



SECTION - B

QUESTION . 2

Part (i)

ESTABLISHMENT :

Muslim League, officially known as "All India Muslim League", was the Muslim representative party in the subcontinent. It was established in 1906. Its primary reason of establishment was to defend the political and social rights of the Muslims of subcontinent.

OBJECTIVES:

The basic objectives of the Muslim League were:

Representation :

It was established to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as become their face.

Political Rights :

It aimed to provide and ensure all political rights to the Muslims.

Social Rights :

It aimed to ensure that Muslims and Hindus were treated equally socially.



Part (ii)

CLIMATE:

"The atmospheric conditions of a region for a long period of time is called its climate."

IMPACT OF CLIMATE:

Climate has a huge impact on human life.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Buildings and houses from cold and rainy climate often have slanted roofs while those from dry climate have flat roofs.

PHYSICALITY:

People from cold and mountainous climates are rough and



tough with lighter skin tone. People from hotter climate primarily have darker skin tone.

OCCUPATION:

People from climates closer to rivers and seas opt for fishing. People from plain and fertile areas opt for farming.

Part (iii)

CULTURE OF PAKISTAN:

"The lifestyle, norms and values of the people of Pakistan are called culture of Pakistan."



CHARACTERISTICS:

The three common characteristics of the culture of Pakistan are:

MIXED CULTURE:

The culture of Pakistan is a blend of different cultures. It is a mixture of Pashtun, Persian, Arabic, Punjabi and other different cultures.

RELIGION:

Religion is a primary factor in shaping the ideology of the people of Pakistan. Pakistanis hold their religion very dear to themselves.

MALE DOMINANCE:

Males are the dominant gender in the culture of Pakistan. They are viewed as the source of income, shelter and leaders in the society.

Part (iv)

FOREIGN POLICY:

"The principles based on which a country deals with other countries is called its foreign policy."

PRINCIPLES:

The fundamental principles on which Pakistan's foreign policy is based are:



IDEOLOGY AND SOVEREIGNTY:

Pakistan's foreign policy does not compromise on its ideology and sovereignty. It identifies itself as a Muslim state made to safeguard Muslims. Any threat to its sovereignty is not tolerated.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY:

Pakistan takes every possible measure to promote peace and prosperity in the region. Pakistan aims to develop the state to compete on international standards.

GOOD RELATIONS:

Pakistan maintains peaceful and strong friendships with almost all states in the world. Pakistan is a peace-loving state.



Part (vii)

WESTERN DEMOCRACY:

Western democracy is a system that takes decisions favoured by majority of the population. It usually decides through the system of voting.

SITUATION OF INDIA:

Western democracy was not applicable and practicable in the subcontinent. In the subcontinent, Hindus were in majority while Muslims were a minority. Based on western democracy, all decision would have gone in the favour of Hindus. Hindus would have ruled the subcontinent.



All offices and posts would have gone in the hands of Hindus. This way the interests and rights of the Muslims would have faded away.

Part (viii)

NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

National integration means to unite and integrate the people of a nation. Its importance is key to development and prosperity of a state.

EDUCATION:

Educating the citizens of a state results in their realization of the importance of national integration. Due to

education, people start to love and value each other more. resulting in the national unity and integration

DEVELOPMENT:

National integration is very important for the development of a nation. A divided nation with hatred and differences never is capable of achieving great things.



SECTION - C

QUESTION . 4:

LOCATION OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is located in South Asia bordering India, China, Iran and Afghanistan. To its south, Arabian Sea is located. Pakistan is located in a very strategical location. It is surrounded a great number of Muslim countries. In its north, there are green mountains and valleys. In the districts of Punjab and Sindh, there are plain regions.



SIGNIFICANCE :

The location of Pakistan is very significant.

Proximity to Middle East:

Pakistan is very near and close to middle eastern countries. Pakistan has good trade relations with Middle eastern states which are very rich countries.

Trade routes:

Pakistan has warm waters in the shape of Arabian Sea to the south. All countries to our north have no access to warm waters. Warm waters are very important as they are source of bilateral trade. Countries like



Central Asian states and China access warm waters of Arabian Sea going through Pakistan which greatly benefits us.

Tourism:

Towards the northern parts of our state, there are many tourism spots as they are packed with green lush valleys and mountains with beautiful lakes and rivers. In the provinces of KPK, Punjab and Sindh, there are many historical spots to visit.

Agriculture:

Punjab and Sindh are mainly plain and fertile which make them very suitable

for agriculture. Pakistan largely fulfills its agricultural needs by itself. Pakistan has a very rich collection of agricultural products.

Balochistan:

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan. It is very rich in minerals like coal, gas and gold. By utilizing these resources, Pakistan can easily overcome its financial problems.



QUESTION . 5:

CHINA:

China is located towards the north east of Pakistan. It is a very large country that is considered to be one of the leading powers of the day. Although China shares a comparatively smaller borders with Pakistan compared to other countries, both Pakistan and China are of great importance to one another.

RELATIONS:

Pakistan exhibits very strong and friendly relations with China.

Start of relations:

China came into being in 1949, two years after Pakistan. China and Pakistan started off freindly relations on international front also promoting bilateral trade. ✓

Dispute:

During early years of relations, China and Pakistan had a border dispute that was solved with peaceful talks.

Help in wars:

China helped Pakistan during 1965 war but during 1971 war, it could not help Pakistan due to Russian pressure.



CPEC :

Pakistan provides China access to its waters for sea trade with a project called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Kashmir Issue:

China has strong stance of support for Pakistan on Kashmir Issue.

Sandhak Project:

China and Pakistan have a mutual project of Sandhak Project that focuses on utilizing minerals in Balochistan.

JF-17 Thunder:

With the help of China, Pakistan enhanced its air force power by building a fighter jet called JF-17 Thunder.

Chashma Powerplant:

Pakistan faced energy problems so with the help of China, Pakistan build energy powerplant in Chashma.
