

Q. No. 2 (i)

JUNAGARH STATE

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Location: Junagadh was a princely state located half-way between Karachi and Bombay.

Majority: It had a majority of Hindu population but the state was headed by a Muslim Nizam.

Nizam's Decision: The Nizam wanted to join Pakistan and decided to do so. Upon this decision, the Hindu public started protesting.

Attack of India: Indian forces hearing the decision of Nizam, sent troops to the state. The Nizam had left no choice but to flee to Pakistan. The Indian government killed the Muslim protesters and took over the state.

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Q. No. 2 (ii)

RADCLIFFE AWARD

سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Radcliffe presented his award on 17th August, 1947. Originally, Radcliffe had finalized award on 8th August, 1947 but the injustices done during presentation were:

Punjab: In Punjab, Radcliffe gave Gurdaspur, Ferozpur districts and Zira and Fazilka tehsils were included in India.

East (Bengal): In the East, Calcutta, Murshadabad and Nadia were given to India. According to Justice Muhammad Munir, these districts were originally included in Pakistan.

Pakistan Times: According to "Pakistan Times", Batala had a 55% Muslim majority but it had a strong industrial base, so it was included in India. Similarly, Anjala and Amritsar were 60% Muslim majority but given to India.

Q. No. 2 (iii)

TOURIST PLACES

سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Major tourists attractions in the province of Punjab are:

- **Hill Resorts:** The Hill resorts of Murree and Patriata are commonly visited by tourists.
- **Kallar Kahar:** "The Valley of Peacocks" is known for its scenic beauty.
- **Lahore:** Jahangir and Nour Jehan's tomb, Badshahi Mosque, Shahi Fort and many other tourists attractions are there.
- **Multan:** The home of sufis and saints is popular among people.
- **Archeological sites:** Archeological sites of Taxila (16 km from Islamabad) and Harappa (20 km from Sahiwal).
- **Rohtas Fort:** Rohtas Fort (Jhelum) is a historical heritage.

Q. No. 2 (iv)

ECONOMIC PLANNING

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

"Economic Planning is a process of economic organization..... in which the government takes all possible measure to produce things for the betterment of people living at a particular time period." (Lewis Lorwin)

Need of Planning:

- **National Income:** National Income needs to be enhanced.
- **per capita income:** To improve standards of living by increasing per capita income.
- **Job opportunities:** New job opportunities should be created to reduce unemployment.
- **Reduction of disparities:** To reduce the differences and disparities between different classes of people.

Q. No. 2 (v)

ISLAMIZATION OF ECONOMY.

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Steps taken for Islamization of economy and financial matters are:

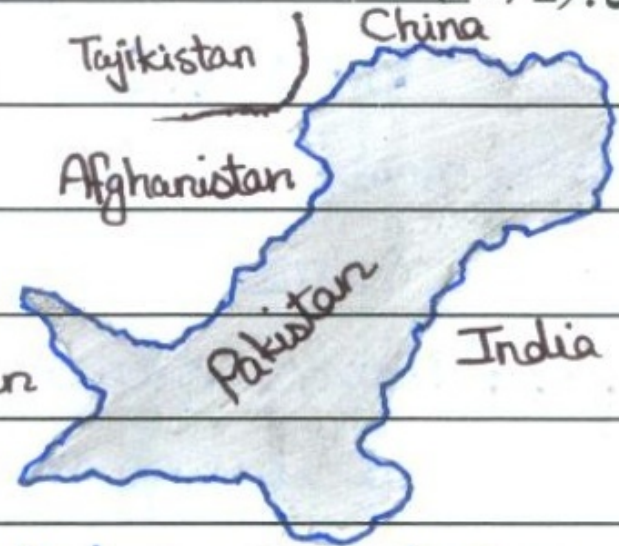
- **System of Zakat:** A system of Zakat was launched on 20 June, 1980. The first Zakat was given by the government itself of 2.25 billion.
- **Interest-free banking:** A scheme to produce interest-free Islamic banking was launched on 1st January, 1981. It was launched in four phases. During the first phase, profit and loss bank accounts were created.
- **Ushr:** Ushr was applied on Rabi crops in the year 1983.

Q. No. 2 (vi)

BORDERS:

سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Pakistan shares its border with four countries. In the south, 1059 km long coast is present.



• **Afghanistan:** In the west of Pakistan, Pakistan shares its longest border of 2612 km with Afghanistan. It was demarcated in 1893 between Afghan King Ameer Abdur Rehman and British foreign secretary Durand and is called Durand Line.

• **India:** In the east, Pakistan shares 2100 km border with India.

• **Iran:** A 909 km long border separates Pakistan to Iran in south-west.

• **China:** A 600 km long border separates Muslim majority province of Shin Kiang in China to Gilgit and Baltistan in North.

Q. No. 2 (vii)

REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

A scheme of "Be Pakistani, buy Pakistani" is launched to reduce the dependence on imported goods and promoting the uses of local products to increase the living conditions of people. Major steps in this regard are:

- **Publically Abandoning ^{Imported} goods:** The famous and popular people who have public influence should influence others by publically abandoning use of Imported good.
- **Standards of Local goods:** Standard of Local goods should be increased. Investors should be given incentives like tax holidays.
- **Role of Media:** Electronic as well as print media should promote local goods and create awareness of "Be Pakistani, buy Pakistani."

BALOCHI	PASHTU
Balochi poetry can be divided into four forms:	OLDEST POETRY:
• Epics: Historical epics are history pedigree and lineage of Balochi tribes.	Tappa is the oldest poetry in Pashtu literature.
• Narrative of wars that took place between tribes included praise of heroes (Qasida) and condemn of enemy (Hajaviyat)	NOT WRITTEN: The poetry that was not written and passed down from generation to generation in black and white included char baitey, tobey, badley and nemkai. The topics and themes were Pakhtoon prides, epics, love songs, ghazal, spiritual themes.
• Ellegies (Mausia) and long narrative of events (Masnavi)	
• Romantic songs , ode, ghazal, lullaby.	

Legislature

According to 1973 Constitution, Pakistan consists of bicameral legislature with Upper house or Senate and Lower house or National Assembly. The Legislature or Parliament is the law forming body.

⊗ NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ⊗

The National Assembly is the lower house of Parliament. It represents the population.

Members: The National Assembly consists of 342 members.

Universal Adult Franchise: The population is divided into almost equal number of constituencies. Each member of that is elected in National Assembly by Universal Adult Franchise.

Minority Representative: Fixed seats are present for representation of minorities and women in the Assembly.

Eligibility Criterion: Any person of 25 years or more of age is eligible.

Deputy Speaker and Speaker: The presiding officer of Assembly is the speaker. Deputy speaker performs his duties in his absence.

Prime Minister: The Prime Minister who is also the Chief Executive is the head of National Assembly. He is also the leader of the majority party and has control of the government.

President: The President who is the constitutional head, is also a member of National Assembly.

Tenure: The National Assembly has a tenure of 5 years.

Dissolving Assembly: The president can dissolve the national Assembly on advice of Prime Minister. The Prime Minister can also be

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) removed through a no-confidence vote. (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2))

In that case, mid-terms elections are held within 90 days.

Pass bills: National Assembly is involved in passing of bills.

Every bill that is passed as a law requires a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority approval of National Assembly.

Tax: Every taxation in the country is done through N. Assembly.

Monetary bills: Monetary bills are only passed from Assembly.

Law: National Assembly is a law forming body. New laws and amendment in law is done through National Assembly.

SENATE

Senate is the Upper house of Parliament.

Members: It has 142 members to represent the provinces.

Selection: Equal number of Senators are elected from each province (54).

Eligibility criterion: Any person of 30+ years age can take part in elections. The Senator requires domicile of the province.

Tenure: The Senate has a tenure of 6 years. Half of the members retired after every three years. Thus, Senate can never be dissolved. No person has the authority to dissolve senate.

Presiding Senate: The Presiding officer of Senate is Chairman Senate.

A Vice-Chairman is also there.

President: In absence of President, Chairman Senate has his role.

Approval of bills: Every bill that is passed in National Assembly requires approval of senate majority to be implemented as law after president sign.

All bills (except monetary) can be passed in either houses but generally bills are passed in N. Assembly.

Problems to National Cohesion (سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1))

When the centripetal forces i.e. joining forces dominate, the country is said to be integrated and united. Centrifugal forces i.e. the separating forces dominate to achieve national disintegration. These forces on differences of language, race, culture are natural and need to be cut.

Provincialism: Provincialism and provincialism are due to group of hypocrite who find it pride to be called Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi or Pakhtoon and have narrow ethnic cohesion instead of national cohesion.

Differences in Languages: Differences in languages and laxity of different racial groups leads to national disintegration.

Poverty: Poverty, unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth and differences in living conditions of different classes of society is the leading cause of national disintegration.

Dictatorship: Dictatorship, political instability, long periods of undemocratic rule lead the people to develop a sense of condemnation and hatred for the ruling class and sense of deprivation intensifies.

Bureaucracy: Autocratic rule of bureaucracy is problem to integration. As, bureaucrats usually belong to a specific class and area and work for betterment of only that class.

Illiteracy: High rate of illiteracy, especially in the rural areas causes differences in people.

War Culture: Pakistan has a war culture; political unrest and terrorism which is the major cause of poverty and disintegration.

Negative Role of Media: Media plays a role in the creation of

Solution of Problems

Remedial measures can be taken for promotion of integration.

(i) EDUCATION AND OPINION FORMING:

• Promotion of education: Pakistan is an ideological country. That people of sub-continent got this country, so that they can live according to Quran. This was the reason, they forgot all their differences. Now, Pakistanis need to revive their brotherhood which is only possible through attainment of knowledge and Islamic education. Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) said:

"I'm living among you two things; Holy Quran and Sunnah."

• Promotion of Urdu: To overcome the linguistic differences, use of Urdu as national as well as official language is required. As, it is a lingua franca and cultural heritage. Quaid-e-Azam said:

"But let me make it very clear to you, that the national language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language."

• Positive Role of Media: The electronic and well as print media should perform their role in national cohesion and integration.

(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE ROLE:

• Patriotic Outlook of Bureaucrats: Under the federal civil service, the officers from one province are transferred to another province. If these officers work with positive outlook, there is no way left for disintegration. Quaid-e-Azam said:

"You belong to the servants of people. You are not their masters."

• Restructuring of Provinces: The provinces should be restructured on the basis of administrative units instead of ethnic groups.

(iii) CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES:

• Bicameral legislature: Under the 1973 constitution, the parliament was divided into two houses: The lower house or National Assembly and Upper house or Senate to represent provinces in equal number. So, the large provinces cannot hide or effect the opinion of small provinces and all provinces were equal.

• Division of powers: The division of powers within the federation and provinces was an important step. Only a country can develop, national integration, if adequate powers are given to the provinces.

• Democracy: Democracy creates a feeling of responsibility and adequacy among people. Democratic rule instead of dictatorship needs to be enhanced.

"Democracy is government for people, from people and by the people."

(iv) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Development of rural and deprived areas and scheme of economic boostup is necessary.

(v) Elimination of War: Peace can be only achieved in a country through war elimination. Cohesion requires creating a sense of peace among themselves like China and Japan.

