

Q. No. 2 (i)

Geneva Agreement:-

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

*** When ? :-** Geneva agreement or accord was signed by Pakistan and Afghanistan on 14th April, 1988. America and USSR signed it as guarantors.

*** Why ? :-** Geneva accord marked the end of Soviet -
- Afghan War (1979-1989). Russian troops invaded Afghanistan in Dec, 1979 and civil war started. The main purpose of Geneva talks was to decide a deadline for when USSR will leave Afghanistan. In Geneva accord, USSR accepted its defeat and agreed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan till 15th February, 1989. This marked the end of Soviet - Afghan War. Zia-ul-Haq was against this but Junejo was in its favour.

.....

Q. No. 2 (ii) Services of Minorities to سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

Pakistan:- Non-Muslim minorities have offered great services to Pakistan. Some personalities and their services are listed below:

1) Group Captain Cecil Chaudhary: He offered services in military and was decorated with Tamgha-e-Jurat and Sitara-e-Jurat for his bravery in 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak Wars.

2) Joginder Nath Mandal: He was a Non-Muslim who was the Law minister in Quaid-e-Azam's first cabinet.

3) Justice A.R. Cornelius: He is the pride of Pakistan's judiciary. He played an important role in compiling 1973 constitution. He did scholarly research on Islamic jurisprudence and dispelled Western misunderstandings of Islamic law.

Q. No. 2 (iii) Neighbouring Countries of Pakistan سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

-ans:- Pakistan lies in South Asia and it is surrounded by India^①, Iran^②, China^③, Afghanistan^④ and Arabian Sea^⑤.

Location of Neighbouring Countries with respect to direction of Pakistan:-

- 1) **India:** India is located in the east of Pakistan.
 - 2) **China:** China is located in the north of Pakistan.
 - 3) **Iran:** Iran is located in the west and south-west of Pakistan.
 - 4) **Afghanistan:** Pakistan shares a long border called Durand line with Afghanistan in the west.
-

Q. No. 2 (iv)

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Steps to alleviate Poverty in Pakistan :-

Pakistan has always and is still facing an extreme poverty crisis and some measures to alleviate it are listed below:-

- 1) Educational Aid: Educational aid like scholarships, etc., should be provided to deserving students.
- 2) Providence of Loans: Loans should be provided to youth and people so that they can set up their own businesses and enterprises.
- 3) Technical Education: Skills should be imparted and technical education should be given to people (citizens).
- 4) Foreign Investment: ^{Improve} Provide environment for foreign investments.
- 5) Basic Needs: Providing citizens with basic needs.

Q. No. 2 (v)

Services of Pakistan towards

سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Peace - keeping in the world:-

Pakistan is a peace loving country and it has always ^{respected} supported UN charter and ^{alone} ~~did~~ service for peace keeping in World. For examples:

1) Boycott Against Racism: When UN decided to Boycott racist regimes like South Africa and Rhodesia (presently Zimbabwe), Pakistan fully boycotted them and cut off diplomatic ties with them.

2) Acceptance of 1965 war ceasefire: Pakistan did great service to peace keeping in world by accepting 1965 war Indo - Pak war ceasefire. It also accepted ceasefire in 1948 war -
⇒ Pakistan also maintained peace by respecting UN charter, supporting countries' right of self determination, supporting international control over nuclear energy and by Pak Army - UN agreements.

Q. No. 2 (vi) **Foreign Policy:** The general plan of a country with regard to other countries of the world is called its foreign policy. سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy :- Following are the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy:

1) Safeguard of Territorial Sovereignty and Integrity:

Safeguard of territorial sovereignty, security, and integrity is the guiding principle of Pakistan's foreign policy.

2) Ideological Concerns: Pakistan's ideology is

based on Islam and to safeguard its ideology and implement Islamic laws without any hatred to non-Muslims is our foreign policy's cardinal principle.

3) Economic Development: The main objective of our

foreign policy is economic development and for that and achieving balance of trade, Pakistan has signed trade agreements with various countries, joined various international organizations and many development projects have been set with help of friendly countries.

Q. No. 2 (vii)

Social Problems of Pakistan:- سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Pakistan is faced with many social problem. Three of them are as follows:

1) Illiteracy: Illiteracy is our major social problem. Our literacy rate as per 2021 estimates is 62.3% and literacy standard is lower. Female literacy rate is lower than males.

2) Issues of Moral Standards and Ignorance:

Majority of Pakistani people claim to be Muslims but higher moral values like tolerance, honesty, truthfulness, etc., do not bear upon their practical lives. Some even believe that their belief in destiny and providence requires them to shun struggle.

3) Population Growth: A few years ago, Pakistan had explosive population growth rate. Now it is comparatively low but still it is too much. We don't have shortage of resources but we have failed to develop them in proportion to our growing population and need. Overpopulation leads to many problems like diseases, urbanization, pollution, etc.

Q. No. 2 (viii) **Islamization Policy:** سوال نمبر 2 (viii) After Zia-ul-Haq (viii) came into power for on 5th July, 1977, he, instead of transferring power to people's representatives, stayed and implemented policy of Islamization. Steps taken by him for Islamization are as under:

1) Judiciary and Legal System: ① Islamic penalties were imposed on crimes like drinking alcohol, theft, and rape, etc. ② Federal Sharia Court was established with status equal to high courts and Ulama as judges. ③ An Islamic University and Islamic faculty was established in Islamabad. ④ Objectives resolution was made a justiciable part of constitution.

2) Finance: ① Nizam-e-Zakat (1980) and Nizam-e-Ushr (1983) was implemented. ② For the 1st time in banking history of Pakistan, interest-free accounts on profit-loss sharing were established.

3) Observance of Religious Sanctions: ① Salah committees were formed in government institution for making arrangements for Zhuhr prayer and motivating people. ② Ehtam-e-Ramzan Ordinance was passed which prohibited

ed eating or drinking in public places during Ramzan.

*** Formulation and Promulgation:** In April, 1972,

National Assembly ^{formed} ~~adopted~~ a committee to form a permanent constitution of Pakistan. The draft of this constitution was presented in PNA on 2nd Feb, 1973. 135 members voted in favour, only 3 remained absent. President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto gave approval of the draft on 12th April, 1973. The constitution of 1973 was promulgated on 14th August, 1973.

*** Important Features:-** Important features of 1973 constitution are given below:

1- Written Document: This constitution is a written document comprising 280 articles, 12 parts, 6 schedules and 26 amendments.

2) Name of State: The constitution declared name of the state as 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.

3- State Religion: Islam was pronounced as state religion by 1973 constitution.

4- National Language: The 1973 constitution declared Urdu as the national language.

5- Fundamental Rights: Fundamental rights of citizens were given constitutional protection.

6- Abrogation of Constitution: Any-one who attempts to abrogate the constitution, does an act of high treason and is subject to punishment by law.

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) **7- Religion of PM and President:** سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 2)

Only a Muslim can contest for post of Prime Minister and President.

8- Bicameral Legislature: 1973 constitution had bicameral legislature. This means that Parliament consists of two houses: (1) National Assembly i.e., Lower House and (2) Senate i.e., Upper House. National Assembly consists of 342 seats and Senate consists of 104 seats, so Parliament has a total of 446 seats.

9- Federal Constitution: Pakistan is a federation consisting of 4 provinces: (1) Punjab, (2) Sindh, (3) KPK (formerly NWFP) and (4) Balochistan, 1 federal capital i.e., Islamabad and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) which were later merged into KPK through an amendment.

10- President and Prime Minister: President is the head of state and takes decision with consultation with Prime Minister and he is elected by Parliament and Provincial Assembly members. Prime Minister is the head of government and is the source of real executive powers and is elected by a majority of National Assembly members.

11- Semi Rigid Constitution: It is a semi rigid constitution, neither too easy nor too difficult to amend. A two-thirds majority of Parliament is required to amend the constitution.

12- System of Elections: System of elections under this constitution is "direct". National Assembly and Provincial Assembly members are selected on Universal Adult Franchise. Senate members are All federation units have representation based on population in National Assembly and all provinces have equal representation in Senate.

PAKISTAN:-

There are two types of crops grown in Pakistan:

1) Kharkeef Crops: These are the crops sown in summers and reaped in winters, eg., rice, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, maize, millets.

2) Rabi' Crops: These are the crops sown in the beginning of a winter season and reaped as soon as spring ends and summer starts. Its time period ranges from October to May. For example, wheat, barley, pulses, ^{and} oil seed.

4 Major Crops of Pakistan:-

1- Rice: * **Production:** Rice is major crop of Pakistan which is consumed domestically and also exported. Pakistan exports rice in large quantity and our lands produce high quality rice. In the year 2019-2020 our rice export was 3.3 billion tons. * **Distribution:** High temperature, ^{and} adequate water is essential for rice production. Hence, all the cultivable areas of Punjab and Sindh are suitable for its production.

Cotton is a cash crop of Pakistan. Pakistan produces and exports raw cotton and cotton textile products in large quantities. Cotton is also called silver fibre. In 2013, our cotton production was 13 million bales which decreased to 7 million bales in 2019-2020. Our cotton production is gradually decreasing.

*** Distribution:** Cotton grows best in areas of like semi tropical and with moderate rainfall. So, for it also, areas of Punjab and Lower Sindh are major producers. In (Punjab), areas like Sahiwal, Bahawalpur, Multan and in (Sindh) areas like Hyderabad, Sukkur, etc.

3-Tobacco:- * Production: Tobacco is another cash crop of Pakistan and it is produced in Pakistan in large quantities. Cigarette companies are its major consumers. Apart from production, tobacco is also exported by us in huge quantities. Due to smoking addiction, tobacco harvesting has become a popular business.

*** Distribution:** Tobacco is usually produced in Punjab and KPK. More than 50% of our tobacco production comes from KPK. In Punjab, districts Sahiwal, Gujranwala, Attock, etc are known for their tobacco production while in KPK, areas like Swat, Swabi, Charsadda are famous for it.

4-Wheat:- * Production: Wheat is a staple in the diet of Pakistani people. It is produced in huge quantities in all the 4 provinces of Pakistan. This indicates that Pakistan is a huge producer of wheat. Wheat crop requires highly fertile soil and adequate water for its production. At one time, it produced 339 billion tons.

*** Distribution:** As already mentioned, wheat is produced in all 4 provinces of Pakistan and wheat crops cover 46% of our total cultivable land. "Punjab" and "Sindh" areas are largest producers of wheat in Pakistan.

Q. No. 5 (i)

سوال نمبر 5 (I)

Q. No. 5 (ii)

سوال نمبر 5 (II)

Q. No. 5 (iii)

سوال نمبر 5 (III)
