

Q. No. 2 (i) Occupation of Junagadh:- سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Junagadh was a Hindu majority princely state, located between Karachi & Bombay on the Kathiawar coast. The state was ruled by a Muslim Nawab. Exercising his constitutional rights, the nawab wanted to annex his state with Pakistan upon partition but when his intentions were known, the public went out in protests and the Indian forces started to move towards Junagadh. So the Nawab fled and sought refuge in Pakistan whereas the state of Junagadh was then completely occupied by the Indian forces and taken over.

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Q. No. 2 (ii) Shortcomings of Lahore سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Resolution :- The Lahore Resolution was passed on 23rd March, 1940 in Lahore. Some of its shortcomings were:-

- (1) The name Pakistan was not used in the text.
- (2) The term "states" was used instead of a single state. This was later clarified in another session of the Muslim League that it stood for the formation of only one state (Madrasa session).
- (3) Separate boundaries were not specified, rather words like region, zones and units were used.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Common Points in Constitutions سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Pakistan's 3 constitutions (1956, 1962 & 1973) had

some common points like:-

(1) Sovereignty of Allah:- Sovereignty belongs to

Allah almighty and the power to rule has been delegated by him to the Pakistani people.

(2) Muslim Head of state:- Only a Muslim could

be the head of the state. In 1973, this was also expanded to include the Prime Minister's office.

(3) Islamic Republic:- Pakistan was an Islamic

Republic in every constitution. Moreover, Objectives

Resolution was adopted as Preamble in all three.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Economic Planning :- "Economic (iv) سوال نمبر 2

Planning is a scheme of economic organization
- - - - for the utilization of all available
resources for the attainment (maximum achievement)
of people's needs in a given time." - (Prof. Lewis Lounsbury)

Economic planning is required in Pakistan.

- (1) To increase annual per capita income.
- (2) To control inflation by checking prices.
- (3) Reduce unemployment by increasing the number of jobs.
- (4) To attain self-sufficiency in food.
- (5) To improve the working conditions and wages of the labour force working in Pakistan.

Q. No. 2 (v) Islamization of Economy:- سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Following steps were taken to Islamize the economy:-

- (1) The system of Zakaat was introduced in the country on 20 Feb, 1980. First contribution worth 2.25 billion was made by the government.
 - (2) The interest-free economy was started on 1st July, 1989, as a first step, interest from certain areas of banking and finance were removed.
 - (3) Usher collection started in 1983 with the rabi crops.
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Q. No. 2 (vi) Pakistan's Neighbours:- سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Pakistan shares its borders with a total of 4 neighbouring countries, 3 of which are:-

(1) India:- India lies to the East of Pakistan and shares a boundary of 2100 Km.

(2) Iran:- Iran is present along the south-west of Pakistan and shares a boundary of 909 Km.

(3) Afghanistan:- Afghanistan is the western neighbour of Pakistan sharing its longest boundary line of 2612 Km. This is also known as Durand Line (1893). An Afghan border, Wakhan at 20 km of its narrowest width separates Pak & Tajikistan

Q. No. 2 (vii) Steps taken to reduce the سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

dependence on foreign goods:- Following steps can be taken to reduce the dependence on foreign goods:- (1) leaders of public opinion should publically announce the abandonment of foreign goods. (2) The local industries should be given incentives and tax holidays to improve the qualities of the local products. (3) The quality of the local goods should be brought at par with the international standards and moreover, the media should promote "Be Pakistani - Buy Pakistani" to encourage people.

Q. No. 2 (viii) Problems faced by _____ سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Pakistan in Russian invasion :- Pakistan

helped Afghanistan to push the Russian forces out but had to face some other problems herself.

(1) Pakistan gave refuge to a number of Afghan refugees despite her weak economy which further burdened and crippled under pressure.

(2) Heroin was for the first time introduced in Pakistan and a number of illegal weapons were dished out, leading to terrorist activities.

(3) The Russian invasion threatened Pakistan's security and national cohesion as well as its existence.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) **Introduction** :- سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1) Under the

constitution of 1973, the Pakistan's form of government is Parliamentary in nature and the Parliament is Bicameral i.e. it has two houses; National assembly & senate.

(1) NATIONAL ASSEMBLY :- → Members & selection :-

The national assembly has 342 members. The whole country is divided into 342 constituencies, each having equal number of voters. On the basis of **Universal Adult Franchise** one voter is sent to the assembly. The minority members are elected from among themselves whereas the women members are elected by the **Provincial**

assemblies. → **Eligibility** :- Any voter, aged 25, a citizen of Pakistan can run in the elections. → **Presided by** :- It is

presided by **Speaker & Deputy speaker**. The Deputy speaker functions in the absence of speaker. → **Office of Prime**

Minister :- The Prime Minister, who is the head of the administration and is the chief executive, is elected by the National assembly. → **Functions of**

National assembly :- The national assembly has wide ranging functions in the legislation of the country. No tax can be levied if it is not passed by the "NA". Most of the bills are initiated in the "NA". Having the office of Prime Minister, it has control over the entire

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) administration of the country. سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2).

(2) **SENATE**:- Senate on the other hand is the upper permanent house. Unlike national assembly it can not be dissolved en block. NA has a tenure of 5 years but senate has a tenure of 6 years, with members retiring every three years. → **No. of Members**:- NA is the house of people but this is the house of provinces and all the provinces are given equal representations (irrespective of size). → **Eligibility**:- Any citizen of Pakistan, at the age of 30, can contest a seat of his domicile. → **Presided by**:- It is presided by chairman & vice chairman. Both are elected by the members among themselves. The chairman works in the place of President in his absence. → **Functions of the senate**:- Senate's legislative functions are at par with the national assembly. However, the national assembly has an upper hand on the administration & monetary/finances of the country. Bills can also be initiated in the senate. Not until the Bill is passed by the two houses, it cannot become a law.

Conclusion:- The legislative system of Pakistan, being bicameral, was a step in the right direction. Both houses function together to attain national cohesion.

(1) **Introduction**:- China, is Pakistan's northern neighbour. It emerged as a republic on the 1st Oct 1949. Pakistan recognized it immediately in 1950. The base of PAK-china friendship was laid in the conference of NAM held in Bandung in 1955 by Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra and Chinese Chou En Lai. China is also one of the most economically well developed countries in the region.

(2) **Relation in the field of Defence**:-

→ **Boundary line Problems**:- Boundary line problems between Pakistan and China were concluded in a peaceful manner in 1963. → **CEATO & SENTO**:-

Pakistan joined SEATO & CENTO which were anti-Russian military pacts under the American umbrella. However, Pakistan assured China that Pakistan's membership to these countries meant no harm to China → **1965/71**:-

China fully supported Pakistan openly in 1965 war. In 1971, it couldn't openly support but provided a huge military and economic aid in post war period.

→ **Indian attack**:- China, with Pakistan's help was able to contain the Indian forces from attacking.

(2) **Infrastructural Projects**:- (1) **Karakoram**

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) **Highway**: It was inaugurated in 1978 and is 2000km long. It has opened a new route of trade between China & Pakistan. Moreover an number of workers had to lay their lives down to construct it.

(2) **Gawadar Port**: A sea port at Gawadar is being built with Chinese assistance, aimed at improving Pakistan's economy, its infrastructure and ^{to help} meet her naval defence programmes.

(3) **Saindak Project**: A project is initiated with Chinese assistance to explore the copper deposits in Balochistan.

(4) **Aeronautical complex at Kamra**: Aeroplanes are overhauled & repaired here. The indigenous **Mashak** aircraft was completely designed & formed here.

(5) **Improvement of Railroads**: The system of railways is being improved and upgraded by Chinese help. A new train called **Korakorum** express was introduced by China in Pakistan.

(6) **Nuclear power plant**: To meet her energy requirements, a nuclear power plant is formed at Chashma (Mianwali district).

(7) **CPEC**: In 2013, Pakistan & China started a joint project of infrastructure aimed at increasing Chinese market approach and Pakistan's improved infrastructure & economy. It became partly operational when Chinese cargo was sent by Gawadar Port.

CONCLUSION: Pakistan & China have helped each other in a no. of fields & are good friends.

