

Q. No. 2 (i) **IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING:** سوال نمبر 2 (i)

Economic Planning is significant for the following reasons:

- ① National Income needs to be enhanced.
- ② Standards of living of people needs to be improved by increasing per capita annual income level.
- ③ In order to stabilize prices inflation needs to be checked.
- ④ Self-Sufficiency in foods needs to be achieved.
- ⑤ Disparity among different classes of people needs to be reduced.
- ⑥ Fundamental rights of labour need to be safeguarded; their working conditions and wages needs to be improved.
- ⑦ New job opportunities needs to be created to reduce unemployment.

Q. No. 2 (ii) **QUAID'S VISION OF ECONOMIC PLANNING** (ii) سوال نمبر 2

Quaid-e-Azam criticized western economic system and wanted Pakistan to devise its own economic system based on the principles of Islam. Quaid said: "The western economic system has created almost ^{in soluble} innumerable problems for humanity... and to many of us it appears that only a miracle can save from the disaster that is now facing the world. The western world inspite of its advantages of mechanization and industrial progress is today in a worse mess than ever before in the history. The adoption of western economic theory will not help us to achieve our objectives of creating a happy and prosperous people. We must work our destiny in our own way and present to the world an economic system based on true islamic concepts of equality of manhood and social justice."

(ف)

Q. No. 2 (iii) **PROJECTS COMPLETED WITH CHINESE ASSISTANCE** (iii) سوال نمبر 2

China has helped Pakistan in many big projects like:

KARAKORAM HIGHWAY: More than 900 km long Karakoram highway inaugurated in 1978 opened a new era of friendship between Pakistan and China. Volume of Pak-China trade through this route is expanding day by day.

PAKISTAN AERONAUTICAL COMPLEX, KAMRA: Military aircrafts are repaired and maintained in this complex. Pakistan's indigenous aircraft Mashrak was designed and produced completely in this complex.

GWADAR PORT: Gwadar Port in Balochistan is set up with Chinese assistance and helped Pakistan in many ways such as in improving Pakistan's relation with central asian states.

SANDAL PROJECT: To make use of large deposits of copper sandal project took place.

Q. No. 2 (iv) **OBSTACLES INTERPOSED IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION:** سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Following obstacles are interposed in the way of national integration:

- ① Provincialism and Parochialism
- ② Linguistic differences and laxity in implementation of national language, Urdu.
- ③ Racial and group differences.
- ④ Feudal system
- ⑤ Illiteracy and Ignorance
- ⑥ War culture
- ⑦ Poverty, unequal distribution of wealth, difference in living standards of people living in different areas of the country
- ⑧ Autocratic behaviour of bureaucracy, especially because bureaucracy is looked at by some people as representative of some special classes and areas of the country.

حصہ (دوم)

Q. No. 2 (v) **THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN.** سوال نمبر 2 (v)

TIMESPAN: The third five year plan started in 1965 and ended in 1970. It was launched as the first phase of 20-year perspective plan (1965-1985).

CAUSES OF FAILURE: The third five year plan couldnot achieve its objectives due to following reasons:

- ① 1965 Indo-Pak war
- ② Suspension of American aid due to war
- ③ Damaged caused by drought, floods and hurricanes.

In spite of all these adversities 3rd five year plan was able to achieve 5.8% increase in GNP and 4% increase in agriculture produce.

Q. No. 2 (vi) **KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:** سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Following events took place during khilafat movement:

Non-Cooperation Movement: Gandhiji was elected as leader of non-cooperation movement. As a part of this movement courts were boycotted, students quit educational institutions and British title holders surrender their titles.

Civil Disobedience Movement: In November 1921 people were called to break law and disobey government by all possible means including refusing to pay taxes. About twenty-thousand people were arrested as a result of this call.

Chora-Chori Incident: In 1922, an infuriated mob at Chora Chori, a small township in UP laid siege to a police station and set it on fire. About twenty-one police men were burnt alive.

Abolition of Khilafat: In 1923 Ataturk came to power in Turkey and he abolished the institution of khilafat (The India Khilafat Committee).

ص (۳۳)

Q. No. 2 (vii) **GEOSTRATEGIC POSITION OF PAKISTAN:** سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

CENTRAL POSITION IN THE MUSLIM WORLD: Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chains of Muslim countries starting from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east. Adul-Salam Jaldel called it 'The heart of Muslim world'.

IMPORTANCE IN WORLD POLITICS: We must admit that Pakistan could rise to the superb importance in world politics only due to her strategic location as America used Pakistan as front line state to contain so-called Russian expansionism.

CENTRE OF TRADE AND TRANSIT ROUTES: Air and seaports of Karachi became the centre of trade routes between the countries of Far east, Iran, Turkey and Europe. Pakistan is located in a highly strategic location on world map.

TRANSIT FACILITIES: Pakistan's warm water seaports remain operative throughout the year so it provided transit facilities to Afghanistan and landlocked central Asian states.

Q. No. 2 (viii) - COMMERCE: Commerce literally means buying and selling of goods and services. By rating the level of trade a particular country has achieved we can rate its level of economic development.

BASIC FACTS OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE:

- ① Base of our exports is extremely narrow. Our imports are almost double as compared to our exports.
- ② Our country is import oriented. More than one-third of our imports contain industrial-raw material. It affects economic development which is the basic cause of poverty.
- ③ Prices of industrial raw-material, petroleum and natural gas are gradually increasing due to devaluation and inflation. This has made it difficult for our industrialists to compete with foreign goods in local as well as international markets.
- ④ Investment is adversely affected due to political crisis and terrorist activities in Pakistan.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) **CABINET MISSION PLAN:** سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

British sent three representatives of British cabinet to preserve the unity of India as last resort. The representatives reached on March 24, 1946.

PROPOSALS OF CABINET MISSION PLAN: After the failure of its efforts to bring about ^{conciliation} (conciliation) between two political parties, mission published its own proposals on May 16, 1946 with a hope that if these proposals are implemented, Indian unity will be preserved. Following are the proposals:

INDIAN UNION: India shall be a union comprising of British India and princely states. Union government shall control foreign affairs, communication and taxation.

GROUPING SCHEME: Provinces will be divided on the basis of following formula: Group A: Six Hindu majority provinces, Group B: three Muslim majority provinces, Group C: Two Muslim majority provinces.

INTERNAL INDEPENDENCE OF STATES: Members of constituent assemblies will be divided into three groups and they will frame their constitution for their respective group. After the date of the first elections held under the constitution, the provincial assemblies will be given a choice to opt whether they wanted to remain a part of the group or quit it (after ten years).

FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT: The Plan further envisaged that an interim government shall be formed at the centre till the formation of constitution and its implementation. (This) In this new government, all the important portfolios including the Ministry of defense

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) shall be held by Indians. سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

FAILURE OF DISCUSSION WITH LEADERS: Before formulating the above proposals of Cabinet mission plan, the mission invited two major Indian political parties to discuss matters at Simla from May 5 to 12, 1946 to bring about conciliation between the two parties but the difference of opinion between the two parties was substantial and sharp. This effort of mission also failed to achieve its objectives and led to the proposals of Cabinet mission plan.

REACTION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE: The Muslim League council decided to approve the plan. The council resented that the plan does not provide for Pakistan in clear terms but it saw a ray of hope in grouping scheme and announced that party will join the Constituent assembly with a hope of achieving its objectives through constitutional means in a peaceful manner.

REACTION OF CONGRESS LEADERSHIP: Gandhi interpreted the plan as 'an appeal ^P ~~and~~ ^{or an} advice' and said that Constituent assembly as sovereign body shall have the power to amend the plan on its own.

This interpretation of Gandhi made Congress approval of Cabinet mission plan meaningless and Muslim League also decided to withdraw its approval.

DIRECT ACTION DAY: When viceroy failed to keep up his promise of formation of interim government in spite of Muslim League's approval then Muslim League withdrew its approval and declared 16th August as direct action day.

FOREIGN POLICY:

As world has become a global village, it is indispensable for any country to establish relations with other countries. Foreign Policy can be defined as "The general plan of a country concerning its relations with other countries."

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY:

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE: Pakistan and Muslims of South Asia has struggled hard against British and Indian hegemony. Pakistan fought two wars against India (1965 and 1971) to protect her national independence. Preservation of our national independence is the paramount principle of our foreign policy.

SUPPORT FOR THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL NATIONS:

Pakistan has always supported the right of self-determination of the nations fighting the war of their survival. Pakistan has given determined support for the independence movements of countries like Bosnia, Eritrea, South Africa, Indonesia etc. Pakistan is giving unflinching support to the cause of independence of people in Palestine and Kashmir.

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: Pakistan became the member of United Nations in the very next month after her independence.

As a member of UN Pakistan always supported the policy of solving international disputes through negotiation. As a member of 'Muslim Ummah Aman Committee' Pakistan made efforts to make peace between Iran and Iraq. Pakistan joined Non-Alignment Movement in 1979 as a regular member.

REGIONAL COOPERATION: Pakistan has always strived hard to maintain

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2) good relations with countries of the region:

Pakistan entered into a pact with Iran and Turkey known as RCD which later came to be known as ECO and was expanded to accommodate central Asian states. Pakistan has maintained friendly relations with emerging super power China and is trying hard to better its relations with ^{its} problem neighbour, India.

Non-Alignment: Pakistan took birth in a bipolar world, generally divided into socialist and capitalist blocks engaged in cold war. Pakistan fought its way to freedom on the basis of Islamic Ideology, ~~as~~ it was not possible for us to become the blind camp followers of either of the two blocks. Pakistan has adopted the policy of peaceful co-existence with other countries of the world.

UNITY OF MUSLIM WORLDS: Striving ^{hard} to establish fraternal relations with Muslim countries is the guiding principle of our foreign policy.

Quaid-e-Azam laid great stress on unity of the Muslim world. Our 1973 constitution states that Pakistan shall try to establish good relations with Muslim countries. Pakistan has always supported the cause of the Muslims fighting for independence in countries like Bosnia, Ginea, Palestine, Cyprus and Kashmir. Quaid said "... We are all passing through perilous times, the drama of Power politics that is being staged in Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir should act as an eye opener to all of us. It is only by putting up a united front ^{that} we can make our voice felt in the councils of world."

Economic Development: Pakistan is a developing country and wanted to progress economically. We shall try to establish friendly relations with foreign countries. Our economic concerns demands friendly relations with US, China and other European 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)
