUMAN LIFE:-

DRESS:

The impacts of climate on dress is like the people of mountainous region wears warm dresses while the people of plain areas wears light clothes it is due to climate.

FOOD:

The people of mountainous region eats heavy diets like meat etc. While the people of plain areas have lighter diets.

INFRASTRUCTURES:

The infrastructures of the house of mountainous regions are like cone shaped. While the houses of plain areas have plain roofs. Because of the heavy rainfall in mountainous regions.

OCCUPATIONS:

People of different climatic regions have different

types of occupation like many people adopt farming and fishing while some people adopt businesses as occupation it depends upon the climate.

€ (QNO 2) 3

€ (PART iii) 3

CULTURE:

The set of art, religious believes, Moral values, language etc which transfer from one generation to another generation is called culture.



3 COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:- MALE DOMINANT SOCIETY:

Pakistan society is a male dominating society. Male is responsible for taking decisions of the family. And they are the heads of the families.

JOINT FAMILY:

Pakistani culture also includes joint family system in which the whole family lives in a same house.

MIXED CULTURE:

Pakistani society has a mixed culture because different people of different cultures live together in Pakistan.

RESPECT FOR WOMEN:

In Pakistani culture males always show respect for women.

-(PART IV)-

FOREIGN POLICY:

The rules and principles on which a country deals with other countries are called foreign policy.



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES:- GOOD RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES:-

The fundamental principles of Pakistan includes making good relations with other Muslim countries also try to help them in bad conditions.

SOVEREIGNTY:-

The first and foremost principle of Pakistan's

Foreign policy includes the sovereignty and protection of the country.

RESPECT OF SOVEREIGNTY

Pakistan's foreign policy also includes the respect for sovereignty of other countries.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Pakistan foreign policy also includes to maintain peace with other countries.

← (PART NO 8 (viii)) →

NATIONAL INTEGRATION:-

National is derived from the word "Nation" which means group of people under the same slogan and "Integration" is derived from "Integrity" which means doing the right thing at the right time.

EXPLANATION:-

Integrity with a nation means respecting the rules and law of the country. It means to have a sense of realization and belonging towards the country.

National Integration means to recognize each other as Pakistani's we all should get united under the "slogan of Pakistan ZindaBad"

QNO 6

PART VI

Pakistan comprising of different types of industries like textiles, sport goods, automobile etc -

Following are the problems faced by industries of Pakistan.

PROBLEMS:

EXPENSIVE ELECTRICITY:

The charges of per unit electricity in Pakistan is too high most of the modern



machines runs through electricity.
An average sized industries pays
their electricity bills in crores.

RAW MATERIALS:

Pakistan lacks
important raw materials which
are necessary for the formation
of stuff in the industries.
Pakistan imports those raw
materials at higher prices.

HUGE AMOUNT OF TAXES.

The government imposes
huge amount of taxes with
strict implementations and
due dates on the
industries.

WASTES:-

There is no proper sewage system for industries to remove their wastes. And this causes land and water pollution and the industries would held responsible for this.



→ (SECTION C) →

→ (QUESTION NO 3) →

PAKISTANI CITIZENS:

All the people living within the boundaries of Pakistan are called Pakistani citizens. The Pakistani citizens behold a lot of responsibilities which they need to fulfil for the betterment of country.

DUTIES:

The duties of Pakistani citizens are described below:-

RESPECT OF LAW:-

It is the first and foremost duty of a Pakistani citizen to respect the rules and laws of a country.

LOYALTY:

It is the duty of a Pakistani citizen to remain loyal towards their country.

PROSPERITY:

It is the duty of a Pakistani citizen to work hard for the development and prosperity of a country.

LINGUISTIC ISSUES:-

It is the duty of a Pakistani citizen to eliminate linguistic issues.

Because in Pakistan there are about thirty three regional languages besides Urdu.

So it is the duty of a citizen to respect the language and culture of others.

SOCIAL STATUS:-

It is also a duty of a Pakistani citizen to treat others equally.

And don't give respects to others on the basis of financial status, caste and creed etc.

EQUALITY:- (LAW)

It is the duty of a Pakistani citizen to follow the rules and laws because all the citizen of Pakistan are equal in the eyes of law.

→ (QUESTION NO 3) →

RELATIONS OF PAKISTAN WITH CHINA:-

Pakistan always have very good relations with China. They always supported each other many conflicts. China always supported Pakistan financially and technologically.

BORDER:-

China lies on the North-west part of Pakistan. It's border length is in between 550-555 km.

CHINA HELPED PAKISTAN IN 1965:

China helped Pakistan
in 1965 war against India.

CHINA DIDN'T HELPED PAKISTAN IN 1971:-

China didn't helped
Pakistan in 1971 war against
India because of the Soviet
Union (Russia).

BORDER DISPUTE:-

There was an issue
created between Pakistan and

China regarding to their border but the issue was solved between both the countries by mutual understanding.

AIR TRADE AGREEMENT:

Both the countries Pakistan and china opened an Airport to facilitate air trade and air transport in year 1963.

STANCE ON KASHMIR:

Both the countries have same stance on ~~kashmir~~ that the future of kashmiries will decide through self determination

PROJECTS:-

Both the countries worked together on many projects such as:-

CPEC ROAD:-

CPEC is considered as China Pakistan economic corridor.

JF-17 THUNDER:-

By the help of China, Pakistan developed an advanced aircraft named JF-17 thunder.

SAINDAK PROJECT:-

As we know that Balochistan has minerals - So China helped Pakistan financially to extract the mineral.

GAWADAR PORT:-

Gawadar port was built with the economic support of China to promote trade.

CHASHMA POWER PLANT:-

To fulfill the energy needs of Pakistan - So Pakistan created Chashma power plant with the



help of China in Mian wali.

DEFENCE DEALS:-

China supported Pakistan in defence sector as we know that the (JF-17 Thunder and J-10C Vigourous Dragon and Also PN-15 Missiles with the range of 300 km).

CONCLUSION:-

Due to the following factors Pakistan has friendly relations with China.