Q. No. 2 Part (i) **Objective Kes** (i) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The objective resolution is a legal document which was passed by Sir Liaquat Ali Khan in 1949. It served as a basis for constitutional making. A few of its points include:

i) Sovereignty belongs to Allah:- It highlighted that sovereignty belongs to Allah and we are his representatives, thus we have to rule by obeying his commands.

ii) Fundamental rights:- Every citizen will be granted basic rights regardless of race, gender, etc.

Q. No. 2 Part (ii) **1956 constitution** (ii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

i) Form of legis government:- The 1956 constitution introduced a parliamentary form of government.

ii) Name of state:- The name of the state was declared as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

iii) Form of legislature:- The 1956 contained an unicameral form of legislature which means that it consisted of only one house which was the national assembly.

Q. No. 2 Part (iii) Indus - Water Treaty (iii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The Indus-water treaty is an agreement signed between India and Pakistan is 1960. It aimed to reslove the dispute between the two countries through diplomatic ways. It shared the resources of the ~~two countries~~ Indus river to both countries equally. India still refused to give Pakistan its due share after the treaty was signed.

Q. No. 2 Part (iv) Foreign Policy (iv) سوال نمبر 2 جز

Foreign policy refers to the ability of a state which allows it to interact with other states for various purposes such as trade, alliances, and diplomatic dialogues. It defines how a country fulfills its needs through other countries. It boosts mutual cooperation, reduces disputes, and encourages friendly relations. It further allows a country to protect its sovereignty and defend itself from external threats.

Q. No. 2 Part (v) Background of local government (v) سوال نمبر 2 جز

local government is a type of government that deals with affairs at the grassroot level. It is responsible for budget management, education, healthcare, etc. It serves to connect the common people to higher authorities.

In the late 1880s, It was introduced by lord Rippon to ensure the well-being of the people but it was abolished. It was brought back in the late 1990s to early 20s to accomodate the needs of people.

Q. No. 2 Part (vi) Muslim League (vi) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The All India Muslim League was founded on 1906 to enhance Muslim representation in politics. A few of its points include

i) It aimed to ~~restore~~ resolve the misunderstandings between the british government and Muslims and promoting loyalty towards them.

ii) It also aimed to protect Muslim representation in politics whilst also cooperating with other communities without compromising Muslim interests.

Q. No. 2 Part (vii) National integration (vii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

National integrations refers to uniting diverse groups with distinct (ultural, linguistic, and religious values into a single peaceful and coehisive community. It allows people to identify themselves as a single unified group regardless of differences boosting national identity. Social justice, inter-provincial harmony and a lingua franca are methods to promote national integration.

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Q. No. 2 Part (viii) Geneva Pact (viii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The geneva pact was an agreement signed between Pakistan and Afghanistan with the USSR and USA as the witnesses. It aimed to resolve the dispute between Afghanisten and USSR and increase regional cooperation. It was a great success due to the non-interference clause which protected the sovereignty of the states.

Q. No. 2 Part (ix) 3rd June Plan 1947 (ix) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The 3rd June Plan 1947 was presented by the last viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten to divide the indian subcontinent into two independent states. A few major points are as follows:

i) A referendum was to be held in NWFP, and Sylhet District.
ii) The princely states would decide whether to joint India or Pakistan whilst keeping in mind the geographical location and demographics of the people.
iii) Balochistan would decide its future.

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

The two nation theory was presented by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. It stated that Muslims and Hindus were distinct communities with different cultural, and religious values, hence they could not co-exist ~~harm~~ with harmony in the Indian subcontinent. He highlighted that the Muslims should have an independent state where they can practice their religion freely.

Q. No. 2 Part (xi) Union Council (xi) سوال نمبر 2 جز

The Union Council is the lowest level of the local government. Their duties include:

i) Local facilities:- It is responsible for overlooking the maintenance of local facilities such as roads, drainage system, etc.

ii) Sanitation:- It helps with sanitation of the streets, houses, and ensures that the environment is clean and safe.

iii) Education:- It is responsible for the building of schools and ~~decreases~~ increasing the literacy rates.

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Q. No. 2 Part (xii) World Trade Center Incident (xii) سوال نمبر 2 جز

After the world trade center incident on September 11, 2009. The US government attacked the government of Afghanistan due to "potential criminal activity" and Pakistan sided with the US during the war. Afterwards, the Afghanistani government was overthrown and a new US government was formed. Pakistan recognised the new government and deepened ties with the US after this incident.

(Section C)

Q. No. 3 (Page 1) 1962 Constitution سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ 1)

i) Form of government :- The 1962 constitution introduced a presidential form of government where the president held all the authority.

ii) National language :- The constitution declared Urdu and Bengali as the national languages.

iii) PM office :- The Prime Minister office was abolished and the President was the Head of state and the head of government with no one to hold him accountable for his actions.

iv) Provincial autonomy :- Provincial autonomy was extremely limited and all the power was centralized with the president.

v) Requirement of president :- The President was required to be a Muslim according to the constitution.

vi) Fundamental rights :- fundamentale rights were written in theory but they were not practiced as they were neglected and easily bypassed.

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

vii) Islamic law-making:- No laws could be enacted against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

viii) Form of legislature:- It introduced an unicameral form of legislature consisting of only the national assembly.

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

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

The district government is the highest level of the local government. It operates at a district level and connects common people to higher authorities.

Duties of district government:-

The District government has various duties that it fulfills to help common people. A few duties include:-

i) Budget management:- The district government is responsible for overlooking the budget required to run the facilities of a district and allocates them to the respective departments. This ensures that they get their funds properly and can be held accountable if they practiced corruption.

ii) Health care:- The district government is also responsible to look after the health of common people by building hospitals and pharmacies. It also makes sure that the common people can afford the facilities without any financial difficulty.

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) سوال نمبر 4 (صفحہ 2)

iii) Tax collection:- The tax collection is also done by the district government. It ensures that everyone pay their taxes on time and forwards it to the higher authorities.

iv) Local infrastructure:- It handles the big infrastructure and construction plans for local people. These may include parks, malls, and other public facilities.

v) Education:- It handles and ensures that schools are built and education is properly spread into the common people. This boosts the literacy rates and raises awareness among masses.

vi) Management of affairs:- The district government manages the affairs of the whole district. It is responsible for solving disputes and spreading peace in the community. Every affair has to go through district government and the affairs are solved by them.

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

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

The 1973 constitution is the 3rd and current constitution of Pakistan. A few of its Islamic provisions include:-

i) Objective resolution:- The objective resolution became an active part of the constitution. It highlighted the fact that sovereignty belongs to Allah and we are his representatives on earth, meaning we should rule by obeying his commands that are given to us.

ii) Islamic law making:- It expressed that no laws could be enacted against the Quran and Sunnah and the existing laws will be reviewed to decide if they are compatible with the teachings.

iii) Name of state:- The name of the state was officially declared as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan"

iv) Islamic ideology council:- Islamic ideology council was founded to ensure that no laws could be enacted if they go against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

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

v) State religion :- Islam was declared as the official religion of the state.

vi) Definition of Muslim :- It clearly defined a Muslim, a person who believes in Allah and that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the last Prophet of Allah.

vii) Prohibition of Usury :- Usury was prohibited throughout the entire country.

viii) Fundamental rights :- It provided fundamental rights to everyone regardless of race, gender, religion, etc as we are supposed to treat everyone fairly.

viii) Free practice of religion :- Islam allows free practice of religion and for them to build their own places of worship.

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