 **Pakistan School , Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021**

# Subject: GOP Grade :9th

#  Book: GOP for foreign students FIRST TERM Unit 1: Introduction Pg. No: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex.2-Detail Questions:**

Q.1 Discuss the importance of the location of Pakistan with special reference to its neighboring countries.

 Answer:

# Location of Pakistan

Pakistan extends between latitudes 24 ° N and 37N and longitudes 61 ° E and 75.5 ° E. Pakistan has an area of 796096 sq.km and thus occupies 18.78% of South Asia, 0.06% of the world.

**Importance of the location of Pakistan.**

 Pakistan is located in the north-west of the South Asian sub-continent. Pakistan came into being on the 14th of August, 1947 as a sovereign independent country and became a member of the British Common Wealth countries. This new country consisted of two parts which were separated by a land route of about 2400 km, and by sea About 4000 Km The western and eastern wings came to be known as West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively. At the time of independence West Pakistan consisted of the provinces of North- West Frontier province, Balochistan, Sindh and West Punjab (later the Punjab) and the small princely states like Chitral, Dir, Swat, Amb, Kalat, Lesbela, Makran, Kharan, Bahawalpur and Khairpur.The states of Junagrah and Manavader acceded to Pakistan, but India (Bharat) took control of these states by force, And soon after, the state of Hyderabad also occupies, and a large portion of Jammu and Kashmir.

# Neighboring countries of Pakistan • India:-

 India lies on Pakistan's eastem border, and is one of the closest neighbor of it. 610 Km with East Punjab and Rajistan (Indian territory).

# • China:-

 In northeast Pakistan has a common border with People's Re-public of China stretching for about 895 Km along with Gilgit Agency and Baltistan.

# • Afghanistan:-

 In the west it has a common border of about 2252 Km with Afghanistan known as the

Durand Line, and a common border of about 805 Km with Iran to the south of the Durand Line. The two countries along with Turkey arc the members of Economic Cooperation for Development (ECO).

# • Wakhan Valley

 In the north of Pakistan are the Himalayas and a narrow strip of the Wakhan Valley that separates Pakistan from Tajikstan.

# • Arabian Sea:-

On the southern side of Pakistan, the Arabian Sea spreads.

• **Pakistan's geographical importance.**

On the southern side of Pakistan spreads the Arabian Sea, Pakistan's geographical position is more striking as it has big neighboring counties like People's Republic of China and Bharat. It is therefore necessary to develop relationship with these counties and other big powers of the world. Thus, it is situated in the most sensitive and strategic situation in the world.

**Q.2 Give brief historical background of the creation of Pakistan.**

Answer:

# Introduction:-

 The Muslim in India made their first appearance in the South Asian sub-continent at the beginning of the eighth century A.D. when Muhammad Bin Qasim, an Arab general, invaded India in 712 A.D. And conquered Sindh and annexed some other parts of India upto Multan. **The Muslims in India:-**

The cultural activities of the Arabs were further extended by Turks, Afghans arid Mughals. The Turks of Central Asia first established their rule in Afghanistan, and then in the subcontinent, Subektigin, the Turk ruler of Ghazni (now in Afghanistan) opened the gates of conquest of India from N.W.F.P. His son and successor, Sultan Mahmood Ghazanvi launched seventeen invasions on India, and conquered most of its parts up to southern India including Gujrat and Kathiawar. Mahmood founded Mahmoodpura (old Lahore) which became the seat of his dynasty's government.

# The Indian National Congress

 The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 to achieve independence for the whole of India. In the later part of the 19th century the Hindus organized themselves to present their demands: In 1885 they set up a political party known as the Indian National Congress and styled themselves the onyx representative body of the whole of India. In the beginning the Muslims joined hands with the Hindus in the freedom movement under the banner of the Congress but soon they discovered that the Indian National Congress was an Hindu organization. By 1906 the Muslims of the sub-continent were convinced that they must have a political party of their own to presto their viewpoint before the government in an effective manner.

#  All India Muslim League

The Muslims laid the foundation of All India Muslim League at Dhaka in 1906. After World War I, Mohatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, organized a Non-Violent Movement against the British in order to secure independence. Many Muslims joined the struggle and they were disillusioned.

#  The idea of a separate Muslim state

 The idea of a separate Muslim state was putforth by the great poet of the east, Allama Iqbal in his address to All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930, and it was formally adopted as a political goal of the Muslim League on the 23rd of March 1940 under the President ship of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah at Minto-Park, Lahore, which carme to be known as Pakistan Resolution This resolution gave an impetus to the Freedom Movement.

 **Q: Write an account of emergence of Pakistan under the following headings**

* **Ideological Causes**
* **Cultural Causes**
* **Social Causes**

 Answer:

# Ideological causes

1: In The Muslims and the Hindus have different faiths, and believe in different ideologies, therefore Islam and Hinduism could not co-exist side by side amicably.

1. The religious tension, hatred, rather enmity had always been a permanent feature of their history of co-existence,
2. The Hindu movements, such as shudhi aiming at the conversions of Muslims to Hinduism and Sarighton aiming at the solidarity among Hindus had intensified the communal feelings

**Cultural causes**

1. With different ideologies and traditions the Muslims and the Hindus had developed cultural differences in their educational concepts and ideals, in their languages and literature; arts and architecture.
2. The two cultures could never evolve a common society.

#  Social causes

1: The Muslims and the Hindus have evolved different social ways and patterns. Their ways and manners of everyday life are quite different.

2: In no way are social cnstoms and rituals the same, their places of worship, their houses, dress and food.

 3: An Orthodox Hindu would never allow a Muslim to enter his kitchen.

 4: Their ways of greeting one another are quite different