

Q. No. 2 (i) **ISSUE OF WATER DISPUTE** : سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Canals irrigating the Indus Basin worked in an integrated network during British period. At that time it was considered as efficient and largest system of irrigation in the world. Unjust inclusion of Gurdaspur in India gave her access to KASHMIR. Under Partition plan heads of three eastern rivers (Ravi, Sutlej and Beas) went to India's share and western river (Chenab, Jehlum, Indus) were included in Pakistan. But due to occupation of Kashmir India got control of two more rivers; assuming full control of Pakistan water. In April 1948 India cut the water to canal irrigating in Lahore and thus crops were destroyed.

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Q. No. 2 (ii) **SIMLA DEPUTATION**: سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Thirty-five top ranking Muslim leaders called on the then viceroy Lord **Minto** in Simla on October 1, 1906, and presented Muslims' demands before him. "**Reserved quota** for Muslims in all representative bodies and demand of **Separate Electorate**." The viceroy expressed sympathy with Muslims and promised to take up their demands to government. The vice roy's attitude was very encouraging for Muslims.

Q. No. 2 (iii) **POINTS OF OBJECTIVE**

سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

RESOLUTION:

- **Sovereignty**: Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty. People representative shall use their power within limits as prescribed by Quran Sunnah.
 - **Islamic Conduct of State**: Islamic principles of Democracy, Equality, Social Justice, Tolerance and Freedom shall be observed.
 - **Independence of Judiciary**: Judiciary in accordance with Islamic principles has been kept separated from executive and legislative organs of Government.
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Q. No. 2 (iv) AREA AND LOCATION OF سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

PAKISTAN:

Islamic republic of Pakistan covers an area of 796,096 sq. km. It is located between latitudes 24°N to 36°N and longitudes 61°E to 75°E .

Q. No. 2 (v) OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF سوال نمبر 2 (v) GOVERNANCE IN PAKISTANCE:

Following factors pose obstacles in the way of good governance in Pakistan.

- (1) Bad citizenship
- (2) Illiteracy and ignorance
- (3) Poverty
- (4) Oppressive Political system.
- (5) Culture based on war and terrorism
- (6) Social system based on corruption and other dishonest practices

Q. No. 2 (vi) ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

IN HAZRAT OMER'S (رضی اللہ عنہ) ERA:

Following six administrative measure were introduced for 1st time. (1) Population census.

(2) Demarcation of country into provinces and administrative units. (3) Posting of Tax-collector (Sahib-ul-Kharaj)

in each province. (4) Appointment of police chief (Sahib-al-Ahdith) (5) Appointment of Secretary (Katib)

(6) Appointment of Finance minister (Sahib-e-Bait-ul-Mall). (7) Appointment of Judges (Qazis) in all provinces.

(8) Establishment of Divan (Secretariat) for keeping account of salaries and financial assistance to soldiers and families of Mujahideen.

Q. No. 2 (vii) **URDU AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE** = سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Quaid-e-Azam said:

“State language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language. Anyone who tries to mislead you is really the enemy of the country. Without one state language, no nation can remain tied up solidly together and function.”

As a result of Quaid-e-Azam's vision, state language of Pakistan was adopted as 'URDU'. This language emerged as a symbol of unity of Indian Muslims.

CHARACTERISTIC: Urdu is lingua franca. It is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan and can serve as an efficient medium of communication.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **FOREIGN POLICY:**

سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Every state as a member of committee of nations is bound to establish relation with other countries. The policy which a state adopts while establishing relation with other countries is called "foreign policy." General plan of a country concerning its relation with other countries is called foreign policy.

PRINCIPLES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- (i) Regional Cooperation
- (ii) Economic Development
- (iii) Non-alignment
- (iv) Fraternity with Muslim World
- (v) Friendly relations with all countries of world.

Humans rights are those freedom and liberties which every person as a HUMAN BEING and not merely as a citizen should enjoy. These freedoms and liberties are considered as essential for the development of **Human personality**. UNO charter and constitution of all democratic countries provide safeguards to these rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARED IN 1948:

UN charter of Human Rights was adopted on 10th Dec, 1948. Following are some of rights stated in it:

- (1) **Equality:** Every human being is born free and equal in dignity and honour. They should act towards one another with a spirit of brotherhood.
- (2) **Right to Self-Preservation:** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.
- (3) **Prohibition of Slavery:** No one shall be held as slave. Slavery and slave trade are prohibited in all their forms.
- (4) **Prohibition of Inhuman Treatment:** No one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment or punishment.
- (5) **Equality before law:** Everyone has the right to be recognized anywhere as a person before law.
- (6) **Discrimination to be abolished:** Everybody is

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) entitled to all the freedom (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2))
set forth in declaration. No discrimination shall be
allowed on the basis of sex, color, creed, cast, religion,
race, language, region, birth or other status.

7) Right to Family Life: Men and Women full of age
irrespective of cast and religion are free to marry and
found a family. Family is fundamental unit of society
and is bound to be protected by state and society.

8) Right to Free movement and residence:
Everyone has a right to free movement and
residence within the borders of each state.

9) Right to Peaceful Assembly: Everyone
has a right to peaceful assembly and association.
No one may be compelled to join an association.

10) Right to Private Life: No one shall be
subjected to arbitrary interference in anyones house,
family and correspondence or to attack his honour
and reputation. Everyone has a protection of law
against such interference and attacks.

11) Right to Employment: Everyone has a right
to work, choice of employment, just and favorable
condition of employment. Protection against unemployment.

12) Right to Leisure: Everyone has a right to leisure and
rest, limitation of working hours, periodic holidays with pay.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) THIRD ECONOMIC PLAN (سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1))
(1965-70):

Third five year plan was launched as a first phase of 20-Years Perspective plan (1965-1985). The planners noted that although substantial success was achieved; progress was achieved in previous five year plans. Yet, due to shortcomings in developmental strategy gaps between various income groups increased to an alarming level. Thus decreasing disparity among various income groups was set as a target of Third five year plan.

TARGETS:

- Development target was set at 6.5 against 5.2 of second five year plan.
- Development target of Agricultural sectors was decreased and set at 3 percent per annum against 3.4 percent per annum of Second five year plan.
- Average savings increased at a rate of 10 percent per annum in second five year plan. However in this Third five year plan target was set a **13.6 percent** per annum.
- It was decided that imports will be decreased and exports will be increased at a rate of 9.5 percent per annum.

- Unemployment will be decreased at the rate of 17 percent and for that **5.5 million new job opportunities** will be created.

SUCCESES AND FAILURES:

Third Five year plan could not achieve most of its targets due to following reasons:

- 1965 Indo-Pak war
- Suspension of American aid due to war.
- Damage caused by Hurricanes, flood e.t.c.

Despite this 5.8 percent increase in GNP and 4 percent increase in Agriculture was recorded.

Third five year plan could not achieve most of its targets. For example:

- 6 percent increase in savings was recorded but the target set was 20 percent.

