

Q. No. 2 (i)

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

### CHANGE OF OBJECTIVES OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE:

In 1913, on the advice of Quaid-e-Azam, the objectives of Muslim League were changed. Instead of unconditional subservience, the self-preservation of Muslim needs was favoured. Because Quaid-e-Azam foresaw that Muslims needed to voice against discrimination in order to gain independence.

Q. No. 2 (ii)

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### DISCRIMINATION IN RADCLIFFE AWARD:-

Radcliffe announced his award on 17<sup>th</sup> August, but majority of areas of Punjab & Bengal were given unfairly to India. Ferozepur Zila, District Gurdaspur and Tehsil Fazilka were supposed to be part of Pakistan. Also, Calcutta chose to annex with Pakistan, but due to Radcliffe's injustice, it was given to India. Tehsil Batala had 55% Muslim majority but was still given to India.

Q. No. 2 (iii)

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COMMON POINTS OF 1956, 1962, 1973 CONSTITUTION:

→ Sovereignty of Allah Almighty  
Absolute authority belongs to Allah Alone.

→ Islamic Republic:

Pakistan was declared an Islamic republic in all  
constitutions.

→ Muslim Heads of state:

The heads of state had to be muslim.

→ Establishment of Islamic Society.

Q. No. 2 (iv)

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING:

It refers to the economic organization, to fulfill the maximum satisfaction of people's needs in the available resources and funds.

Pakistan is a developing country, & therefore, it needs economic planning;

- To increase national income.
- To increase per capita income.
- To reduce inflation
- To provide employment and reduce poverty.

Q. No. 2 (v)

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STEPS TOWARDS ISLAMIZATION:

- Islamic penalties were inflicted on crimes like gambling, stealing, prostitution etc.
- Collection and distribution of Zakat by the government started in 1980. The government donated 1st zakat of 2.25 billion rupees.
- Federal Shariah courts were established.
- Interest was abolished.

Q. No. 2 (vi)

سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

NEIGHBORS OF PAKISTAN ::

- Afghanistan in the west → 2612 km border.
- India in the East → 2100 km border
- China in the North → 600 km border.

Q. No. 2 (vii)

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

### STEPS TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED GOODS

- 1) Tell leaders of public opinion to set the example of abandoning imported goods.
- 2) Improve the quality of local goods. People will be less tempted to buy imported goods.
- 3) Use print and electronic media to spread awareness of 'be Pakistani, buy Pakistan'.
- 4) Improve tax holidays and other things to promote local industries.

Q. No. 2 (viii)

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### RUSSIAN INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN:

- Pakistan joined SEATO & CENTO in 1954-1955. It was the frontline state against Russian expansionism.
- With the help of US military aid, Pakistan fought Russian invasion.
- After Russia's defeat, USA had no use of Pakistan.
- US stopped aid to Pakistan.
- Pakistan's relation with Malaysia suffered.
- Pakistan's relation with Russia deteriorated.



## LEGISLATURE OF PAKISTAN

Legislative is the law making body of the state. No state can exist without its legislature. The legislature of Pakistan is Bicameral, which means it has two houses, upper house & lower house. Pakistan's legislature consists of National Assembly & Senate.

### => NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

It is the lower house of the legislature. It consists of 342 members. Pakistan is divided into constituencies demarcated on the basis of almost equal number of voters. Each constituency elects one member of National Assembly. The minorities elect their representatives from among themselves. Women seats are also reserved.

The head of the National Assembly is the speaker. The deputy speaker performs similar duties when the speaker is not present. The Prime Minister is the most powerful office in the state of Pakistan.

He is the chief executive and also the leader of the majority party in National Assembly.

Any citizen of Pakistan who is a registered voter, and acquired the age of 25 can contest for a seat in National Assembly.

Most drafts of law and bills are initiated in National Assembly then sent for approval to Senate. The National Assembly is elected for a period of 5 years. It can be dissolved through a no-confidence motion against prime minister by President. In this case, election has to be held within 90 days. National Assembly handles currency, communication, taxation, foreign affairs & all subjects in the concurrent list.

### => SENATE:

Senate is the upper house of parliament. Its representation is on the basis of province and not population. Each province has equal representation in the Senate. The chairperson of senate is called Chairman and Vice chairman is present in his absence. President is the highest office bearer and head of state though his powers are less than the Prime minister. He appoints the chief justice, governors & secretaries. The senate cannot be dissolved en bloc. Members of senate are elected for a period of 6 years, half of them retire after 3 years. Senate's powers are at par with National Assembly except monetary dealing. An authorized voter, aged 30 can contest for a seat in senate.

## PROBLEMS IN THE WAY TO NATIONAL COHESION

The following are the major obstacles in the way of national integration and cohesion

- 1) Provincialism and parochialism.
- 2) laxity in the implementation of Urdu as national language.
- 3) Racial and group differences.
- 4) long periods of undemocratic rule spreads a feeling of deprivation against citizens.
- 5) Autocratic behaviour of bureaucracies
- 6) Poverty. Unequal distribution of wealth leads people to develop jealousy and hatred amongst themselves.
- 7) Illiteracy and ignorance makes people less aware about the importance of national integration.
- 8) Unemployment and frustration among citizens.

## SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION:.

Following are the solutions for the above mentioned problems:-

### 1) CONSTITUTION MAKING:.

Constitution is the law of the state. No state can exist without a constitution. Quaid-e-Azam held the first session of the constituent assembly

on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 1947, 3 days before creation of Pakistan. He laid stress on the importance of constitution & gave the task of constitution making to the assembly as soon as possible. Pakistan's 1973 constitution covers all pre requisites required for an Islamic State.

### 2) STRENGTHENING OF NATIONALITY BY TWO NATION THEORY:

Two nation theory was the base of the freedom struggle of Muslims of India. They left all their differences of language, race, creed, colour and came together as one. Islam was the paramount force that bound them together. We must make the people realize that Muslims are one nation, regardless of their difference.

### 3) PROMOTION OF ISLAMIC VALUES & CULTURE:

Since Islam is the base of national integration. We must inculcate Islamic values & teachings of Islamic brotherhood in our citizens. We must spread religious education and promote values of honesty, brotherhood, equality, justice, freedom of speech etc.

### 4) ROLE OF MEDIA IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

Print & electronic media must be used to spread love and feelings of cohesion. And make people understand that we are Pakistanis first & punjabis, balochis, sindhis, tal-e TV shows, magazines can help impart education.



