

Islamabad Model College for Boys H-9, Islamabad

Subject: Pakistan Studies

Class: XII (All Groups)

Teacher: Ahmed Jamal

Chapter No.1

Genesis of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Short Question's Answers

(i) What is meant by the term Ideology?

Ans: Ideology is a set of ideas or norms on which the collective ideals of a community, nation or *millat* is based. It also includes the sum total of principles set forth for the achievement of these common ideals. Ideology represents the collective consciousness of a group of people in a particular phase of history.

(ii) What is Islamic theory of nationhood?

Ans: The basis of Muslim nationhood is faith. According to this concept one who enters in the fold of Islam is the member of Muslim *Ummah*. Islam on the basis of faith divides the people of the world in to two groups one is Muslims and the other is non-Muslims. Therefore, the basis of the Muslim nationhood is neither territorial nor racial or linguistic or ethnic rather they are a nation because they belonged to the same faith, Islam.

(iii) Explain Pakistan Ideology briefly.

Ans: The term Pakistan Ideology refers to the set of beliefs and objectives which formed the basis of the Muslim freedom struggle in South-East Asia. This struggle was motivated by the Islamic faith and guided by the objective to establish a Muslim State in the sub-continent based on the principle that the Muslims and non-Muslims are two separate and distinct nations. Further, the Muslims had a desire to order their lives according to the tenets of Islam, living as free citizens of an independent democratic state.

(iv) What the Quaid-e-Azam thought about minorities, quote a brief statement.

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam was very clear about the rights of minorities living in Pakistan. He said, "... you are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed ... that has nothing to do with the business of the state. ... We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens, and equal citizens, of one state."

(v) Write a short note on Simla Deputation.

Ans: Thirty five top ranking Muslim leaders from entire Muslim India called on the then Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on October 1st, 1906. The President of the deputation Sir Agha Khan presented the Muslim's demands in his address. Separate electorate was the most significant demand. Other demands were increase in Muslims quota in the services of government and judiciary, increase in the seats for Muslim students in the educational institutions and universities and up gradation of MAO College to the status of university. The response of Viceroy was sympathetic and encouraging.

(vi) What do you know about “Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind” Causes of the Indian Mutiny?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote a short booklet titled Causes of the Indian Revolt, “**Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind**” especially meant for reading by the members of British Parliament. In the book, he tried to prove that the uprising of 1857 was by no means a war of Independence but was an upheaval spurred by a few trouble mongers. Moreover, certain unwise policies of the British Government in India also paved the way for the unrest that resulted in this unfortunate incident.

(vii) What objectives were set for the Muslim League at the time of its inception?

Ans: At the time of inception Muslim League set following three objectives.

1. To safeguard and protect the interests of the Indian Muslims; to convey their demands to the British government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means.
2. To create feeling of respect and goodwill for the government among the Muslims and to remove any misunderstanding they might have regarding government’s policies and actions.
3. To create feeling of brotherhood between the Muslims and other communities.

(viii) What important change was made in the objectives of the Muslim League and when?

Ans: In March 1913, an important change has been made to the basic objectives of the Muslim League. That was the policy of unconditional subservience was forsaken in the favour of “self-government suitable for Indian conditions”. This proved to be a turning point in the political history of the Muslims of India.

(ix) Write a short note on Simla Conference.

Ans: The Viceroy Lord Wavell called an All Parties Conference in June, 1945 at Simla to consider upon the proposals of Wavell Plan. All important leaders except M.K. Gandhi attended the conference. According to the Wavell Plan, the Viceroy’s Executive Council is to be representing all Indian communities and pledged that all offices except that of Commander-in-Chief shall be filled by the Indian members. The Muslim members in the council shall be equal in number to the caste-Hindus. This conference was failed because Congress wanted the right to nominate one Muslim member from the Unionist Party to the council on the other hand Quaid-e-Azam insisted that Muslim League is the representative party of Muslims therefore, had an exclusive right to appoint the Muslim members.

(x) What were the salient features of the Indian Independence Act?

Ans: Indian Independence Act was passed by the British parliament and ratified by the Crown in July, 1947. Following are the important features of the Act.

1. British rule over India will come to an end on August 15, 1947.
2. Title of the “**Emperor of India**” will no more form a part of the titles of the British Crown after that date.
3. The successor states will be run under the **Government of India Act 1935**, adapted and modified to meet their requirements as interim constitution till the respective Constituent Assemblies frame their own constitutions.

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Chapter No.2

Initial Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Short Question's Answers

- (i) **How did the injustice done in carrying out partition caused to create the Kashmir issue?**

Ans. First seeds of the Kashmir problem were sown by the Radcliff award. Sir Cyril Radcliff included the whole district of Gurdaspur to the Indian Punjab despite the fact that the district has three Muslim majority tehsils out of five. This inclusion of Gurdaspur gave India an access to Kashmir because one of the tehsil was Pathankot from where a land route was available to connect India with Kashmir. If Gurdaspur were not made part of India there would be no land access for India to reach Kashmir.

- (ii) **Write a note on the issue of settlement of refugees.**

Ans: According to reliable estimate 5.5 million people migrated from Pakistan to India and 6.5 million people from India to Pakistan as a result of partition in 1947. A burden of one million people had to borne by the already feeble economy of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam issued an order in the capacity of Governor General of Pakistan to the provincial governments of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP to make arrangements of the settlement of these refugees. He also established a "Refugee Relief Fund" in which people contributed generously. He himself supervised the whole process of settlement and rehabilitation of refugees and by the year of 1949 almost all the migrated people were settled in Pakistan.

- (iii) **Quote one statement of the Quaid-e-Azam regarding national integrity.**

Ans: The enemies of Pakistan tried to spur regional, linguistic and provincial differences among people of Pakistan. To dispel the frustration created by anti-Pakistan propoganda Quaid-e-Azam visited the provinces and addressed the nation. In a speech on 8th September, 1947 he said, "Let us trust each other... let us work in double shift if necessary to make our country really happy, really united and really powerful."

- (iv) **Enlist Quaid-e-Azam's important steps for the rehabilitation of refugees.**

Ans: According to the reliable estimate 6.5 million people migrated from India to Pakistan as the result of partition in 1947. Quaid-e-Azam issued an order in the capacity of Governor General of Pakistan to the provincial governments of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP to make arrangements of the settlement of these refugees. He also established a "Refugee Relief Fund" in which people contributed generously He himself supervised the whole process of settlement and rehabilitation of refugees and by the year of 1949 almost all the migrated people were settled in Pakistan.

(v) What attitude the Quaid-e-Azam thought, public servants should adopt.

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam gave courage and expressed great sympathy with those civil servants who lost nears and dears during the process of migration. Addressing to them he said, “You do not belong to the ruling class; you belong to the servants. Make the people feel that you are their servants and friends, maintain the highest standard for honour, integrity and fair play.”

(vi) What piece of advice the Quaid-e-Azam gave to the students?

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam addressing the student of Dacca gave an excellent piece of advice. He said, “My young friends! I look forward to you as the real makers of Pakistan, do not be exploited and do not be misled. Create among yourself an example of what youth can be, in fairness to yourself, in fairness to your parents, in fairness to the state, to devote your attention to your studies”.

(vii) The Quaid-e-Azam rendered his message in four words, quote.

Ans: The Quaid-e-Azam put the golden principles he cherished most in four brief words. Addressing the historic public meeting at Lahore, he said: “It is now up to you to work, work and work and we are bound to succeed. And never forget our motto Unity, Faith and Discipline.”

(viii) State briefly the Quaid-e-Azam’s ideas regarding economy.

Ans: Inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948 the Quaid-e-Azam criticized the Western economic system and said that this system does not suit the genius of our people. He said, “The adoption of Western economic theory and practice will not help us achieving our goal of creating a happy and contented people. We must work our own destiny in our own way and present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice”.

(ix) What confidence building measures did the Quaid-e-Azam take immediately after partition?

Ans: The common man was greatly demoralized and disappointed due to the sufferings he faced during the migration process and the anti-Pakistan propaganda unleashed by Indian leaders. To dispel the negative effects the Quaid-e-Azam had to approach the people in the remotest parts of the country despite his failing health. He gave the people courage and hope and assured them that Pakistan was born to live and it will last forever.

(x) What were the causes that gave rise to the issue of the accession of states after partition?

Ans: At the time of partition there were 580 big and small princely states in the sub-continent. These states had a special constitutional status and did not form a part of the British India. Under the partition plan these states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan. Most of the states had decided their future till August 5, 1947 but the state of Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh could not make a timely decision for their accession.

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**Subject: Pakistan Studies Class: XII (All Groups) Teacher: Ahmed Jamal
Chapter No.3 Geography of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

Short Question's Answers

(i) Give Pakistan's exact area in Sq Km and its location on the globe with respect to longitudes and latitudes.

Ans: Pakistan has an area of 796096 Sq Km. It lies between the latitudes of 24° N to 36° N and between longitudes of 61° E to 75°E.

(ii) Describe Pakistan's position with reference to her neighbouring countries. Also give the length of common boundaries shared with neighbours.

Ans: In the West Pakistan shares its longest boundary line of 2250 Km with Afghanistan. In the South-West a 950 Km long border line separates Pakistan from Iran. In the East a 1600 Km border is shared by Pakistan and India. A 600 Km boundary cut across the high Korakoram Range in the North. This boundary line separates the Muslim majority Chinese province of the Sin Kian (Xinjiang) from Pakistan's northern areas of Gilgit and Baltistan. In the North-West a narrow strip of the Afghan territory named Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.

(iii) What are three main classifications of the land of Pakistan with respect to physical features?

Ans: With respect to physical features Pakistan is divided in to three major land forms:

1. Mountainous Regions
2. Plateau Area
3. Plains

(iv) Write the names of the mountains lying to the North-West and West of Pakistan.

Ans: The Hindu Kush Mountain Range is located in the North-West of Pakistan. Most of the mountains of this range are in Afghanistan. The highest peak of this range is Tirich Mir having the height of 7420 meters. The Western mountains of Pakistan include Safed Koh Range, Swat and Chitral Hills, Waziristan Hills, Sulaiman Range and Kirthar Range.

(v) Enlist the mountains forming the Himalayas Range.

Ans: A series of world's highest mountains collectively known as Himalayas lies in the North-East of Pakistan. These mountains are called "Roof of the World". In the Himalayas the Mountains of Nanga Parbat with the height of 8126 meters and "Godwin Austin" commonly known as K-2 Mountain having the height of 8611 meters are present.

(vi) Write a note on the climates of Pakistan.

Ans: Average pattern of weather of any place or country over a long period of time is called Climate. The climate of any area is based on various factors like Temperature, Behavior of Winds and Air Pressure. Pakistan is divided into four regions on the basis of above factors.

1. North-Western Mountainous Region (High altitude areas, coldest region, winter season 6 to 8 months)
2. Upper Indus Plain (Sub tropical climate, extremely hot in June & July, short & bearable winter season)
3. Lower Indus Plain and Coastal Areas (Moderate temperature because of sea breeze within 80 Km, other conditions are same like Upper Indus Plain)

4. The Balochistan Plateau (Winters are extremely cold and Summers unbearably hot)

(vii) Write a note on the mountainous regions of the continental climate.

Ans: Northern and North-Western mountainous regions receive rainfall during summers. Central region of the Western mountains receives more rainfall for example Waziristan and Kohistan areas receive 250 mm per year. Moving farther north and south the air carrying water vapours gets gradually drained off. This causes low rainfall in these areas e.g., Skardu in the north receives only 93 mm per year and Makran in the south, less than 125 mm per year.

(viii) Write a note on the imbalance of economic growth between different regions of Pakistan.

Ans: The province of Sindh has highest per capita income rate in the country; it is three times higher than the KPK, one and a half times higher than the Punjab and double than that of the Balochistan. Income in the Punjab is double than that of the KPK. In addition to that imbalance between different parts of each province is also noticeable. For example, the central Punjab is much more prosperous than that the Southern Punjab.

(ix) Bring about central position Pakistan enjoys as a significant state of the Muslim world.

Ans. By virtue of its location, Pakistan occupies a central position in the Muslim countries of the world. It is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nations spreading from Morocco in the West to Indonesia in the Far East. Appreciating this esteemed position the Vice President of Libya Abdus Salam Jalloud during his visit to Pakistan in 1978, called Pakistan “**the Heart of the Muslim world**”.

(x) Enlist three main objectives of tourism.

Ans: Following are the three main objectives of tourism.

1. Research and fact finding
2. Attainment of knowledge and information
3. Recreation

(xi) Under what major heads, important sites of tourist attraction can be studied.

Ans: Pakistan offers an enormous treasure of tourist attractions. These can be divided into following heads:

1. Archaeological treasure
2. Historical buildings
3. Health and recreation resorts

(xii) Enlist important hill resorts of the Punjab and the KPK (NWFP).

Ans: **Murree** and **Patriata** are the most attractive hill stations in the province of Punjab, moving higher within a radius of sixty to seventy km **Ayubia**, **Khanaspur** and **Nathiagali** are the panoramic hill stations located in the KPK.

(xiii) Bring out Peshawar’s tourist importance.

Ans: Peshawar, the capital of the KPK is an ancient city famous for the Balahisar Fort, engraved copper utensils, Sandals, Waistcoats decorated with embroidery and glasswork and its bazaars filled the mouth watering redolence of Chapali Kababs. The most remarkable of these bazaars the Kissa Khani, is now a living legend.

(xiv) Write short notes on: Chitral, Hunza Valley, and the Silk Route (Sharah-e-Resham).

Ans: In Chitral there are three valleys namely, Bamboret, Rambur and Birir inhabited by the Kafirs of Kalash. The fascinating valley of Hunza is as full of life as the people who inhabit it. The Hunzakuts are noted for their longevity. The old trade route between Pakistan and China known as the Silk Route has now been revived as the Korakoram Highway. This is one of the highest metalled roads in the world.

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Chapter No.4

Steps towards the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Short Question's Answers

(i) Define Muslim according to 1973 Constitution.

Ans: According to the definition of a Muslim under 1973 constitution, "A person who believes in the Oneness of Allah and Prophet Muahammad PBUH as the final and last prophet of Allah is a Muslim". Under this definition a person who did not believe in the finality of Prophet Muhammad PBUH ceases to be a Muslim.

(ii) Give an account of the measures taken after 1977 for Islamization of the financial matters.

Ans: Following were the important steps taken to Islamize the financial matters in Pakistan.

1. Nizam-e-Zakat was introduced in the country on June 20, 1980. First contribution worth Rs. 2.25 billion was made by the Government itself.
2. From January 1st 1981, banks and other financial institutions in Pakistan started a programme of operating interest-free economy. Interest from certain categories of banking practices was eliminated as the first step.
3. Collection and distribution of *Ushr* started from the Rabi crop in 1983.

(iii) What steps were taken for Islamization of judiciary and laws after 1977?

Ans: The gradual process of Islamization of the judicial system and laws started on 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal 1399 AH (February 10, 1979). Following important steps were taken in this regard.

4. Islamic Penalties were imposed on the crimes like drinking, stealing, adultery and false allegation of adultery.
5. A Federal Shariat Court was established at the Federal level. Its status was equal to that of the High Courts. Ulama and the experts of Islamic jurisprudence were appointed as judge at this Court.
6. Un-Islamic practices in the court procedures were abolished.
7. A Shariah faculty and an Islamic University were established in Islamabad. Qazi classes were started in the institutions of religious learning.
8. The Objectives Resolution was made the justiciable part of the constitution.

(iv) Compare and contrast Hijjat-ul-Wida and the UN declaration of Human Rights.

Ans: The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights is an excellent and comprehensive document yet it differs with Hijjat-ul-Wida of Prophet Muhammad PBUH in following terms.

1. The lessons learned by the humanity after centuries of war and devastation but Prophet gave those rights very clearly and precisely 1300 years before the UN Charter was adopted.
2. UN Declaration of Human Rights is a statement of beautifully worded human aspirations and wishes and is not supported by moral, legal or executive authority to make its observance imperative. In contrary to this all Islamic states are duty bound to implement the rights given in Hijjat-ul-Wida of Prophet Muhammad PBUH and all the Muslims are also individually answerable to Allah in this respect.

(v) **Give two important characteristics of Rights.**

Ans: Following are the basic characteristics of Rights:

5. Rights are the basic conditions of civilized life.
6. Rights are uniform in nature. This implies that all citizens have equal rights.
7. State exercises its power to safeguard human rights. Rights can only be preserved with the help of state.
8. Rights and duties are organic to each other; one person's right is another person's duty.
9. Rights are inviolable; no citizen can be deprived of his or her fundamental rights unless it is imperative for the fulfillment of a constitutional or legal requirement.

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Chapter No.5 Administrative Structure of Pakistan and the Concept of Good Governance

Short Question's Answers

(i) Enlist the areas of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as per constitutional division.

Ans: According to the 1973 constitution, Federation of Pakistan is constituted on the following areas:

1. Four Provinces; the Balochistan, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Punjab and Sind.
2. Federal Capital Islamabad and areas adjoining it
3. Such states and territories as or may be included in Pakistan.

(ii) Enumerate the subjects enlisted in the Federal List.

Ans: The list contains the subjects on which only the Federal Parliament can legislate. These include; Armed Forces, Covenants, Banking, Currency, Foreign Exchange, Nuclear Energy, Planning, Citizenship, Foreign Affairs and Communications.

(iii) Enumerate the important subjects enlisted in the Concurrent List.

Ans: The National Parliament and Provincial Assemblies have an equal jurisdiction of legislation regarding the subjects mentioned in this list. Following are the important matters enumerated in this list.

Health, Education, Criminal and Civil Law, Armament, Family Planning, Irrigation, Newspapers, Zakat, Tourism and Archives. (Note: Concurrent List has been abolished under 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010).

(iv) Write a note on the Federal Judiciary.

Ans: A Supreme Court had been established under the 1973 constitution at the federal level. All persons and institutions operating within the state of Pakistan fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and a number of judges. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President rest of the judges are appointed by the President with the consultation of Chief Justice. Judges of the Supreme Court have full security of the service. Only Supreme Judicial Council can make recommendations about the removal of a judge on the basis of serious misconduct or disability.

(v) When and why was the Devolution Plan introduced?

Ans: General Pervaiz Musharraf assumed power as Chief Executive after removing the government on October 12, 1999. In the year 2000 he introduced the new system of Local Government named "Devolution of powers and Responsibility Plan". Main philosophy underlying this system was to devolve powers and responsibilities regarding government affairs to the grass root level.

(vi) Enlist five significant obstacles in the way of good governance.

Ans: The major obstacles in the way of good governance are'

1. Bad Citizenship
2. Illiteracy and Ignorance
3. Poverty
4. Culture based on war and terrorism
5. Oppressive political system
6. Social system based on corruption and dishonest practices

(vii) Give an account of the system of accountability adopted in Hazrat Omer's (RA) government.

Ans: In Hazrat Omer's reign every important office holder in the state had to submit a list of his property at the time of his appointment. The Caliph got it signed by four witnesses and preserved it for the record. Every governor had to take oath for four things before he would assume his duties

1. He will not ride a Turkish horse (it was a symbol of vanity and pride at that time).
2. Will not wear thin and delicate cloth.
3. Will not use refined flour.
4. Will not set a gatekeeper at his door.

(viii) What measures were taken by Hazrat Omer (RA) to ensure social security?

Ans: The concept of social security as the prime responsibility of the state reached its climax during the reign of Hazrat Omer (RA). He established a permanent financial support for the widows, orphan and the destitute to be paid from the Bait-ul-Maal (public exchequer). An amount for the purchase of milk was fixed right at the time a baby was born in the state.

(ix) Enlist the four tiers of District Government.

Ans: Devolution Plan gave a following four tier system of Local Government,

1. Union Council
2. City District
3. Tehsil Council
4. District Council

(x) What is Citizen Community Board?

Ans: The Citizen Community Boards were established with a purpose of creating an environment of citizen's participation in government affairs at the grass root levels. These Boards were formed to manage government hospitals, basic health units, educational and other important service institutions. These Community Boards were formed by the monitoring committees of the Union Councils and their opinion had been given a high weightage by the government.

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Chapter No.6 Culture of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Short Question's Answers

(i) Give a brief historical account of Pakistani culture.

Ans: Although, Pakistan is a new country but people live in Pakistan is an old nation. Tradition of civilized living on this land is as old as history itself. The magnificent **Indus Valley Civilization** flourished in this land. Remains of this civilization have now been unearthed at **Harappa** and **Moen-jo-Daro**. The majestic **Gandhara** appeared in the later period and took over extensive areas of the **Potwar Plateau**. **Taxila**, the elegant headquarters of the Gandhara rulers became the centre of knowledge and learning, unmatched in the entire world at its time.

(ii) What do you know about Kot Diji?

Ans: **Kot Diji** is located in the province of Sind at a distance of about 24 km from Khairpur. Excavations at this site started in November, 1955. Remains of a city were unearthed, which it was estimated dated back to 2600 years BC, about 4600 years from today. First authentic information about the pre-Harappa settlements of the Indus Valley were acquired from the relics found at Kot Diji.

(iii) What is the significance of Harappa in the cultural heritage of Pakistan?

Ans: **Harrapa** is located at a distance of about 20 km from Sahiwal, a district headquarters in the Punjab, 180 km from Lahore. It lies very close to the Peshawar-Karachi Highway. Remains of the city reveal interesting details about the very developed civic life, astonishingly modern for its time. Ruins of this 4000 year old defunct civilized city attract tourists and archaeologists from all over the world.

(iv) What do you know about the ancient city of Mansura?

Ans: **Mansura** was the city founded by the Arabs after they conquered Sind. The city had a strong fortification around, with four gateways. There was a magnificent mosque erected in the centre of the city. There are many stories about how the city was named, most probably it was founded by Muhammad Bin Qasim's son Omer and named "Mansura" to commemorate his round of victories. Mansura is an Arabic word which literally means "success".

(v) Enlist salient characteristics of the Muslim architect.

Ans: Following are the distinctive architectural features almost common in all the Muslim monuments of South Asia:

1. Openness, which symbolizes Muslim broadmindedness, tolerance and enlightenment.
2. Balance and coherence, which is the basic principle of Islamic way of life.
3. Use of arch, minaret and dome, and also double dome, which is expressive of Muslim aesthetic sense.
4. Use of vertical lines instead of horizontal lines which gives the building an air of loftiness, drive and upward motion.

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Important Questions (Long Answer Section) from Six (06) Chapters

Chapter No. 01.

- (i) Describe and evaluate the services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the Muslims of India.
- (ii) Give a background and basic aims and objectives of the establishment of Muslim League.
- (iii) Give a brief account of the events of Khilafat Movement and examine its impact.
- (iv) Write a detailed note on the Lahore Resolution.

Chapter No. 02.

- (i) Give an account of the injustices done by Radcliffe on the issue of demarcation of boundaries. How did Pakistan suffer due to these injustices?
- (ii) Give an account of the initial problems faced by Pakistan immediately after partition.

Chapter No. 03.

- (i) What is the importance of Pakistan's location from geographical and strategic point of view?
- (ii) What is the importance of the Central Asian States with reference to their relationship with Pakistan?

Chapter No. 04.

- (i) Describe salient features of Objectives Resolution 1949 and its significance.
- (ii) Give an account of the Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
- (iii) Explain the salient features of the UN Charter of Human Rights 1948.
- (iv) Khutba-e-Hijjat-ul-Wida is the most comprehensive charter of human rights. Discuss.

Chapter No. 05.

- (i) Give a detail account of Hazrat Omer's system of Government.
- (ii) Write an essay on the "Islamic Concept of Good Governance".

Chapter No. 06.

- (i) Define culture and elaborate its importance in human life.
- (ii) What are the cultural characteristics common among different parts of Pakistan?