

SECTION (B)

Q NO: 02

PART (i)

BACKGROUND:-

After the decision of partition of Bengal and the Shimla deputation (1906), Muslims of India thought that there should be a political party which stands for the rights of Muslims because Hindus already

have their political party
 naming All India
 Congress established by
 A.O Hume in 1885.

ESTABLISHMENT:-

In 1906,
 a conference was held
 in Dhaka, Bangladesh
 led by Nawab Waqar-ul-
 Mulk in which the
 decision was presented
 by Sir Saleem-Ullah.

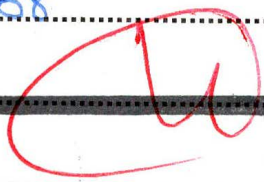
OBJECTIVES:-

The main
 objectives of Muslim
 leagues are as
 follow:



- 1) To presents the demands of Muslims to British in a constitutional and legal method.
 - 2) To remove the mis-understanding between British and Muslims.
 - 3) To develop brotherhood relationship between Hindus and Muslims.
- But later

due to several reason they changed the purpose of objectives and started struggle for separate homeland.



PART (ii)

CLIMATE:-

The range of temperature, wind, frequency of rainfall and atmospheric conditions is called Climate.

IMPACTS:-

Climate has as important impact on the life of human which is follow under.

1) PHYSIQUE:-

Climate has an important impact on physique of people.



The people living in
harsh environment are
physically strong.

2) HOUSING:-

Climate also
impact the housing
of the people. People
living in snowy and
sunny areas have sloped
roofs while those living
in warm regions have
thick walls houses.

3) CLOTHING:-

Climate also
affects the clothing
of people. Those live in
warm areas have
open clothes and
in cold areas
have thick clothes.

4) PROFESSION:-

It also impacts the profession of people living in specific area.

5) TRANSPORTATION:-

It also affects the means of transportation as people live in sandy areas make the use of camels.

PART (vi)

The problems faced by the industrial sector of Pakistan are as follows:-



1) LACK OF RAW

MATERIALS:-

In Pakistan there is a lack of raw materials which are important for the manufacture of products.

2) LACK OF MACHINERIES:

In ~~Pakistan~~ there is a lack of machinery and equipments required for ~~industries~~.

3) LACK OF WORKERS:-

In Pakistan, there is a lack of professional workers needed for industry sector.

4) POLITICAL INSTABILITY:-

From the very beginning of Pakistan there is always of political instability which hinders industrial growth.

5) LACK OF INVESTMENT:-

There is a lack of investment especially by the private sector.

6) LACK OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION:-

In Pakistan, there is lack of technical education because people are mostly attracted towards the primary education.

(iv)

FOREIGN POLICY:-

It is the policy by which the state governs international relations and reacts to foreign environment.

PRINCIPLES:-

Following are the main principles of Pakistan foreign policy:-

1) SOVEREIGNTY:-

Pakistan respects the sovereignty of other states and also demands for the same behaviour by other states.

2) GOOD RELATIONS

WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES:

As Pakistan is a muslim country so it desires to develop

good relation with
other countries

3) AVOIDING POLITICS:-

Pakistan does not
interfere in blocs
politics to restore
the peaceful environment

4) BILATERALISM:-

Pakistan foreign policy
is built on the
principle of bilateralism

5) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As Pakistan is a developing country so it tries to make good relations with strong countries with good financial status.

(iii)

Following are the main characteristics of Pakistan's culture.

1) RELIGION: ✓

As 96% of the people of the country are muslims so there is a



uniformity in religion.

2) MIXED CULTURE:-

Pakistan culture is a mixed culture influenced by various ancient and modern culture i.e. Greek, Persian, Turkish etc.

3) SOCIETY:-

Pakistan is a country with simple society where elders are respected and youngers are loved.

4) LANGUAGE:-

Although, Urdu is a national

language but other regions
have their regional
languages showing their
identity.

5) DRESS:

Dress of
Pakistan is simple
as most of them
wear Shalwar Kameez.

6) CEREMONIES:

Ceremonies
such as weddings
and death are
handled in Pakistan
with cordial sympathy
and love as
people get together
on these occasions



(Vii)

Western democracy was not practicable in India.

REASONS:-

It is because of the following main reasons.

- i) The People in sub-continent was ~~mixed~~ because they belong to different religion and have ~~culture~~ variation so that was not practicable for them to adopt uniform

western culture.

ii) Muslims have great
reverance for their
religion and traditions
so they were not
supposed to adopt
western democracy.

iii) There were many
conflicts between sub-
continent muslims and
Hindus so which
always brought disturb-
ance in political
and social environment.

iv) As most of the
people were not
familiarize with western
education so they
can't compete in
competitive exams.

SECTION (C)

Q NO: 05

RELATION WITH CHINA:-

As China is neighbour
of Pakistan and
developing super power
so Pakistan forms
close relations with
China.

The timeline of
the relation between
Pakistan and China

is given below:

BORDER DEMARCATIONS.

In 1950s, the issue of border demarcation raised but both countries solved it peacefully.

UN MEMBERSHIP.

Pakistan was one of those countries who raised the voice for the membership of China in UN assembly after they've identified each other.

HELP IN WAR:-

China supported Pakistan openly in 1965 war and provide weapons. In 1971 war the Soviet council was on side of India therefore China did not help but later after the war they supported Pakistan.

KARAKOURAM ROAD:-

The Karakouram road was built with the assistance of China in 1978 which opens the way for

traffic between two
countries.

JF-17 THUNDER.

The military aircraft
JF-17 thunder was
made by Pakistan
with the assistance
of China.

MECHANICAL COMPLEX.

The mechanical complex
Taxila was made
with the assistance
of China.

ELECTRICAL COMPLEX:-

The electrical complex

taxila was also built
by assistance of China.

SINDHAK PROJECT:-

It was started by
China in Balochistan
for exploring mineral
treasures.

HELP IN EARTHQUAKE.

In 2005, China helped
the victims of severe
victim people of
Earthquake 2005 and

facilitate them open
heartily.

AIR TRANSPORT:-

Pakistan
provided air transport
to China in 1963.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS:-

There has been an
exchange of visits
between the leaders of
both countries as in 1956
Yan Chao-ku visited
Pakistan and Jinnah
Cheng in April 1954-55.



Q NO: 04

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PAKISTAN:-

Pakistan is located in South east of Asia with the ~~total~~ area of 796096 sq. km. The longitude for Pakistan is 24° to 37° and latitude is 61° to 76° .

NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES:-

- 1) In the east of Pakistan India is located.
- 2) In west, there is long



range of Iran Border
In South there is
Arabian Sea
In North east China
is located
In North west there
is Afghanistan and
narrowed line of
Wakhan also separate
it from Tajakistan.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pakistan
holds significant importance
because of its
Geographical location.

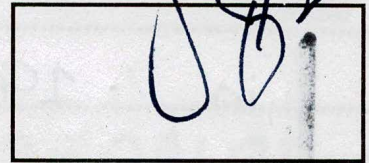
1) CENTRE OF

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CONTINUATION SHEET



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

1) ISLAMIC WORLD:

Pakistan is located in the centre of Islamic world and act as nucleus. It is in the centre of Islamic countries range from Morocco in west to Indonesia in east.

2) POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Pakistan is located in area with great political significance which was understood by US



in 1979 as Pakistan
was at Frontline with
was in Soviet Council.

3) NEIGHBOUR OF IMPORTANT COUNTRIES:

Pakistan is an important
country with reference
to its neighbours. In
east there is India
which claims to be
largest democratic state.
In North east there
is China the world
largest population country.
It is also connected to
Russia through Tajikistan.



TRADE SIGNIFICANCE:-

Pakistan also provide trade route to connect different Asian and African countries for transportation of different goods.

SEA ROUTE:-

Pakistan also provide sea route to China and helps other countries in trading through sea by Gawadar port and Karachi port.



3) NUCLEAR POWER.

Pakistan is the first muslim country with nuclear power which also enhance the significance of geographical location of Pakistan in Muslim world.