

Q. No. 2 (i) CHANGES IN OBJECTIVE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE سوال نمبر 2 (i)

LEAGUE: In 1913, changes in the objectives of All India Muslim League were made on Quaid-e-Azam's initiative. The policy of unconditional subservience was forsaken in the favour of "self government suitable for Indian conditions". This change proved out to be a turning point in the history of Muslim League.

Q. No. 2 (ii) RADCLIFFE AWARD: Radcliffe

سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

announced his award on 17 Aug, 1947. Flouting the proclaimed partition plan, injustice was done towards Pakistan. In Punjab, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur districts, Zera and Fazilka tehsils were annexed to India. In eastern side (Bengal), the city of Calcutta, Murshidabad district and Nadia areas were included in India. Pakistan had a claim on all these areas as its natural parts. Batala (55% Muslim majority) and Aijnala, Amritsar (60% Muslim majority) were also included in India.

Q. No. 2 (iii) TOURIST PLACES IN PUNJAB: سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Following are the names of six tourist attractions in Punjab province:-

i) Murree Hill Resort

ii) Patriata Hill Resort

iii) Badshahi Masjid (Lahore)

iv) Shalimar Garden (Lahore)

v) Shahi Qilla (Lahore)

vi) Harkapa (district Sahiwal)

vii) Kallar Kahar (valley of peacocks)

viii) Multan (city of saints)

Q. No. 2 (iv) ECONOMIC PLANNING: According (iv) سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

to Loxwin :- "Economic planning is a scheme of economic organization with the purpose of utilizing all available resources to achieve maximum satisfaction of people within given time."

### NEED OF ECONOMIC PLANNING:

- i) To provide more job opportunities to people to end unemployment in country.
- ii) To increase national income by increasing per capita at annual level.
- iii) To safeguard the rights of people working in labour force, to provide facilities and wages to them.
- iv) To stabilize the prices, inflation needs to be checked out.

Q. No. 2 (v) ISLAMIZATION OF ECONOMY:

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Following three steps were taken :-

- i) Nizam-e-Zakat is introduced in the country on 20 June, 1980. First contribution of Rs 2.25 Billion Rupees was made by government itself.
  - ii) From 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 1981, banks and other financial institutions started a programme of interest free economy. Thus in the first step of this programme, interests from certain levels of banking were eliminated.
  - iii) Collection and Distribution of Ushr from Rabi Crop started in 1983.
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Q. No. 2 (vi) NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES:

سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

In the Northwest, Pakistan shares its longest boundary of 2612 km with Afghanistan. This boundary was demarcated after a mutual agreement between Afghan and British in 1893 which was named Durand Line. In the west, a 909 km boundary separates Pakistan and Iran, and in the east, a 2100 km boundary is shared by Pakistan and India. In the north, a 600 km boundary separates China from Pakistan cutting through Karakoram Range.

Q. No. 2 (vii) SOCIAL SECURITY BY HAZRAT UMAR (رض) سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

The concept of social security as prime responsibility of the state had reached its climax during the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A). It can be seen through his frequently quoted saying "Umar will be held accountable if a dog at bank of Dajlah dies of hunger." Hazrat Umar (R.A) established a system of permanent support for the widows, orphans and destitutes to be paid from the Bait-ul-Mal. The price for the purchase of milk was fixed right at the time a baby was born in the state.

Q. No. 2 (viii) PROBLEMS FACED BY RUSSIAN INVASION سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

In Dec 1979, eighty thousand Russian soldiers invaded Afghanistan and took complete control of its affairs. Pakistan had to face following problems due to this:-

- i) Pakistan became the front line state against the Soviet Union and was in danger of the Russian attacks.
- ii) 3 Million Afghans had to take refuge in Pakistan. Pakistan had to pay a heavy price for it. Heroin was introduced in country for the first time.
- iii) Large amount of illegal substances came to Pakistan and incidents of terrorism increased rapidly.



## FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

legislature is the law making body of state. It is also known as Parliament. Our parliament is bicameral i.e. consists of 2 houses: 1. National Assembly (lower house) 2. Senate (upper house)

### i) NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The lower house is called National Assembly. It consists of **342** members. seats in National Assembly are **population** based. A person who is registered as a voter and has attained the age of **25** qualifies for membership of N.A. National Assembly is headed by a **Speaker**, who is assisted by a Deputy Speaker. **Prime Minister** is Chief Executive, leader of majority party and head of machinery. He is elected by majority of the National Assembly. Hence NA has complete authority over executive of state. N.A also controls **financial issues**. No tax in the country can be levied without the approval of N.A. **President** can **dissolve** the N.A on recommendation of Prime Minister. Midterm elections are held in this case within **90** days of the dissolution. Members of National Assembly are elected for **5 years**.

## ii) SENATE

Senate is the upper house of parliament. It represents the **provinces** and not the people. Each province in Senate has been given **equal** no. of seats. A voter who qualifies for membership of N.A. And has attained the age of **30** years can be elected in Senate. Senate is a permanent house and cannot be dissolved. Members are selected for **6 years**, half of which are replaced every **3 years**. Senate is headed by a **Chairman** and a Deputy Chairman who performs duties in absence of Chairman. Chairman Senate officiates as **President** of Pakistan in his absence. Prime Minister cannot appoint more than  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\text{th}}$  of his Cabinet Members from Senate. No law in the state can be published without the approval of Senate. It has **100** members. Since no law can pass without approval of Senate, hence it has an important position in legislature and law making. Except **monetary bills**, in which NA has dominant role, the other bills/drafts can be debated first in NA or the Senate.

Pakistan is not inhabited by a single ethnic group. Large differences exist between people of Pakistan in terms of race, language, traditions, foods, agricultural practices etc.

### PROBLEMS IN WAY OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Following are obstacles in way of national cohesion and integrations:-

- 1) Provincialism and Parochialism
- 2) Linguistic Differences:- Laxity in Implementation of Urdu Language
- 3) Poverty:- Unequal Distribution of wealth, difference in standards of living of people in different areas
- 4) Long period of Undemocratic rule creates discontentment among deprived classes of people.
- 5) Racial and ethnic group differences.
- 6) Autocratic Behaviour of Bureaucrats, since these high bureaucracy are looked at by people as representatives of some high class of country.
- 7) Feudal system
- 8) Illiteracy:- people are not aware of moral values
- 9) War culture
- 10) Negative Role of media.

The people of the country should not exaggerate these differences and remain united on the basis of Islamic fraternity. We should ignore these differences on one hand and on the other hand should be fully aware of the consequences too. We can solve these problems by taking certain educational and opinion forming measures and administrative and political measures.

### 1. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES :-

- 1) Administration with responsible and patriotic outlook.
- 2) Restructuring of provinces.

### 2. POLITICAL MEASURES :-

- 1) Bicameral Legislature
- 2) Division of powers between centre and provinces
- 3) Democratic system of Government.

### 3. EDUCATIONAL AND OPINION FORMING MEASURES :-

- 1) Spreading religious education
- 2) Revival of National spirit by two nation theory
- 3) Promotion of Islamic culture and values
- 4) Promotion of Urdu
- 4) Role of media in promotion of national integration



