

Pakistan Studies

Class 12 — English Translation of Full Notes

Academic Year 2026–2027

Chapter No. 1 (Islam and Pakistan)

Objective Section

Mark the correct answer:

The name of the Prime Minister who presented the Objectives Resolution in 1949 is:

- (a) Khawaja Nazimuddin (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra (c) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

Who first demanded separate electorates in the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (c) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (d) Quaid-e-Azam

The Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) was presented in:

- (a) in 1930 (b) in 1935 (c) in 1940 (d) in 1945

The literal meaning of 'Adl' is:

- (a) a peaceful and prosperous society (b) collective welfare (c) the building and shaping of character (d) placing a thing in its proper place

Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his famous presidential address in 1930:

- (a) in Delhi (b) in Lahore (c) in Karachi (d) in Allahabad

Quaid-e-Azam (may Allah be pleased with him), while addressing in Dhaka, exhorted the nation to avoid provincial prejudices:

- (a) in July 1946 (b) in February 1947 (c) in September 1947 (d) in March 1948

"O people! Verily your Lord is one and your father is one... An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have superiority over an Arab..." Where did the Holy Prophet ﷺ deliver this sermon?

- (a) Immediately after the advent of Prophethood (b) On the occasion of the Hijrah to Medina (c) On the occasion of the Farewell Pilgrimage sermon (Khutbah al-Wada') (d) On the occasion of the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah

Allah the Exalted has said that the religion acceptable to Him is Islam. In which Sura is this statement found?

- (a) Surah Al-Baqarah (b) Surah Aal-e-Imran (c) Surah An-Nisa' (d) Surah Al-Ma'idah

Part: Short Answer Questions

Question 1: Define the term 'ideology'.

Answer: An ideology is a code or programme founded on a particular set of ideas and philosophy.

When an ideology becomes the common objective of a nation, it creates a system of life that encompasses beliefs and the aims of life.

Question 2: What is meant by the Two-Nation Theory?

Answer: The Two-Nation Theory is the fundamental concept that the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent possess a separate identity from the Hindus, under which Hindus and Muslims are two

distinct nations. The religion, culture, way of life and fundamental values of the two nations are so different that it was not feasible for them to live together in a united India.

Question 3: What did Allama Muhammad Iqbalؒ state in his 1930 Allahabad Address?

Answer: He said in the Allahabad Address:

"It appears to me that ultimately the Muslims of north-western India will have to establish an Islamic state. If we desire that Islam should remain alive as a civilizational force in this land, it is necessary that it should establish its centre in a definite territory. I am only demanding the formation of an organized Islamic state for the welfare of Islam in India."

Question 4: What did Quaid- e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnahؒ say at the 1943 session held in Karachi?

Answer: Quaid-e-Azamؒ said:

"What is the bond which, by joining together, makes all Muslims a single body? What is the rock upon which the building of the nation is founded? What is the anchor by which the ship of the community is kept safe? That bond, that rock and that anchor is the Book of Allah, the Holy Qur'an."

Question 5: What is meant by Modernism (Modernism)?

Answer: Modernism means embracing a new consciousness, rationality (Logical thinking), and creative experimentation. Modernism rejected old traditions and established new social and scientific ideas.

Question 6: What is meant by the fair distribution of wealth?

Answer: The fair distribution of wealth means that the wealth of society is circulated justly so that every individual receives their rightful share; wealth should not remain concentrated in the hands of a few rich people, and all individuals should be able to meet their basic needs.

Question 7: Define tolerance.

Answer: Tolerance means respecting the beliefs, ideas, and rights of others, accepting their mistakes or differences of opinion, and living together in mutual peace, love, and respect despite ideological differences.

Question 8: What is meant by Coexistence (باہمی بقائے)?

Answer: Coexistence means living together in peace, mutual reconciliation, non-violence, and love with other people, nations, and followers of different beliefs.

Detailed Questions

Question 1: "Islam is the ideological basis of Pakistan" - Discuss.

1. Introduction and the meaning of ideology

An ideology determines the collective thought, purpose, and destiny of any nation. It unites the members of a nation around a fundamental objective.

Definition of ideology: An ideology is a code or program founded on thought and philosophy. When an ideology becomes the shared goal of a nation, it gives rise to a system of human life that encompasses beliefs and life objectives.

2. Fundamental sources of the Islamic ideology

The ideology of Pakistan is entirely based on Islamic teachings, and it has two fundamental and eternal sources:

The Holy Qur'an: The Holy Qur'an is the guiding and final law for all humanity and especially for Muslims in all fields of life (political, economic, social and moral). It shows mankind the way to success in both this world and the Hereafter.

The Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ: The blessed life of the Holy Prophet, the Seal of the Prophets, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ—his sayings, actions and exemplary conduct—are the practical interpretation of Qur'anic teachings. It is in the light of the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ that the Islamic system of life is applied at both individual and collective levels.

3. The Two-Nation Theory as the Ideological Basis

Pakistan's ideological basis is founded on the "Two-Nation Theory":

The Muslims of the Indian subcontinent are a nation entirely distinct from Hindus and all other peoples in belief, civilization, culture and way of life.

Muslims firmly believed that, as a minority in a united India, they could not preserve their religious, cultural and political identity.

Therefore a separate homeland, Pakistan, was demanded so that Islam could be implemented as a complete system of life and Muslims could live according to their beliefs; Pakistan came into being on the ideological basis of Islam.

Question 2: State the fundamental principles of Islam.

The fundamental principles of Islam shape human life into the mould of justice, equality and brotherhood. A detailed explanation of these principles is as follows:

1. Sovereignty of Allah (اعلى اقتدار)

The most basic and primary principle of Islam is that absolute sovereignty over all matters of the universe belongs solely to Almighty Allah.

No person, king or assembly can be above the laws of Allah.

As a vicegerent (trustee), man exercises authority within the limits set by Allah.

2. Justice & Fairness (انصاف و عدل)

In Islam, justice is regarded as the foundation of social stability.

Meaning of justice: to place what is right in its proper place and to give every person their due right.

In Islam, justice is applied without discrimination of colour, race, religion, or social status; ruler and subject are equal before the law.

3. Equality (Equality)

Islam grants equal status to all human beings.

As members of humanity, all people are the descendants of آدم حضرت عليه السلام.

On the occasion of الوداع حجة خطبه, اكرم حضور ﷺ made it clear that no Arab is superior to a non-Arab, nor a non-Arab to an Arab; neither a white person is superior to a black person nor a black person to a white person.

In Islam the only criterion of superiority and excellence is "Taqwa and piety".

4. Brotherhood (Brotherhood)

Brotherhood means mutual fraternity and love.

According to مجید قرآن, all believers are brothers to one another.

Brotherhood requires that Muslims share one another's sorrow and joy, provide financial and moral assistance to one another, and prevent oppression in society.

5. Tolerance (Tolerance)

Tolerance means respecting others' ideas, beliefs, and rights, and living in peace despite differences. Islam teaches the protection of the rights of all groups, Muslim and non-Muslim, and سلوك حسن (good conduct) towards them.

Question 3: Define an Islamic welfare state and describe its duties.

1. Definition of an Islamic welfare state

An Islamic welfare state means a state founded on the principles of the Qur'an and Sunnah, whose primary aim is to ensure the spiritual, moral, physical, social, and economic welfare of all its citizens.

2. Duties of an Islamic welfare state

1. Implementation of Islamic laws: The foremost duty of the state is to enforce the laws of the pure Shari'ah and the injunctions of the Qur'an so that all institutions operate within Islamic limits.
2. Fulfillment of basic needs: An Islamic welfare state is responsible for providing every citizen (Muslim and non-Muslim) with basic human necessities such as food, clothing, shelter (housing), education, and healthcare services.
3. Fair distribution of wealth: The state ensures that national wealth does not remain concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy people. For this purpose Zakat, Ushr, Sadaqat and other Islamic economic laws are implemented so that poverty can be eliminated.
4. Establishment of justice and equality: It is the state's responsibility to protect the weak and oppressed from the tyranny of the powerful, make the judicial system simple and transparent, and provide equal rights to all citizens.
5. Freedom of expression: The Islamic state grants citizens complete freedom to speak the truth and uphold what is right, to offer constructive criticism, and to express their views, provided they remain within Shari'ah and moral limits.
6. Maintenance of peace and security: To prevent sedition, crime, and unrest within the country so that all citizens can live in peace, security, and without fear.
7. National defence system: To establish a strong and modern defence system to protect the country's geographical borders and ideological foundations from external attacks.

Question 4: "Explain 'Islam promotes peace and tolerance'."

1. Islam and peace

Spiritual meaning of Islam: The root of the word "Islam" is s-l-m, which means safety, submission, and peace. Islam guides its followers to live in peace and harmony with one another and with all humanity.

Prohibition of killing humanity: The Holy Qur'an states that whoever kills a single innocent person, it is as if he has killed all of humanity, and whoever saves one life, it is as if he has saved all of humanity.

Elimination of corruption and discord: Islam strongly condemns spreading any form of sedition, disorder, unrest, terrorism, and injustice on earth.

2. Islam and religious tolerance

No compulsion in religion: Islam does not force anyone to abandon their faith or compel anyone to accept Islam. The Almighty says: "لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ" (No compulsion in religion).

Protection of non-Muslims' rights: In an Islamic state minorities enjoy full religious, cultural and personal freedom. Protecting their places of worship, property, life and honour is a fundamental duty of an Islamic state.

Examples from the Prophet's exemplary conduct: The Holy Prophet ﷺ demonstrated unparalleled tolerance, forbearance and good conduct towards opponents and non-Muslims on occasions such as the Charter of Medina, the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah and the Conquest of Mecca; such examples are unmatched in human history.

Question 5: Describe Pakistan as a modern Islamic state in the light of the teachings of Quaid-e-Azamؒ and Allama Iqbalؒ.

The vision of our two great leaders for making Pakistan a modern, progressive and constitutional Islamic state is as follows:

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnahؒ's vision

According to the Quaid-e-Azam, Pakistan was to be a modern welfare state in which the Islamic principles of justice, equality and democracy would be implemented.

The Holy Qur'an as the central point (Karachi session, 1943): Quaid-e-Azamؒ said: "Which is the bond that, when joined, makes all Muslims one single body? Which is the rock on which the edifice of the nation is built? Which is the anchor that keeps the ship of the Ummah safe? That bond, that rock and that anchor is Allah's Book, the Holy Qur'an."

Equal rights for minorities (Address to the Constituent Assembly, 1947): On 11 August 1947 he said that all citizens of Pakistan would enjoy equal rights. Every person would have complete freedom to practice their faith and to enter their place of worship; the state would have no connection with the religious beliefs of any individual.

Abolition of provincialism and prejudice (Dhaka address, 1948): In March 1948, speaking in Dhaka, he urged the nation to rise above Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan or Bengali prejudices and to think only and solely as true 'Pakistanis.'

2. Allama Muhammad Iqbalؒ's vision

Allama Muhammad Iqbalؒ presented a vision of Pakistan in the light of Islam's dynamic, modern and living principles.

Allahabad Address (1930): In his historic presidential address Allama Iqbalؒ said: "It seems to me that, if nothing else, the Muslims of north-west India will in the end have to form a Muslim state. If we wish Islam to remain a living force in this country as a civilizing influence, it is essential that it should have its center in a definite territory. I am merely asking for the consolidation of Muslim provinces into a Muslim state in India for the welfare of Islam."

Modern Islamic principles and ijtehad: According to Allama Iqbalؒ, Islam is not a symbol of stagnation but offers solutions to the problems of the modern age. He wished Pakistan to be a country where, while preserving the moral spirit of Islam, progress would be made through modern science, democracy and ijtehad.

Chapter No. 2: Constitutional and Political Development in Pakistan

Objective questions

The 1956 Constitution remained in force in the country for:

- (a) two years (b) two and a half years (c) three years (d) four years

After the creation of Bangladesh, General Muhammad Yahya Khan transferred power to:

- (a) to Feroz Khan Noon (b) to Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (c) to Nurul Amin (d) to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

In August 1990, Madam Benazir Bhutto's government was dismissed by:

- (a) by Ghulam Ishaq Khan (b) by Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari (c) by Balakh Sher Mazari (d) by Wasim Sajjad

The country's first general elections were held in:

- (a) 1964 (b) 1968 (c) 1970 (d) 1972

The Holy Prophet Muhammad, the Seal of the Prophets ﷺ, delivered the Farewell Sermon (Khutbah al-Wada') in:

- (a) 9 AH (b) 10 AH (c) 11 AH (d) 12 AH

In Britain, the king signed the Magna Carta in:

- (a) 1015 (b) 1115 (c) 1215 (d) 1315

The right of citizens to acquire and hold private property falls under which category:

- (a) Social (b) Economic (c) Religious (d) Cultural

On which date each year is the anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights observed:

- (a) 1 December (b) 5 December (c) 8 December (d) 10 December

The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in:

- (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

The Government of Pakistan and the United Nations signed the UN Sustainable Development Framework in:

- (a) 2016 (b) 2018 (c) 2020 (d) 2022

Short Questions and Answers

Question 1: What is meant by the sovereignty of Allah Almighty?

Answer: The sovereignty of Allah Almighty means that the ultimate Owner and absolute Ruler of the entire universe is Allah Almighty alone. In an Islamic state, the ruler of the time performs his role to ensure compliance with the laws ordained by Allah. In a divine government, the sovereignty of Allah and His commandments are accepted without reservation, and public representatives exercise their powers considering them a trust from Allah.

Question 2: State the reason for the abrogation of the 1962 Constitution.

Answer: President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled for nearly ten years. In 1969 the people launched a powerful movement against his government and the situation went beyond the control of the government. Under the Constitution all powers were vested in the President; therefore, in view of these circumstances, on 25 March 1969 General Muhammad Yahya Khan imposed martial law, took over the administration, and abrogated the 1962 Constitution.

Question 3: Describe the functions of the Islamic Ideological Council.

Answer: The basic functions of the Islamic Ideological Council are as follows:

To prepare recommendations for bringing all prevailing laws in the country into conformity with Islamic teachings and the Quran and Sunnah.

To guide the legislative bodies (Parliament and Provincial Assemblies) so that no law may be made which is contrary to Islamic injunctions.

Question 4: Define rights.

Answer: The demands that citizens make of the government or society for their welfare and development, and which are recognized by the government and society, are called "rights." Rights are essentially the expectations we have of others and that others have of us.

Question 5: When and by whom was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

Answer: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

Question 6: What does the United Nations' Agenda 2030 require regarding children in the Sustainable Development Goals relating to children?

Answer: The United Nations' Agenda 2030 requires that children should not be affected by various negative factors such as poverty, hunger, health problems, lack of education, gender inequality, climate change, and violence. Since education occupies a central position in any country's economic and social development, the government should give special attention to providing children with quality education.

Question 7: Write two government-level measures taken in Pakistan to eliminate child labour and the employment of underage persons.

Answer:

Constitutional protection: According to the Constitution of Pakistan, no child under the age of 14 shall be employed in any factory, mine, or other hazardous occupations.

Measures under Article 37: Article 37 of the Constitution also provides legal safeguards to protect young children from work that would deprive them of their childhood, health, and education.

Question 8: Write any two Islamic provisions of the 1973 Constitution.

Answer:

Sovereignty of Allah: According to the Constitution, Allah is the sole sovereign of the entire universe and public representatives shall exercise authority as His sacred trust.

Definition of a Muslim: For the first time the Constitution included a clear definition of a "Muslim," according to which belief in the oneness of Allah, Prophethood, the heavenly books and the Hereafter, together with acceptance of Hazrat Muhammad, Khatam-un-Nabiyyin ﷺ, as the final Prophet, is mandatory.

Question 9: Write any two points of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

Answer:

All human beings are born free and are equal in dignity and rights; therefore they should show mutual brotherhood.

Every person, without distinction of colour, race, sex, language, religion or belief, is entitled to equal rights and freedoms.

Question 10: Write the importance of food self-sufficiency in three lines.

Answer: Food is a basic human right, and self-sufficiency in food is a crucial factor for the sustainable development of any country. Quality food is a fundamental need for an active, healthy and confident life, and food self-sufficiency creates a sense of success and self-reliance among nations.

Detailed Questions

Question 1: Explain the role of political parties in the development of democracy in Pakistan.

1. Introduction:

Political parties are the most important pillar for the success of a democratic system of government. Political parties act as a bridge between the people and the government and are essential for the continuity of democracy.

2. Important roles of political parties:

Raising public awareness: Political parties raise political and constitutional awareness among the people through meetings, rallies, declarations and manifestos, and inform them about the country's major issues.

Participation in elections: Political parties formally nominate their candidates for elections, run electoral campaigns and mobilise citizens to use their vote.

Formation of government: The party that wins a majority in elections forms the government and frames policies and laws in the public interest.

Constructive role of the opposition: Parties that do not secure a majority perform the role of the opposition. They keep watch over unconstitutional and flawed measures of the government and prevent it from becoming authoritarian.

Resolving public issues: Political parties convey the complaints, needs and demands of the people to the houses (Parliament) and legislate to find lasting solutions.

Question 2: Explain the causes and effects of the separation of East Pakistan.

1. Introduction:

On 16 December 1971, the separation of East Pakistan from us and its emergence as "Bangladesh" was the most tragic and painful event in Pakistan's history.

2. Causes of the separation:

Geographical distance: There was more than a thousand miles between East and West Pakistan, with a hostile country (India) in between, which caused difficulties in communication and defence between the two parts.

Language issue: After the creation of Pakistan, demands arose to make the Bengali language the national language, which created political tensions in the early days.

Economic underdevelopment: People of East Pakistan felt that the foreign exchange earned from their jute was being spent disproportionately on West Pakistan and that they were being economically deprived.

Hindu teachers and educational influence: A large number of Hindu teachers were present in East Pakistan's educational institutions, who sowed seeds of hatred against Pakistan and West Pakistan in the minds of the new generation.

India's external conspiracy: India provided financial, military and moral support to the guerrilla organization called "Mukti Bahini" in East Pakistan and openly intervened militarily, dividing the country.

1970 elections and political disagreement: After the 1970 elections, delay in the transfer of power to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (Awami League) and lack of cooperation among political leadership worsened the situation.

3. Effects:

Pakistan became divided and the fabric of the world's largest Islamic state was shattered.

More than approximately 90,000 Pakistani military personnel and civilians were taken prisoner by India.

Pakistan's economic and geographical influence was affected, and the country suffered a deep psychological and political shock.

Question 3: Explain the Islamic provisions of the 1973 Constitution.

1. Introduction:

The Constitution of Pakistan, promulgated on 14 August 1973, is the consensual and permanent constitution, which includes the following important Islamic provisions:

2. Important Islamic Provisions:

Sovereignty of Allah: Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs solely to Allah, and the public representatives of Pakistan will exercise authority as a trust from Him.

State religion: According to the 1973 Constitution, Islam is declared the official and state religion of Pakistan.

President and Prime Minister must be Muslims: Under the Constitution, it is a mandatory requirement that both the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan be Muslims.

Comprehensive definition of a Muslim: For the first time the Constitution included a clear legal definition of a Muslim, according to which belief in Tawhid, belief in prophethood, and acceptance of Hazrat Muhammad, Khatam un-Nabiyyin ﷺ, as the last Prophet are required.

Laws in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah: No law shall be enacted in the country which is repugnant to the injunctions of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Promotion of Islamic way of life: Facilities will be provided to citizens to shape their individual and collective lives according to Islamic principles.

Zakat and Ushr system: Measures were determined for the implementation of the Islamic systems of Zakat and Ushr in the country and for the elimination of interest (Riba).

Islamic Ideology Council: A clause was included for the establishment of the "Islamic Ideology Council" to mold all laws into an Islamic framework.

Relations with Muslim countries: Emphasis was placed on establishing fraternal relations with Islamic countries and strengthening solidarity with them.

Question 4: What rights has Islam granted to citizens? Explain.

1. Introduction:

Islam is not merely a religion but a complete code of life, which presented a comprehensive charter of human rights 1,400 years ago.

2. Fundamental Rights of Citizens:

1. Religious Rights:

Every person has the freedom to live according to their beliefs.

Non-Muslim minorities have full freedom to observe their religious rites and to build and maintain places of worship.

2. Economic Rights:

Citizens have the fundamental right to earn a lawful livelihood, to engage in trade, to purchase property, and to own private property.

Islam protects the rights of workers and prohibits usury, bribery, and cheating in weights and measures.

3. Political Rights:

In an Islamic state, citizens have the right to elect their rulers, to give counsel (shura), and to offer corrective criticism of the government's wrong policies.

4. Social Rights:

Right to life: The protection of every citizen's life is the responsibility of the state.

Protection of honour and dignity: No one is permitted to violate a person's home privacy, private life, honour, or dignity.

Justice and equality: All citizens are equal before the law (rich and poor, ruler and ruled).

Question 5: Explain the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations General Assembly, 1948.

1. Background:

After the devastating human losses and atrocities of World War II, the United Nations adopted the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" on 10 December 1948.

2. Main points of the Declaration:

Freedom and equality: All human beings are born free and are equal in dignity and rights.

Abolition of discrimination: All citizens are entitled to equal rights without discrimination on the basis of colour, race, sex, language, religion, political opinion, or national origin.

Protection of life, property and freedom: Every individual has the right to life, liberty and personal security.

Prohibition of slavery and torture: There is a complete prohibition on enslaving any person, holding them in arbitrary detention, or subjecting them to inhuman torture or punishment.

Judicial justice: Every person has the right to fair judicial remedy in the event of violation of the constitution and laws.

Freedom of movement: Every citizen has the right to move freely within their country and to leave any country and return to it.

Freedom of thought and religion: Every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the freedom to change their religion.

Right to work and education: Every person has the right to work, to fair remuneration, and to free and compulsory basic education.

Question 6: Compare the rights provided under Pakistan's Constitution with the human rights of the United Nations.

1. Introduction:

The first chapter (Fundamental Rights) of Pakistan's 1973 Constitution provides citizens with all the basic rights that are included in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2. Similarities and comparison:

3. Conclusion:

Pakistan's Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to its citizens on grounds even more comprehensive than the Universal Declaration and entrusts their protection to the superior judiciary (the Supreme Court and the High Courts).

Question 7: Assess the current employment conditions for women, child labour, and underage workers in Pakistan and provide recommendations.

1. Assessment of the current situation:

Situation of women: Women constitute roughly half of Pakistan's total population. Although their participation is increasing in various sectors (education, health, banking, armed forces), in rural areas and the informal sector they face inadequate wages, harassment, and economic insecurity.

Child labour and underage work: Despite constitutional prohibitions, due to economic compulsion, poverty, and inflation, millions of school-age children are forced to work in brick kilns, auto workshops, hotels, and homes, which adversely affects their health and education.

2. Recommendations for improvement:

Strict enforcement of laws: Fully and rigorously enforce the Child Labour Act and laws prohibiting child labour.

Free and compulsory education: Under Article 25-A of the Constitution, provide free education and scholarships for poor and deserving children so that they leave work and attend school.

Economic empowerment of women: Provide women with vocational and technical training (Technical Training) and grant them interest-free loans to start their own businesses.

Safe environment and equal pay: Strengthen procedures to protect women at workplaces and prevent harassment, and ensure equal pay for men and women for the same work.

Social protection programmes: Provide financial support to the ultra-poor families through the Benazir Income Support Programme and other economic initiatives so that they do not make their children work.

Chapter 3: Pakistan's Administrative System

Part One: Multiple-choice questions

The head of the federal government is:

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Minister (d) Governor

The body that makes laws for carrying out provincial functions is called:

- (الف) National Assembly (ب) Senate (ج) Provincial Assembly (د) Local Governments

The constitutional head of a province is:

- (الف) President (ب) Governor (ج) Chief Minister (د) Lord Mayor

The number of members of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly is:

- (الف) 51 (ب) 53 (ج) 55 (د) 57

The number of members of the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly is:

- (الف) 29 (ب) 31 (ج) 33 (د) 35

The number of judges in the Supreme Court of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is:

3 (الف) 4 (ب) 5 (ج) 6 (د)

The administrative head of a federal ministry is:

(الف) Federal Minister (ب) Secretary (ج) Deputy Secretary (د) Section Officer

The Government of Pakistan granted limited autonomy to the Northern Areas by renaming them Gilgit-Baltistan in:

2009 (الف) 2011 (ب) 2013 (ج) 2015 (د)

Part Two: Short Questions and Answers

Question 1: How is the President of Pakistan elected?

Answer: Under the Constitution of Pakistan (1973) the head of state is the President, who is elected for a five-year term by the members of the National Assembly, the Senate, and the provincial assemblies. The President acts on the advice of the Prime Minister, gives assent to or returns bills passed by Parliament, and issues ordinances when necessary.

Question 2: What is meant by a Minister of State?

Answer: A federal ministry is divided into one or more divisions. A Minister of State is the political head of a division and serves as a link between the division and the Prime Minister. The Minister of State represents the division in Parliament and answers questions raised about it.

Question 3: Write down the duties of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly.

Answer: The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly is unicameral and is located in Muzaffarabad. The house has 53 members (of whom 45 members are elected directly by the people). The principal duties of this assembly are as follows:

Legislation: Enacting laws for the state.

Policy-making: Formulating administrative and public policies.

Budget approval: Passing the annual financial budget.

This assembly is elected for a five-year term.

Question 4: How is the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly constituted?

Answer: The Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly is unicameral and has a total of 33 members:

24 members: Elected directly by the people.

6 seats: Reserved for women.

3 seats: Reserved for technocrats.

This assembly elects the Chief Minister, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker from among its members and is responsible for legislation concerning the region.

Question 5: Write any two duties of the provincial government.

Answer:

Legislation: The provincial government enacts laws at the provincial level on subjects such as education, health, agriculture and criminal procedure (provided they do not conflict with federal laws).

Law enforcement and public order: The provincial government maintains law and order in the province through the police and other administrative forces and ensures the enforcement of laws.

Question 6: Under which article of the 1973 Constitution were local governments given protection in Pakistan?

Answer: Local governments were given constitutional protection under Article 140A of the 1973 Constitution. Under this article each provincial government is obliged to establish local governments and to devolve political, administrative and financial powers and responsibilities to them.

Part Three: Detailed Questions and Answers

Question 1: Explain in detail the functions of the Federation and the Provinces under the 1973 Constitution.

Answer: The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan provides a federal system of government, under which the distribution of powers between the federal government and the provincial governments is clearly defined. The functions of both levels under the Constitution of Pakistan are as follows:

1. Functions and Powers of the Federal Government (Federal Functions)

National Defense & Security: The protection of Pakistan's ideological and geographical boundaries is the foremost responsibility of the federal government. For this purpose the establishment, maintenance, modernization and appointments of the armed forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) and their auxiliary military institutions are under federal control. The safeguarding of nuclear and defense capabilities is also the responsibility of the federation.

Foreign Affairs & International Relations: The federal government conducts diplomatic and political relations with countries around the world and concludes international treaties and trade agreements. Representation of Pakistan at the United Nations (UN), the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and other global forums is carried out by the federal government.

Finance, Currency & Monetary Policy: Issuance and control of the national currency (the rupee — coins and notes) is a federal function. Oversight of the State Bank of Pakistan, preparation of the annual national budget, management of foreign exchange reserves, and the distribution of financial resources to the provinces through the National Finance Commission (NFC) are carried out by the federation.

National Communications & Transport: National highways, motorways, Pakistan Railways, civil aviation (airports) and all seaports (Karachi Port, Port Qasim, Gwadar Port) fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the federal government.

Inter-Provincial Coordination and Dispute Resolution (Inter-Provincial Coordination): It is the federal government's responsibility to convene the Council of Common Interests (Council of Common Interests - CCI) to ensure the fair distribution of shared resources (for example, water and electricity) among the provinces and to resolve disputes.

2. Provincial Governments' Duties and Powers (Provincial Functions)

Provincial Legislation (Provincial Legislation): The provincial assembly is the competent body authorized to legislate on all matters within its province that are not included in the Federal List (for example, education, health, agriculture, local government, etc.).

Law and Order and the Police System (Law and Order): It is the primary duty of the provincial government to protect citizens' lives and property and to maintain law and order within the province. For this purpose, the provincial government organizes and supervises the provincial police force and law-enforcement agencies.

Primary and Higher Education and Public Health (Education & Public Health): Establishing schools, colleges, and universities, overseeing curricula, and improving educational standards are provincial responsibilities. In

addition, the management of public hospitals, basic health units (BHUs), and rural health centers (RHCs) rests with the provincial government.

Agriculture, Irrigation & Forestry (Agriculture, Irrigation & Forestry): Pakistan's economy depends on agriculture. Provincial governments are responsible for the construction and repair of the irrigation system, the supply of agricultural pesticides and seeds, determining support prices for farmers, and the protection of forests and wildlife.

Local Government Establishment (Local Government Establishment): Under the Constitution, provincial governments enact local government laws in their respective provinces, conduct local government elections, and ensure the transfer of funds.

Question 2: Describe in detail the administrative structure and functions of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Answer: The Government of Pakistan granted administrative autonomy to Gilgit-Baltistan under the Gilgit-Baltistan Devolution of Powers and Constitutional Reforms Order (2009), under which a provincial-style constitutional and administrative framework was established.

1. Administrative and Political Structure (Administrative Structure)

Governor (Governor):

The Governor is the constitutional head of Gilgit-Baltistan. He is appointed by the President of Pakistan on the advice of the Prime Minister. He gives assent to bills passed by the Legislative Assembly, thereby making them law.

Chief Minister (Chief Minister):

The Chief Minister is the leader of the house and the chief executive of the Legislative Assembly. He is elected with the majority support of the assembly members and runs the regional government, the cabinet, and administrative affairs.

Legislative Assembly (Legislative Assembly):

This is the legislative body of Gilgit-Baltistan, which has a total of 33 members:

24 members: directly elected by the people.

6 seats: reserved for women.

3 seats: reserved for technocrats and experts.

2. Judicial System (Judicial Framework)

Supreme Appellate Court (Supreme Appellate Court):

This is the highest court of Gilgit-Baltistan, possessing powers equivalent to the Supreme Court of Pakistan. It comprises one Chief Justice and two judges.

Chief Court (Chief Court):

This court performs functions equivalent to a provincial High Court and hears appeals against the decisions of lower courts.

3. Functions of the Gilgit-Baltistan Government (Core Functions)

Region-based Legislation (Regional Legislation):

To make laws on education, health, employment and land according to the region's needs, culture, and geographic conditions.

Fiscal Management and Budget (Fiscal Management):

To approve annual development projects and to have its annual financial budget passed by the Assembly.

Promotion of Tourism and Environmental Protection (Tourism & Environmental Protection):

Gilgit-Baltistan contains some of the world's highest mountain ranges (K2, Nanga Parbat) and glaciers.

Protecting these natural resources and the environment, and promoting domestic and international tourism, are important responsibilities of the government.

Infrastructure Development:

Establishing a network of roads, bridges, powerhouses (hydropower projects), educational institutions, and hospitals in mountainous areas.

Question 3: Explain the interrelations between provincial and local governments.

Answer:

Provincial governments and local governments (Local Governments) work together under a close administrative and constitutional partnership. The key aspects of their interrelations are as follows:

1. Constitutional protection and framework (Article 140-A):

Under the amendments to the Constitution of 1973, Article 140-A was inserted, under which each provincial government is constitutionally bound to:

establish local governments in its province.

devolve political, administrative, and financial powers to elected local representatives.

2. Financial dependence and the Provincial Finance Commission (PFC Award):

Local governments have limited taxation powers, so they depend on the provincial government for their development budgets.

The provincial government ensures the equitable distribution of funds among districts and tehsils through the Provincial Finance Commission (PFC).

The provincial government has the right to audit local governments' expenditures and exercise financial oversight.

3. Legal and administrative control (Legal & Administrative Controls):

Implementation of the Act: Local governments are constituted only under the laws (Local Government Acts) passed by the Provincial Assembly.

Approval of by-laws: Any rules and regulations made by local councils come into effect only after approval by the provincial government or the relevant provincial department.

Supervision and suspension: In cases of unconstitutional actions or corruption, the provincial government has the authority, under the law, to order inquiries into a local government or its officials.

Question 4: Describe the duties of a District or Tehsil Council in Pakistan.

Answer:

In the local government system, the District Council and Tehsil Council are the basic administrative units that provide services to the public at the rural and small-town level. Their main duties are as follows:

Primary and secondary education and health facilities:

Construction, repair and maintenance of primary and middle schools.

Managing basic health units (BHUs), rural health centres (RHCs) and local dispensaries, and ensuring the supply of medicines.

Local development projects and infrastructure:

Paving streets in neighbourhoods and villages, construction and repair of roads, and provision of solar/street lights.

Provision of clean drinking water in rural areas (Water Supply Schemes) and installation of water filtration plants.

Drainage and environmental sanitation (Sanitation & Waste Management):

Regular cleaning of drains and nullahs, management of sewage disposal, and daily collection of garbage from villages and towns.

Registration of civic and legal records (Vital Statistics Registration):

Maintain complete records of births, deaths, marriages (nikah), and divorces at the union council and tehsil levels and issue legal certificates.

Management of local markets, fairs, and local taxes:

Manage livestock markets, Friday/Sunday savings bazaars, and local cultural fairs.

Generate local revenue by levying taxes, fees, and issuing licenses as prescribed by law.

Question 5: Explain the functions of the Metropolitan Corporation in Pakistan.

Answer:

A Metropolitan Corporation is established to provide the highest level of municipal services in large and densely populated cities (for example Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, etc.). Its political head is the Lord Mayor. Its detailed functions are as follows:

Master planning and zoning (Urban Master Planning):

Prepare a master plan that takes into account the city's needs for the next 20 to 30 years.

Designate commercial and residential zones (zoning) and take action against illegal constructions and encroachments.

Solid waste management (Solid Waste Management):

Collect the thousands of tons of solid waste generated daily in large cities, recycle it by scientific methods, or dispose of it at designated dumping sites outside the city limits.

Main roads, traffic, and mass transit (Roads & Traffic Infrastructure):

Construct and maintain the city's main roads, flyovers, underpasses, and pedestrian overpasses.

Work in coordination with relevant agencies to improve city bus services and traffic flow.

Parks, recreational facilities and afforestation (Parks & Landscape Development):

Develop recreational parks and sports complexes for city residents, and create tree-planting and green belts along the city's main roads to reduce environmental pollution.

Fire brigade and emergency services (Fire Brigade & Emergency Response):

Keep fire brigade personnel and modern vehicles on 24-hour alert so that immediate assistance can be provided in the event of any accident or fire.

Elimination of encroachments and enforcement of building approvals (Anti-Encroachment Drives):

Remove illegal occupations and encroachments from the city's roads, footpaths and public land to ensure ease of movement for the public.

Chapter No. 4: Pakistan's Resources and Economic Development

Part One: Multiple Choice Questions

1. The following is a part of the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor project:
(الف) Karachi Port (ب) Muhammad Bin Qasim Port (ج) Gwadar Port (د) Pasni Port
2. The suitable area in Pakistan for constructing dams for hydropower is:
(الف) Northern and northwestern mountainous area (ب) Plain area (ج) Desert area (د) Coastal area
3. Mangla Dam was constructed on:
(الف) on the Jhelum River (ب) on the Sutlej River (ج) on the Indus River (د) on the Ravi River
4. The Pakistan Oil and Gas Development Corporation was established in:
(a) 1961 (b) 1975 (c) 1977 (d) 1982
5. Warsak Dam was built on:
(a) the Indus River (b) the Sutlej River (c) the Kabul River (d) the Ravi River
6. Machines began to be used in Britain in:
(a) 16th century (b) 17th century (c) 18th century (d) 19th century
7. In which city of Punjab is the China-Pakistan joint solar energy project located?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan (c) Khanewal (d) Rawalpindi
8. The first nuclear plant in Pakistan (Karachi Nuclear Power Plant - KANUPP) was established in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1976

Part Two: Short Questions and Answers

Question 1: Define minerals.

Answer: Minerals are natural resources found within the earth, extracted by mining, and used as raw materials in various industries.

Examples: iron, copper, chromite, coal, marble, gypsum, limestone, and edible salt.

Question 2: What is meant by renewable energy resources? (Page number 55)

Answer: Renewable energy refers to energy obtained from natural sources that is replenished after use.

Examples: wind power, solar energy, bioenergy, and hydroelectric power (hydropower), etc.

Question 3: In which sectors is gypsum being used in Pakistan? (page number 53)

Answer: The use of gypsum helps maintain a soil-friendly environment, improving plant roots and thereby enhancing crop yields. Gypsum is used in the cement industry, in the manufacture of plaster of Paris, and in the production of sulfuric acid and ammonium sulfate.

Question 4: Define unemployment. (page number 62)

Answer: According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), unemployment is the condition of a person who does not have employment.

Question 5: Why is international trade important?

Answer: International trade is extremely important for the economic development of any country because:

It improves the standard of living.

It leads to a reduction in poverty.

It lowers prices for consumers.

It creates new employment opportunities.

It promotes the exchange of innovation and technology between countries.

Question 6: What is meant by a small industry?

Answer: A small industry refers to an enterprise established with low capital and on a limited scale. It provides employment to local people and plays an important role in promoting and preserving local traditional crafts.

Examples: making small electrical appliances, producing bakery items, making leather goods.

Question 7: Write the characteristics of solar energy.

Answer:

It is an inexhaustible source available in abundant quantities.

It is environmentally friendly and does not harm the environment.

It is cheaper than other sources and is easily accessible.

It has the potential to become the largest source of energy in the near future.

Question 8: What is meant by Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? (Page number 61)

Answer: Special Economic Zones are designated areas where tax exemptions, duty-free imports, and other investment-friendly policies are provided.

Part Three: Detailed Questions and Answers

Question 1: Describe the importance of minerals in the national industry and economy.

Answer:

Introduction:

Natural resources are the backbone of any country's economic and industrial development. Minerals not only accelerate industrial growth but also play a key role in providing foreign exchange and employment opportunities.

Key points on the importance of minerals in the national industry and economy:

Supply of raw materials for industries:

Minerals provide basic raw materials for various industrial sectors. For example, iron ore and chromite are essential for the steel industry, while limestone and gypsum are necessary ingredients for the cement industry.

Employment opportunities:

Millions of people are employed through mining and mineral-based processing mills. It particularly provides a source of livelihood for people in underdeveloped and mountainous areas.

Foreign exchange savings and earnings:

Local availability of minerals saves valuable foreign exchange that would otherwise be spent importing raw materials. In addition, exporting valuable minerals (for example chromite, copper, marble) earns foreign exchange.

Solution to the energy crisis:

Mineral resources such as coal, natural gas and petroleum meet the country's energy needs and help in electricity generation and powering vehicles.

Development of basic infrastructure (Infrastructure):

The availability of cement, iron and marble makes it possible and less expensive to complete roads, buildings, bridges and other construction projects.

Agricultural development:

Minerals such as gypsum and sulfur are used in fertilizer production and to improve soil fertility, which indirectly increases agricultural output.

Regional equity and development of underdeveloped areas:

Since most minerals are found in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and remote areas, mining projects bring basic facilities (roads, water, electricity) and economic activity to these regions.

Improvement in the trade balance:

Efficient and modern utilization of mineral resources reduces the country's imports and increases exports, thereby decreasing the trade deficit.

Question 2: Describe Pakistan's major industries and their importance.

Answer:

Introduction:

Large industries (Large Scale Manufacturing) contribute a significant share to Pakistan's GDP and play an important role in the country's overall economic growth.

Major and important industries of Pakistan:

Textile (Clothing) Industry:

It is Pakistan's largest and most important industry. Thanks to abundant cotton production, this industry produces yarn, fabric and ready-made garments. It is the largest source of industrial employment and the most important contributor to exports.

Cement Industry:

Due to abundant deposits of limestone and gypsum in Pakistan, the cement industry is very strong. It meets domestic construction needs and also exports to foreign markets.

Sugar Industry:

This is Pakistan's second-largest industry based on agricultural raw material (sugarcane). Sugar mills across the country not only supply sugar but their by-products (Molasses) are used for other industrial products.

Fertilizer Industry:

The chemical fertilizer industry is of fundamental importance for an agricultural country like Pakistan. It uses natural gas as a raw material to produce urea and other fertilizers, which increase crop yields.

Steel and Engineering Industry:

Pakistan Steel Mills and private-sector re-rolling mills fulfill the country's heavy construction and industrial requirements. They form the basis for manufacturing machinery, construction steel and equipment.

Automobile (motor vehicles) industry:

In this industry cars, motorcycles, tractors and commercial vehicles are assembled and manufactured. It also supports small industries that produce various spare parts.

National importance of industries:

Economic stability: increase in GDP and self-sufficiency in national production.

Export earnings: earning foreign exchange by selling products in the global market.

Provision of employment: employment for millions of skilled and unskilled people.

Support to agriculture: consumption of agricultural raw materials and the supply of modern agricultural equipment.

Question 3: Analyze the various energy resources available in Pakistan.

Answer:

Introduction:

Energy is a fundamental element for all types of industrial, agricultural and domestic activities. In Pakistan, energy resources are divided into two main categories: Non-renewable and Renewable resources.

1. Non-renewable Energy Resources:

Thermal power: A large portion of electricity in Pakistan is generated by power plants fueled by mineral oil, natural gas and coal.

Nuclear power: Electricity is being generated from nuclear energy through KANUPP and Chashma Nuclear Power Plants, which is affordable and sustainable.

2. Renewable Energy Resources:

Hydroelectric Power (بجلی پن): Pakistan's northern and north-western mountainous regions are ideal for hydroelectric power. Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak dams are notable examples. It is the cheapest and cleanest method of producing energy.

Solar Energy (توانائی شمسی): Pakistan receives sunshine for most days of the year. Projects such as the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park in Bahawalpur and the use of solar energy in homes and industries are increasing rapidly.

Wind Energy (توانائی بوائی): There is a wind corridor along Sindh's coastal belt (Thatta and Jhimpir) where electricity is being generated from wind.

Biogas (گیس بائیو): In rural areas, biogas produced from animal dung and organic waste is used to meet local fuel and electricity needs.

Analysis of Advantages and Disadvantages (تجزیہ کا نقصانات و فوائد):

Non-renewable Resources (وسائل تجدید ناقابل): They do provide immediate and continuous electricity, but they are expensive, dependent on imported fuels, and cause environmental pollution.

Renewable Resources (وسائل تجدید قابل): They are environmentally friendly, practically limitless, and cheaper over the long term; however, their initial capital costs are high.

Question 4: Write a note on the distribution of mineral resources in Pakistan. (سوال 4:

(لکھیں۔ نوٹ پر تقسیم کی وسائل معدنی میں پاکستان)

Answer: (جواب)

Introduction: (مقدمہ)

Pakistan's geological structure is rich in a variety of mineral deposits. The geographical distribution of major minerals is as follows: (تقسیم جغرافیائی کی معدنیات اہم ہے۔ مال مالا سے ذخائر معدنی کے قسم مختلف ساخت جغرافیائی کا پاکستان):

Iron Ore (لویہ خام):

Important iron ore deposits in Pakistan are found at Kalabagh (District Mianwali), Chiniot, and Chagai District (Balochistan). (میانوالی ضلع)، چینیوٹ، اور چاغی ضلع (بلوچستان) میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

Coal (کوئلہ):

The largest coal deposits are located in Thar (Sindh). In addition, coal is found in the Salt Range (Punjab), Mach, Harnai and Dogri (Balochistan). (سندھ) تھر ذخائر بڑے سے سب کے کوئلے)۔ (پنجاب) (بلوچستان) ڈوگری اور ہرنائی مچھ، (پنجاب) (ہے۔ جاتا پایا کوئلہ بھی میں)

Natural Gas:

In 1952 a large reserve of natural gas was discovered at "Sui" in Balochistan. In addition, gas reserves exist in Sindh districts (Qadirpur, Mari) and in parts of Punjab.

Crude Oil:

Most oil wells are located on the Pothohar Plateau (districts Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Attock) and in Lower Sindh (Badin, Hyderabad).

Chromite:

This important metallurgical mineral is found in Sobi, Muslim Bagh (Balochistan) and the Chilas and Malakand areas.

Copper:

In Chagai District of Balochistan, "Reko Diq" and "Seenduk" are counted among the world's major deposits of copper and gold.

Rock Salt and Gypsum:

The world's largest deposits of rock salt are at Khewra (district Jhelum), Warcha and Bahadur Khel. Gypsum is found abundantly in the Salt Range, Dawood Khel and Rohri.

Marble and Limestone:

Marble is obtained from Mardan, Khyber, Chagai and Attock. Limestone is found abundantly in the Salt Range and near Hyderabad.

Question 5: Analyze the effects of Pakistan's international trade on the economy.

Answer:

Introduction:

By 'تجارت الاقوامی بین' (International Trade)' we mean the buying and selling of goods and services at the international level. It includes exports (Exports) and imports (Imports).

Structure of Pakistan's international trade (Structure):

Major exports: raw cotton; textile products (yarn, cloth, hosiery); rice; leather goods; sports goods; surgical instruments; and fruits.

Major imports: crude oil and petroleum products, machinery, plastics, chemical fertilizers, medicines, and food items (tea, pulses, cooking oil).

Trade Balance & Deficit (Trade Balance & Deficit):

When a country's imports exceed its exports, it is called a trade deficit (Trade Deficit). Pakistan has faced a continuous trade deficit for the past several decades because our import costs are far higher than exports.

Effects of international trade on the economy:

Impact on economic growth and GDP:

An increase in exports stabilizes the national economy, while excessive reliance on imports affects domestic production.

Impact on foreign exchange reserves:

Exports bring foreign currency (dollars) into the country, which improves foreign exchange reserves. In the case of a trade deficit, foreign exchange decreases, causing the national currency to depreciate.

Transfer of technology and innovation:

Through international trade, modern machinery, equipment and advanced technology are transferred to Pakistan from around the world, improving industrial production.

Improvement in the standard of living:

Due to international trade, local consumers have access to modern goods and services of international standards at reasonable prices.

Burden of foreign debt:

To cover the trade deficit, the government has to borrow from international financial institutions (e.g., the IMF, World Bank), which affects economic sovereignty.

To obtain the positive effects of international trade, Pakistan must adopt a policy of exporting high-quality manufactured products (Value-added goods) instead of raw materials.

Chapter 5: Education, Sports and Tourism in Pakistan

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The English word 'Education' means:

) ا) to develop) ب) to learn) ج) to evaluate) د) to progress

2. The levels of education in Pakistan are:

) ا) Two) ب) Three) ج) Four) د) Five

3. Which of the following plays a fundamental role in the country's industrial development:

) ا) Business education) ب) Engineering education) ج) Commerce education) د) Religious education

4. The duration of Elementary (Elementary) education is:

) ا) 6 years) ب) 7 years) ج) 8 years) د) 9 years

5. The mode of instruction of Allama Iqbal Open University is:

) ا) Informal) ب) Distance) ج) Complicated) د) Formal

6. Pakistan won the Hockey World Cup for the first time in:

(a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974

7. Pakistan won its first Cricket World Cup against which country:

(a) Australia (b) New Zealand (c) West Indies (d) England

8. In 1962, was awarded the 'Tamgha-i-Imtiaz' by the Government of Pakistan:

(a) Imam Bakhsh Pahalwan (b) Jhara Pahalwan (c) Bhola Pahalwan (d) Gama Pahalwan

9. The international governing body of cricket is:

(a) ICC (b) PCB (c) ICB (d) PHF

10. PTDC (Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation) was established to promote tourism in Pakistan in:

(a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1976

Short Questions and Answers

Q1: Write the names of any two distinguished squash players of Pakistan.

Answer:

Jahangir Khan

Jansher Khan

Q 2: What is the difference between professional and general education?

Answer: General education: Education that provides for the training and development of members of society so that they can become useful and successful members of the community.

Professional education: Education after which people are able to pursue various professions (for example medicine, engineering, law, teaching), earn a living, and perform practical services.

Q 3: What is meant by Information Technology (IT)?

Answer: Information Technology (IT) refers to the knowledge, methods, and techniques by which information is collected, processed, stored, and transmitted from one place to another using computers, software, and communication media.

Q 4: What is Special Education?

Answer: Special Education refers to the instruction and training provided to children who are blind, mute, deaf, or have other physical or mental disabilities, given in special institutions established according to their rehabilitation and unique needs so that they may become active citizens rather than a burden on society.

Q 5: Provide an introduction to the Distance Education system.

Answer: Distance Education is a modern and flexible method of teaching in which students study from home without attending regular classrooms. In this system teachers and students are not present in the same place; instead the Internet, radio, television, and educational materials sent by post are used.

Examples: Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) and Virtual University (VU).

Q 6: Describe the mental benefits obtained from sports.

Answer: Decision-making ability: In sports players must confront immediate situations, which enhances their capacity to think promptly and make correct decisions (decision-making ability).

Concentration and understanding: Sports improve balance, attention (concentration), comprehension and insight, as well as observational skills among children and youth.

Q 7: Write the names of four prominent wrestlers/pahlwans of Pakistan.

Answer:

Muhammad Azim, known as Gama Pehlwan

Imam Bakhsh Pehlwan

Manzoor Ahmad, known as Bhoolo Pehlwan

Zubair, known as Jhara Pehlwan (or Aslam Pehlwan)

Q8: Give two suggestions to promote tourism in Pakistan.

Answer: Transport and infrastructure: Modernize and improve roads and transport systems to make tourist sites more accessible.

Answer: Security and cleanliness: Ensure law and order at tourist locations and provide accommodation and sanitation facilities according to international standards.

Q9: How many Hockey World Cups has Pakistan won? Also write the years.

Answer: Pakistan's national hockey team has had the honour of winning the World Cup 4 times in history:

1971

1978

1982

1994

Q10: Write the meaning of national unity.

Answer: National unity means the mutual solidarity, fraternity and brotherhood among all citizens of a country — people of different languages, cultures and regions — working together for common national interests. It is the bond that strengthens a nation.

Detailed Questions

Question 1: Explain in detail the educational objectives of Pakistan.

1. Concept and Meaning of Education

Literal meaning: The word 'education' is derived from the Latin words (Educare / Educere), which mean "to train", "to guide" or "to bring out inner capacities".

Islamic perspective: In Islam, knowledge is regarded as obligatory. The importance of knowledge is evident from the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an (اَفْرَأَ). From the Islamic perspective, the purpose of education is to enable a person to recognize his Creator, to attain moral purity, and to develop the ability to reflect on the order of the universe.

2. Fundamental Educational Objectives of Pakistan

According to Pakistan's national educational policies, the education system has the following major objectives:

Preservation of the Ideology of Pakistan and promotion of Islamic values: The primary purpose of education is to acquaint the younger generation with the Ideology of Pakistan and to strengthen Islamic beliefs, morals and culture among them.

Character building and moral training: To instill qualities such as honesty, integrity, discipline, self-sacrifice and patriotism in students so that they can become responsible citizens.

Provision of equal educational opportunities: To provide free and compulsory education to all children, without distinction of colour, race or economic status, under Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Promotion of science, technology and IT education: To incorporate scientific subjects, information technology (IT) and digital skills into the curriculum in accordance with the demands of the modern era.

Provision of vocational and technical education: To teach students vocational and technical (Vocational & Technical) skills so that they can contribute to national economic development.

Development of research fields and curriculum modernization: To promote a culture of research (Research) in institutions of higher education and universities and to align the curriculum with international standards.

Question 2: Describe the different levels of education in Pakistan.

Pakistan's education system consists of various levels, extending from the basic level to higher education:

Question 3: Highlight the educational problems in Pakistan and give suggestions for their solutions.

Educational Problems

Low education budget: A very small share of GDP is allocated to education, which affects the basic facilities of schools.

Lack of uniformity in the curriculum: The absence of a standardized education system in the country leads to class divisions (a class-based education system).

High drop-out rate (Drop-out): Due to economic hardship and the lack of basic facilities, a large number of children leave education after the primary level.

Lack of teacher training: There is a shortage of modern pedagogical methods (Pedagogy) and instructional training for teachers.

Outdated examination system: The emphasis on memorization (rote learning) and the tendency to cheat in the examination system suppress creative abilities.

Suggestions for Solutions

Increase the budget: Raise the education budget to at least 4% of GDP.

Teacher training: Regularly conduct modern digital and pedagogical workshops for teachers.

Align the curriculum with market needs: Give attention to technical and digital education alongside traditional education.

Transparency in the examination system: Implement transparent examination procedures based on conceptual learning (Conceptual Learning).

Question 4: Describe the importance of sports and their physical, mental, economic and diplomatic benefits.

Importance of Sports

Sports reflect the overall health and balance of any society. They cultivate discipline, punctuality, and leadership skills (Leadership) in individuals.

Coverage of benefits

Physical benefits:

Elimination of laziness and lethargy.

Strengthening of the heart, muscles, and bones, and protection against diseases.

Improvement in body structure and balance.

Mental and emotional benefits:

Reduction in mental stress and anxiety.

Ability to make quick and accurate decisions.

Increase in tolerance, courage, and the ability to accept defeat.

Financial and diplomatic benefits:

Promotion of the country's positive image at the international level (Positive Image).

Earning foreign exchange from the sports industry (sports equipment, sports tourism).

Question 5: Evaluate Pakistan's performance in the history of hockey and cricket.

1. National sport: Hockey (Hockey)

Pakistan's national sport is hockey, and at one time Pakistan dominated this sport:

World Cup: Pakistan has won the Hockey World Cup four times (1971, 1978, 1982, 1994).

Olympics: Won 3 medals (1960, 1968, 1984) and obtained an Olympic gold medal.

Asian Games: Won the Asian Games championship on multiple occasions.

2. Cricket (Cricket)

Cricket is Pakistan's most popular sport:

50-over World Cup: Won the World Cup in 1992 under the captaincy of Imran Khan.

T20 World Cup: Won the T20 World Cup in 2009 under the captaincy of Younis Khan.

ICC Champions Trophy: Won the trophy in 2017 under the captaincy of Sarfaraz Ahmed by defeating India in the final.

Test ranking: It also includes the distinction of achieving the world No. 1 position in the ICC Test rankings.

Question 6: Present the problems facing the tourism industry in Pakistan and proposals for their solutions.

Problems faced

Poor infrastructure: Roads and communication systems to tourist destinations are substandard.

Lack of accommodation facilities: Unavailability of quality and reasonably priced hotels.

Lack of international marketing: Ineffective promotion of Pakistan's tourist sites at the global level.

Security and rescue concerns: Lack of immediate emergency assistance facilities in case of an emergency.

Suggestions for solutions

Active role of PTDC: Modernize the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC).

Easy visa policy: Further expand online and Visa on Arrival facilities for foreign tourists.

Infrastructure improvement: Provide better roads and transport systems to tourist areas.

Environmental cleanliness and rescue: Provide cleanliness and modern rescue services at tourist sites.

Question 7: Explain the role of the state, the government and society in establishing a welfare state.

A Welfare State (Welfare State) is one that guarantees the basic needs of all its citizens.

1. Provision of basic needs (Role of the government)

It is the duty of the government to provide every citizen with food, clothing, shelter (housing), and equal access to quality education and healthcare.

2. Establishment of justice and fairness

Treat everyone equally before the law and ensure prompt and affordable justice without discrimination between rich and poor.

3. Protection of the rights of minorities

Provide full protection for the life, property, honour, and places of worship of all religious and sectarian minorities in the state.

4. A society free from exploitation

Ensure strict enforcement of laws to eliminate poverty, unemployment, bribery, and corruption (Corruption) so that a balanced and prosperous society can be established.

Chapter No. 6: Pakistan and International Affairs

1. Multiple-choice Questions

The first session of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was held in 1969:

- a) Riyadh b) Tehran c) Jeddah d) Rabat

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China were established in:

- a) 1948 b) 1949 c) 1950 d) 1951

The SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) organization was founded in Dhaka in:

- a) 1981 b) 1983 c) 1985 d) 1987

The headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is in:

- a) the United States b) the United Kingdom c) Russia d) China

India revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir in:

- a) 1965 b) 1971 c) 1999 d) 2019

2. Short Questions and Answers

Question 1: Briefly describe Russia's assistance to Pakistan's industrial and technical sectors.

Answer (page 90): "During the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's relations with Russia improved. It was in this period that Pakistan Steel Mills were established in Karachi with Russian assistance, which played an important role in promoting Pakistan's industrial development and strengthening the economy. In addition, the two countries signed various trade agreements aimed at promoting bilateral trade and enhancing cooperation in the energy, defence and technical sectors."

Question 2: What is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China?

Answer (page 86): "The formal launch of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has elevated bilateral relations. CPEC is a major component of Chinese President Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Its purpose is to enhance connectivity between Pakistan and China and to improve infrastructure."

Question 3: What is the purpose of creating the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

Answer (page 93): "The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a global financial institution. It lends to almost all member countries and monitors countries' foreign exchange reserves and external debts. It provides loans

and technical assistance to developing countries to promote economic welfare and to help control financial deficits."

Question 4: In which sectors is the European Union cooperating with Pakistan?

Answer (page 88): "Pakistan and the European Union cooperate in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, as well as in connectivity and digitalization, and on regional and global issues including Afghanistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir."

Question 5: Write the definition of foreign policy.

Answer (page 83): "Foreign policy is the establishment of a country's relations with other states and the pursuit of national interests. Foreign policy is the set of methods countries use for their diplomatic relations. A state's foreign policy reflects its values and objectives and helps promote its political and economic goals in the international arena."

Question 6: Write the names of the Muslim states of Central Asia.

Answer (page 86): The Muslim states of Central Asia are as follows:

Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan

Tajikistan

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)

Detailed Questions

Question 1: Analyze the fundamental principles of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Answer: Concept of foreign policy

Foreign policy is the means by which a country establishes relations with other states and pursues its national interests. It is a set of procedures that different countries use to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with one another. A state's foreign policy reflects its political, economic, and ideological objectives.

Fundamental aims and principles of Pakistan's foreign policy

Safeguarding national security and integrity:

The most fundamental and primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is the protection of the country's borders, independence, and territorial integrity. Pakistan has always given priority to the defense of its sovereignty and has established diplomatic relations internationally to counter any external aggression.

Protection of ideological boundaries:

Pakistan is an ideological state founded on the 'Ideology of Pakistan' and the 'Two-Nation Theory.' An important aim of its foreign policy is to preserve Pakistan's Islamic identity and ideological foundations at the international level.

Unity and cooperation with Islamic countries:

According to the Constitution of Pakistan, establishing fraternal relations with Islamic countries is a fundamental pillar of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has always played a key role in the founding of the OIC and in efforts to promote the unity of the Muslim Ummah.

Non-alignment and balance:

Pakistan's policy is based on maintaining balanced relations with all major powers and blocs. Rather than giving blind support to any single powerful bloc, Pakistan places its national interests first.

Peaceful coexistence:

Pakistan is committed to the principles of peaceful co-existence (Peaceful Co-existence) with all countries, especially its neighboring states. Pakistan favors resolving international disputes through negotiations and diplomacy rather than by war.

Adherence to the Charter of the United Nations:

As an active member of the United Nations, Pakistan fully adheres to its Charter, is committed to the establishment of global peace, supports oppressed nations (especially Kashmir and Palestine), and respects human rights.

Question 2: Evaluate Pakistan's relations with the United States.

Answer: Historical background of Pakistan–U.S. relations

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the United States began immediately after the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan made the first official visit to the United States in 1950, which laid the foundation for the bilateral relationship.

Important periods and sectors of the relationship

The Cold War era and defense agreements (1950s):

During the Cold War, Pakistan signed defense pacts such as SEATO and CENTO with the United States to prevent the spread of communism. In return, the United States provided Pakistan with economic and military assistance.

The Afghan–Russian war and cooperation (1980s):

After the 1979 Soviet Union (Russia) invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United States became allied. Pakistan, with U.S. cooperation, supported the Afghan mujahideen, which contributed to the Soviet withdrawal. During this period Pakistan received large amounts of U.S. military and economic aid.

9/11 and the war against terrorism:

After the terrorist attacks on the United States in 2001, Pakistan became a Non-NATO ally of the United States in the "War on Terror." Pakistan made immense human and financial sacrifices in this conflict.

Economic and educational cooperation:

The United States is a major trading partner of Pakistan. Besides trade, the U.S., through USAID and other agencies, has provided financial and technical assistance in Pakistan's education, health, energy, and infrastructure sectors.

Question 3: Describe Pakistan's relations with the countries of the Middle East.

Answer: Importance of relations with the Middle East

The Middle East is an extremely important region for Pakistan in religious, cultural and economic terms. Pakistan has long-standing and fraternal relations with the Muslim countries of the Middle East.

Relations with key countries

Saudi Arabia: The relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are very strong and historic. The two countries share a deep bond of religious devotion. Saudi Arabia has provided Pakistan with substantial financial assistance in times of hardship, economic crisis and natural disasters, while Pakistan has always reiterated its commitment to the security and defence of the Two Holy Mosques.

The Sultanate of Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait: Pakistan has deep trade and economic ties with these Gulf countries. Millions of Pakistanis reside there for employment and send billions of dollars in remittances to Pakistan.

Iran: Iran is Pakistan's neighbouring Muslim country. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan in 1947. The two countries share a common border, culture and history. They continue to cooperate in trade and on gas pipeline projects.

Turkey: Although part of Turkey lies in Europe, its relations with the Middle East are important for Pakistan. Pakistan and Turkey enjoy an enduring friendship. There is excellent cooperation between them in defence, education, drama and culture, and in trade.

Question 4: Explain Pakistan's role in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

Answer: The establishment of the OIC and Pakistan's role

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the largest representative organisation of the Muslim world. It was founded in Rabat, Morocco, in September 1969 after attacks on Masjid al-Aqsa; Pakistan played a central role in its establishment.

Pakistan's principal role in the OIC

Second Islamic Summit Conference (Lahore - 1974): Pakistan hosted the Second OIC Summit in Lahore in February 1974. The historic conference was chaired by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, attended by Muslim leaders from across the world, and marked a landmark demonstration of unity of the Muslim Ummah.

Articulation of the Kashmir issue: Pakistan has always used the OIC forum to raise the voice for the right to self-determination of the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The OIC has regularly stated its position on Kashmir and condemned Indian atrocities.

Support for Palestine: Pakistan has consistently and boldly used the OIC platform to advocate for the rights of the Palestinian people and for the liberation of the First Qibla (Al-Aqsa Mosque).

Measures against Islamophobia: As a result of Pakistan's persistent diplomatic efforts, the OIC raised its voice for the elimination of Islamophobia worldwide, and consequently the United Nations declared 15 March as the "International Day to Combat Islamophobia."

Question 5: What role has China played in Pakistan's construction and development? Explain.

Answer: Background of Pakistan-China friendship

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China were established in 1951. Pakistan was among the first Muslim countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. The friendship between the two countries is described as "higher than the Himalayas, deeper than the sea, and sweeter than honey."

China's role in Pakistan's construction and development

Construction of roads and infrastructure (Silk Road/Karakoram Highway):

China provided technical and financial assistance for the construction of the Karakoram Highway for Pakistan's economic development, which serves as an excellent overland link between the two countries.

Defence and industrial cooperation: China has played a key role in Pakistan's defence self-sufficiency. The Heavy Electrical Complex, Kamra Aeronautical Complex, and the joint production of JF-17 Thunder aircraft are clear examples of China's cooperation.

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): CPEC is a major component of Chinese President Xi Jinping's "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI). Under this grand project, billions of dollars of investment in Pakistan completed energy (power) projects, which reduced load-shedding.

A network of motorways and roads was built.

Gwadar Port is being developed into an international trade hub.

Question 6: Analyze the Kashmir issue.

Answer: Background of the Kashmir issue

At the time of the 1947 partition of India, under the Indian Independence Act the princely states were given the option to accede to Pakistan or India. The majority Muslim population of Kashmir wanted to accede to Pakistan, but the Hindu ruler there, Hari Singh, staged a drama of accession to India against the will of the people and allowed Indian troops to enter Kashmir.

The Kashmir issue at the international level

United Nations resolutions: In 1948 India itself took the matter to the United Nations Security Council. The UN adopted resolutions that the future of Kashmir would be decided by its people through a referendum/plebiscite. Although India accepted those resolutions, it has not implemented them to this day.

Wars between Pakistan and India: Because of the Kashmir dispute, Pakistan and India fought wars in 1948, 1965 and 1999 (Kargil). This region remains a flashpoint between two nuclear-armed powers.

The event of 5 August 2019 and the present situation

On 5 August 2019 India illegally abrogated Articles 370 and 35-A of its Constitution, removing the special and autonomous status of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and attempting to make it part of India. Pakistan strongly condemned this internationally and declared it a violation of United Nations resolutions.

Question 7: Describe Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.

Answer: Introduction to SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was founded in 1985 in Dhaka. Its purpose is to promote economic, social and cultural cooperation among the eight South Asian countries (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan).

Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries

Pakistan's positive role:

Pakistan is an important founding member of SAARC. Pakistan has consistently worked through this platform to combat poverty, illiteracy and disease in the region and to promote trade development (the SAFTA agreement).

Relations with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other countries:

Pakistan has cordial diplomatic and trade relations with Sri Lanka, Nepal, the Maldives and Bangladesh. Pakistan also cooperates with Sri Lanka and Nepal in the fields of education and defence.

India's intransigence and obstacle in SAARC:

Because of disputes between Pakistan and India (particularly the Kashmir issue), SAARC has not been able to achieve results to its full potential. India's boycott of SAARC summits is a major obstacle to the region's development.

EDUCATIONAL HUB