

Short Questions Answers(Gohar Publishers)

Q no 1. What is meant by Durand Line? (Note Q 1 & 4 same answer)

Q no 4. When was border settlement made between British India and Afghanistan?

- Ans: i. Foreign Secretary Government of India, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Afghan King, Ameer Abdul Rehman, signed an agreement for the permanent solution of the border issue between British India and Afghanistan in 1893.
- ii. It finalized the border lines. Afghanistan accepted the Durand Line as its international border.
- iii. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand Line.

Q no 2. What are the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council?

Ans: Its responsibilities include:

- i. Raising the standard of living of man
- ii. Trying for economic and social development
- iii. Collaboration in the educational, scientific and cultural fields
- iv. Taking measures to eradicate unemployment, poverty and diseases etc.

Q no 3. Write three responsibilities of United Nations General Assembly.

Ans: Its responsibilities include:

- i. Electing non-permanent members of the Security Council
- ii. Giving membership to new states and terminating the membership of some states
- iii. Approving the budget of the united nations
- iv. Taking measures to establish world peace

Q no 5. By which two countries was the Indus Water Treaty Signed?

Ans: To solve this issue, with the cooperation of World Bank, in 1960 both countries agreed to a treaty called the Indus Water treaty. According to this treaty 3 western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) were Pakistan's share while 3 eastern rivers (Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas) went to India.

Q no 6. When did the relations between Pakistan and People's Republic China begin?

Ans: The Pak-China friendly relations started since 1954-55, both the countries have been close friends with each other. Their friendship is based on sincere emotions of the people. China has always proved itself to be a dependable friend in war and peace.

Q no7. Write the names of ten member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

- Ans: i. Afghanistan ii. Albania iii. Azerbaijan iv. Sudan
- v. Egypt vi. Indonesia vii. Iran viii. Iraq ix. Jordan
- x. Kuwait xi. Libya xii. Malaysia xiii. Oman
- xiv. Pakistan xv. Qatar xvi. Saudi Arabia xvii. Turkey

Q no 8. When was the Kashmir issue presented in United Nations?

- Ans: i. It is a territorial conflict between India and Pakistan since partition of the Subcontinent in 1947.
- ii. The state of Jammu and Kashmir should have acceded to Pakistan because of its Muslim majority population and geographical location, but this didn't happen when Maharaja Hari Sing sought military assistance from India. Later the Indian forces intervened and captured the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- iii. The Kashmir issue presented in the United Nations Security Council on **1st Jan, 1948.**

Q no 9. When and where did the World Trade Centre tragedy take place?

Ans: The twin towers of the World Trade Centre collapsed on 11th September, 2001, in New York USA. The collapse of the World Trade Center occurred during the terrorist attacks.

Q no 10. Write the introduction of Bhutan in three lines.

- i. Bhutan is a mountainous country.
- ii. Its capital is Thimphu.
- iii. People earn their living by woodcutting.
- iv. People belong to the Mongol Tribe, raising sheep and goat is an important profession.
- v. The official language is Dzonghka.

Conceptual Questions

Q no 1. List of SAARC members; also explain objectives of SAARC organization.

Ans: 1) Pakistan 2) India 3) Bangladesh 4) Sri Lanka 5) Nepal
6) Maldives 7) Bhutan 8) Afghanistan

Following are the major objectives:

- i. To promote the welfare of people of South Asia and improve their quality of life.
- ii. To encourage active collaboration and mutual assistance among member countries in economic, cultural, technical and scientific field.
- iii. To promote and strengthen mutual self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.

Q no 2. Number of OIC members, where and when the organization was established.

Ans: Tragedy of Aqsa Mosque fire in 1969 gathered representatives of all the Muslims countries of the world in Rabat (Morocco). Muslims states and government got together in Rabat on 25th September, 1969 to established common platform of the Muslims countries known as OIC.

57 Muslim states joined hands to form a common platform known as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The OIC works in collaboration with other countries of the world for the establishment of world peace and safeguard the interest of Muslim *Ummah*.

Q no 3. What are the objectives of Pakistan's foreign Policy?

- Ans: i. Territorial Sovereignty and Security
ii. Ideological Objectives
iii. Economic Development
iv. Safeguard of cultural Heritage

Q no 4. Define Foreign Policy.

Ans: When country establishes relations with other country it has to abide some fundamental principles and objectives. The policy of state in this regard is known as foreign policy.

Q no 5. Explain the importance of Pakistan's geographical location.

Ans:

- Pakistan lies at the center of the Muslim World which expands from Morocco in the **West** to Indonesia in the **East** which has huge reserves of Oil, Gas and Minerals.
- Pakistan is neighbor to China (in North) is an emerging world power. Many development agreements currently ongoing in Pakistan. Karakoram Highway is an important trade route between Pak-China.
- The landlocked countries of Afghanistan and Central Asian countries can carry out their external trade through Pakistani Ports.

Q no 6. Name the Central Asian Countries.

Ans: The Central Asian Countries included **Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan**. They all became independent after the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991.

Q no 7. Write the abbreviation of (CENTO, RCD, ECO, SEATO, OIC, SAARC, WTO, EU)

Ans: **CENTO** (Central Treaty Organization), **RCD** (Regional Cooperation Development), **ECO** (Economic cooperation development), **SEATO** (South East Asian Treaty Organization), **OIC** (organization of Islamic Cooperation), **SAARC** (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), **WTO** (World Trade Centre), **EU** (European Union).

Q no 9. How was the water issue resolved between India and Pakistan?

Ans: For resolving the water issue, the Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in **1960**. According to this treaty 3 eastern rivers (**Ravi, Sutlej and Beas**) were India's share while 3 western rivers (**Indus, Jhelum and Chenab**) went to Pakistan.

Q no 10. Name some of the specialized agencies of the UN.

- i. **(UNDP)** United Nations Development Programme
- ii. **(WFP)** World Food Programme.
- iii. **(WHO)** World Health Organization
- iv. **(UNICEF)** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- v. **(UNESCO)** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- vi. **(IFAD)** UN International Fund for Agricultural Development
- vii. **(FAO)** Food and agriculture Organization
- viii. **(ICAO)** International civil aviation organization
- ix. **(IMF)** International Monetary Fund

Short Q/A (National Book Foundation)

Q 1. Pak Iran economic Cooperation.

- i. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence in 1947.
- ii. Pakistan and Iran along with other countries were partners in military pact CENTO.
- iii. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey established RCD for economic cooperation which was later revived as ECO.

Q 2. Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim World.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam attached special importance to Pakistan's relations with the Muslim countries of the world. He was of the opinion that Muslim countries should join hands to solve their internal problems and make common cause on all issues of international importance.

Q 3. Pak Iraq Relations.

- i. Pakistan and Iraq were together in the Baghdad pact formed in 1955
- ii. Relations between two countries started deteriorating after **Ba'th** party came into power in Iraq.
- iii. In 1973, large quantities of arms and ammunitions were recovered from Iraqi embassy in Islamabad, this was highly provoked.

Q 4. Pakistan role in the soviet defeat in Afghanistan.

Ans:

- i. Eighty thousand troops of Russian forces entered in Afghanistan in 1979 and took control of Afghanistan.
- ii. The moral support of the government of Pakistan raised the morale of Afghan Mujahedeen.
- iii. Combined efforts of Pakistan, Afghan Mujahedeen and the western powers led by America defeated Russian army.
- iv. Soviet Union was compelled to withdraw her forces from Afghanistan in 1989.

Q 6. Pakistan's relation with European Union.

- i. EU is a very effective association of 27 European states. EU countries are Pakistan's biggest export destination.
- ii. Pakistan export to the EU 7.4 billion Euro, composed mainly textile, medical equipment's and leather products.
- iii. EU exports to Pakistan exceeded 5.5 billion Euros, this mainly included mechanical and pharmaceutical products.

Q 7. Pak Bangladesh relations.

- i. The east wing of Pakistan separated from the West Pakistan in 1971.
- ii. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as a gesture of goodwill during second Islamic Conference held at Lahore in 1974.
- iii. Both countries are active members of the SAARC and maintain common views on global issues.

Q 8. Pakistan relations with the Central Asian countries.

Ans:

- i. When USSR was dismembered, number of Muslim states got independence in 1991.
- ii. Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan are known as central Asian states.
- iii. All these states joined OIC between 1992-1996.