**Q. No. 2 Part (i)** Right of vote under 1956 constitution (i) سوال نمبر 2 ج

Under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, the right of vote was based on adult franchise. Every citizen aged 21 years or above had the rights to vote in direct elections. The constitution introduced a system of direct voting for national and provincial assemblies.

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**Q. No. 2 Part (ii)** Five points from awami league : (ii) سوال نمبر 2 ج

i: federal government : Pakistan should become a true federation with parliamentry government selected through universal franchise. ii Central government limited to only two subjects : The federal government should only control : Defense and ii Foreign affairs. iii: Separate currencies or financial measures : East and west should have seperate currencies. One currency with safe guards to stop the transfer of wealth from East to West. iv: Seperate ~~militia~~ Foreign exchange: East Pakistan should maintain its own foreign exchange earnings. v: Seperate militia : Pakistan should have it own military or ~~paraliam~~ paramilitary force for their security.

**Q. No. 2 Part (iii)** Advantages gained by Muslims. **(iii) سوال نمبر 2 جز**

i. Recognization of ML: The AIML was accepted as the representative party of Muslims.

ii. Seperate Electorates: Muslims were granted the right to elect their own representatives seperatly.

iii. Better political Representation: Muslims recieved fixed represen tation in central ang provincial legis latures.

iv. Hindu Muslim Unity: It improved cooperation between the congress and the Muslim league

v. Protection of Muslims interests: No law affecting Muslims could be passed without Muslim approval

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**Q. No. 2 Part (iv)** Functions of National finance Commission. **(iv) سوال نمبر 2 جز**

i. Distribution of Revenue: Distributes taxes and financial resources between Federal and Provincial government.

ii. Reduction of Financial imbalance: Helps reduce conomic differences among provinces.

iii. Provincial Financial Support: Recommends grants and finpancial assistance to Provinces.

iv. Strengthening federation: Promotes cooperation and unity between the center and provinces.

v. Review of Economic needs: Examines the financials needs and resources of each province.

**Q. No. 2 Part (v)** What is the concept of liberty ? **(v) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ**

The concept of liberty is Islam refers to the Freedom and dignity given to humans within the guidance of of Allah's laws. Islam recognizes that people should live with honor, make choices express opinions, own property and practice justice, but freedom is balanced with moral responsibility and the rights of others. Freedom of belief: Islam teaches that faith shouldn't be forced upon anyone. Human dignity: Islam teaches that all humans are equal regardless of race, color or nationality. Social and politics: Islam encourages justice and speaking against wrongdoing.

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**Q. No. 2 Part (vi)** Note on Higher Secondary Education **(vi) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ**

Higher secondary education is the stage of education that comes after secondary school and before university education. It usually includes class 11th and 12th. This level of education helps students gain advanced knowledge and prepare for higher education.

i: It helps is developing intellectual and practical skills.

ii: Helps prepare students for universities.

iii: It provides specialized knowledge in subjects such as science, arts and commerce.

**Q. No. 2 Part (vii)** Role of Islam in maintaining justice **(vii) سوال نمبر 2 جز**

i: Rule of law: Everyone including rulers is accountable under islamic law.

ii: Equality: Islam teaches equal treatment of all the people without discrimination.

iii: Protection of rights: Islamic values protect rights of individuals, minorities, women and the poor.

iv: Social welfare: Systems like zakat help reduce poverty and support needy people.

v: Justice and fairness: Islam emphasizes fair decisions and opposes oppression and coruption

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**Q. No. 2 Part (viii)** What is Foreign policy? **(viii) سوال نمبر 2 جز**

Foreign policy is a government's strategy and action in dealing with other countries and international organizations. It is designed to protect and promote nation's interests, security and goals. It has several objectives:

i: Protecting the country from external threats.

ii: Promoting trade, investment and economic growth

iii: Maintaing Friendly relations with other nations.

iv: Supporting ideals such as democracy, human rights or culture

v: Working with countries on issues such as climate change, health and peacekeeping.

**Q. No. 2 Part (ix)** Objectives of ECO: (Ix) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

i: Promote Economic Cooperation: Strengthen trade and economic relation among member states

ii: Improve Transportation: Develops Road, rail air and communication links.

iii: Increase Regional trade, Encorage free and easier trade between member countries.

iv: Promote development: Support industrial, agricultural and technological progress

v: Enhace cultural cooperation.
Improve cultural and education relations among members.

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**Q. No. 2 Part (x)** Note on Internation Court of justice (x) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

The international court of Justice is the main court of the United Nations. It was establish in 1945 and is located in the Netherlands.

Main functions:

i: Settles dispute between countries

ii: Gives legal advice to the UN.

iii: Promotes internation peace and justice.

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**Q. No. 3 (Page 1)** سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ 1)

Describe Supreme Court and its powers according to 1973 constitution.

Supreme Court :

According to the 1973 constitution supreme Court is the highest and most important court of Palcistan. It acts as the guradian of the constitution and ensures that laws and government actions remain within constitutional limits. The supreme court is headed by the chief Justice and cosists of other judges appointed according to the constitution.

Powers of the Supreme Court :

1: Original Juriedliction :

The supreme court has the power to hear disputes between :

i: The federal government and the provincial government.

ii: Between two or more provinces. It gives decisions on important constitutional matters.

2: Appellate Jurisdiction :

The supreme court hears appeals aggainst the decisions of High courts and other levelcourts. Citizens can

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Q. No. 3 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ 2)

approach the supreme court if they believe justice was not properly provided.

3: Advisory Jurisdiction:
The President of Pakistan may ask the supreme court for advice on important legal and constitutional issues. The court then gives its opinion to guide government.

4. Judicial Review:
The supreme court can examine laws and government actions. If any law is found against the constitution. The court can declare it invalid

5: Interpretation of the constitution:
The supreme court interprets constitutional provisions and resolves constitutional disputes. Its interpretations are followed throughout the country.

6: Protection of Fndamental rights:
The court protects the basic rights and freedoms of citizens such as equality, Freedom of speech and protection under law.

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Q. No. 3 (Page 3) سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ 3)

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Q. No. 4 (Page 1) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ 1)

Explain any five duties of police in Pakistan.

The police force in Pakistan plays an important role in maintaining peace within the country. The police is also responsible for ensuring safety and order in society.

1: Maintaining law and Order:

One of the main duties of the police is to maintain peace, protecting citizens and enforcing the law, The police are reponsible for ensuring safety and order in society.

2: Protection of life and property:

The police protect the lives and property of citizens. The help safeguard homes, businesses, markets and public places from theft, robbery, and other criminal activities.

3: Prevention an investigation of Crimes:

Police work to prevent crimes before the happen by monitoring sspicious activities and patroling areas.

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Q. No. 4 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ 2)

when crime occur, they investigate cases, collect evidence, question suspects and witnesses and try to identify the criminals.

4: Arresting Criminals and enforcing laws:

Police work to prevent crimes before the happen. Police is to arrest offenders and take legal action against them according to the law. They ensure that the court orders and government laws are properly followed.

5: Helping and guiding the Public:

The police help citizen during accidents, natural disasters, traffic problem and emergencies. They also guide the public, manage traffic and provide security during public events and gatherings.

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Q. No. 4 (Page 3) _____ سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ 3)

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Q. No. 5 (Page 1) سوال نمبر 5 (صفحہ 1)

Discuss the relations of Pakistan with People's Republic of China.

Pakistan and the People's Republic of china have close and friendly relations, based on mutual trust, cooperation and support. Over time both countrie have developed strong ties.

Political Relations:

Pakistan and china support each other on important international issues. Pakistan recognizes the "One china Policy". while china support Pakistan on issues such as kashmir.

Economic Relations:

Economic cooperation between two countries has increased greatly. China has invested in many development projects in Pakistan under the China - Pakistan Economic Corridor.

Defense and Military cooperation:

Pakistan and China have strong defense relations. Both countries cooperate military training, defense

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Q. No. 5 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 5 (صفحہ 2)

technology and production of weapons.

Trade and cultural Relations:

Trade between the two countries continues to grow. Educational exchanges also help strengthen the friendship between the people of both countries.

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Q. No. 5 (Page 3) سوال نمبر 5 (صفحہ 3)