

Q. No. 2 (i)

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

## CHANGE IN OBJECTIVES OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

In March, 1913 Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League because he knew he was in a position to change it into a more popular political party of Muslims. Changes in the objectives of Muslim League were made by Quaid's initiative. The policy of ~~un~~<sup>x</sup> unconditional subservience was forsaken in the favour of self government suitable for Indian Conditions. This proved to be a turning point in the history of Muslims.

Q. No. 2 (ii)

## RADCLIFFE AWARD

سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Radcliffe Announced his award on August 17, 1947. Through his award he flouted the pronounced principles of partition by including Gurdaspur, Ferozepur Tehsils of Zira and Fazilka in India. In eastern Punjab, districts of Calcutta, Murshidabad and Nadia areas were annexed to India without justification. Furthermore Batala (55% Muslim population), and Ajnala and Amritsar (60% Muslim population) were formed India's part. Lastly princely states of Kashmir, Junagadh, Manawadar <sup>Hyderabad</sup> and Mangrol were also given to India. On all these areas Pakistan had a claim as its natural parts.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Punjab is the most populous سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

province of Pakistan having a population of 11 Crore.

Its important tourist places include Murree and

Patriata Hill stations. The City of Multan

is called Land of Saints (Madina Tul Auliya). Tombs

of Shah Rukn-e-Alam and many other sufi saints

are visited by people in a great number.

Badshahi Masjid, Tombs of Jahangir and Mumtaz

and Mazar-e-Iqbal is also situated in Lahore.

Further Taxilla Museum is also a paramount

place to be visited by Tourists. Kot Diji and

district of Sargodha (Bhera) attracts the tourists to them.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Fiscal defines economic planning as: (iv) سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

“Scheme of economic organization for utilization of all available energy resources to satisfy maximum satisfaction of people's demands within a given time.”

Pakistan needs economic planning due to four major reasons:-

- To improve per capita income rate of its citizens for better standard of living.
- To focus on agricultural and industrial sector both.
- To eradicate the disparities found within rural and urban areas.
- To improve and strengthen country's economy for good.

Q. No. 2 (v) Steps for Islamization of Economy سوال نمبر 2 (v)

were taken in period of General Zia ul-Haq.

Zakat System: The system of Zakat was first

time implemented in the country on June 20, 1980

First contribution of worth Rs. 2.25 Billion was made by government.

Ushr: Collection of Ushr started from Rabi Crop

in 1983. It was distributed among destitute.

Interest Free Economy: On January 1, 1981 Banks

and other financial institutions started a programme

of operating an interest free Economy. Under

this programme interest was removed from

certain banking categories.

Q. No. 2 (vi)

## PAKISTAN'S NEIGHBOURS

سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

In the west Pakistan shares its longest boundary with Afghanistan called Durand Line.

It is 2612 km long. In the East there is India with a 2100 km long boundary.

In South-west Iran with a 909 km common boundary. North has China with a 600 km long boundary and south has coastal areas with 1059 km boundary. A narrow strip

of Afghan Territory called Wakhan 20 km at its narrowest point separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.

Q. No. 2 (vii)

## Hazrat Umer's Steps

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

The concept of social security being the prime responsibility of state reached its climax during the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A). This is proved by his frequently quoted saying "Umar will be held accountable if a dog dies at the Bank of Dajlah of hunger." He established a system of permanent financial support for orphans and widows from Bait-ul Maal - (Public exchequer). The price of Milk was fixed at the very time a child was born in the state.

Q. No. 2 (viii) Russian forces invaded Afghanistan (viii) سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

in December, 1979. (Invasion) Invasion of Russia in Afghanistan was a major threat to Pakistan's security. Under which US and Saudi Arabia gave Pakistan full support. The Afghans uprooted from their hearths and homes had to migrate and seek refuge in Pakistan. Although Russia was kicked out by Afghani militants but Pakistan had to pay a huge price of her Afghan policy. Heroin was introduced for the first time in Pakistan. Large number of illegal weapons were dished in Pakistan by the refugees giving rise to innumerable terrorist groups in Pakistan.



Administrative Structure of Pakistan is based on 1973 constitution. Under constitution Pakistan has been declared a federal state with Islam as its state religion. No law can promulgate without approval of Parliament.

LEGISLATURE: Legislature is law forming body of state.

Our legislature is parliamentary and it is bicameral under 1973 constitution consisting of National Assembly and Senate.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: The National Assembly or the lower house represents the people of Pakistan. The country has been divided into a number of constituencies demarcated on basis of equal no. of voters in each constituency. Each constituency returns one member to the National Assembly on the basis of <sup>universal</sup> adult franchise. The National Assembly has 342 Members. Out of which 272 are general seats on which the parties contest elections. 60 are reserved for woman and 10 for minorities.

Any person who has attained the age of 25 is eligible for the membership of National Assembly. Due to Merger of FATA in KPK the seats are now 336 with 266 general seats.

Term: The National Assembly has a 5 year term but president can dissolve the Assembly with advice of Prime Minister before time. In this case Mid-Term Elections are held within 90 days.

Presiding officer: Presiding officer of National Assembly is called (~~Speaker~~) Speaker who is elected by Assembly members.

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) through a secret ballot. A deputy (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2))

speaker is also selected who presides the Assembly in absence of speaker.

**Prime Minister:** The Assembly also appoints the prime minister who is chief (executive) executive and has to form his  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> cabinet from Assembly. The prime minister and his cabinet can be removed through vote of (motion) no confidence.

**ROLE:** The Assembly has wide range of legislating powers. No tax in country can be levied without its approval. So it enjoys full control over country's administrative and financial matters.

**SENATE:** Senate is the upper house also called House of Federation.

It represents provinces of Pakistan with equal representation to all all provinces and federal capital. It has 100 seats with quotas reserved for women and minorities. Any person who has attained age of 30 years is eligible to contest for the seat of senate in his allocated province of Domicile.

**Term:** The senate has a 6 year term but it can't be dissolved en bloc (as a whole). Half of senators retire after every three years.

**Officer:** The chairman and deputy chairman preside over senate sessions. The chairman becomes countries president in his absence.

**Role:** Its legislation powers are at par with National Assembly except monetary matters in which Assembly is dominant.

China is located in East of Pakistan with a 600 km long common border. China has remained a very close friend of Pakistan since 1972. This friendship despite many adversities have stood the test of time. It has grown and expanded in all directions to include defence infrastructure into its folds side by side with diplomatic cooperation with support to Pakistan in all ways. in 1965 and 1971 and come to Pakistan with material and moral support.

### PAK-CHINA RELATIONS IN FIELD OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEFENSE

China has always supported Pakistan in difficult times. There is long list of trade and cultural pacts between Pakistan and China. China has opened a number of different projects in Pakistan which is an example of their true friendship.

- i) Karakoram Highway: Also called 'silk route'. inaugurated in 1978 this highway opened a new era of friendship between Pakistan and China. It is a 900 km long route. The volume of trade occurring between two countries through this route is expanding day to day. But it was not an easy task to construct highest land route of the world which cost many lives of Pak and Chinese workers.
- ii) Kamra Complex → China set up the Pakistan Aeronautical

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2) complex at Kamra. Military aircrafts

are repaired and overhauled in this complex. Indigenous Pakistani Aircraft Mashhak was designed and built here.

- ) Saindak Project: Due to scarcity of resources and lack of technical knowhow Pakistan couldnot take advantage of huge copper deposits found in Balochistan. A huge project with name Saindak has been made feasible with China's Assistance. China also supported Pakistan on Kashmir issue.
- ) Gawadar port: A new port is being set up in Pakistan with China's assistance. It is believed that it will bring about revolution in Pak-economy and improve their interaction with land locked central Asian states, also help Pakistan to meet its naval requirements in a better way for its defence.
- ) Rail way projects: Steps have been taken to improve and modify rail way in Pakistan. Pakistan has also name d a train Karakoram express.
- ) Nuclear power plants: In order to meet its <sup>deficiency</sup> energy (import) a nuclear energy powerplant is established at Chashma in Mianwali.
- ) Air bus agreement: Concluded in 1963.
- ) China Pakistan Economic Corridor: CPEC is a set of name of number of infrastructure projects aimed at improving China's access to land and seaports and rapidly construct Pakistan's required infrastructure and improve its economy. Starting in 2013 CPEC is a unique project estimated at 62 Billion US Dollars. It became partly operational on 13 November 2016.



