

Q. No. 2 (i) Change in the objectives of Muslim League سوال نمبر 2 (i)

In 1913 on Quaid-e-Azam's advice the objective of Muslim League were changed.

Reason:

Total subservience and obeying British was replaced with "self-rule or self-government suitable for Indian conditions". This was because the Muslims should have sovereign government and not obey or follow British blindly.

Q. No. 2 (ii) Shortcomings of Lahore Resolution: سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

It was given ⁱⁿ March, 1940 and had following shortcomings.

- (i) The word of 'states' was used and not state which could indicate formation of many states.
- (ii) The words like zones and regions were used and exact areas were not mentioned.
- (iii) The word Pakistan was not used in original text and it was called Lahore resolution first. Hindu Media and leaders called it Pakistan Resolution and this name was readily picked. Remaining ambiguities were removed in an annual session.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Three Common points of Islamic سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Provisions of all constitutions :

(i) Sovereignty of Allah : In all 3 constitution objective resolution was added as preamble, later it became part of 1973 constitution under 8th amendment. Absolute power lies with Allah and man uses power as sacred trust.

(ii) Islamic Republic : Pakistan was identified as Islamic Republic in all constitutions.

(iii) Islamic laws : New laws will be made in the light of Quran and sunnah and previous laws would be islamized too.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Economic Planning:

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

"Scheme of Economic organization, aimed at using all available resources to achieve maximum satisfaction of people living in an area."

Need of Economic Planning for Pakistan:

It is necessary for development of states.

- (i) To improve the living standards of people living and provide them better standards.
- (ii) To fight unemployment and increase job opportunities.
- (iii) To increase national income and percapita income.
- (iv) To increase investment and foreign exchange.

Q. No. 2 (v) Islamization of Economy (after 1977) سوال نمبر 2 (v)

(i) Nizam-e Zakat: It was started in Feb, 1980 and first donation was made by government of Rs 2.25 Billion

(ii) Interest Free Economy: Interests were removed from certain sectors and banks and interest free economy started in 1981

(iii) Ushr: In 1983 Ushr collection started from the Rabi Crops.

* Moreover Auqaf, Sadaqat were also promoted

Q. No. 2 (vi) **Neighbors of Pakistan & Borders:** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

(i) **Afghanistan** is located in West and has longest boundary / border of 2612 km with us called Durand Line.

(ii) **India:** located in East and we have border of 2100 km with them.

(iii) **China:** In North ~~cut~~ of Pakistan has 600 km border cutting through Hindukush.

(iv) Iran is another neighbor and has border of 909 km.

Q. No. 2 (vii) Reduce Dependence of Imported سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Goods :

For economic development we should promote indigenous products and follow motto of "Be Pakistani, Buy Pakistani" and also avoid imported goods.

Steps to reduce dependence :

- (i) Leaders of Public opinion should take an initiative and promote local goods.
- (ii) Media should be used to create awareness among people to use local items and its importance.
- (iii) Standard of local good should be improved so that people are not tempted to buy imported items.

Q. No. 2 (viii) ^{کمزور اور غیر قانونی} Problems faced as a result of Russian سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Invasion on Afghanistan :- Pakistan was frontline state in fighting against Russian invasion of Afghanistan. It had to face following problems -

(i) Refugee Problem : 3 million refugees moved to Pakistan after being uprooted from their hearths and homes causing burden on our economy.

(ii) Drugs and Illegal Armaments : For the first time Heroin was introduced in Pakistan in areas of Balochistan and refugees brought in illegally ^{the} armaments to Pakistan.

(iii) Terrorism : Although we were appreciated for our Afghan policy but we had to face terrorism in the years to come.

Not only for Muslims but for entire world he was a great role model. He had good qualities of head and heart and was a dedicated and hardworking individual. It was due to his self determination and efforts ^{formidable courage and forbearance} that Muslims of Subcontinent got independence. No one could equal his merits.

* Role in Politics: Quaid had joined Congress initially as it was the only popular political party and didn't join Muslim League in 1906. After some time he joined it in 1913. He was great protagonist of Hindu Muslim Unity at first. Lucknow Pact (1916) is an example, but later due to Hindu extremism and Nehru Report (1928) he realised that they are separate and can't live united. So he also gave his 14 Points (1929) to agree on minimum Muslim demands.

* Professionalism: He was jurist by profession. In his 50 yrs long career he was n't even jailed once shows how professional and intellectual he was. He did everything through constitutional means and supported moderation. He knew nothing good can be achieved through emotional and agitational political movements like Khilafat & Hijrat.

* Staunch Muslim: He was a staunch Muslim and therefore he tried hard for independence so that Muslims could live freely and model their lives according

* **Excellent Qualities**: He was one in a million. No one in Indian politics could equal his merits. He was keen observer, eloquent speaker, farsighted, confident, modest, dedicated, hardworking and had excellent negotiating skills. Even his opponents could be convinced through his skills.

* **Negotiation Skills**: He believed in negotiation to solve any problems and reach an agreed formula. For example: (i) Round Table Conferences (1930-32). He attended these (ii) Jinnah Gandhi talks (1944) at Quaid's residency at Bombay to reach an agreed formula. (iii) When Strath Assembly member opposed decision of making Karachi the Capital Quaid met them and convinced them successfully.

* **Conclusion**: All these skills prove that he was greatest leader and hardworking. Even after creation of Pakistan he worked tirelessly and we can also be successful by following his golden motto:

"It's now upto you to work, work and work and you are bound to succeed. And remember the golden principle of Unity, Discipline and Faith"

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) "National Integration" سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

The factors and forces that unite us lead to cohesion.

Problems in the Way of National Cohesion:

These problems can't be removed ^{fully} hence we should work to restrain them from causing disintegration.

- (i) illiteracy (People don't know the true need of separate state)
- (ii) ignorance (caused by illiteracy)
- (iii) poverty (people easily fall prey to petty temptations)
- (iv) provincialism and parochialism
- (v) Negative role of media
- (vi) War culture
- (vii) Sectarianism and regionalism
- (viii) Linguistic Differences. (instead of promoting national language they promote provincial languages)

Solutions of the Problems:

It is that altogether and with the help of state we can solve these problems by taking Educational, Administrative and Political measures.

1. Educational Measures:

- (i) Islamic Values and Education: We have forgotten the guiding principle that we are joined by religious fraternity and should tightly hold on to it. Moreover un-islamic local traditions prevail in our society. We should avoid them as they cause disintegration.

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) and sow seeds of bitterness. (سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2))

"And tightly hold on to the rope of Allah ^(he stretches down to you) and, Remember with gratitude that you were enemies and he joined your hearts with love" (Surah Imran)

(ii) Role of Media: Media should create a positive outlook and highlight the struggles of great leader to promote integration.

(iii) Promotion of Urdu: Urdu is the Lingua Franca, the language understood by all and not in a particular region. Independence proved fruitful for Urdu and hence only it has the potential to be national language.

(iv) Nation Theory: We must not forget it to stay united.

2. Administrative Measures:

(i) Positive Outlook: Civil Servants should serve people of any province with hardwork and dedication so they don't feel any sort of deprivation or subservience to alien rule.

(ii) Restructuring of Provinces: Provinces should be restructured for administrative reason not ethnic differences.

3. Political Measures:

(i) Division of Powers: Provinces should be given powers and participation so that they don't feel excluded or separate.

(ii) Democracy: System of government should be democratic not autocratic so that people participate and love to live and work for their country.

Conclusion: We should work responsibly to avoid these dangers and not shut our eyes to the possible dangers.

Q. No. 6 سوال نمبر 6

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