

Q. No. 2 (i) Change of Objectives: (i) سوال نمبر 2

The change of objectives took place in March, 1913 on Quaid-e-Azam's advice. Quaid-e-Azam had joined Muslim League in 1913.

Reason:

The condition of unconditional subservience of British was changed to "self government suitable for Indian conditions." All India Muslim League demanded the power and said no to unconditional subservience.

Q. No. 2 (ii) Radcliffe Award: سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August, 1947.

1- Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Tehsils of Tira and Fazilka were given to India. Originally, he had agreed to give Ferozepur, Ferozepur headwork, Tira and part of Fazilka to Pakistan but the changes occurred.

2- City of Calcutta, District of Murshidabad and Nadia were given to India.

3. Pakistan times showed that Batala (55% Muslims) were given to India. Similarly, Ajnala and Amritsar were having 60% Muslims and were annexed with India.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Common Points of Islamic Provision: سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Following are the common points of Islam Provision of 1956, 1962, 1975 constitution:

- i. Sovereignty: According to these constitutions, the sovereignty belonged to Allah Almighty alone and power to be exercised by people of Pakistan within limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
- ii. Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Pakistan had been declared Islamic Republic however this point was added through amendment in 1962 constitution.
- iii. Muslim Head of State: In 1956 and 1962, it was only mandatory for President to be Muslim however in 1973, both President and Prime Minister must be Muslims.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Economic Planning:

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

According to Professor Lewis Lounin,

"Economic Planning is a scheme of economic organization for the purpose of utilizing all available resources to achieve maximum satisfaction of people's need within a given time."

Reasons for economic planning:

Following are the reasons for economic planning:

- i- National income needs to be enhanced.
- ii. Standards of living must be made better.
- iii. In order to stabilize prices, inflation must be checked.
- iv. Self sufficiency in food must be provided.

Q. No. 2 (v) Steps for Islamization after 1977:

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

i. Revival of religious spirit:

1- Congregational Zuhar prayer was offered in offices.

Azan was broadcasted

Steps to Islamize the economy:

i- Government started collecting Zakat on 20th June, 1980

ii Interest free banking started on 1st January, 1981.

Interest was abolished in some sectors.

iii. Collection of Ushr from Rabi crop started in the year 1983.

Q. No. 2 (vi) Neighbours of Pakistan:

سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Following are the neighbours of Pakistan:

i. **Afghanistan:** In the west lies Afghanistan with the longest boundary of 2612 km. It is called Durand Line demarcated in 1893.

ii. **India:** In the east is India which has 2100 km long border.

iii. **China:** China in north has a border of 600 km which separates Muslim majority province ^{Gilgit} Sin Kiang from Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Q. No. 2 (vii) Steps to reduce dependence: سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Following are the steps that should be taken to reduce dependence on imported goods:

- i- Leaders of public opinion must serve as a role model by publically announcing the abandoned use of imported goods.
- ii- The quality of local goods must be improved.
- iii- In order to improve quality, taxations should be reduced to facilitate the manufacturers.
- iv- To create awareness, media should be used. It can help in educating people.

Q. No. 2 (viii) Problems faced by Russian Invasion: سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

As a result of Russian invasion, many problems were faced by Pakistan.

i. Refugee Rehabilitation: As a result of Russian invasion, more than 3 million Afghans sought Refuge in Pakistan. This caused enormous problems.

ii. Heroin: As a result of migration, Heroin was first time introduced in Pakistan. It was an alarming problem.

iii. Arnaments: Many people placed arnaments illegally with them. They caused great problems for Pakistan. This was because of Afghan migration.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) Legislature: Legislature is the (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1))

law making body of state. The legislature of Pakistan is called Parliament. Our Parliament is Bi-Cameral having National Assembly and Senate.

1. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: (Lower House)

National Assembly represents population of Pakistan.

i. Members: National Assembly comprises of 342 members.

ii. Election: The country is divided in a number of constituencies. The people of each constituency elect one member. The members of Provincial Assembly elect women to fill the allocated seats.

iii. Eligibility Criteria: Any registered voter with the age of 25 is able to contest for seat of National Assembly.

iv. Speaker and Deputy Speaker: The National Assembly is presided over by the speaker. Deputy speaker performs duties in absence of the speaker.

v. Prime Minister: Prime Minister is the chief executive as well as the leader of major political party. He has the power over the whole state.

vi. President. The president enjoys certain discretionary powers. He has no real authority. But it is the most prestigious office of Pakistan.

vii. Tenure: National Assembly has a tenure of 5 years. Elections are held after every five years.

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) viii. Dissolution of Assembly: The (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2))

President can dissolve the national Assembly on Prime Minister's advice. In this case, mid term elections are to be held within 90 days.

Powers of National Assembly: National Assembly enjoys rule over the whole state. All financial matters and taxation are controlled by national Assembly. The member of NA is the head of ^{one/more} administrative unit of Pakistan

SENATE: (UPPER HOUSE)

In senate, equal representation has been given to each province. Senate is the representation of provinces.

i. Eligibility criteria: Anyone with the age of at least 30 years having a domicile is capable of being elected.

ii. Chairman and Vice chairman: The chairman and vice chairman preside over the senate.

iii. Members of Cabinet: About $\frac{1}{4}$ th of members of cabinet can be selected from the senate.

iv. Tenure: Senate can not be dissolved en bloc (on the whole). After every three years, half of the members of senate retire. Every member has a tenure of six years.

v. Powers: The powers of senate are at par with the national assembly. Except for the monetary issues, the senate can legislate on all the matters.

The bicameral legislature was introduced in 1973 and hence has helped in equal division of powers.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) Relations of Pakistan and China: سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

Background: ^{People's Republic of} China was formed in ^{Oct} 1949 and Pakistan recognized People's Republic of China in 1950. Pakistan voted for its membership in United Nations in 1950 but remained silent on Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1950. The border issue was solved in Feb, 1963. The membership of China in UN was because of Pakistan's consistent efforts. Under American Pressure, Pakistan joined CENTO and SEATO but was no way against China. Friendly relations have been established between the two countries.

Relations in Field of Infrastructure:

1- Karakoram Highway: The project of formation of Karakoram Highway was launched. It was 900 km long highway passing through silk Route. The project started in the year 1986.

2- Railway System: A project was launched for the betterment of Pakistan's railway system. One of the trains was labelled as Karakoram Express.

3- Gawadar Port: Gawadar Port was established on the coast of Pakistan with the help of Chinese assistance. The project greatly helped and increased the trade and infrastructure of Pakistan.

4- China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): The project unique of its type was launched in 2013. It was worth 62 billion dollars in 2020. It helped in

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) increasing the trade of Pakistan. (سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2))

The energy sector was greatly encouraged. This also resulted in increased employment of Pakistan. It became partly operational on 13th November 2016 when first Chinese cargo was taken to Africa and West Asia.

5. Saindak Project: The copper reserves in Balochistan were deposed by the help of Saindak project.

6. Airlines: The project of airline^{ana} transportation was in 1964.

Relation in the Field of Defence:

1. War of 1965: China helped Pakistan openly in the war against India in 1965. It provided economic and military support. With the help of China, Pakistan defeated India.

2. War of 1971: China could not help Pakistan openly because USSR stood on India's side but it provided aid later.

3. Border Issue: India and China had to indulge in war in 1962 because of the border issue. However the border issue with Pakistan was solved peacefully in Feb, 1963.

4. Pakistan Aeronautical Complex Kamra: Aeronautical Complex in Kamra has been established with the help and assistance of China. Here, the armments are overhauled and prepared. The military aircraft Mashak was completely formed there.

5. Nuclear Energy: Nuclear power plant has been established at Chasma by the help of Pakistan's ^{China's} assistance.

China-Pakistan friendship has been exemplary to the world.

