

حصہ (دوم)

Q. No. 2 (i)

Total Area of Pakistan and
neighboring countries:

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Pakistan has an area of **796096**^{sq}km and neighboring countries are India, Iran, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan has longest boundary line of 2612 km with Afghanistan, 2100 km with India, 909 km long border with Iran and six hundred km long boundary line with china in north.

Q. No. 2 (ii) Balochi Poets or writers:

سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Meer Chakar, Hamaal Rind, Hani Shah, Mast Tavakali are famous Balochi poets or writers, modern poets and writers include Muhammad Ramzan, Gul Khan Naseer and Azad Jamal-ud-din.

حصہ (دو)

Q. No. 2 (iii) Pak-China Projects:

سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

These are projects completed by Chinese assistance;
Karakoram Highway: Karakoram Highway was constructed in 1978, and is 900 km long.

Aeronautical Complex: It was built in Kamea for developing military equipment.

Nuclear Energy Plant: Nuclear energy plant was set at Chasma (district Mianwali).

Improvement in Railway Sector: Railway sector undergoes improvement with Chinese assistance.

CPEC: CPEC was started in 2013 and began in 2016.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Obstacles in the way of national integration.

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

- 1 Racial differences.
- 2 Linguistic differences.
- 3 Negative outlook of media.
- 4 Culture based on war.
- 5 Poverty
- 6 illiteracy
- 7 feudal system.
- 8 long periods of undemocratic rule.
- 9 Autocratic behaviour of bureaucracy.
- 10 Ignorance.

All these are obstacles in the way of national integration.

05

Answer the Question (Part) at the space provided.

54829597

حصہ (د)

Q. No. 2 (v) Upper house:

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Upper house of parliament of Pakistan is called Senate.

- 1 The number of members in senate is 106.
- 2 Presiding officer of senate is called chairman.
- 3 Chairman of senate officiates president of Pakistan in his absence.
- 4 Senate has equal powers as National Assembly except monetary bills.
- 5 Anyone who has attained the age of 30 can contest for a seat of senate.

Q. No. 2 (vi) Events of Khilafat Movement. سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Mopla uprising: In 1921 there was a clash between moplas, a community of Muslims and Hindus.

Civil Disobedience: 1921, people were given a call to disobey the government by refusing to pay tax.

Chora Chori Incident: In 1922, an infuriated mob at chora chori set police station at fire and twenty one policemen were burnt alive.

Non-cooperation: Non-cooperation was executed in four stages.

Results.

Steps towards liberation of India, beginning of common man politics, inspiration for Turk soldiers.

حصہ (دفعہ)

Q. No. 2 (vii) Geographic Position of Pakistan: سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Central Position in Muslim World: Pakistan is located in the centre of Muslim world starting from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the East.

World Politics: Pakistan is very important in overall politics of world. Example: USSA & USSR in cold war Era.

Centre of Trade: Pakistan is the centre of trade between European and Asian trade.

Transit Facilities: Pakistan has warm water sea ports and provide transit facilities to landlocked central Asian states and many other countries.

Commerce refers to the process of **buying** and **selling** goods and services.

Facts:

- 1 Our Export base is **narrow**, our imports are double as compared to our exports.
 - 2 Our industry is **import** oriented and most of our imports consist of industrial raw material.
 - 3 **Prices** of raw material are increasing which makes it difficult to compete with other countries.
 - 4 Agricultural produce is declining.
- E-commerce mean buying and selling through networks.

Guiding Principles of Hazrat Umar's System of Government:

Sense of Responsibility: Hazrat Umar ^{رضي الله عنه} knew that what Islam demanded from a ruler, seat of a Muslim ruler is not a seat of authority rather it demands complete devotion and self-less service, he only accepted the responsibility of Khilafat because Hazrat Abu Bakr wanted him to do so.

Sense of Accountability: Hazrat Umar was always ready to answer the questions raised about his public decisions and personal life. He inflicted the principle that if Ameeer or his household members will commit a crime, they will be given double punishment, he inflicted double punishment on his own son for drinking a harsh drink. He was very harsh about the governors he appointed, they had to take oath of four things **1** He will not ride a Turkish Horse **2** He will not wear thin and clothes **3** He will not use refined flour and **4** He will not set a gatekeeper at his door.

Supremacy of Law: During his time period everyone was equal in the eyes of law, once he himself had to appear in the court of Hazrat Zaid bin Sabbit, he gave him honours due to his esteemed position, Hazrat Umar admonished him saying that this is the first injustice you have done, saying this he took the seat by the side of defendant and found that Qazi was reluctant in taking oath from him, he said: You don't qualify the seat for justice unless you learn

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) to treat head of the state and a common man at equal level. سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

Common man at equal level.

Freedom of Expression: One of the superb feature of his government was freedom of expression, once in a public meeting someone raised objection regarding the length of his shirt, someone tried to silence the objector, he said, let him speak if they don't criticize us they are of no use and if we don't listen to them we are of no use.

Rights of Minorities: During his time, minorities were given equal rights and their rights were fully safeguarded, the Muslims wanted to built a mosque in Syria but the place was decided had a house of christian on it, he was asked to sell it but he didn't agree, the Muslim demolished the house forcefully and made it a part of the Mosque, when the news reached Hazrat Umar (R.A) he ordered to restore his house immediately.

Equality: Another outstanding feature of his government was the level of equality he maintained in the citizens. In the days of famine someone suggested him that children of medina should be given larger quota of food because they cannot bear the starvation, he declined by saying that this calamity has descended from sky upon all of us and all of us should share it collectively.

Social Security: Hazrat Umar (R.A) said that Umar will be held accountable if a dog at the bank of Dajila dies of hunger, he established a system of financial aid to the widow, needy and orphan to be paid from bait ul maal and the amount for purchase of milk was also fixed soon after the baby was born in a state.

Foreign Policy:

The general plan of a country concerning its relations with other countries is called foreign policy.

The policy that a country adopts while establishing relations with other countries is called foreign policy.

Principles: To cooperate with UNO in establishing peaceful environment, Friendly relations with other nations, fraternal relations with muslim countries, Regional cooperation, Economic development, and non-alignment.

Aims and Objectives

Preservation of Islamic Ideology: This was the religious sentiment which served as a driving force behind the creation of Pakistan. For this Muslims had to fight two wars (1965 and 1971) with India, so the preservation of Islamic ideology is an important aim of our foreign policy.

Support for Right of Self-determination:

Pakistan has always supported the right of self-determination of countries like Bosnia, Kashmir, Indonesia and Palestine etc and has always been providing unflinching support to the cause of freedom for these nations.

International Cooperation: Pakistan was admitted to the membership of United Nations in the very next month of independence, Pakistan always believed in solving the international disputes through negotiation. Pakistan used her good offices to bring about reconciliation among different countries, efforts for Iran-Iraq reconciliation needs

Q. No. 4 (Page 2)

special mention.

سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

Economic Development: Pakistan has very good and friendly relations with China, in 1964 Pakistan, Iran and Turkey entered into a pact called **RCD** for regional development and this was later renamed as **ECO** in 1985 to accommodate more countries. Pakistan is trying best to have friendly relations with India.

Non alignment: Pakistan emerged at the time of Cold war Era, namely between USA and USSR, they were trying to expand their sphere of influence. Pakistan was based on an Islamic ideology so it was not possible for Pakistan to become blind camp followers of either of them. In 1979 Pakistan joined **NAM**.

Relations with Muslim Countries or Muslim Unity:

Pakistan has very close friendly relations with the Muslim countries of the world, founders of Pakistan wanted to develop close relations among the Muslims countries based on Islamic fraternity, Pakistan has very close and friendly relations with Muslim countries including central Asian states and Pakistan is also a member of **OIC** and other international Islamic forums. Pakistan has always tried to maintain peace and bring about a sense of unity among the Muslim countries.

Q. No. 5 (i)

سوال نمبر 5 (i)

Q. No. 5 (ii)

سوال نمبر 5 (ii)

Q. No. 5 (iii)

سوال نمبر 5 (iii)

Q. No. 6

سوال نمبر 6

A large rectangular area with horizontal blue lines, intended for writing the answer to Question No. 6.