

Q. No. 2 (i) Majlis-e-Shura :

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

The Majlis-e-Shura (Parliament) is composed of two houses under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan:

1. Senate : It is known as the upper house. Its members are elected by members of provincial assemblies. All provinces have equal representation in senate. It has a term of 6 years.

2. National Assembly : It is known as the lower house. Its members are elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Provinces are represented on the basis of population. It has 5 years term. By Constitution, Total seats : 446 seats (104 senate , 342 National Assembly)

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Q. No. 2 (ii) Afghan Jihad 1979: سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

80,000 Russian troops entered Afghanistan in Dec, 1979 and took control of country. Mujahideen started armed struggle. It ended in 1989 with following consequences

1. Pakistan emerged as an honourable and dignified country in community of nations.
2. Influx of Afghan refugees caused unemployment in Pakistan.
3. Illegal weapons were brought to Pakistan in large number. Drugs largely spread.
4. Poverty increased. Pakistan's economy had to face great distress. became
5. Due to internal Afghan strife, Afghan border ^{became} unsafe

Q. No. 2 (iii) Crops of Pakistan : سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

1. Rabi Crops : These are sown in winter and reaped in Summer. Their season is September to May. Following are some important Rabi crops :

- (i) Wheat
- (ii) Barley
- (iii) Pulses
- (iv) Oil seeds.

2. Kharif Crops : Sown in summer and reaped in winter (April to October) are following :

- (i) Rice
 - (ii) Cotton
 - (iii) Millets (Jawar and Bajra)
 - (iv) Sugarcane
 - (v) Maize
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Q. No. 2 (iv) **Enhancement of Agriculture:** سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

Agriculture can be enhanced in Pakistan by following ways:

1. **Salinity control and Reclamation:** By installing tubewells and reclaiming waterlogged and Salined lands under projects like SCARP, our production can increase.
2. **Flood control:** Plantation of trees and putting up embankments, floods can reduce and hence no soil top will remove leading to fertile land.
3. **Crop Protection:** By protecting crops from diseases and locust attacks, by using sprays, production increases.
4. **Form to Market roads:** If form to market road infrastructure gets better, timely supplies to farmer can increase production.

Q. No. 2 (v) Indus Water Treaty: سوال نمبر 2 (v)

Indus Water treaty was signed on September, 19, 1960 with the help of world bank.

(i) Countries involved: Pakistan and India.

(ii) Reason: It was signed to resolve the water dispute that emerged due to Partition in 1947. The international partition line between India-Pakistan cut Bari Doab and Sutlej valley projects into 2 parts. Madhupur headwork (Ravi), Ferozpur headwork (Sutlej) went to India. To resolve this, following allocation was done:

Rivers allocated to India: Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

to Pakistan: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab.

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Q. No. 2 (vi) Nuclear tests: سوال نمبر 2 (vi)

1. When India did 3 atomic blasts on May, 11, 1998, in Pokhran area of Rajasthan desert, the balance of Power was disturbed in the Region.
2. Global Pressure: Pakistan was hard pressed to reciprocate. Nawaz Sharif made historic decision to withstand all global pressure and go nuclear.
3. When and Where: Pakistan did 6 atomic blasts on May, 28, 1998 in the Chaghi hills (Balochistan) and declared nuclear power.
4. Rate among countries: Pakistan become 7th nuclear Power in world and 1st in Islamic world.
Each year 29 May is celebrated as "Youm-e-Takbir".

Q. No. 2 (vii) Steps taken by Nawaz : سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Nawaz Sharif during 2nd term (1997-1999) passed

Amendment bills to restrict these acts :

1. Presidential Powers : 13th Amendment bill was passed on 1st April, 1997 which stripped the president of his discretion to dissolve national Assembly and Provincial governments to dissolve their respective assemblies. Presidential power to appoint chief of Armed forces on his discretion was also taken back.

2. Floor crossing : 14th Amendment was passed which stopped the unethical act of floor crossing by assembly members. It was popularly called horse trading.

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Q. No. 2 (viii) Local self Government : سوال نمبر 2 (viii)

1. General Pervez Musharraf introduced local self government under "Devolution of Power and Responsibility Plan 2000".

2. Year : It was introduced in Year 2000 AD.

3. Number of Tiers : 4 tiers were made.

4. Names :

(i) Union Council

(ii) City District

(iii) Tehsil Council

(iv) District Council.

District council was largest tier.

Outlines:

1. Introduction
2. Elections
3. Civil Govt. Restored.
4. First Woman P.M.
5. Relations
6. Ban on Unions
7. Efforts for Women.
8. Effort for Farmers
9. Schools and Villages.
10. Removal of Benazir.

1. Introduction: M. Khan Junejo was dismissed as Prime Minister by Zia-ul-Haq on May, 29, 1988.

He (Zia-ul-Haq) died in an air plane crash on 17 August, 1988. Chairman Senate Ghulam Ishaq Khan (to control country) took over as president.

2. Elections: Elections were held on the direction of supreme court on "Party basis" to elect the new government. Pakistan's Peoples Party emerged as Majority in National Assembly.

3. Civil Government: Even the martial law was lifted earlier in 1985, however, now proper civil government was restored.

4. First Woman Prime Minister: Benazir Bhutto (of PPP) became the First woman Prime Minister of Pakistan, on December 1, 1988 and Also the 1st woman Prime Minister of Islamic World. It was her 1st tenure as Prime Minister.

5. Relations: She improved the environment for foreign investment. Relations with America and India started Improving.

6. Ban on Unions: Benazir Bhutto lifted the ban previously imposed on students and trade union. Censorship on press was also lifted.

7. Efforts for Women: For the better facility of women of Pakistan, Women's Division was raised to Ministry in 1989.

8. Efforts for Farmers: Kisan Bank was inaugurated and National tractor scheme was started to facilitate the farmers and to improve agriculture.

9. Schools and Villages: To further improve different areas of Pakistan, 48000 schools were established. Also, 1800 villages were electrified.

10. Removal: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan exercising power under the section 58-2/B of constitution dismissed Benazir government for the reason of corruption, incompetence, malpractices etc.

Conclusion: Benazir government lasted for 20 months. National Assembly was also dissolved on August 6, 1990. Benazir 1st era ended on 1990.

Outlines :

1. Introduction
2. Quaid's Pronouncement
3. Parliament
4. Role of Minorities
5. After Creation.
6. Role in Defence.
7. Judiciary
8. Doctors
9. Sports and Politics.
10. Other fields.

1. Introduction: 97% of Pakistan's population is

Muslims but it doesn't mean only Muslims are there. Non muslim minorities are also present that helped the Pakistan Movement and are still playing their role in the development of country.

2. Quaid's Pronouncement: Addressing the first session of constituent assembly of Pakistan, Quaid said :

" You are free ; You are free to go to your temples, you're free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship. you may belong to any region, cast or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the state."

3. Parliament: Quaid's pronouncement declares minorities have equal citizenship as muslims. Our constitution also declares equal rights of minorities. 10 seats in National Assembly have been reserved

4. Role in Pakistan Movement: Minorities

played equal role in Pakistan movement as Muslims.

The untouchable (acchoot) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wrote excellent book to plead muslim case for separate homeland. His able disciple Joginder Nath Mandal served as law minister in Quaid's cabinet.

5. After Creation: Mir Zaforullah Khan served as

finance minister and Victor Alfred Charles Turner played important role in setting civil services structure.

6. Defence: Group Captain Cecil Choudhary defended

country in 1965 and 1971 wars (Tomgha-e-Jurat & Sitara-e-Jurat). Mervyn Middlecoat laid his life in 1971 war. J.W. Jafford rendered great services.

7. Judiciary: Justice A.R. Cornellius did scholarly research in Islamic Jurisprudence. Rana Bhagwan Das and Justice Dorab Patel are pride of our Judiciary.

8. Doctor: DR Ruth Pfau (leprosy eradication activist) and DR Drago of Mirpur Khas served people.

9. Sports, Politics: Many ministers (non muslim)

like Swaran Singh and players like Anil Dalpat (cricket) increased our pride.

10. Other fields: Many minorities people have played

important role in Development in almost all fields.

Q. No. 5 (i)

سوال نمبر 5 (i)

Q. No. 5 (ii)

سوال نمبر 5 (ii)

Q. No. 5 (iii)

سوال نمبر 5 (iii)
