

Q. No. 2 (I) Q: "What is composition 1973 constitution?" سوال نمبر 2 (I)

Ans: Majlis-e-Shura (Federal Parliament):

According to 1973 constitution, Majlis-e-Shura (federal parliament) consists of two houses:

(i): Upper house called Senate: Members of senate are elected by members of provincial assemblies. All four provinces have equal representation in senate.

(ii): Lower house called National Assembly: Members of National Assembly are elected on basis of universal adult franchise. All federating units are represented in National Assembly on basis of population.

Q. No. 2 (II) Q: "Enlist any three effects..... on Pakistan." سوال نمبر 2 (II)

Ans: Effects of Afghan Jihad (1979):-

Following are the effects of Afghan Jihad for Pakistan:

- (i): Dismemberment of USSR: As a result of this war, the foundations of USSR communist regime was shaken and it dismembered in 1991. Pakistan has good relations with central Asian states liberated from USSR.
- (ii): Emergence as Dignified Nation: After end of Afghan Jihad, Pakistan emerged as honourable and dignified nation in global community.
- (iii): Increase in Crime Rate: Negative impact of Afghan Jihad was terrorist activities increased in Pakistan. Drugs spread largely and many illegal weapons were brought in country.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Q: "Write name of threecrops in Pakistan." سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Ans: Kharif Crops:-

The crops sown in summer and reaped in winters are called Kharif crops. Kharif crops in Pakistan include:

Examples: i) Rice, ii) cotton, iii) maize, iv) tobacco etc.

Rabi Crops:-

The crops sown in winters and reaped in summers are called Rabi crops. Rabi crops include:

Examples: i) Barley, ii) wheat, iii) pulses etc.

Q. No. 2 (iv) Q: "How did China defence field?" سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Ans: China's Support For Pakistan's Defence:

Following steps were taken by Peoples Republic of China for providing support and help in our defence field:

(i): Kashmir Issue: China provided us diplomatic support by supporting us on Kashmir issue and providing us military aid in this regard.

(ii): Military Aid: In 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak wars China provided large quantities of military and defence equipment.

(iii): Tank Manufacturing: (HIT): Heavy Industries Taxila, which manufactures defence tanks, was established with the help of Peoples Republic of China.

Q. No. 2 (v) Q: "When and between..... treaty signed?" سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Ans: Indus Basin Treaty (1960):

As a result of partition in 1947, water supply to some areas of Pakistan was affected. As a result of World Bank's efforts, Indus Basin Treaty was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan.

Allocation of Rivers: Under the treaty, Pakistan got right over rivers of Jhelum, Chenab and Indus. India got the three eastern rivers, i.e. Ravi, Bias and Sutlej.

Q. No. 2 (vi) Q: "When and why did its nuclear test." سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Ans: Pakistan's Nuclear Test: (1998):

India conducted three nuclear tests in Pokhran on May 11, 1998. This incited sense of insecurity in Pakistan and instigated arms race. The government of Pakistan was hard pressed to reciprocate. Nawaz Sharif made historic decision to withstand global pressure and go nuclear.

Six nuclear tests were conducted at Chaghi (Balochistan) on May 28, 1998 and Pakistan become 7th nuclear power of the world and first in Islamic world.

Q. No. 2 (vii) Q: "What steps were national assembly?" سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Ans: Following steps were taken by Nowaz government:

(i) 14th Amendment:

In Nowaz Sharif's second tenure, 14th amendment bill was passed. This stopped the unethical practice of floor crossing (horse trading) by National and provincial assembly members.

(ii): 13th Amendment:

On April 1, 1997, 13th amendment^{was passed} President was stripped of his discretion to dissolve national assembly and governors to dissolve provincial assemblies. President's ability to appoint Army chiefs without consulting prime minister was also taken back.

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Q. No. 2 (viii) Q: "state three social of Pakistan." سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

Ans: Pakistan's Social Problems.

Following are social problems of Pakistan:

- (i): Illiteracy: Literacy rate in Pakistan is extremely low, about 60%. Female literacy rate is lower than male.
- (ii): Issues of Moral Standards: Despite taking pride in their religious beliefs, Pakistani people lack basic moral values such as honesty, sense of responsibility etc.
- (iii): Poverty: Number of people living under poverty line in Pakistan is increasing day by day. The benefits of economic progress do not reach common man and their situation is deteriorating.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) Q: "How did Benazir Bhutto سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1)
.... from premiership?"

Ans: BENAZIR BHUTTO'S FIRST TENURE (1989-1990):-

• Elections 1988:

Till 1988, the country was ruled by General Zia-ul-Haq. He died in plane crash on August 17, 1988. Elections on party basis were held in 1988. Pakistan Peoples' Party emerged as the largest majority party in the National Assembly.

• Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister:

Benazir Bhutto became the prime minister of Pakistan on October 19, 1989. Benazir was the first woman prime minister of Pakistan, as well as of the Muslim World. Her government lasted till 1990.

• Steps Taken by Benazir in First Term:

Benazir Bhutto took several important steps and introduced effective initiatives in her first tenure. Following are the steps taken by Benazir Government:

(i): Foreign Investments: Benazir tried to improve the environment for foreign investments. Amount of foreign investments increased in Benazir's term. Relations with

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) India and America improved. سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

(ii): Ban Lifted on Unions: Ban on student unions and trade unions was lifted. Censorship on the press was also lifted.

(iii): Women's Division: In 1989, Benazir government raised women's division to the status of ministry.

(iv): First Woman Bank: During Benazir's first tenure, First Woman Bank was instituted.

(v): Establishment of Schools: More than forty-eight thousand (48,000) schools were established.

(vi): Electrification of Villages: During Benazir's tenure, one thousand eight hundred (1800) villages were electrified:

• Dismissal of Benazir's Government:

During Benazir's first tenure, there was ~~severe~~ economic crisis. The condition of the country's economy was unstable. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, exercising power under section 58-2/B of constitution dismissed Benazir government on charges of corruption, incompetence and mismanagement.

• End of Benazir's First Tenure:

National Assembly was dissolved by president on August 6, 1990. First government of Benazir lasted for about 20 months.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1) Q: "What is role of minorities...." سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 1)

... to Quaid's pronouncement."

Ans: ROLE OF MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN:-

• Quaid-e-Azam's Statement:

Addressing the first time after independence, on March 21, 1948 address, Quaid-e-Azam said:

"You are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed - that has nothing to do with business of state."

Thus Quaid-e-Azam made it clear that minorities' rights will be equal to that of Muslims and also reminded them indirectly of their responsibilities as equal citizens.

• Equal Rights of Muslims and Non-Muslims:

According to constitution of Pakistan, the non-Muslim minorities will be free to follow their religion, traditions, customs and beliefs. Pakistan is based on the principles of Islam but that does not mean that non-Muslims will be treated as second rate citizens. Quaid-e-Azam had already made it clear that rights of minorities will also be preserved and protected.

• Support For Pakistan Movement:

Even the non-Muslim minorities knew that in an

سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ نمبر 2) Q. No. 4 (Page 2) Islamic state, their rights will

be protected and safeguarded, their places of worship will be protected. As a result of this, they fully supported Pakistan Movement. Their efforts in achieving independence were no less than that of Muslims.

• Role in Developement of Pakistan:

During days of independence struggle, a hoot leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wrote an excellent book to plead Muslims' case for separate homeland. His disciple Joginder Nath Mandal served as minister in Quaid-e-Azam's cabinet. Sir Zafar-ullah Khan, who was foreign minister in cabinet belonged to minority sect. Apart from this victor Alfred Charles Turner served as finance secretary of Pakistan.

• Other Contributions in Different Fields:

- (i): Group Capt. Cecil Chaudhary participated in 1965 and 1971 wars and was awarded Tomgha Jurat and Sitara Jurat.
- (ii): Wing Commander Mervyn Middlecoat laid his life in 1971 war.
- (iii): Justice A.R. Cornelius did research on Islamic jurisprudence.
- (iv): Justice Rana Bhagwan and Justice Dorab Patel are pride of Pakistan's judiciary.
- (v): Dr. Abussalam (physicist).
- (vi): shehbaz Bhatti (minister) (vii): J. Saalik (minister)
- (viii): Aradeshir Cawas Ji (journalist). Other than this, there are several minority members of the country who have fulfilled their responsibilities with true patriotic spirit and responsibility.

Q. No. 5 (i)

سوال نمبر 5 (I)

Q. No. 5 (ii)

سوال نمبر 5 (II)

Q. No. 5 (iii)

سوال نمبر 5 (III)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery designed for writing. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.