Q. No. 2 Part (i) **Objective Resolution** (i) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

The objective resolution was presented on **12 march, 1949** by **Liaqat Ali Khan**. It was an temporary resort before the con official constitution.

POINTS OF THE OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION:-

1- Soviesneignty belongs to Allah almighty alone.

2- State which exercises power authority to elect representatives of the state. Judicary shall be independ and worke without pressure.

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Q. No. 2 Part (ii) **CONSTITUTION OF 1956** (ii) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

1956 constitution was presented on **24 march, 1956**. provisions are as below :-

1- PARLIMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary government was establishysed where head of government is prime miwisters.

2- NAME OF COUNTRY

The country is stated as "**The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.**"

3- HEAD OF STETE SHALL BE MUSLIM

The prime minister must be a muslim.

Q. No. 2 Part (iii) **INDUS-WATER TREATY** (iii) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

The Indus-water treaty was a pact by India and Pakistan to ensure pakistan also has access to the indus water since the river flows from India into Pakistan. This treaty ensures that India keeps letting water flow and they do not block the flow.

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Q. No. 2 Part (iv) **FOREIGN POLICY** (iv) سوال نمبر 2 حصہ

foreign policy is having steady ties with other countries, to have export and import, stability and economic ties.

To have pacts, agreements, and good relations are all apart of foreign policy

Certain rules and policy are established while trading are foreign policy.

Every country has their own policies with other nations.

Q. No. 2 Part (v) **LOCAL GOVERNMENT** (v) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The local goveinment was introduced in the subcontinent by the viceoiy **Lord Rippon** in the year **1884** but after the partition it was compelety abolished. Ayub Khan brought the system of local govesnment back in Pakistan.

Q. No. 2 Part (vi) **FOURTEEN POINTS** (vi) سوال نمبر 2 جز

Introduced by Quaid-e-Azam on **1929** in respons to the Nehru Report.

1- PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

All provinces shall have autonomy.

2- SINDH AS 1 SERRATE ~~STATE~~ PROVINCE

Sindh shall be seprated from bomby and be a seprate province

3- REFORMS IN BALOUCHISTAN

Reforms shall be done in balouchistan~~her~~ to join Pakistan or India.

Q. No. 2 Part (vii) (vii) سوال نمبر 2

CHINA - PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR [CPEC]

CPEC is an economic project between Pakistan and China where Pakistan is allowing china to build on our land. There are multiple projects within CPEC such as Gwadar city, various bridges and roads. These projects greatly benefits both china and Pakistan. It boosts economic stability and trading for boot both nations.

Q. No. 2 Part (viii) (viii) سوال نمبر 2

ALLAMA IQBAL

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a great phylosiphor, thinker and a lawyer. He was born on **9 November, 1877** in a city named **"Sialkot"** which is now a part of Pakistan.

He greatly emphasized that the Hindus were fas different from the muslim and that we could not live together.

Q. No. 2 Part (ix) — 3rd JUNE PLAN — (ix) سوال نمبر 2

The 3rd june plan, also known as "mountbatten plan" was a great historical movement where it was decided that power would be transfered earlier than planed. Some key points are:-

1- Transfer of power

The british would hand over the power to India.

2- Partition of the subcontinent

India and Pakistan would be two seprate states.

3- Referendum in Balouchistan

Sudden elections would be done in balouchistan whether to join Pakistan or India.

Q. No. 2 Part (x) — Two-Nation Theory — (x) سوال نمبر 2

Two-nation theory by Quaid-e-azam states that Muslim and Hindus are two different nations with distinct values, beliefs, traditions and morals and that these two different nations can not live together. A different state shall be established for the muslims.

Q. No. 2 Part (xi) — UNION COUNCIL — (xi) سوال نمبر 2 جز

1- Infrastructure and Roads

they manage the budget for the building and construction of infrastructure.

2- Enforce Laws

they can enforce and make new laws.

3- Impose Tax

The union council can impose tax.

Q. No. 2 Part (xii) — IRAN — (xii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

Iran is located on the west of Pakistan. It was a country that recognized Pakistan after partition. Iran shares the persian language with Pakistan. The prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 and in return the iranian leader visited pakistan in 1950.

(Section C)

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962

INTRODUCTION

The constitution of 1962 was presented by General Marshal **Ayub Khan** on **8th june, 1962**. The Objective Resolution was used preamble for this constitution.

FEATURE OF 1962 CONSTITUTION:-

1- SOUIERNEIGHTY BELONG TO ALLAH

All Soveirneighty belong only to Allah Almighty.

2- FORM OF GOUERNMENT

Presidential form of government was introduced for the first time.

3- NAME OF COUNTRY

It was name as "Republic of Pakistan" by us due to protest it was changed to "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

4- RELIGION OF RULER

The president must be a muslim.

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

5- OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION AS PREAMBLE

the objective resolution is preamble in the 1962 constitution.

6- NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Both Urdu and Bengali are the national languages of Pakistan.

7- ISLAMIC LAWS

Laws shall be enforced under Islamic ~~laws~~ sharia and values.

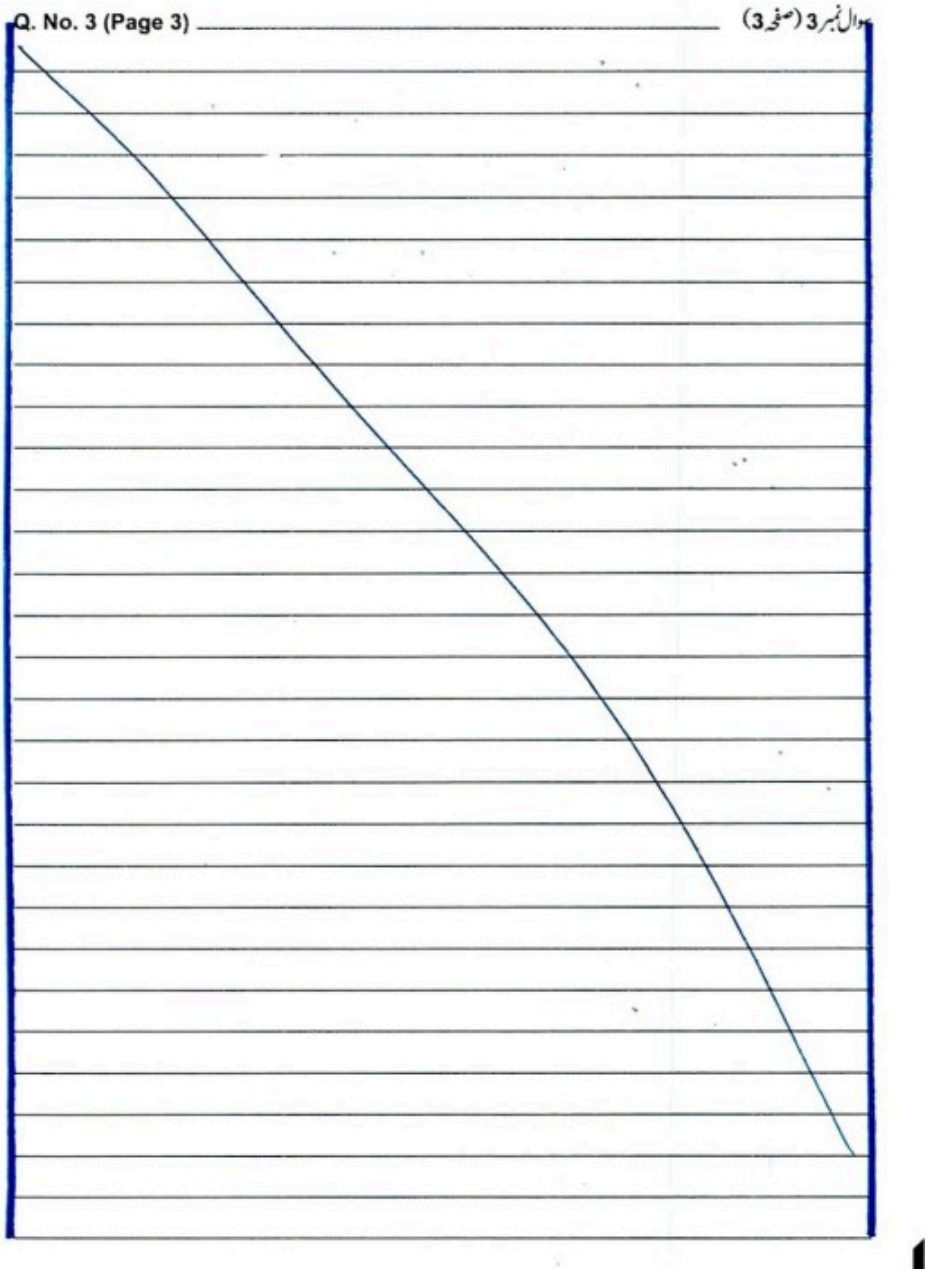
8- ISLAMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations for Zakat, charity, Awqaf and etc.

CONCLUSION:-

The 1962 constitution has various features to make Pakistan better and run smoothly.

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



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

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT:-

The district government consists of the Nazim, Naib Nazim, Zila council and district administration.

NAZIM

The requirement for a nazim are to be at least a matriculate, o live in the area and have fifty percent of votes. They serve for four years. They are the head and manage everything.

NAIB NAZIM

The naib nazim comes after the nazim. They are the assistant of the nazim. They have the same requirements of a nazim.

ZILA COUNCIL

The zila council is like a parliment. Nazims come together and decide on laws and other stuff. The seats reserved are :-

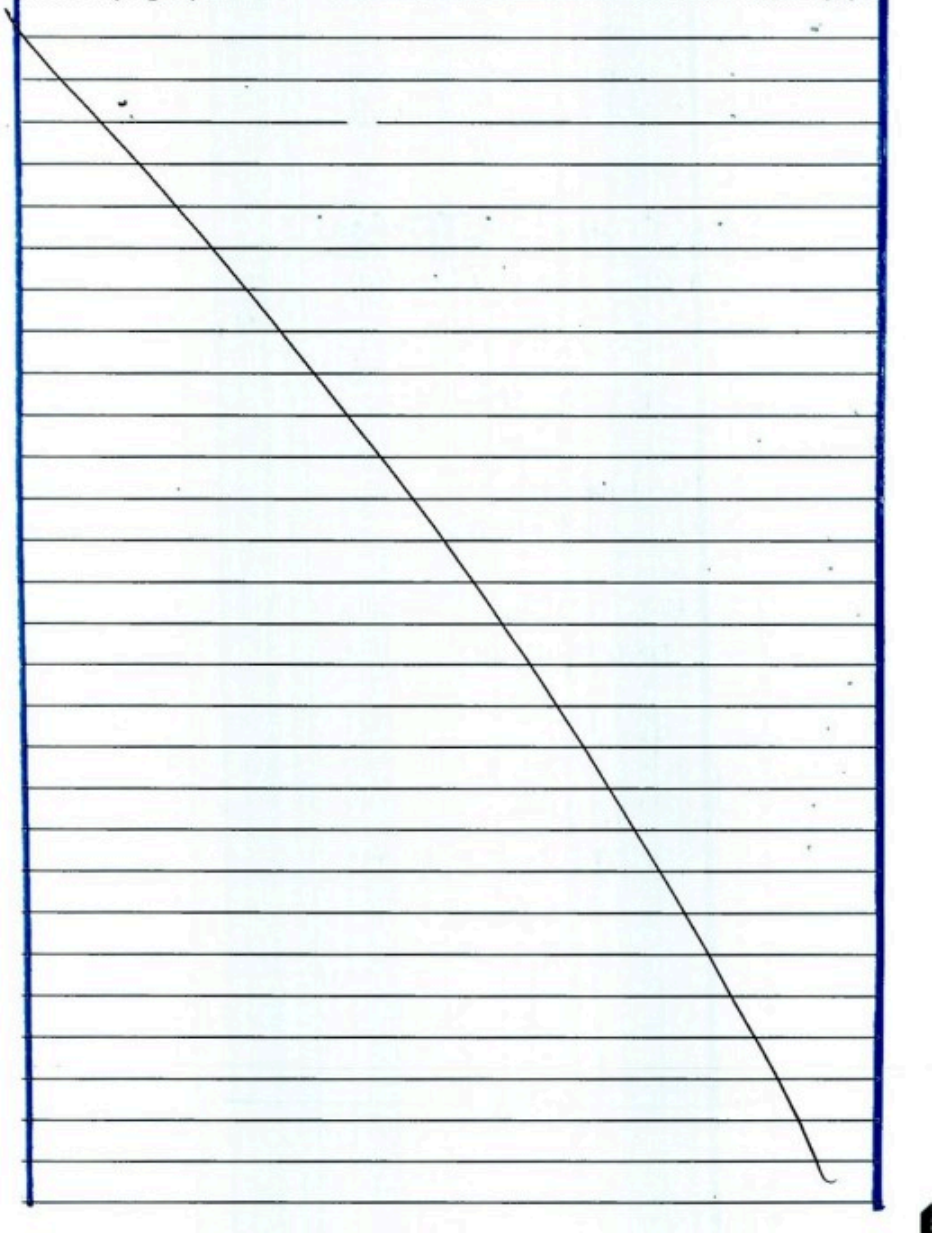
1- 33% :- for woman.
2- 5% :- for labors and farmers.
3- 5% :- for minorities.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The district administration acts on the implements. There are 12 departments:-

1- Human Resource Management
2- Health
3- Rural Development
4- Agriculture and forests
5- Education
6- Information Technology
7- Urban Development
8- Law
9- Revenue Affairs
10- Litracy
11- Law and order
12- Services, works and affairs

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



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

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1973 CONSTITUTION

INTRODUCTION

The constitution of 1973 was presented by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 14th August 1973 it is a Rigid constitution and the last constitution of pakistan. Till now on present day it is still implied.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS

1- SOUIERNEIGNTY TO ALLAH ALMIGHTY

All souiereignty and power belongs to Allah Almighty only.

2- HEADS SHAIL BE MUSLIM

Both president and prime minister must be a muslim.

3- RELIGION OF STATE

The state is offically an Islamic state.

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

4- DEFINITION OF MUSLIM

A muslim is defined as the one who belives in Allah and the finality of the Holy Prophet (SAW)

5- EDUCATION OF QURAN

The education of islam and quran is made compulsory.

6- ISLAMIC ORGANRATIONS

Organizations for muslims are established such as Zakat, Auqaf, charity and etc.

7- ISLAMIC LAWS

Laws according to Shariah and Islam only.

8- MINIORITY RIGHTS

All rights of miniorities are guarnteed.

CONCLUSION

The 1973 constitution payed significant attention to Islamic provitions leading it to be perfect.

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

