

NEGATIVE BALANCE OF TRADE: سوال نمبر 2 (xi)

Pakistan suffers from trade deficit due to:

- Imports and Exports: Our imports are increasing and becoming much greater than our exports.

- Agricultural Produce: Due to traditional and old ways of agriculture, our agricultural produce is very less and often of low quality which disturbs our balance of trade.

- Devaluation of Currency: Devaluation of currency, rise in oil price and inflation disturb our trade.

- Debt - Retiring: In order to pay our many debts and loans, our trade balance is disturbed.

SERVICES OF ZIA-UL-HAQ FOR سوال نمبر 2 (ii)

ABOLITION OF INTEREST:

During Islamization process, Zia-ul-Haq took many steps to abolish interest:

- Abolition of Interest: Interest was abolished in the banking and financial sector.
- Bank Accounts: From 1st January, 1981, all accounts in banks were opened on profit and loss basis.
- PLS Accounts: From 1st July, 1984, all saving accounts were converted into PLS accounts i.e. Profit Loss Saving Accounts.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA IN BENAZIR ERA: سوال نمبر 2 (iii)

Benazir Bhutto, as Prime Minister of Pakistan, tried very hard to normalize relations with India, our troubling neighbour. In Islamabad, in 1988, she met Indian PM Rajeev Gandhi at SAARC conference and many agreements were signed which included protection of:

- Nuclear sites: Both countries would refrain from attacking each other's nuclear sites.
- Siachen: Armed forces will be removed from Siachen, to reduce the tension.

Relations between India and Pakistan improved a lot during Benazir era (1988-1990)

IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK REARING: سوال نمبر 2 (ix)

- Employment: Livestock sector employs about 30 million people directly or indirectly.
- Food: We get milk, dairy products and meat from livestock. We also get eggs from birds.
- Exports: Pakistan exports fishes and broiler chicken (11th largest exporter in world) to countries.
- Wool and Leather: Pakistan gets high-quality wool from sheep and leather from animal hide. It earns foreign exchange by exporting them and garments made of them.
- Agriculture: Bull, oxen, camel etc. are used in traditional methods of agriculture like ploughing.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE:

سوال نمبر 2 (i)

According to 1973 constitution, Pakistan has bicameral legislature i.e. Parliament

(Majlis-e-Shura) consists of two houses.

Total number of members of both houses is 446. Bicameral legislature consists of:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- It is lower house.
- It has 344 members.
- Its tenure is 5 yrs.
- Provinces have representation according to population.

SENATE

- It is upper house.
 - It has 102 members.
 - Its tenure is 6 yrs.
 - All provinces have equal representation.
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IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE FOR

سوال نمبر 2 (vii)

INDUSTRIES:

• Raw Materials: Many agricultural products are used as raw materials for industries e.g.

⇒ Cotton ⇒ Sugarcane ⇒ Leather

• Agro-based Industries: Some industries manufacture products that are used in agriculture like:

⇒ Tractors ⇒ Pesticides ⇒ Fertilizers

• Trade: Raw materials have fluctuating prices in international markets. Industries provide finished products to export instead of raw materials.

IMPORTANCE OF PAK-JAPAN RELATIONS: سوال نمبر 2 (7)

Pakistan and Japan have friendly relations with each other, which started in 1957 with the visit of Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy to Japan.

- Trade: Pakistan imports mechanical products like automobiles from Japan and exports fishes, handicrafts and cotton to Japan.

- Financial Aid: Japan gave 18 billion yen to Pakistan for building Indus Highway and Railway engines. It gave Rs 100 million for Afghan refugees too.

- Cultural Promotion: Pakistan and Japan exchange cultural delegations and exchanges like APCC program.

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OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN سوال نمبر 2 (10)

POLICY:

- Safeguard of Territorial Sovereignty & Security:

Pakistan maintain friendly relations with all Muslim and neighbouring countries to protect borders.

- Ideological Concerns: Pakistan wants to promote

Muslim identity as a positive sentiment. It

wants to promote Muslim culture and values.

- Economic Co-operation: Pakistan collaborates

with different countries for economic development.

Some projects are: ⇒ CPEC ⇒ Shahrah-e-Resham

⇒ Karachi Steel Mills ⇒ KANUPP ⇒ Warsak Dam

MAJOR PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY:

سوال نمبر (صفحہ نمبر 1/2)

Pakistani society faces many problems today. Some of them are:

● **ILLITERACY:** Literacy rate of Pakistan is 62.3%. About 80 million of our people are still illiterate which negatively affects our economy and hinders development.

● **MORAL ISSUES:** We have adopted many superficial traditions and have forgotten the humanitarian norms like honesty, kindness, mutual respect and love etc.

About 97% of our population is Muslim. But many people think that religious beliefs are not practical in modern world.

● **HEALTH ISSUES:** Health conditions in Pakistan are very deteriorated. Only 1.2% of our GDP is given to health sectors.

⇒ Our life expectancy is very low.

⇒ Mortal ratio of mother-child is very high.

⇒ Only one doctor is available for 1230 patients.

⇒ Only one bed is available for 1667 patients.

● **OVERPOPULATION:** Pakistan has exponential growth rate resulting in over-population. We

have failed to develop our resources (صفحہ نمبر 2/2)
in proportion with our population and its needs.

● UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH:

The rich 20% of population has 50% of the budget and poorest 20% get 6% of budget.

As a result, rich keep becoming rich and poor keep becoming poorer.

● **POVERTY:** A person earning less than 2 \$ is poor according to global standard. Pakistan has 87 million poor people in 2020-2021.

70-80% of rural population lives below poverty line. Rate of poverty increasing is 5.4%.

● **INFLATION:** Devaluation of currency and imbalance of trade has resulted in inflation, making it difficult for people to buy necessary items and survive in society.

● **TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM:** Due to some perverted religious interpretations, there is increase in terrorist activities.

We, as a nation, have lost qualities like tolerance, patience and kindness. Our crime rate is very high. Afghan Jihad has also resulted in terrorism and extremism which weakened our safety.

STEPS TAKEN BY NAWAZ SHARIF IN 2ND TERM (1997-99):

سوال نمبر 3 (صفحہ نمبر 1/2)

In order to uplift economy and strengthen democracy, Nawaz Sharif took these steps:

● **14TH AMENDMENT:** This restricted the practice of floor-crossing. An elected member of National or Provincial Assembly could give vote of confidence to a member of his own party. Violators would be expelled from party.

● **13TH AMENDMENT:** Considered a win for democracy, this amendment was passed on 1st April, 1997 according to which:

⇒ President could not dissolve assemblies.

⇒ President could not appoint Army Chief without consulting the Prime Minister.

⇒ Governors could not dissolve provincial assemblies.

● **WAPDA:** It is responsible for energy distribution.

Government gave control of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) to army in order to:

⇒ Remove corruption ⇒ Improve management

● **CENSUS:** It is 4th census of Pakistan.

A census was conducted in 1998 to collect facts and figures about Pakistanis

like population density, literacy rate, _____ (صفحہ نمبر 2/2)
gender division, rural-urban division etc. Pakistan's
population was 138.58 million

● VOTING OF FOREIGN PAKISTANIS:

Nawaz Sharif government allowed foreign
Pakistanis to vote so they could develop
interest in Pakistan.

● INAUGURATION OF MOTORWAY:

Nawaz Sharif inaugurated Islamabad-Lahore,
333 km long, 6-lane, world-class motorway
in 1998 whose construction had started in
his first term (1990-1993).

● NUCLEAR PROGRAM: On 11th May, 1998,
India did five atomic blasts in Pokhran,
Rajasthan, which disturbed balance of power
in region. Despite the global pressure,
Pakistan did 7 atomic blasts on 28th May, 1998
at Chagai, Balochistan and became the 7th
nuclear power in world and 1st in the
Muslim world.

● WASHINGTON DECLARATION: In 1999,
there was an armed clash between India
and Pakistan at Kargil. Nawaz Sharif signed
ceasefire communiqué on Bill Clinton's request.