

Q. No. 2 (i) RETIRE DEBT ADORN THE COUNTRY:- سوال نمبر 2 (i)

This scheme was introduced by Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif during his second tenure as a prime minister (1997-1999). Actually, during the last ten years, the internal and external debts to be paid by the country has increased at phenomenal rate. The government had to pay Rs. 39 billion in financial year 1995-96. So, Nawaz government started this scheme and requested nation to contribute generously. The public response was enthusiastic but scheme couldnot produce good results due to poor <sup>management</sup>.

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Q. No. 2 (ii) DISMISSAL OF Junejo Government: سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Junejo was a Sindhi based politician who was appointed Prime Minister in 1985. It was general perception about Junejo that he will always follow, Zia lines and remain loyal to him but he started to assert the civil government. This created a rift between president and Prime Minister which further increased when Junejo signed the Geneva Accord. Zia was of the view that Pakistan should not sign this until Mujahideen government is established in Kabul. But Junejo signed it and opposed Zia's order. So Zia was angry and he dismissed Junejo's <sup>government</sup> on 29-May, 1988.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Islamization: After assuming power سوال نمبر 2 (iii)  
in July 1977, Zia started working on his Islamization process.

• STEPS: Some of steps taken by Zia in this policy were:

i) RAMADAN ORDINANCE: Ramadan ordinance was promulgated which prohibited eating and drinking at public places during month of Ramadan.

ii) SALAH COMMITTEES: Salah committees were arranged in governmental institutions to make arrangements for Zuhr prayer.

iii) Media: Indecent and unIslamic programmes were banned on Radio and television. They were ordered to broadcast annual Haji proceedings <sup>and Quran classes.</sup> (iv) Education: Islamic studies was made compulsory <sup>- say at Degree and intermediate level.</sup>

Q. No. 2 (iv) Economic Development: Economic well being (iv) سوال نمبر 2 (iv) of South Asian Muslims is objective of our foreign policy. But we didn't achieve good results in this regard due to ~~a~~ unsuitable circumstances. In modern world, balance of trade counts much for economic development and it is achieved by keeping the imports at lower level and increasing the exports. However, Pakistan has economic relations with other world powers e.g; UAE, China, America, Japan, Canada etc. These countries provide us economic support. Furthermore, Pakistan is also a member of number of organizations such as RCD, OIC, SAARC, ECO etc which works for economic progress of its members countries.

Q. No. 2 (v) Indus - Basin Treaty:

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Dispute arose between India and Pakistan on distributions of river's water. So, World Bank resolved the matter in 1960 <sup>through agreement</sup> and it is known as Indus - Basin Treaty. According to this treaty:

→ WESTERN RIVERS: Pakistan got exclusive right on three western rivers i.e. Jhelum, Chenab and Indus.

→ EASTERN RIVERS: India got exclusive right on three Eastern rivers i.e. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas.

Q. No. 2 (vi) PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

(i) WATER Logging And Salinity: Underground water rises and comes to Earth surface. This is called water logging. Salts dissolved in this water comes to Earth surface and make <sup>salt</sup> crust called salinity. These problems destroy millions of acres of land on yearly basis.

(ii) URBANIZATION: Fast rate of urbanization is eating up our fertile land gradually. Fertile lands in vicinity of cities is being changed to housing colonies.

(iii) Lack Of Development: Modern agricultural depends on new techniques and methods. Due to lack of development in this field and illiteracy of farmers, we haven't been able to produce productive crops.

Q. No. 2 (vii) SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

(i) CURSE OF DOWRY: Curse of dowry is a bad practice which brings untold miseries to poor families.

(ii) ILLETERACY: Literacy rate in Pakistan is very low. Female literacy rate is lower than men which creates problems and obstacles.

(iii) CHILD LABOR: In spite of imparting education, children are subjected to child labor which is not just unfair but also an evil.

(iv) POVERTY: Economic crunch, political instability and illiteracy is causing increase in poverty. Number of people living below poverty line is gradually increasing.

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Q. No. 2 (viii) GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION: سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Gender-wise distribution means distributing the population on the basis of male and female citizens. According to an estimate, females constitute about 48.5 percent of country and males constitute about 51.5 percent of country. Female's share in labor force is less than 25 percent. Majority of females are not financially self supporting. Female's life expectancy is higher than male expectancy by two years i.e. female 64.4 years and male 62.4 years.



Q. No. 3 (Page 1) INTRODUCTION: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1))

Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) emerged as a majority party in West Pakistan <sup>in 1971</sup>. After the separation of East Pakistan, general Muhammad Yahya Khan invited Bhutto to form government. Bhutto took over as president and civil martial administrator of West of Pakistan on 20-December, 1971. After the constitution of 1973, Bhutto become prime minister of Pakistan and revived the parliamentary democracy.

NATIONALIZATION: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto assured the people that government would take all the big industrial units under its own control. This policy was called nationalization.

### STEPS TAKEN UNDER NATIONALIZATION POLICY:

#### (i) NATIONALIZATION OF LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES: In

January 1972, the Bhutto government issued an ordinance to nationalize 32 factories of ten important industries. These included iron, steel, petro-chemical, automobile, tractor industry, gas company and oil <sup>company's</sup>.

(ii) NATIONALIZATION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES: Small scale industries was however allowed to continue the business and <sup>were assured that</sup> government would not (con) nationalize further. Despite this assurance, government started a 2nd round of nationalization. The government nationalized sugar, edible oil,

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) ghee industries. This second phase (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)) ended <sup>in 1976</sup> with nationalization of paddy husking units.

(iii) NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS: The government then nationalized the <sup>private-sector</sup> ~~(private)~~ Banks. The general sector banks were exempted from nationalization and were allowed to continue business. State Life Corporation was instituted and its branches were opened throughout Pakistan.

(iv) NATIONALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL SECTORS: All the private sector <sup>educational sectors</sup> ~~sectors~~ were nationalized. Emoluments of the employees of these institutions were brought at a par to those of government employees.

⇒ EFFECTS OF NATIONALIZATION: This nationalization policy had negative and positive impacts on education, industry and trade and commerce sectors of the country. Such as it caused disgrace of 22 families in the community and strikes were decreased, labors and teachers were benefited, students were benefited, the national income increased. But it also causes inflation, mismanagement of industrial units, liberty among students, burden on national treasury etc.

→ CONCLUSION: Bhutto government however should be appreciated for this <sup>nationalization</sup> policy. It couldnot produce good results due to lack of public cooperation. Bhutto was deposed by Zia-ul-Haq in July 1977 and his rule ended.

**INTRODUCTION:** India is our neighbouring country located in East of Pakistan. This neighbouring country has always created troubles for us and we have not developed friendly relations with each other due to Indian arrogance and other reasons.

**KASHMIR Issue:** History of conflict between India and Pakistan due to Kashmir issue dates back to ~~the~~ 1947 when Indian forces occupied Kashmir against the will of Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people wanted Kashmir to be a part of Pakistan but Hindu Raja of Kashmir did not allow his Muslim majority state to be annexed with Pakistan. Due to this, these countries can't develop <sup>friendly relations</sup> ↓

**SEPARATION OF East Pakistan:** India also plays vital role in disintegration of Pakistan <sup>in 1971</sup> ↓ India's propaganda about West Pakistan's exploitation of East Pakistan instilled <sup>dismemberment</sup> hatred in East Pakistani people which resulted into ↓

**WARS BETWEEN Two Countries:** These countries had <sup>fought alot</sup> ↓ of wars <sup>with</sup> ~~between~~ each other especially on Kashmir Issue such as 1948 war, 1965 (which lasted for 17 days), 1971 (at western front), 1999 (in Kargil territory of Kashmir).

**TASHKENT PACT:** After ceasefire of 1965, war,

the Russia took India and Pakistan on conference table to resolve Kashmir dispute. This resulted into Tashkent Pact.

(vi) Indus-Basin Treaty: This treaty was signed between India and Pakistan over rivers water issue. It was done by world's Bank efforts in 1960.

(vii) BENAZIR BHUTTO AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA: For the creation of peace among these states, certain steps were made. Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Indian <sup>Prime</sup> Minister Rajiv Gandhi joined hands at 4th SAARC conference in Islamabad in 1988. They resolved to abstain from attacking each other's nuclear installations.

(viii) ELAN-E-LAHORE: Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Pakistan in 1999 by bus and Nawaz Sharif welcomed him at Wagha Border. He visited Iqbal Mausam and Minare Pakistan as a token of respect for Pakistan's integrity. Both leaders then resolve to solve all mutual disputes through peaceful means. It was called "Elan-e-Lahore".

After Vajpayee, Indian government went into extremist hands and process of reconciliation come to standstill.

Conclusion: It is obvious that this preptual state of war has never benefited <sup>two</sup> countries. It only gives poverty, <sup>ignorance and problems</sup> ↓ Now, time comes when we should build good friendly relations through peaceful <sup>negotiations</sup>.

Q. No. 5 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ سوال نمبر 5 (i)

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Q. No. 5 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ سوال نمبر 5 (ii)

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Q. No. 5 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ سوال نمبر 5 (iii)

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