



SECTION-B

Part (i) :-

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Indian Muslims were facing problems in the subcontinent. They were treated as a minority and were unable to spend their lives according to Islam. For this purpose All Indian Muslim league was established in 1906 at Dhaka. The following were its main objectives:-



- i) Safeguarding and protecting the muslims right in subcontinent.
- ii) To convey their demands to the government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means. and to clarify the misunderstandings to which indian muslim fell victims.
- iii) To create good will and healthy relations with other parties in subcontinent.

After the cancellation of partition of Bengal in 1911, Muslim league changed its objective in 1913:-

- i) To make efforts for the attainment of Independent state.
- ii) To co-operate with the government-



and other parties in order to establish self-rule.



Part (ii) :-

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON HUMANS :-

Climate refer to the rain, frequency, weather etc of a region recorded over decades. Climate has impact on Human life as :-

- (i) Climate impact the physique of Humans in a specific region their appearance and strength for example people living on mountainous region are tough, smart and active.



(ii)

Climate impact the profession of the people of the area.

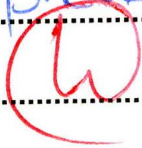
For example people raise cattle at mountain areas and agriculture where there is moderate climate.

However, in some area where climate is extremely cold people migrate to plains to search for jobs and earn living.

(iii)

Climate impact the dressing, housing, living, sports, festivals of an area for example in

cold climate area people wear warm clothes and their houses have sliding slopes to prevent snow.



Part (iv) :-

FOREIGN POLICY



The following are some of the fundamental principles of foreign policy :-

i) **Sovereignty belongs to Allah :-**

The Sovereignty of the whole Universe belongs to Allah Almighty.

People will exercise their power within the limits stated by Allah Almighty.

ii) **National Security :-**

The second principle of foreign policy is the national security of Pakistan. Pakistan respects the boundaries of others and expects the same from them.

Protection of Ideology :-

The third principle is the safeguarding of the Ideology of Pakistan.

Pakistan is an ideological country and a protection of its



Ideology is mandatory.

Economic Stability :-

Pakistan build relations with developed country for economic stability and to start trade with them.

Good Relations with others :-

Important principal of foreign policy is to establish healthy friendly relation with foreign countries.



Part (vii) :-

WESTERN DEMOCRACY

Indian congress always demanded to the British government for

the western democracy to be practiced in India but Muslim league always opposed this demand due to the following reason.

Opposition of Western democracy :-

Implementing the western democracy in India means that the Hindu will rule as a majority because Muslims of India were minority and implementing the western democratic system will lead to oppression of Muslim and began of Hindu tyrant rule. Thus western democratic system was opposed and not practicable in India.

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Part (iii) :-

CHARACTERISTIC OF PAKISTANI CULTURE

The following are the common characteristic of culture of Pakistan :-

Male as the head of the house :-

In Pakistani culture males are the head of the house.

All the major decisions are taken by male as they are the eldest in the house. In Majority houses male is the biggest source of income.

Role of Female :-

Females spent their time at home and take care of the home and children.

Religion of Islam :-

Islamic religion is followed. Practices are done according to Islam and women are highly respected in Pakistan culture.

Birth Ceremony :-

At Birth ceremony, Azaan is given in the ears of the newborn baby so that he/she can identify his/her true identity.

Death Ceremony :-

If someone dies, people come to their home and provide food to them for three days.





Part (vi) :-

PROBLEM FACED BY INDUSTRY :-

The following are the main problems faced by Industries:-

Raw Material :-

Pakistan had less raw material for the production of sufficient material.

Electricity Problems :-

Pakistan was suffering with the electricity deficiency to run such Industries.

High taxes :-

High taxes were implemented due



which it was difficult for Pakistan to lift this burden.

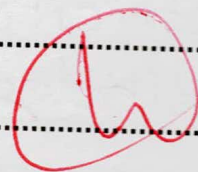
Lack of Experienced worker

Lack of experienced worker. They were uneducated which was the major problem of less production of Industries.

Lack of Modern Equipment

Pakistan was not having modern equipments to run the industries. This effected the Industries of Pakistan.

The above mentioned are the major problems faced by Pakistan Industries.





SECTION-C

QUESTION No :- 5

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

According to Pakistan's Foreign policy. It is the fundamental principle of Pakistan's Foreign policy ~~to~~ establish good relation with Islamic and neighbouring countries. Thus Pakistan has good relation with China.

PAK-CHINA RELATIONS

China became indepent in 1949. Pakistan immediatly remembered China and extend full-support to China. Pakistan always stand for China and same is done by the China for Pakistan. The following are some points which strengthened the Pak-China relations.

UN member:-

It was due to the efforts of Pakistan that China became the member of United Nations. In this matter Pakistan extended full support.

Indo-Pak war:-

During the war of 1965, China extended it's support for Pakistan and during the war of 1971, however China was unable



to support openly but still extended
it's support with donation,
equipments etc.

Combined projects:-

Both countries have signed many
projects together. The following
are some.

Kamra complex

The Kamra Complex, China
helped Pakistan for the production
of JF-thunder 17.

HCT - taxila

China helped Pakistan in
Heavy mechanical Industry taxila.

Al-Khalid tank was a combined
work of China and Pakistan.

Dams :-

Tarbela Dam, the biggest mud

dam was constructed with the help of China.

Karakoram Highway:-

Karakoram Highway is a significant symbol of Pak-China friendship.

Earthquake (2005):-

China extended support to Pakistan for the recreation after the earthquake of 2005.

Kashmir Issue:-

China with-stand Pakistan on Kashmir issue and Always supported Pakistan. and helped to resolve matter with India.

CPEC :-

CPEC is another big achievement of PAK-CHINA relations.



Gwadar port :-

Gwadar port was one of the biggest port constructed with the help of China.

Atomic Power :-

China supported Pakistan during the five atomic blast.

The above mentioned projects strengthened the Pak-China friendship.



Question No 4:-

Location of Pakistan:-

Pakistan lies in 24° to 37° North latitudes and 61° to 76° east longitude. It is situated at the south east of Asia.

Significance of Pakistan:

Pakistan's location is very significant.

The significance of Pakistan location is written below.

Centre of Muslim World:

Pakistan is the center of the Islamic state that stretch from Morocco to Indonesia.

Transit facilities and trade:

Pakistan provides transit facilities and trade route to the central asian land locked countries including Afghanistan.

Warm water Sea port:

Pakistan is gifted with the warm water seaport which remains functional throughout the year.



World politics :-

Pakistan act as a front line country against USSR attack on Afghanistan.

Important geography :-

Pakistan has the border with the emerging powers of the world.

Pakistan shares border with the China, super power, India which had emerging economy.

Also USSR is very close to Pakistan.

Rich in Minerals

Pakistan is located at such area which is rich in mineral and natural attractive sites.

Pakistan earns a part of it from tourism.



Climate of Pakistan:-

Climate of Pakistan is due to its location. Pakistan enjoys all four weathers. Extremely cold weather in north and extremely hot at south.

Rich in Agriculture:-

Due to its location the land of Pakistan is highly rich in agriculture thus Pakistan earns a lot from its agriculture.

The above mentioned are the significance of location of Pakistan:-

