

Briefly highlight The importance of Agriculture for

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

Industry.

- Ans
- **Agriculture:** Agriculture is Pakistan's biggest sector of economy. 19% GDP comes from this sector.
  - **Importance:** The raw material of industries is dependent on agriculture sector. Examples: Flour mills, sugar mills, juice factory, ghee mills, Tobacco (cigarette industry), fruits, vegetables, rice mills etc.
  - **Foreign exchange:** Processed goods earn more money than raw materials. So agriculture sector is necessary for foreign exchange.

Write three objectives of Pakistan's foreign Policy.

سوال نمبر 2 (iv)

- 1- Territorial sovereignty and security:** When Pakistan became independent, its prime objective was protection of country and borders. Pakistan main objective is national security. It respects other countries' territorial sovereignty and expects same from them.
  - 2- Ideological basis:** Pakistan is an ideological country with Islam as base. To protect its ideology, Pakistan emphasizes good relations with Islamic countries. Pakistan is one of founders of OIC.
  - 3- Economy and trade:** Pakistan is a developing country so it prioritizes good relations with western countries like America which can provide aid. Pakistan has allowed free trade and free economy for this purpose.
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Why is balance of trade negative in Pakistan?

سوال نمبر 2 (20)

Ans → Balance of trade means difference in export and import value of a country in given time frame. According to Economic survey 2018-19, Pakistan's export is 19.17 billion dollars while import is 45.57 billion dollars. So **trade deficit** is 26.3 billion dollars. Reasons are:

- **Over Population** Population is increasing but production capacity is not improving. More resources are required for country needs.
- **Agriculture**: Agriculture sector is of major importance. Due to old-fashioned tools & lack of proper cultivation, production is less.
- **Industry**: Due to poor economy, investments in industry is less. Enough goods are not produced for exports <sup>& needs.</sup> Most goods <sup>are</sup> imported.

What is importance of livestock in economy of Pakistan? سوال نمبر 2 (ix)

- Ans.
- 1- Employment:** Livestock rearing is useful for economy of Pakistan. It provides employment opportunities for people who own land, or domestic animals.
  - 2- Leather:** Hides and skin of livestock animals are converted into <sup>leather</sup> products in Tanneries. These products are dyed, made into shoes, wallets, suitcases etc and exported to countries. This earns foreign exchange.
  - 3- Exports:** Cows, goats, sheep etc. are reared for milk. It is useful in dairy farming industry. More butter, cheese, milk, and meat is obtained which can be exported. <sup>use of expensive machinery.</sup>
  - They are used in place of tractors for ploughing land, This reduces <sup>(Bolls)</sup>

In constitution of 1973, what is meant by Bi-cameral legislature? سوال نمبر 2

Ans. **★ Bi-Cameral Legislature:** In 1973 constitution, bi-cameral legislature is implemented. Parliament consists of Two houses, upper house and lower house.

- **Upper house:** Upper house is called senate. It is a permanent house. Its tenure is of six years. Total members are 104. The provinces have been given equal representation in senate.

- **Lower house:** Lower house is called national assembly. Its tenure is of five years. Total members are 342. A majority in national assembly elects Prime minister.

- **Parliament:** Total members in parliament are 446.

What steps were taken by Benazir to normalize relations (سوال نمبر 2) (iii) with India?

Ans. \* **No-confrontation Policy:** Benazir Bhutto's first term government adopted no-confrontation policy with India. In SAARC conference held in Islamabad, Benazir joined hands with Indian Prime minister to establish good relations with him.

- **Agreements:** On 2nd SAARC conference 1988 in Islamabad, Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv Gandhi agreed to:

- A nuclear pact was signed to prevent attacks on each other's nuclear sites.
- For India to withdraw its forces from Siachen.

What are services of Rehman Baba in promotion of Pashto language? سوال نمبر 2 (۱۱)

Ans \* **Rehman Baba:** Rehman Baba is second biggest poet of Pashto language.

- He has written many divans of topics romance and mysticism. To him, romance is the reason of creation of universe.

\* **Milestone:** The style of Rehman Baba in poetry is a milestone in Pashto literature.

- Influence of his style is seen in modern Pashto poets.

- Thus, he is an inspiration for poets. Pashto literature gained popularity due to his services.

What is importance of Pak-Japan relations?

سوال نمبر 2 (7)

Ans \***Japan**: Japan consists of 4 large islands & several small ones.

After world war 2, Japan's industrial development began which raised its importance in world.

- **Electronics**: Pakistan imports electronic goods and cars from Japan.

- **Fish**: Japan is important buyer of Pakistani fish.

- **Projects** :- Japan has started many projects in Pakistan in fields of education, science etc. Many co-operations are going on between two countries through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). Trades between them are strengthening.

- **Japan's Aid**: Japan has provided aid to Pakistan many times after 9/11 tragedy for playing a role against extremism.



Narrate steps taken by Nawaz Sharif in 2nd term (سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1/2) (Starts from Pg # 4))

Ans: **Introduction:** After ruling the country from 1990-1993, Nawaz

Sharif was again appointed as Prime minister in 1997. He rendered invaluable services in his 2nd Term as under:

- 1) **Right of vote:** Nawaz Sharif's government announced right of vote to Pakistanis living abroad. This raised their interest in Pakistan.
- 2) **Retire debt, Adorn country:** Due to high debt and poor economy of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif started "Retire debt, Adorn country" scheme and appealed nation to pay off foreign loans. Rs. 17 billion were collected under this head in June 1998. This strengthened the economy.
- 3) **Repeal of 58-2-B clause:** Nawaz Sharif's government, through support of opposition removed clause 58-2B from 1973 constitution by 13<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1998. It removed president's and governor's right to dissolve national assembly and provincial assembly respectively. It was a great step in restoring democracy. (These rights were given by Zia-ul-Haq under 8<sup>th</sup> amendment)
- 4) **Educational Policy:** Syed Ghous Ali Shah, minister of education announced new policy in 1998. It aimed at opening new schools in country.
- 5) **WAPDA:** In 1999, WAPDA department was handed over to army to root out its corruption and reduce load shedding. It proved quite useful.

- 6) **Islamabad Motorway**: One of the largest motorways in South Asia was built by Nawaz Sharif government. He himself inaugurated motorway in 1998. It was started in his 1st term and completed in 2nd term.
- 7) **Lahore Declaration**: Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Pakistan in Feb, 1999 with message of goodwill. Nawaz Sharif welcomed him at Wagah border. Both signed many agreements for mutual co-operation. Lahore declaration was signed. This improved our foreign relations.
- 8) **Census**: A census was conducted in 1998 to make better plans for the country in all fields. Population reached over 13 crore.
- 9) **Party floor crossing**: Through 14<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1998 restriction was imposed on party members on floor crossing. Elected member could only give vote of confidence to his party leader. violator was to be expelled.
- 10) **Atomic Power**: On 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1998, Pakistan conducted seven blasts on Chaghi hills and became world 7<sup>th</sup> and Islamic world's first atomic power.
- \* **Conclusion**: Nawaz Sharif's government was overthrown by Pervez Musharraf in October, 1999. Plane hijack case was filed on him and he was sent to prison. On Saudi Arabia intervention, he went to exile in Saudi Arabia.

What major social problems are faced by Pakistani society today? Discuss. (سوال نمبر 5 (صفحہ نمبر 1/2) (Starts from Pg# 1)

Ans- **Introduction:** Pakistan came into being after many struggles in August 1947 for a safe country for Muslims. However, some major problems still prevail in its society as under:

\* **MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS:**

- 1- **Overpopulation:** Pakistan is facing crisis of overpopulation. Population is increasing which limits employment opportunities. Problems are faced by Pakistan in building houses, fulfilling country's needs. Standard of people is falling low.
- 2- **Condition of health:** Due to disorderly condition of health and cleanliness, millions of people are dying. Infant death rate is high. Out of 1 lac mothers, 184 die during childbirth. Only 1.2% of Total GDP is spent on health sector.
- 3- **Ignorance:** Illiteracy is a major issue in society. Due to this, people can't differentiate between right and wrong and can't help in economic development.
- 4- **Poor economy:** Due to poor economy of Pakistan, local and foreign investments are limited. Thus, employment opportunities are also limited.

- 5) **Unequal distribution:** Due To unequal distribution of wealth, rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer. 20% rich class (upper class) receives 50% of national income. Lower 20% class gets 6% national income.
- 6) **Poverty:** Poverty is a major issue in Pakistan. Purchasing power of people is deteriorating. 46% children have diseases due to malnutrition. Ratio of poverty in 2020 is 5.4%. Many children are not getting formal education.
- 7) **Curse of downy:** The curse of downy in families brings untold miseries and worry them.
- 8) **Terrorism:** In Pakistan, terrorism is increasing. No one feels content in such situations. Many lives are lost and havoc and stress is created in people.
- 9) **Superstitions:** Instead of practicing Islamic morals like truthfulness, honesty, tolerance, people have started believing on superstitions which is creating wrong paths for people.
- 10) **Cleanliness:** Despite scientific discoveries, heaps of garbage are found everywhere. House are not airy and well-lit. They lack awareness.
- \* **Conclusion:** Since birth of Pakistan, governments have created policies to help people. But nothing could bring reform in society.