



SECTION : B

SHORT

ANSWERS :

Answer : 01

Background:

Due to numerous injustices with muslims in India, Indian Muslim at last decided to establish a party of their ownself which will serve as a medium for the safeguard of their



rights in India.

Shimla Deputation:

A crew of 35 members under Nawab Viqar Mulk went to Shimla on 1st October 1906. They discussed the problems faced by Muslims and proposed to make their own party which was approved by Lord Minto.

Formation of Muslim League:

All Indian Muslim League session was held on 30th December under Chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk. Hence the Party was born into being.

Head of Party:

Sir Agha Khan was made head of the Party.

Basic Objectives:

Before Bengal Partition:

Before Bengal was partitioned in 1911. Muslim League had following objectives.

- (i) To safeguard rights of muslims and to convey their demands to British Empire by peaceful means.
- (ii) To create feelings of goodwill for the British Empire and eradicate all the misunderstanding.
- (iii) To maintain brotherly relations with other parties.

After Bengal Partition:

Muslim League changed its objectives after Bengal partition in 1913.



- (i) To make efforts for self rule.
- (ii) To maintain better relations and create feeling of goodwill with other parties and government for self rule.

Answer : 02

Climate :

The ^{measure of} average rainfall, its time and intensity, temperature and atmospheric pressure of a region is called Climate.

Impact of Climate :

Climate has a great impact on people. The areas where climate is harsh will impact on the people in different way i.e. hard skin, tough physique etc while the region having moderate climate will have its own



unique impact.

Impact of Climate in Pakistan:

According to climate impact Pakistan is divided into five regions.

i) North & North Western Region:

It has cold climate due to which people have tough physique and they mainly wear thick and warm clothes.

(ii) Northern lower region:

It has a moderate climate. People have fair colour. Mostly people rely on agriculture.

(iii) Indus & Potokhar region:

It has a bit harsh climate. Loo blows in such region. People

wear light clothes.

(iv) Balochistan Plateau Region:

It has hot climate. People rely on cattle rearing. They also have tough physiques.

(v) Coastal Region:

It has a very moderate climate. People live very easily. They rely on agriculture & fishing mostly.

Answer : 03

Culture:

The social inheritance transferred from one individual or society to other individual or society with the passage of time is called Culture.



Common Characteristics:

Pakistan is a region where people having been living from a long time. Therefore it has a very rich inheritance. Three characteristics are following:

(i) Religious Uniformity:

Pakistan culture had a greater impact of Islam. After advent of Islam, subcontinent saw many changes in its culture. Hence Pakistan is group of alot of culture but Islam is the common characteristic of all.

(ii) Food:

In culture of Pakistan rice, wheat, meat, fishes, cereals are some common characteristics of



all cultures. However special cultural dishes are made on some special occasion.

(iii) Dress:

Shalwar Kameez is the common dress of all cultures.

Men wear turban or caps along with it while women have their dupattas with their dress. Embroidery on dresses is very prevalent in Pakistani cultures.

Answer : 04

Foreign Policy:

Definition:

The principles on the basis of which one country interacts and makes relations with other countries is called Foreign Policy.

(i) Protection of Sovereignty and Independence:

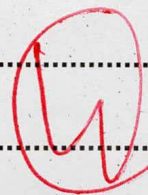
Pakistan keeps in view that their sovereignty and Independence is not offencsed and it also protects and respects others sovereignty.

(ii) Relation with Muslim Countries:

As Pakistan is an ideological state so it makes cordial relations with muslim countries. It considers Their problem as their own problem and helps till the remedy.

(iii) Implementation of UN Charter:

Pakistan tries its best to implement all the charters given by U.N in the country. It protects rights of all citizens and gives all basic facilities to them.



(iv) Economic Development:

As Economic development is the goal of every country and Pakistan is a developing country, so it makes sure that it develops relations with all countries which can help Pakistan to achieve its economic goals.

(v) Peace keeping:

Pakistan wants to maintain peaceful relations with its neighbouring countries as well as want to seek peace in the whole region of world. So it also sends its security forces for U.N peace keeping operations to different regions of the world.

Answer : 07

Western democracy was not applicable in India.

In Western Democracy:

The opinion of majority is always respected and given importance.

Situation of India:

In India Hindus were absolute majority as compared to that of muslims. While Hindus demanded the western democracy in India from British Government.

Why not applicable?

If western democracy had been introduced in India, all the rights would have been usurped by Hindus and Muslims would have

been deprived of all the basic rights as they were minority.

Answer : 06

Background :

Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. At its birth, Pakistan was an agricultural country where 75% people lived on agriculture. The industries present were once in a blue moon.

Problems faced by Industries :

(i) Lack of Technical People :

As we know that industries require technical people to run, while Pakistan had no technical people because it was a pure agricultural country. It was the gravest problem faced by industries.

ii) No proper plan of Government:

As there was no proper plan of government for installments of Industries, so it was a clear loss to individuals who would install industries as there was no financial assistance for them in case of problem.

(iii) Nationalization Plan:

Nationalization Plan of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto put industrialists in great danger as all industries were nationalized and taken by government on low prices which infuriated industrialists and compelled them to leave Pakistan.

(iv) Electricity Deficit:

There was no proper system of electricity in the region while



industries mainly run of electrical power . Due to this reason , industrialists faced loss of alot of money which put them in great less.

SECTION : C

QUESTION : 04

Answer :

Location :

Pakistan is located in a very crucial region. It is located 61° to 76° in East and 24° to 37° in North .

Surrounding Countries:

Pakistan is connected with following countries.

(a) Wakhan Strip:

(i) In North, Pakistan is connected with Wakhan Strip that is the route to Central Asian Countries.

(b) India:

In east, Pakistan is connected with India. LOC, Rung Kutch and Wagah Borders are main borders.

Border length is 1610 km.

(c) China:

In North East, Pakistan connects with China. (XinKIANG) is the boarder with China. Boarder length is ^{approx} 350 Km

(d) Arabian Sea:

In South Pakistan connects

with Arabian Sea. Boarder Length is 845

(e) Afghanistan:

In North west, Pakistan is connected with Afghanistan through Durand Line. Boarder length is 2250

(f) Iran:

In the west, Iran is connected with Pakistan. Taftan boarder is the main boarder. Boarder length is 832 Km

Significance of Geographical Location:

i) Central Location:

It is centrally located in Muslim region. It has Morocco in far west while Indonesia is in far east. Therefore, it is also called as heart of Muslim world.

(ii) Connected with Reputable Countries

It is connected with super power like China and one of the power ful countries India & Iran.

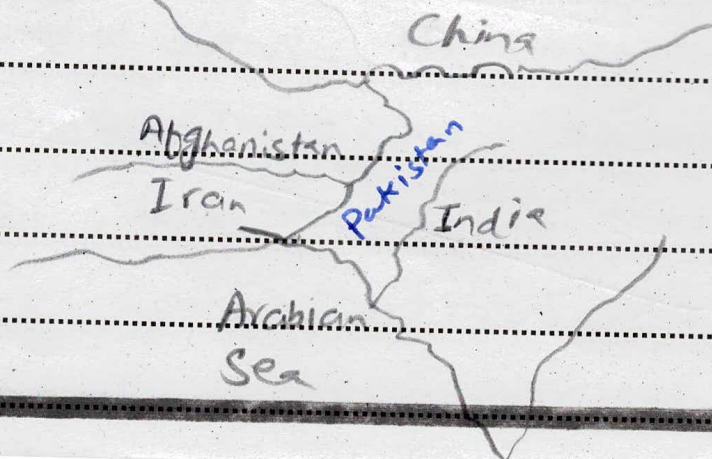
(iii) Relation with Super Powers:

It enjoys cordial relationship with super power. It is regarded in very high esteem in Geographical world.

(iv) Nuclear Power:

Pakistan is also one of the Nuclear Power so that is why it is seen with respect.

Diagram:



QUESTION: 05

Answer:

Pak - China Relations:

Pakistan Assistance:

Background:

Pakistan and China has been good friends since the independence of China in 1949.

Acceptance of China in U.N:

Pakistan was one of the first countries to accept China as an independent state in U.N and helped a lot to retain its reputation.

China Pak Border settlement:

Pakistan got some issues with China



on some regions in 1952 which was resolved by giving them those regions.

China help:

Being a superpower, China helps Pakistan in every situation like Pakistan did in its initial stages.

(i) Aeronautical Complex:

Kamra Aeronautical Complex is established with help of China.

(ii) C-PEC:

(CPEC) China Pakistan Economic Corridor is established by China which is 2500 km long road from China to Gwadar.

(iii) Karakoram Highway:

Karakoram Highway was also

established with the sacrifices of Pakistanis and Chinese workers.

(iv) Alkhalid Tank:

Alkhalid tank is formed by combined assistance of China with Pakistan.

(v) Chashma Powerplant:

Chashma Powerplant was also established with combined efforts of China

(vi) J-F 17 Thunder:

J-F 17 Thunder supersonic jet is made jointly by China and Pakistan

(vii) J-10C :

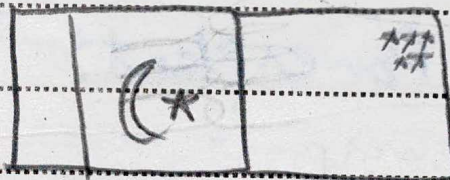
China also provided J-10C jets to Pakistan.



(viii) Help in Wars:

China always stood with Pakistan in war and provided financial, emotional and military assistance to Pakistan in 1965, 71, 99.

Diagram:



Pak Chin flag

Map:

