

# 5

## HISTORY OF PAKISTAN-II 1971-TILL NOW

### LIST OF TOPICS

Sr No	Topics	Page No
1	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Era	2
2	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's Era	10
3	Benazir Bhutto's terms	16
4	Nawaz Sharif's terms	21
5	General Pervaiz Musharraf's Era	33
6	Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani's Era	38
7	General Elections of 2018	41
8	Constitution of Pakistan 1973	44
9	Pakistan as Nuclear power	46
10	Important Information	50
11	Topic Wise Answers of Multiple-Choice Questions	52
12	<b>Solution of Exercise Questions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple Choice Questions</li><li>• Answers of Short Questions</li><li>• Long Questions</li></ul>	53
13	Self Test	55

## ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S ERA 1971-1977

### LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Describe Agricultural and Industrial Reforms enforced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. (Ex Lq. 1)(K.B)**

**Ans:** ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S ERA 1971-1977

**Background:**

After the separation of East Pakistan, in December 20, 1971 General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. Thus, began the reign of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After assuming power, he started rebuilding Pakistan. At that time, the people of Pakistan was demoralized Martial law was lifted in the country on April 21, 1972. Under the Interim Constitution (1972), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over the government and focused on national issues. Realizing the need and importance of the Constitution, a Constitutional Committee consisting of 25 members was formed to prepare constitution representing all the political parties.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

**AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

Zulfikar All Bhutto announced Agricultural reforms on March 1, 1972.

**Purpose of Agricultural Reforms:**

The purpose of these reforms was to:

- Improve the agricultural system
- the economic conditions of the people who are involved in agriculture sector
- Increase agricultural production
- Rebuild the country's economy.

**Limit of the Land Ownership:**

The ownership limit of agricultural land was reduced to 150 acres of canal irrigated, and 300 acres of rainfed land. Agricultural reforms redefined land ownership. Exceeding the prescribed limit, the land became the property of the state.

**Eviction of tenants:**

The eviction of tenants from the land was stopped.

**Distribution of Land:**

The land acquired from the feudal lords and landlords was distributed free among the landless farmers.

**Exemption in Limit of Land Ownership:**

No one except for educational institutions was allowed to cross this limit of land.

**Land and Water Tax:**

Only landlords would pay the land and water tax. The peasants would be exempted from it.

**Consolidation of Land:**

Fragments of land were combined under a new scheme named consolidation of land.

**INDUSTRIAL REFORMS**

The objective of industrial reforms was to improve the working conditions of the workers and create a better industrial environment.

**Representation of Labourers:**

To rebuild the country's economy, and for the revival and development of the industry, the workers were given proper and effective representation in the management of the industries.

**Annual Bonus:**

The share of workers in the profits of industries was increased. Bonus was made mandatory for employees.

**Medical Facilities:**

Health facilities for workers were increased. Compensation to workers in case of injury, death or accident was increased.

**Social Security Scheme:**

Group insurance and social security system were implemented.

**Working Hours:**

The working time of the labourers was rescheduled. 48 working hours within a week were regulated instead of 54 hours. They would be given extra remuneration if they were willing to work overtime.

**Facilities of Housing Education:**

Every worker would be provided with the facilities of housing and education. Labourers would be provided with the houses to live or paid money for rent. The basic education of a labourer's child would be free. Free education up to matriculation of at least one child was the responsibility of the factory.

**Job Security:**

Mill owners were bound to give solid reasons before termination of a labourer for job security purpose so that unfair terminations could be avoided.

**Nationalization:**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto adopted a strategy of nationalization of various institutions. Major industrial units, banks, insurance companies and educational institutions were nationalized.

**Purpose of Nationalization:**

The purpose and importance of this strategy was to gain control of the country's financial matters and pass on its benefits to the common man.

**State Life Insurance Corporation:**

State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan was established.

**Conclusion:**

By summing up the discussion above, we conclude that in Bhutto's government labourers were given job security through the industrial reforms and laws were made to solve problems of labourers to give social and economic security to them.

**Q.2 Describe educational, health economic and social reforms enforced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S ERA 1971-1977**

**Background:**

After the separation of East Pakistan, in December 20, 1971 General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. Thus, began the reign of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. After assuming power, he started rebuilding Pakistan. At that time, the people of Pakistan was demoralized Martial law was lifted in the country on April 21, 1972. Under the Interim Constitution (1972), Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over the government and focused on national issues. Realizing the need and importance of the Constitution, a Constitutional Committee consisting of 25 members was formed to prepare constitution representing all the political parties.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced educational reforms in 1972.

**Nationalization:**

Private educational institutions were nationalized due to this the salaries of teachers and other employees working in those institutions became equal to the employees of government educational institutions

**Special Discount in Fares:**

In order to provide affordable transport to the students, special 11 discounts were given on the fare of buses and trains. This significantly increased the number of students in educational institutions.

**Scholarships for Students:**

Student scholarships were increased.

**Establishment of Allama Iqbal Open University:**

Many universities were established. In 1974, Allama Iqbal Open University (formerly People's Open University) was established in Islamabad, which provided opportunities for students to acquire education through distance learning.

**Adult Education Centres:**

Adult education centres were also set up. Steps were taken to impart higher education.

**Upgradation of Schools and Colleges:**

Schools and colleges were upgraded.

**Training Institutions:**

Training institutes were opened for teachers training.

**HEALTH REFORMS****Basic Health Units:**

Basic health centres were established.

**Free Treatment:**

Free treatment of the poor people were started.

**Budget:**

Budget for education and health was increased.

**Medical Colleges:**

New medical colleges were established in the country.

**ECONOMIC REFORMS**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took many steps for the revival of country's economy.

**Nationalization:**

These include nationalization of industries, banks, and reforms for labour etc.

**Manifesto of Pakistan Peoples Party:**

The reforms agenda was based on the manifesto of Pakistan People's Party. The popular slogan of party was "Roti, Kapra aur Makan (food, clothing and shelter).

**Socialism:**

The direction of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's economic strategy was socialism. His clear slogan was, "Islam is our religion, Socialism is our economy".

**Means of Transportation:**

A network of roads was laid across the country. Public transport sector was promoted to compete with private sector transport. Railway journey was made comfortable.

**SOCIAL REFORMS****Raise the Living Standard:**

To raise the living standard of the people sincere and effective steps were taken to reduce the difference between the rich and the poor in the society. He encouraged the people through his speeches to end the state of unrest in the country.

**Housing Scheme:**

He introduced five (5) Marla Housing Scheme for the homeless people.

**Employment Opportunities:**

Government sent millions of unemployed youths to Middle East.

**Protection of Women:**

Socially, steps have been taken to protect women in Pakistan.

**Public Works Program:**

Under the Public Works Programme, several practical steps were taken for the development of rural areas. Electricity was provided to hundreds of villages.

**Q.3 Describe the constitutional and administrative reforms enforced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.(K.B)**

**Ans:**

**ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S ERA 1971-1977****Background:**

After the separation of East Pakistan, in December 20, 1971 General Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. Thus, began the reign of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After assuming power, he started rebuilding Pakistan. At that time, the people of Pakistan was demoralized Martial law was lifted in the country on April 21, 1972. Under the Interim Constitution (1972), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over the government and focused on national issues. Realizing the need and importance of the Constitution, a Constitutional Committee consisting of 25 members was formed to prepare constitution representing all the political parties.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

During the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto regime, the unified constitution 1973 was enacted. The constitutional amendments of this period are as follows:

**First Amendment 1974:**

In the first amendment, in addition to demarcating the boundaries of the four provinces, FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) was declared a part of Pakistan. Second Amendment 1974

The second Amendment states that a false claimant of prophethood or one who does not consider the Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ as the last prophet, is not a Muslim.

**Third Amendment 1975:**

In the Third Amendment, anyone who harmed the integrity of Pakistan was declared an enemy of the country.

**Fourth Amendment 1975:**

The Fourth Amendment added six seats in the National Assembly for minorities.

**Fifth Amendment 1976:**

The Fifth Amendment states that a member of the National Assembly or a candidate in a general election cannot be the governor of a province at the same time.

**Sixth Amendment 1976:**

The Sixth Amendment fixes the tenure of the job and retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts.

**Seventh Amendment 1977:**

The Seventh Amendment gives the right to Prime Minister to advise President for a referendum on any matter given the situation in the country.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS****Foreign Tours:**

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Afghanistan, China and Russia in 1972 to establish relations with the leaders of other countries and to give Pakistan a legitimate place among the great nations.

**Simla Pact:**

He concluded Simla agreement with India. As a result of this agreement, prisoners of war of 1971 in India returned home.

**Reforms in Police System:**

The Bhutto government reformed the structure of the Civil Services of Pakistan and police system.

**Organization of Islamic Conference:**

In 1974 He convened the Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore and rendered invaluable services for the unity of the Muslim Ummah.

**Kashmir Issue:**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto played a vital role in highlighting the Kashmir issue to the world.

**National Identity Card:**

To identify the Pakistani people the creation of a National Identity Card was started.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What was the duration of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Government? (K.B)**

**Ans: ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S GOVERNMENT**

The Duration of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government was 20<sup>th</sup> December 1971 to 5<sup>th</sup> July 1977.

**Q2. What was the objective of industrial reforms in Bhutto's Government? (K.B)**

**Ans: OBJECTIVE OF INDUSTRIAL REFORMS**

The objectives of industrial reforms are as follow:

- To improve the working conditions of the workers.
- Create a better industrial environment.

**Q3. Write any two industrial reforms of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: INDUSTRIAL REFORMS**

The industrial reforms of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government are as follow:

- To rebuild the country's economy, and for the revival and development of the industry.
- The workers were given proper and effective representation in the management of the industries.

**Q4. Why Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto adopted a strategy of nationalization? (K.B)**

**Ans: NATIONALIZATION**

The purpose and importance of this strategy was to gain control of the country's financial matters and pass on its benefits to the common man.

**Q5. What is meant by common wealth? (K.B)**

**Ans: COMMON WEALTH**

The Commonwealth is an organization of countries formerly ruled by the United Kingdom. This organization was established in 1926. Many countries including Pakistan, India and Bangladesh are its members.

**Q6. What was the purpose agriculture reforms in Bhutto's government? (K.B)**

**Ans: PURPOSE OF AGRICULTURE REFORMS**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced Agricultural reforms on March 1, 1972. The purpose of these reforms was to improve the agricultural system, the economic conditions of the people who are involved in agriculture sector, increase agricultural production and rebuild the country's economy.

**Q7. What was the limit of land ownership in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government? (K.B)**

**Ans: LIMIT OF LAND OWNERSHIP**

The ownership limit of agricultural land was reduced to 150 acres of canal irrigated, and 300 acres of rainfed land. Agricultural reforms redefined land ownership.

**Q8. Write any two educational reforms in Bhutto's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced educational reforms in 1972:

- In order to provide affordable transport to the students, special discounts were given on the fare of buses and trains.
- Schools and colleges were upgraded.
- Training institutes were opened for teachers training.

**Q9. What was the old name of Allama Iqbal Open University? (K.B)**

**Ans: ALLAMA IQBAL UNIVERSITY**

In 1974, Allama Iqbal Open University was established in Islamabad. The old name of Allama Iqbal Open University was People's Open University.

**Q10. Write any two health reforms in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: HEALTH REFORMS**

The health reforms in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government are as follow:

- Free treatment of the poor people.
- Budget for education and health was increased.
- New medical colleges were established in the country.

**Q11. What was the economic strategy of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto? (U.B)**

**Ans: ECONOMIC STRATEGY OF ZULFIQAR ALIBHUTTO**

The direction of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's economic strategy was socialism. His clear slogan was, "Islam is our religion, Socialism is our economy".

**Q12. Discuss the social reforms during Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: SOCIAL REFORMS**

Social reforms of the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government are as follow:

- He introduced five (5) Marla Housing Scheme for the homeless people.
- Government sent millions of unemployed youths to Middle East.
- Under the Public Works Programme, several practical steps were taken for the development of rural areas.
- Electricity was provided to hundreds of villages.

**Q13. Discuss the Administrative reforms during Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**

Administrative reforms of the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government are as follow:

- The Bhutto government reformed the structure of the Civil Services of Pakistan and police system.
- In 1974 he convened the Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore and rendered invaluable services for the unity of the Muslim Ummah.
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto played a vital role in highlighting the Kashmir issue to the world.
- To identify the Pakistani people the creation of a National Identity Card was started.

**Q14. How many constitutional reforms in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government? (K.B)**

**Ans: CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

There were seven constitutional reforms in Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment 1974
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment 1974

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment 1975
- 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1975
- 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1976
- 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1976
- 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment 1977

**Q15. When was the first Constitutional amendment made what was it about? (K.B)**

**Ans: FIRST AMENDMENT**

In the first amendment 1974, in addition to demarcating the boundaries of the four provinces, FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) was declared a part of Pakistan.

**Q16. What is the second constitutional amendment? (K.B)**

**Ans: SECOND AMENDMENT**

The second Amendment states that a false claimant of prophethood or one who does not consider the Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the last prophet, is not a Muslim.

**Q17. When was the third Constitutional amendment made and what was it about? (K.B)**

**Ans: THIRD AMENDMENT**

In the Third Amendment 1975, anyone who harmed the integrity of Pakistan was declared an enemy of the country.

**Q18. When was the fourth Constitutional amendment made and what was it about? (K.B)**

**Ans: FOURTH AMENDMENT**

The Fourth Amendment 1975 added six seats in the National Assembly for minorities.

**Q19. When was the fifth Constitutional amendment made and what was it about? (K.B)**

**Ans: FIFTH AMENDMENT**

The Fifth Amendment 1976 states that a member of the National Assembly or a candidate in a general election cannot be the governor of a province at the same time.

**Q20. When was the sixth Constitutional amendment made and what was it about? (K.B)**

**Ans: SIXTH AMENDMENT**

The Sixth Amendment 1976 fixes the tenure of the job and retirement age of the Chief Justice of supreme Court and Chief Justice of the High Courts.

**Q21. What is the seventh constitutional amendment? (K.B)**

**Ans: SEVENTH AMENDMENT**

The Seventh Amendment gives the right to Prime Minister to advise President for a referendum on any matter given the situation in the country.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **After separation of East Pakistan, General Yahya Khan handed over the power to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto: (K.B)**

(a) 20<sup>th</sup> December 1970                      (b) 20<sup>th</sup> December 1971  
(c) 20<sup>th</sup> December 1972                      (d) 20<sup>th</sup> December 1973
2. **Martial Law was lifted in the country on: (K.B)**

(a) 21<sup>st</sup> April 1972    (b) 21<sup>st</sup> April 1973    (c) 11<sup>st</sup> April 1972    (d) 21<sup>st</sup> March 1971
3. **A constitutional committee consisting of \_\_\_ members was formed to prepare constitution.(K.B)**

(a) 20                      (b) 22                      (c) 25                      (d) 30
4. **The organization of common wealth was established in: (K.B)**

(a) 1926                      (b) 1927                      (c) 1928                      (d) 1929
5. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced agricultural reforms in: (K.B)**

(a) 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 1972    (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1972    (c) 1<sup>st</sup> Mar 1972    (d) 25<sup>th</sup> April 1972



6. **Allama Iqbal Open University was setup in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975
7. **The old name of Allama Iqbal Open University was:** (K.B)  
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam University (b) Liaquat Ali Khan University  
 (c) Fatima Jinnah University (d) People's Open University
8. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced educational reforms in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
9. **The popular slogan of Pakistan People's Party was:** (K.B)  
 (a) Roti, Kapra Aur Makan (b) Geo Aur Gene do  
 (c) Vote Ko Izzat Do (d) Nizame-e-Mustafa
10. **Who was the first civilian Chief Martial Law administrator?** (K.B)  
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) Nawaz Sharif (d)Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
11. **The amendment in the constitution of 1973 made to the demarcating the boundaries of the four provinces, FATA was declared a part of Pakistan:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (d) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment
12. **The amendment in the constitution of 1973 made a false claimant of Prophethood or one who does considered the Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the last Prophet, is not a Muslim:(K.B)**  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (d) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment
13. **The Amendment in the constitution of 1973 made anyone who harmed the integrity of Pakistan was declared an enemy of the country:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (d) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment
14. **The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment added six seats in the national assembly for minorities.(K.B)**  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (d) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment
15. **The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment sates that a member of the National Assembly or a candidate in a general election cannot be the governor of a province at the same time. (K.B)**  
 (a) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment (c) 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment
16. **Which amendment fixes the tenure of the job and retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts?** (K.B)  
 (a) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment (c) 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment
17. **Which amendment gives the right to Prime Minister to advise President for a referendum on any matter given the situation in the country?** (K.B)  
 (a) 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment (c) 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment
18. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto visited Afghanistan, China and Russia in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
19. **The Simla pact was held between Pakistan and India in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
20. **The second Islamic summit conference in Lahore held in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
21. **The national identity card was started:** (K.B)  
 (a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (b) Zia ul Haq  
 (c) Benazir (d) Nawaz Sharif

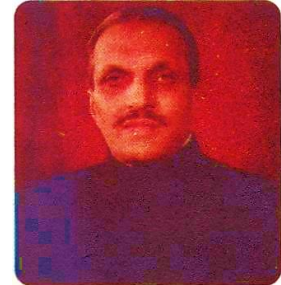
**GENERAL MUHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ERA 1977-1988****LONG QUESTIONS**

**Q.1 Describe agricultural, industrial, educational and health reforms enforced by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. (K.B)**

**Ans: GENERAL ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ERA 1977-1988**

**Background:**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced early elections and held elections in March 1977. All the notable opposition parties of that time formed an alliance "Pakistan National Alliance" (PNA) to compete with Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Pakistan People's Party Won the elections, but the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a protest movement accusing Pakistan People's Party of rigging in the elections. Talks began between Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Pakistan National Alliance to resolve the issue. These talks were still going on when General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law. All political parties were banned. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was arrested. In this way, the political scenario changed. Later, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan murder case.



**General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq**

**Non Party Base Elections:**

In his address to the nation, General Zia-ul-Haq came to power through martial law and promised to hold elections in the country within 90 days, but the elections were postponed due to various reasons. Finally in 1985, elections were held on a non-party basis.

**Nomination of Muhammad Khan Junejo:**

Muhammad Khan Junejo from Sindh province was nominated as the Prime Minister.

**Establishment of Muslim League:**

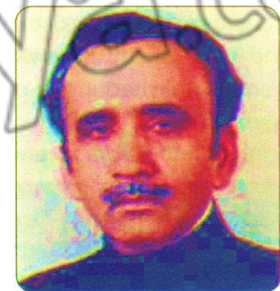
Although Muhammad Khan Junejo was a member of the non-partisan assembly, he revived the party political system in the country by forming a political party called the Muslim League with the help of his supporters within two months.

**Eighth Amendment:**

In 1985, the Eighth Amendment was made to the existing Constitution of Pakistan (1973).

**Powers of President:**

The amendment gave the President of Pakistan additional powers and constitutional powers. These powers were included in Article 58 of the Constitution of Pakistan, under which the President of Pakistan had the power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, while he had no powers to dissolve the Senate. According to Article 58-2B of the Constitution of Pakistan, the President of Pakistan could also remove the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.



**Muhammad Khan Junejo**

**Dismissal of Muhammad Khan Junejo:**

Since Muhammad Khan Junejo, was a man of democratic temperament, he could not get along well with General Zia-ul-Haq. Disagreements arose between the two, which led General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq to use his powers under Article 58-2B of the Constitution of Pakistan to overthrow the government of Muhammad Khan Junejo and dissolve the National and Provincial Assemblies on May 29, 1988.

The reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq are described below:

**INDUSTRIAL REFORMS****Privatization:**

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq abandoned the policies of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and returned many industries to their owners. Cotton factories, rice and flour mills etc were prominent among them.

**Protection of Investors:**

Investors were provided protection.

**Increased Exports:**

Large scale industries were mostly set up in the private sector. The country's exports increased.

**AGRICULTURAL REFORMS****System of Ushr:**

The agricultural sector was developed. Ushar was applied on agricultural production, at the rate of 10 percent in rained areas and 5 percent in canal areas.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORMS****Compulsory Education:**

Islamiyat and Pakistan studies were made compulsory subjects up to the graduation level.

**Establishment of Women University:**

Government took steps to establish separate women university.

**Islamic Ideology Council:**

Islamic Ideology Council was reconstituted.

**Promotion of Islamic Values:**

Newspapers, radio and television were used to promote Islamic values.

**Publishing of Quran Pak:**

Steps were taken to publish error free Holy Quran.

**Literacy Rate:**

Educational Development and Adult Education programmes were launched to increase the literacy rate in the country.

**HEALTH REFORMS**

A program was launched to provide health facilities in the country.

**Basic Health Centers:**

Basic health centers were established in rural areas.

**Lady Health Workers:**

The provision of medical facilities through Lady Health Workers was also started.

**Q.2 Describe the economic, social, constitutional and administrative reforms enforced by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. (K.B)**

**Ans: GENERAL MUHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ERA 1977-1988**

**Background:**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced early elections and held elections in March 1977. All the notable opposition parties of that time formed an alliance "Pakistan National Alliance" (PNA) to compete with Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Pakistan People's Party Won the elections, but the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a protest movement accusing Pakistan People's Party of rigging in the elections. Talks began between Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Pakistan National Alliance to resolve the issue. These talks were still going on when General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law. All political parties were banned. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was arrested. In this way, the political scenario changed. Later, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan murder case.

**ECONOMIC REFORMS****System of Zakat:**

The Zakat system has been implemented at the government level since 1980. On the first of Ramadan, Zakat began to be deducted from the accounts of the Muslim account holders of the banks at the rate of 2.5% per annum.

**Interest free Banking System:**

Interest free banking system was launched. Accounts were opened in all the banks on the basis of profit and loss sharing.

**SOCIAL REFORMS****Islamic Society:**

During his era (1977-88) General Zia-ul-Haq took several steps to establish an Islamic society in Pakistan.

**Objective Resolution:**

Objective Resolution which was a part of preamble of 1956 and 1962 constitutions were formally incorporated into 1973 Constitution.

**Sharia Courts:**

Sharia Courts were established in the country. A programme to replace un-Islamic laws with Islamic laws was initiated.

**Islamic Punishments:**

Islamic punishments (Hadd) were enforced in crimes like theft and drinking etc.

**Controlling Drugs:**

Orders were issued for controlling drugs.

**Prayer System:**

Many adequate measures were taken to regulate and promote Namaz or Salaat (Prayer System). In short, all efforts were made to establish an Islamic environment in the country.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

The following amendments were made to the constitution of Pakistan during the tenure of General Zia-ul-Haq.

**Eighth Amendment 1985:**

Under the Eighth Amendment, the next president will be elected by an electoral body consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies. After the amendment, the president gained extraordinary powers and the status of prime minister became secondary. Term of the upper house (Senate) was extended to six years.

**Ninth Amendment 1985**

Article 2 of the constitution adds that Islamic injunctions derived from the Quran and Sunnah will be the source of the highest law and guidance.

**Tenth Amendment 1987:**

The Tenth Amendment sets a minimum of 130 working days for the National Assembly and the Senate.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS****Russian Invasion:**

In 1979, Russian forces entered Afghanistan.

**Afghan Policy:**

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq adopted a blunt policy with great confidence and courage and stood firm against the intervention of Russian Forces.

**Support to Afghanistan:**

The people of Afghanistan rose up against the Russian invasion and began to resist. The moral support of the government of Pakistan raised the spirits of the Afghans Mujahideen.

**Defeat of Russia:**

The Mujahideen surprisingly defeated the Russian forces on every front. By 1986, Russia was completely disappointed. When he saw his defeat clearly, he went to the negotiating table.

**Geneva Pact:**

As a ceasefire agreement was reached between the United States and Russia in Geneva (City of Switzerland) in April 1988, Pakistan was also a part of the agreement. Russia conceded defeat and withdrew its troops from Afghanistan on 15 February 1989, as promised.

**Impacts of Afghan War:**

- Due to the bad situation in Afghanistan, millions of Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan.
- Hundreds of Afghan refugee camps have been set up in Pakistan.
- Relations between the people of the two countries became stronger.
- Due to the successful Afghan policy, Pakistan has received a lot of international acclaim.
- Pakistan's relations with democracies became stronger.
- Pak-Afghan diplomatic relations have also improved significantly.
- Pakistan gained a special place in the world for its condemnation of Russian domination and atrocities in Afghanistan.
- General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's services on the Afghan issue were appreciated internationally.
- He fully participated in the activities related to the Islamic Summit Conference and the unity of the Muslim Ummah.
- He also addressed the UN General Assembly as a representative of the Islamic Conference.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What was the duration of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's government? (K.B)**

**Ans: ZIA-UL-HAQ'S GOVERNMENT**

The duration of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's government was 5<sup>th</sup> July 1977 to 17<sup>th</sup> August 1988.

**Q2. What is meant by PNA? (K.B)**

**Ans: PNA**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced early elections and held elections in March 1977. All the notable opposition parties of that time formed an alliance "Pakistan National Alliance" (PNA) to compete with Pakistan people's Party (PPP). The head of PNA was Maulana Mufti Mehmood.

**Q3. What was the case of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto? (K.B)**

**Ans: MURDER CASE**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan murder case.

**Q4. What was the eighth amendment? (K.B)**

**Ans: ADDITIONAL POWERS OF PRESIDENT**

In 1985, the Eighth Amendment was made to the existing Constitution of Pakistan (1973). The amendment gave the President of Pakistan additional powers and constitutional powers. These powers were included in Article 58 of the Constitution of Pakistan, under which the President of Pakistan had the power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan. According to Article 58-2B of the Constitution of Pakistan, the President of Pakistan could also remove the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

**Q5. How did dismiss the Muhammad Junejo's government? (K.B)**

**Ans: DISMISSAL OF JUNEJO'S GOVERNMENT**

Muhammad Khan Junejo, was a man of democratic temperament, he could not get along well with General Zia-ul-Haq. Disagreements arose between the two, which led General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq to use his powers under Article 58-2B of the Constitution of Pakistan to overthrow the government of Muhammad Khan Junejo and dissolve the National and Provincial Assemblies on May 29, 1988.

**Q6. Write any two industrial reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. (K.B)**

**Ans: INDUSTRIAL REFORMS**

Industrial reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's Era are as follow:

- General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq returned many industries to their owners.
- Investors were provided protection.

**Q7. Write any two agricultural reforms of General Zia-ul-Haq's Era. (K.B)**

**Ans: AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

Agricultural reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Era are as follow:

- The agricultural sector was developed.
- Ushar was applied on agricultural production, at the rate of 10 percent in rained areas and 5 percent in canal areas.

**Q8. Discuss educational reforms during Zia-ul-Haq's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

Educational reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Era are as follow:

- Islamiyat and Pakistan studies were made compulsory subjects up to the graduation level.
- Government took steps to establish separate women university.
- Islamic Ideology Council was reconstituted.
- Newspapers, radio and television were used to promote Islamic values.
- Steps were taken to publish error free Holy Quran.
- Educational Development and Adult Education programmes were launched to increase the literacy rate in the country.

**Q9. Discuss the health reforms during Zia-ul-Haq's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: HEALTH REFORMS**

Health reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq are as follow:

- Basic health centers were established in rural areas.
- The provision of medical facilities through Lady Health Workers was also started.

**Q10. Write any two economic reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: ECONOMIC REFORMS**

Economic reforms of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's government are as follow:

- The Zakat system has been implemented at the government level since 1980.
- Interest free banking system was launched. Accounts were opened in all the banks on the basis of profit and loss sharing.

**Q11. Discuss social reforms during General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq's government. (K.B)**

**Ans: SOCIAL REFORMS**

During his era (1977-88) General Zia-ul-Haq took several steps to establish an Islamic society in Pakistan. Objective Resolution which was a part of preamble of 1956 and 1962 constitutions were formally incorporated into 1973 Constitution. Sharia Courts were established in the country. A programme to replace un-Islamic laws with Islamic laws was initiated. Islamic punishments (Hadd) were enforced in crimes like theft and drinking etc. Orders were issued for controlling drugs. Many adequate measures were taken to regulate and promote Namaz or Salaat (Prayer System). In short, all efforts were made to establish an Islamic environment in the country.

**Q12. How president of Pakistan is elected? (U.B)**

**Ans: PRESIDENT ELECTED**

Under the Eighth Amendment, the next president will be elected by an electoral body consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies. After the amendment, the president gained extraordinary powers and the status of prime minister became secondary. Term of the upper house (Senate) was extended to six years.

**Q13. What were the impacts of Afghan Policy on Pakistani Society? (U.B)**

**Ans:** IMPACTS OF AFGHAN POLICY

The impacts of Afghan Policy on Pakistani Society are as follow:

- Due to the successful Afghan policy, Pakistan has received a lot of international acclaim.
- Pakistan's relations with democracies became stronger.
- Pak-Afghan diplomatic relations have also improved significantly.
- Pakistan gained a special place in the world for its condemnation of Russian domination and atrocities in Afghanistan.
- Due to the bad situation in Afghanistan, millions of Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan. Hundreds of Afghan refugee camps have been set up in Pakistan.

**Q14. What is meant by Geneva pact? (K.B)**

**Ans:** GENEVA PACT

When Russia saw his defeat clearly, he went to the negotiating table. As a ceasefire agreement was reached between the United States and Russia in Geneva (City of Switzerland) in April 1988, Pakistan was also a part of the agreement. Russia conceded defeat and withdrew its troops from Afghanistan on 15 February 1989, as promised.

**Q15. What was the eighth Constitutional amendment 1985? (K.B)**

**Ans:** EIGHTH AMENDMENT

Under the Eighth Amendment, the next president will be elected by an electoral body consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies. After the amendment, the president gained extraordinary powers and the status of Prime Minister became secondary. Term of the upper house (Senate) was extended to six years.

**Q16. What was the ninth Constitutional amendment 1985? (K.B)**

**Ans:** NINTH AMENDMENT

Article 2 of the constitution adds that Islamic injunctions derived from the Quran and Sunnah will be the source of the highest law and guidance.

**Q17. What was the tenth Constitutional amendment 1987? (K.B)**

**Ans:** TENTH AMENDMENT

The Tenth Amendment sets a minimum of 130 working days for the National Assembly and the senate.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. He was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1985 to 1988: (K.B)**

- (a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif  
(c) Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali (d) Shoukat Aziz

**2. How many parties were involved in Pakistan National Alliance? (K.B)**

- (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11

**3. General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law in the country: (K.B)**

- (A) 1977 (b) 1988 (c) 1990 (d) 2000

**4. In which case Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was sentenced to death? (K.B)**

- (a) Nawab Muhammad Kasuri (b) Nawab Muhammad Akbar  
(c) Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan (d) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman

**5. General Zia-ul-Haq promised to hold elections in how many days? (K.B)**

- (a) 40 days (b) 60 days (c) 90 days (d) 120 days

**6. Non-party basis elections were held in: (K.B)**

- (a) 1970 (b) 1985 (c) 1988 (d) 1990

**7. Muhammad Khan Junejo belonged to the Province of: (K.B)**

- (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab (c) KPK (d) Sindh

8. **The Junejo government ended:** (K.B)  
 (a) 11 May 1988 (b) 29 May 1988 (c) 11 June 1988 (d) 29 June 1988
9. **The usher rate was in rained areas:** (K.B)  
 (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%
10. **The usher rate was in the canal areas:** (K.B)  
 (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%
11. **The subjects of Islamiat and Pakistan studies were made compulsory:** (K.B)  
 (a) Matriculation (b) Inter (c) Graduation (d) Primary
12. **Zakat system implemented at official level:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1979 (b) 1980 (c) 1982 (d) 1985
13. **Zakat began to be deducted from the accounts of Muslim account holders:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Muharram (b) 1<sup>st</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal (c) 1<sup>st</sup> Ramadan (d) 1<sup>st</sup> Dhi Al-Hajj
14. **The rate of Zakat is:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2% (b) 3% (c) 2.5% (d) 3.5%
15. **The term of the members of the Senate is fixed:** (K.B)  
 (a) 3 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years
16. **Eighth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988
17. **Amendments to the 1973 constitution, Islamic injunctions derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah. Higher education will be a source of law and guidance. she is:**  
 (a) Eighth Amendment (b) Ninth Amendment  
 (c) Tenth Amendment (d) Eleventh Amendment
18. **Tenth Amendment sets a minimum working days for National Assembly and Senate is:**(K.B)  
 (a) 110 days (b) 120 days (c) 130 days (d) 140 days
19. **The Tenth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1984 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1987
20. **Russian forces enter in Afghanistan:** (K.B)  
 (A) 1979 (b) 1980 (c) 1982 (d) 1985
21. **The city of Geneva is:** (K.B)  
 (a) Switzerland (b) Netherlands (c) Germany (d) Norway
22. **Russia withdraws troops from Afghanistan:** (K.B)  
 (A) 15 February 1989 (b) 15 April 1989 (c) 15 May 1989 (d) 15 June 1989

### BENAZIR BHUTTO'S TERMS

#### LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 In the context of Benazir Bhutto's both terms as Prime Minister, which era was better for people? (Ex Lq. 3)(K.B)

Ans: BENAZIR BHUTTO'S FIRST TERM 1988-1990

#### Background:

General Zia-ul-Haq along with his companions died in a plane crash on August 17, 1988 on their way back from Bahawalpur. Thus the General Zia-ul-Haq 11 years rule ended. Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan immediately took over as President and resolved the leadership crisis in the country. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan held party-based elections in 1988. A large number of political parties, including the Pakistan people's party, participated in the elections. In the elections, the



Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto



PPP led by Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto won in the center, Sindh Province and NWFP (Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa). Thus the PPP government was formed in the center and in the two provinces. Benazir Bhutto was sworn in as the first female Prime Minister of the Islamic world on 2 December 1988. The Islamic Democratic union formed the government in Punjab. The formation of the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was termed as the restoration of the people's government in the true sense of the word. The details of the reforms of this period are as follows: Bhutto's government introduced following reforms:

**Industrial Reforms:**

- During the era of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, many new industries were set up in the country.
- The automobile and textile industries flourished.

**Agricultural Reforms:**

- The agricultural sector was developed.
- To increase agricultural production, loans were given to farmers on easy terms to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.

**Educational Reforms:**

A number of facilities were provided in educational institutions and special attention was paid to women's education.

**Health Reform:**

Many programmes were launched to provide health facilities in urban and rural areas.

**Economic Reforms:**

Benazir Bhutto's government set up an institution called the "Placement Bureau" which provided thousands of jobs.

**Social Reforms:**

Benazir Bhutto's government launched the "People's Works Program" to improve the living standards, social welfare of the people and development of the country.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

The Eleventh Amendment was introduced in 1989 during the first term of Benazir Bhutto's government. It was about women's seats in National and Provincial Assemblies.

**Administrative Reforms:**

- Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 in Z.A. Bhutto's era.
- Benazir Bhutto decided to resume its membership in 1989.
- Benazir Bhutto's government pursued a policy of establishing good relations with neighboring countries.
- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attended the 4th SAARC Summit in Pakistan.
- On "the occasion, the government expressed its desire for better relations with all neighboring countries, including India.
- Presidential elections were held in 1988.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan was elected as president of Pakistan.

**The End of the Government:**

This government could not last more than 20 months. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan made many allegations against Benazir Bhutto's government. Using Articles 58-2B of the Constitution, he overthrew her government and dissolved the Central and the Provincial Assemblies.

**BENAZIR BHUTTO'S SECOND TERM 1993-96:**

In the 1993 general election, the Pakistan People's Party won a majority. The Pakistan People's Party, along with other allies, formed governments in the center, Sindh, Punjab and NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The government of Benazir Bhutto was more confident and stable this time. She advanced the process of national development through various reforms. Here are some of them:

**Industrial Reforms:**

- Many concessions were announced for setting up industries in the country, but heavy taxes were imposed on the people.
- Thus, the country remained a victim of industrial and economic crisis.

**Agricultural Reforms:**

- In the second term of Benazir Bhutto's government, Kisan Bank was set up to provide loans to farmers and tractors were provided to farmers through Public Tractor Scheme.
- Agricultural Development Bank and other commercial banks also issued agricultural loans.
- Farmers were able to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides with these loans.

**Educational Reforms:**

- Primary Education and Women (girls) Education were area of attention during this period.
- Steps were taken for the benefit of teachers.
- Government made an effort to increase facilities in educational institutions.

**Health Reforms:**

- Public Health Scheme was introduced in this period.
- Under this scheme Lady Health Workers were recruited.
- They were given the task to visit the women at their homes and give them information on health related issues.
- Under the social security scheme, many dispensaries were set up in the country.
- Polio eradication campaign was started in this term.

**Economic Reforms:**

- The government launched eighth Development Plan.
- It aimed at accelerating economic growth rate in the country.
- The government announced a new energy policy in 1994 to overcome energy shortage and load shedding issues.
- A large number of gas connections were provided to large number of people.
- Pakistan steel mills became a profitable organization. Port Qasim in Karachi was extended.

**Social Reforms:**

- Peoples Works Programme was launched with the objective of social uplift and improvement in standard of living.
- Special targets were set for the welfare of women.
- Women Police stations and First Women Bank were established.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

- In Benazir Bhutto's second term, no significant constitutional reforms took place.

**Administrative Reforms:**

- Presidential elections were held in 1993, in which Pakistan People's Party leader Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari was elected President.
- Thus, both the Prime Minister and the President belonged to the same political party.
- Steps were taken to establish good relations with other countries.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. State the duration of the first government of Benazir Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: THE FIRST TERM OF BENAZIR BHUTTO**

Benazir Bhutto's first term was from December 2, 1988 to August 6, 1990.

**Q2. Write two points about the industrial reforms of Benazir Bhutto's first term. (K.B)**

**Ans: INDUSTRIAL REFORM**

The industrial reforms of Benazir Bhutto's first term are as follows:

- Under Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, many new industries were set up in the country.
- Automobile and textile industries developed considerably during Ms.'s tenure.

**Q3. Describe the constitutional reforms under Benazir Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

The Eleventh Amendment was introduced in 1989 during the first term of Benazir Bhutto's government. It was about women's seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies.

**Q4. Write few lines about the foreign policy of the Benazir Bhutto's government. (U.B)**

**Ans: FOREIGN POLICY**

Benazir Bhutto's government pursued a policy of establishing good relations with neighboring countries. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attended the 4th SAARC Summit in Pakistan. On this occasion, the government of the day expressed its desire for better relations with all the neighboring countries, including India.

**Q5. When did the first government of Benazir Bhutto end? (K.B)**

**Ans: DISMISSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Benazir Bhutto's first government did not last more than 20 months. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan made many allegations against the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and ended her rule on August 6, 1990, using Article 58-2B of the Constitution. Central and provincial assemblies were handed over.

**Q6. State the duration of the second term of Benazir Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: THE SECOND TERM OF BENAZIR BHUTTO**

Benazir Bhutto's second term was from 1993 to 1996.

**Q7. Write down two points about the agrarian reforms that took place in the second term of Benazir Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

The agrarian reforms that took place during Benazir Bhutto's second term are as follows:

- Farmers' banks were set up during Benazir Bhutto's tenure to provide loans to farmers.
- Tractors provided to farmers through public tractor scheme.

**Q8. Write about the educational reforms that took place in the second term of Benazir Bhutto. (K.B)**

**Ans: EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

Special attention was paid to primary education and women's education. Various incentives have been announced for teachers. Various measures have been taken to provide facilities in educational institutions.

**Q9. Write a note on Benazir Bhutto's health related reforms. (K.B)**

**Ans: HEALTH RELATED REFORMS**

Steps were taken to provide door-to-door delivery of health services through the Public Health Scheme. Health policies for women were developed. Thousands of lady health workers were recruited. Many dispensaries were set up in the country under the social security scheme. Anti-polio campaign launched.

**Q10. What do you know about the economic reforms taking place in Benazir Bhutto's government? (K.B)**

**Ans:**

**ECONOMIC REFORMS**

The economic reforms under Benazir Bhutto are as follows:

- The Eighth Five-Year Plan was launched, which accelerated the pace of development in the country.
- A new power policy was announced in 1994.
- Practical steps were taken to end the crisis of energy, power shortage and load shedding across the country.
- Millions of gas connections provided.
- Pakistan Steel Mills was made a for-profit company.
- Port Qasim was expanded in Karachi.

**Q11. Write about the social reforms that took place in the second term of Benazir Bhutto.(K.B)**

**Ans:**

**SOCIAL REFORMS**

The social reforms under Benazir Bhutto are as follows:

- Benazir Bhutto's government launched the People's Works Program to improve the living standards of the people and for the development and social welfare of the country.
- Develop social policies for women.
- Women Police Station and First Women Bank established for women.

**Q12. When and how did the second term of Benazir Bhutto come to an end? (K.B)**

**Ans:**

**THE END OF THE SECOND TERM**

Although Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's second term was more confident and better. But even this time his government did not last long. This time, the self-elected president of the Pakistan Peoples Party, Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, using various allegations, using Article 58-2B of the Constitution, dismissed the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto on November 5, 1996 and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies.

**Q13. In which era an institution called the "Placement Bureau" was set up? (K.B)**

**Ans:**

**PLACEMENT BUREAU**

Benazir Bhutto's government set up an institution called the "Placement Bureau" which provided thousands of jobs.

**Q14. Describe the purpose of "People's Works Program". (K.B)**

**Ans:**

**PURPOSE OF "PEOPLE'S WORKS PROGRAM"**

Benazir Bhutto's government launched the "People's Works Program" to improve the living standards, social welfare of the people and development of the country.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **General Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash on his way back from Bahawalpur: (K.B)**  
(a) 17 August 1988 (b) 7 August 1988 (c) 17 August 1990 (d) 7 August 1990
2. **The reign of General Zia-ul-Haq was: (K.B)**  
(a) 10 years (b) 11 years (c) 12 years (d) 13 years
3. **Ghulam Ishaq Khan held party-based elections in the country: (K.B)**  
(a) 1986 (b) 1987 (c) 1988 (d) 1989
4. **Political party wins 1988 election: (K.B)**  
(a) People's Party (b) Muslim League (c) Jamaat-e-Islami (d) Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
5. **The first female Prime Minister of the Islamic world: (K.B)**  
(a) Khaleda Zia (b) Hasina Wajid (c) Samina Baig (d) Benazir Bhutto
6. **Benazir Bhutto was sworn in as the first female Prime Minister in: (K.B)**  
(a) 2 November 1988 (b) 2 December 1988 (c) 2 January 1989 (d) 2 February 1989

7. **Established an institution called the Placement Bureau:** (K.B)  
 (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Zia ul Haq (c) Nawaz Sharif (d) Benazir Bhutto
8. **Eleventh Amendment introduced in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1986 (b) 1987 (c) 1988 (d) 1989
9. **Pakistan left the Commonwealth in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1988 (d) 1989
10. **Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1988 (d) 1989
11. **Attended the 4th SAARC Summit in Pakistan:** (K.B)  
 (a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Indira Gandhi  
 (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
12. **In the 1988 presidential election, the President of Pakistan was elected:** (K.B)  
 (a) Rafiq Tarar (b) Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari  
 (c) Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (d) Ghulam Ishaq
13. **Benazir Bhutto's second government formed:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
14. **The five-year plan was launched under Benazir Bhutto:** (K.B)  
 (a) Fifth (b) Sixth (c) Seventh (d) Eighth
15. **Which political party did Farooq Ahmad Leghari belong to?** (K.B)  
 (a) Muslim League (b) People's Party (c) Jamaat-e-Islami (d) MQM

### MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF'S TERMS

#### LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Give a description of economic reforms of Mian Nawaz Sharif.** (Ex Lq. 4)(K.B)

**Ans:** MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF'S ECONOMIC REFORMS

#### **Background:**

Nawaz Sharif immediately after being elected Prime Minister, in November 7, 1990, declared to lift a state of emergency and restored the basic rights of the people. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif implemented a number of economic reforms. The main was to reduce the deficit. These reforms have had the following effects:

#### **IMPACTS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS**

#### **Establishment of privatization Commission:**

The harmful effects of Bhutto's nationalization policy were now clear. Most of the financial institutions run by the government under the supervision of incompetent officers were running in deficit and were a burden on the public exchequer. The Nawaz government in January 22, 1992, announced the Privatization Commission which reformed Public banks and financial institutions. In private sector, banks were encouraged and many banks and other institutions were sold.

#### **National Financial Commission Award:**

In the past, due to weak political situation the formation of National Financial Commission and distribution of economic resources among the provinces could not be decided. Nawaz Sharif had the support of the provincial governments, so he announced the Financial Award on April 20, 1991. As a result, the provinces gained economic freedom and it was possible for them to carry out their development projects.

**Self Employment Scheme:**

Under Nawaz Sharif government, a self-employment scheme was launched to end unemployment. Under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 300,000 were provided to the youth so that they could arrange their own employment.

**Tameer-i-Wattan Programe:**

The government launched a development program in the name of "Tameer-i-Wattan" in the country.

**Housing Scheme:**

The government arranged loans for the construction of small houses for the people.

**Motorway Project:**

One of the major projects of Nawaz Sharif's government was to build a motorway from length and width was proposed 337 Km and 80 metres respectively. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 23 billion, 68 crore, 60 lack and the contract to build it, was awarded to Japan's Daewoo Company. This is one of the longest motorway of South Asia, was a great achievement of Nawaz Sharif. This project was completed during the second term of Nawaz Sharif and he inaugurated the project in 1998. This project proved to be very successful.



**Lahore Islamabad Motorway**

**Yellow Cab Scheme:**

Nawaz Sharif government has announced to provide vans, buses, trucks and pick-ups to improve public transport from the capital of the government scheduled banks. By depositing only 10%, one could get 90% loan from bank. No doubt, this scheme greatly improve the condition of public transport. It is noteworthy that the cars and taxis taken without proper security bank were converted into private vehicles. Their numbers and cities were changed and banks had to bear huge losses.

**Program 2010:**

Nawaz government announced a new plan in February 1998, named Program 2010. This included general approval for the establishment of higher education institutions, provision of capital by banks for the construction of small houses and reorganization of the police. It was also said that the 'IMF's pressure to raise electricity tariffs would not be accepted. Good publicity for this program had been done for a short time but practically no positive results were achieved.

**Census:**

The government conducted a census in 1998, according to which the population of Pakistan was about 130 million.

**Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro Campaign:**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, in his second term, launched a campaign called "Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro" scheme and appealed to the nation for Qarz-e-Hasna (Loan) to pay off foreign debts. Billions of rupees were collected under this scheme.

**Elimination Load Shedding:**

Numerous measures were taken to improve the economy and to eliminate load shedding.

**Conclusion:**

From all the above – mentioned points we can conclude that the second term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was full of economic activities. The country's infrastructure improve a lot. Attention was paid to the means of transportation and the country moved towards betterment.

**Q.2 Write a detail note on Muhamad Nawaz Sharif's first term.**

(K.B)

**Ans: MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF'S FIRST TERM 1990- 93**

**Background:**

After the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's first government, caretaker governments were formed in the country and elections were held in 1990. In these elections, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) was elected Prime Minister. After becoming the Prime Minister, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif made several reforms to strengthen his government and get the country out of the political and economic crisis, some of which are as follows:

**INDUSTRIAL REFORMS****Industrial Policy:**

An industrial policy was announced in 1990, which encouraged the private sector.

**Privatization Commission:**

In 1991, a privatization commission was set up. Its purpose was to advance the process of privatization of the national units running in loss.

**AGRICULTURAL REFORMS****Agricultural Policy:**

In 1991, the government announced an agricultural policy for farmers and allocated amounts Rs. 10 crores (100 million) for the development of farmers.

**Import Duty Waived:**

Import duty on agricultural machinery, medicines and other agricultural equipment was waived.

**Ownership of Land:**

Millions of acres of land were distributed among the tenants and they, were given ownership.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORMS****Educational Projects:**

The Nawaz Sharif government announced a ten-year education plan in 1992. Special attention was paid to opening of new educational institutions in the country.

**Buildings of Educational Institutions:**

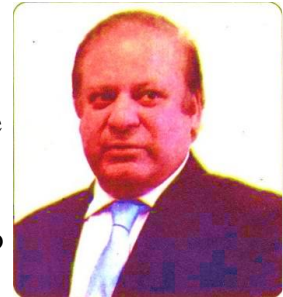
The buildings of educational institutions were improved.

**Training of Teachers:**

Millions of teachers were trained.

**HEALTH REFORMS****Quality of Hospitals:**

Nawaz Sharif paid special attention to the health sector. Improved the quality of government hospitals



**Mian Muhammad  
Nawaz Sharif**

**Recruitment of Medical Staff:**

Nawaz Sharif paid special attention to recruited more medical staff.

**ECONOMIC REFORMS****Self Employment Scheme:**

Under Nawaz Sharif government, a self-employment scheme was launched to end unemployment.

**Easy Loans:**

Under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 300,000 were provided to the youth so that they could arrange their own employment.

**Tameer-i-Wattan Program:**

The government launched a development program in the name of "Tameer-i-Wattan" in the country.

**Motorway Projects:**

The government launched major projects like Motorways which proved to be very successful.

**SOCIAL REFORMS****Establishment of Bait-ul-Maal:**

To provide financial assistance to poor, the Nawaz Sharif government established the Bait-ul-Maal in 1992 through a Presidential Ordinance.

**Social Security Schemes:**

Steps were taken to make the Social Security Scheme more useful and purposeful. A scheme of financial help was announced for the workers who died or got injured during work. Government announced grant in case of illness and funeral expenses in case of death.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

12<sup>th</sup> Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was made in 1991. A special committee on the judiciary was formed in this amendment. Special courts were set up for cases of serious crimes.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS****Distribution of Water:**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government arranged an agreement between the provinces, which ended the dispute over the distribution of water.

**National Financial Award:**

The provinces were given a share of the divisible pool through the National Financial Award (NFC).

**Foreign Policy:**

Many positive changes were made in Pakistan's foreign policy. Talks were held with various Afghan leaders regarding peace in Afghanistan. India was formally invited to resolve the Kashmir issue. The government of Pakistan made great efforts to establish good relations with the United States and other countries of the world:

**The End of the Government:**

Despite various measures taken by Nawaz Sharif government, he could not complete its term. The political situation in Karachi and interior Sindh was deteriorated. Relations between Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan became also strained, with the result that President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the government of Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on April 18, 1993, using Article 58-2B of the Constitution and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies. Thus, the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came to an end. Due to the ongoing political condition in the country, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan also had to resign from the post of President of Pakistan.



**Q.3 Write a detail note on Muhamad Nawaz Sharif's second term. (K.B)**

**Ans: MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF'S SECND TERM 1977-1999**

**Background:**

General elections were held in the country in 1997. As a result, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister in the Center and Mian Shahbaz Sharif became the Chief Minister of Punjab.

Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was made the President of Pakistan. In this way, Nawaz Sharif created a strong and confident atmosphere in Punjab and the Centre. Mian Nawaz Sharif, with the help of the opposition, made the 13th amendment to the constitution, which limited the discretionary powers of the president. The powers of the Prime Minister were enhanced. Thus, Article 58-2B was removed from the Constitution, by which any President could dismiss any Assembly at any time. The important reforms of this Government were as follows:

**INDUSTRIAL REFORMS**

**General Sales Tax:**

Nawaz government imposed general sales tax on large number of goods.

**Tax Collection:**

Large number of officers and officials were recruited for the purpose of tax collection.

**Assets Scrutinized:**

Assets of thousands of traders were scrutinized.

**Inflation:**

Consumers had to bear the burden of rising commodity prices.

**AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

**Development of Agriculture:**

Special measures were taken for the development of agriculture.

**Subsidy for Farmers:**

Apart from providing loans to the farmers, fertilizers and seeds were also provided at subsidized rates.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

**Educational Policy:**

In 1998, the government announced a new education policy, which included a program to open several new educational institutions.

**Second Shift Teaching:**

Second shift teaching (Evening Classes) was arranged in thousands of schools.

**Teacher of Holy Quran:**

The teaching of Holy Quran and translation of Holy Quran was announced in educational institutions.

**Islamiat as a Compulsory Subject:**

It was also announced to make the subject of Islamiat compulsory up to BA, B.Sc. classes.

**HEALTH REFORMS**

**New Hospitals:**

Many new hospitals and dispensaries were opened to provide medical treatment to the people.

**Training of Medical Staff:**

Training of medical staff on modern lines was arranged.

**ECONOMIC REFORMS****Housing Scheme:**

The government arranged loans for the construction of small houses for the people.

**Inauguration of Motorway:**

The Lahore-Islamabad Motorway project which was started during the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, was completed in the second term. In 1998, Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif inaugurated the motorway.

**Census:**

The government conducted a census in 1998, according to which the population of Pakistan was about 130 million.

**Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro Campaign:**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, in his second term, launched a campaign called "Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro" scheme and appealed to the nation for Qarz-e-Hasna (Loan) to pay off foreign debts. Billions of rupees were collected under this scheme.

**SOCIAL REFORMS****Khidmat Committee:**

In 1998 the government launched "Khidmat Committee" scheme to promote the welfare of the people and solve problems at the local level across the country.

**Representation of Women:**

In every "Khidmat Committee" one seat was reserved for women to ensure women representation.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

The following amendments were made in the Constitution of Pakistan during this tenure of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

**Thirteenth Amendment 1997:**

Powers of the president to dismiss government and dissolve assemblies were withdrawn through the Thirteenth Amendment.

**14th Amendment 1997:**

This amendment was undertaken to ensure party loyalty and discipline. Under this amendment floor crossing was (changing party) made unlawful. It stipulated that if a member of parliamentary party was found indulging in illegal activities, legal action could be taken against him in seven days.

**15th Amendment 1998:**

This amendment was made to make the office of the Prime Minister more powerful. It was approved by National Assembly. However, it did not win approval of Senate.

**16th Amendment 1999:**

The 16th Amendment discussed the tenure of government employees. The quota system was extended for further 20 years.

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS****Khidmat Committee:**

The Nawaz Sharif government formed "Khidmat Committees" to solve the problems of the people at the grassroot and local level.

**Right to Vote for Foreigners:**

In 1997, Pakistanis living abroad were given the right to vote.

**Nuclear Blasts:**

The Nawaz Sharif government detonated nuclear bombs in response to India's nuclear blasts on May 28 and 30, 1998 which makes Pakistan the world's 7th nuclear Power.

**Youm-e-Takbeer:**

To commemorate this day, "Yom-e-Takbir" is celebrated on May 28 every year.

**Lahore Declaration:**

In 1999, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to Lahore. Several steps were announced to normalize relations between the two countries. A joint declaration was also signed, which was named as the "Lahore Declaration".

**Army in Wapda:**

The government deployed Army personnel in WAPDA in 1999 to reduce the growing load-shedding, which has yielded good results.

**The End of the Government:**

The Kargil incident had caused some differences between Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Chief of Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf. General Pervez Musharraf was abroad on an official visit. In his absence, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif appointed General Zia-ud-Din as Chief of Army Staff, but senior army officials refused to recognize him as Chief of Army Staff. On October 12, 1999, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and the National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved.

**Q.4 Write a detail note on Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's third term. (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans: MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF'S THIRD TERM 2013-2017**

Pakistan Muslim League (N) made a good comeback in the elections of 2013. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as the Prime Minister for the third term. Following were his main achievements:

**Industrial Reforms:**

- This term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government began with confidence.
- Significant steps were taken to set up and develop new industries in the country.

**Agricultural Reforms:**

- Steps were taken to provide cheap electricity, seeds and fertilizers to the farmers at subsidised prices.
- Special measures were also taken to promote the use of modern machinery for the development of agriculture.

**Educational Reforms:**

- A program was launched to open new educational institutions and upgrade old schools.
- Special attention was paid to Islamic education.

**Health Reforms:**

- Patients in government hospitals were provided free emergency treatment and medicines.
- Modern facilities were provided in hospitals and dispensaries.

**Economic Reforms:**

Numerous measures were taken to improve the economy and to eliminate load shedding.

**Social Reforms:**

Many steps were taken for the social welfare, development and for solving problems of people at the local level.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

Following constitutional reforms were executed in this period:

**21st Amendment 2015**

Military courts were set up after the tragedy of Army Public School in Peshawar (APS)

**22nd Amendment 2016:**

This amendment was executed to reform election commission of Pakistan and redefine powers and functions of the commission.

After this amendment a bureaucrat and technocrat can become member of election commission.

**23rd Amendment 2017:**

In 2015, the National Assembly established military courts for two years through 21st Amendment.

This two year term ended on January 6, 2017. The Amendment extended the term of military courts for another two years until January 6, 2019.

**24th Amendment 2017:**

Constituencies were reconstituted based on the census results.

**Administrative Reforms:**

- Nawaz Sharif government took many steps to bring the country to normalcy and restore peace in the country. Prime minister visited America in 2013.
- There he met American president Barak Obama. Both the leaders expressed their desire to have more cordial and closer relations between the two countries.
- Military action "Zarb-e-Azb" was started in the wake of tragedy of Army Public school (APS) Peshawar.
- The action was focused against militants active in Waziristan, Swat and Bara.
- The operation against the militants was a great success.

**The End of Government:**

On July 28, 2017 Supreme court of Pakistan declared Nawaz Sharif incompetent to hold the office of prime minister. So, he has to quit. He was replaced by Shahid Khaqan Abbasi in 2017.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What was the duration of the first government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif?(K.B)**

**Ans: THE FIRST TERM OF MIAN MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's first term was from 1990 to 1993.

**Q2. Write two points from any of the industrial reforms that took place in the first period of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: INDUSTRIAL REFORM**

The industrial reforms that took place in the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif are as follows:

- Industrial policy announced in 1990. Under which the private sector was encouraged.
- Privatization Commission was established in 1991. The aim is to advance the process of privatization of loss-making national institutions.

**Q3. Write two points from the agrarian reforms that took place in the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

The agrarian reforms that took place in the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif are as follows:

- In 1991, the government announced an agricultural policy for farmers and allocated Rs. 100 million for the development of farmers.

- Exemption from import duty on agricultural machinery, medicines and agricultural equipment.
- Hundreds of thousands of acres of land were distributed among the peasants and they were given ownership rights.

**Q4. Write the economic reforms that took place in the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: ECONOMIC REFORMS**

The following are the economic reforms of the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

- Self-employment scheme launched to end unemployment.
- Loans ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 300,000 were provided to the youth so that they could arrange their own employment.
- The government launched a development program in the name of nation building.
- The government launched big projects like motorways which proved to be very successful.

**Q5. When was the Bait-ul-Maal department established? (K.B)**

**Ans: BAIT-UL-MAAL**

The Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government established the Bait-ul-Maal Department in 1992 through a presidential ordinance to provide financial assistance to the poor.

**Q6. Write a note on the administrative reforms that took place in the first term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's government reached an agreement between the provinces which ended the dispute over water distribution. The provinces were given a share of the distributable revenue through the National Financial Award. Many positive changes were made in Pakistan's foreign policy. Talks were held with various Afghan leaders regarding peace in Afghanistan. India was formally invited to resolve the Kashmir issue. The government of Pakistan has made great efforts to establish good relations with the United States and other countries of the world.

**Q7. When and how did the first government of Mian Nawaz Sharif end? (K.B)**

**Ans: THE END OF THE GOVERNMENT**

President of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on April 18, 1993 with the help of Article 58-2B of the Constitution. Dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies.

**Q8. State the duration of the second government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: THE SECOND TERM OF MIAN MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's second term was from 1997 to 1999.

**Q9. Write down the industrial reforms that took place in the second term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: INDUSTRIAL REFORM**

The industrial reforms that took place during the second term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif are as follows:

- General sales tax was imposed on many industrial items.
- Many officers were recruited to collect taxes.
- Assets of thousands of traders were searched.
- Inflation increased.

**Q10. Write a note on educational reforms under Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans:** EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The following are the educational reforms undertaken in the second term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

- In 1998, the government announced a new education policy, under which several new educational institutions were planned to open.
- Second shift teaching was arranged in thousands of schools.
- The teaching of Quran recitation and translation of Quran was announced in educational institutions.
- It was also announced to make Islamic education compulsory till BA, B.Sc.

**Q11. What is meant by “Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro” campaign? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** QARZ UTARO MULK SANWARO CAMPAIGN

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, in his second term, launched a campaign called "Debt Relieve the Country" and appealed to the nation for a good loan to pay off foreign debts. Billions of rupees were collected under this scheme.

**Q12. What is meant by Khidmat committees? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** KHIDMAT COMMITTEES

The government formed Khidmat committees in 1998 to promote the welfare and development of the people at the local level across the country. Each Khidmat committee also allocated one female member seat to represent women.

**Q13. What is meant by floor crossing? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** FLOOR CROSSING

Fourteenth Amendment bans Russian MPs from changing parties (floor crossing). The amendment also said that if any member of the parliamentary party was found to be involved in illegal activities, action could be taken against him within seven days.

**Q14. What do you know about the 16th Amendment? (K.B)**

**Ans:** SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT

The 16th Amendment, introduced in 1999, deals with the tenure of government employees. The quota system has been extended for another 20 years.

**Q15. What is meant by Lahore Declaration? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** THE LAHORE DECLARATION

In 1999, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to Lahore. Several steps were announced to normalize relations between the two countries. A joint declaration was also signed. Named the Lahore Declaration.

**Q16. What is meant by Yum Takbir? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** YOM-E-TAKBIR

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan detonated a nuclear device at the site of Chaghi in the mountainous region of Balochistan, thus adding Pakistan to the list of nuclear countries. Pakistan is the world's first nuclear country of Islam. Yom Takbir is celebrated every year on May 28 in memory of these nuclear blasts.

**Q17. How did the second term of Mian Nawaz Sharif end? (K.B)**

**Ans:** THE END OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Kargil incident had caused some differences between Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharaf and General Pervez Musharraf. General Pervez Musharraf was on an official visit abroad. In his absence, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif made General Zia-ud-Din Chief of Army Staff, but senior Army officials refused to recognize

him as Chief of Army Staff. On October 12, 1999, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and the National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved.

**Q18. State the duration of the third term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. (K.B)**

**Ans: THE THIRD GOVERNMENT**

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's third term was from 2013 to 2017.

**Q19. What do you know about the 22nd Amendment 2016? (K.B)**

**Ans: TWENTY-TWO AMENDMENTS**

The competence and jurisdiction of the Chief Election Commission of Pakistan was changed in such a way that bureaucrats and technocrats could also become members of the Election Commission of Pakistan.

**Q20. Write about the 23rd Amendment 2017. (K.B)**

**Ans: TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT**

In 2015, the National Assembly established two-year military courts in the 21st Amendment. This two-year term ended on January 6, 2017. In this amendment, the term of Military Courts has been extended for another two years till January 6, 2019.

**Q21. Why did Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif have to leave the government? (K.B)**

**Ans: CHANGE OF PRIME MINISTER**

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court on July 28, 2017, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif had to resign from the post of Prime Minister and on August 1, 2017, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi became the Prime Minister.

**Q22. When and why was "Zarb-e-Azb" started? (K.B)**

**Ans: ZARB-E-AZB**

After the terrorist attack on the Army Public School in Peshawar in 2014, a successful military operation called "Zarb-e-Azb" was launched in North Waziristan Bara and Swat to eradicate terrorism.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The government announced ten years education plan in: (K.B)**  
(a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1994 (d) 1995
2. **Funds allocated for farmers' development: (K.B)**  
(a) 10 lakhs (b) 10 crores (c) 20 lakhs (d) 20 crores
3. **Loan given to youth under self-employment scheme: (K.B)**  
(a) 1 lakh to 2 lakh (b) 50 thousand to 3 lakh  
(c) 2 lakh to 3 lakh (d) 3 lakh to 4 lakh
4. **Nawaz Sharif Government established the Bait-ul-Maal Department in: (K.B)**  
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
5. **Twelfth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution in:**  
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
6. **The 1973 amendment to the Constitution established special courts for serious criminal cases is as follows: (K.B)**  
(a) Eleventh Amendment (b) Twelfth Amendment  
(c) Thirteenth Amendment (d) Fourteenth Amendment
7. **The Chief Minister of Punjab in 1997 was: (K.B)**  
(a) Nawaz Sharif (b) Shahbaz Sharif (c) Qaim Ali Shah (d) Murad Ali Shah
8. **In the 1997 presidential election, he became the President of Pakistan: (K.B)**  
(a) Ghulam Ishaq (b) Farooq Ahmad Leghari  
(c) Rafiq Tarar (d) Mamnoon Hussain

9. **Lahore-Islamabad Motorway inaugurated in:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999
10. **According to the 1998 census, the population of Pakistan was:** (K.B)  
 (a) 10 crore (b) 12 crore (c) 13 crore (d) 14 crore
11. **The Khidmat committees formed in 1998 had women's seats:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
12. **Which constitutional amendment removes the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the National Assembly?** (K.B)  
 (a) Eighth Amendment (b) Eleventh Amendment  
 (c) Twelfth Amendment (d) Thirteenth Amendment
13. **An amendment to the 1973 constitution banning floor crossings for members of parliament is as follows:** (K.B)  
 (a) Eighth Amendment (b) Thirteenth Amendment  
 (c) Fourteenth Amendment (d) Eighteenth Amendment
14. **Fifteenth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1996 (b) 1998 (c) 2000 (d) 2002
15. **The constitutional amendment that called into question the tenure of government employees and extended the quota system is:** (K.B)  
 (a) Ninth Amendment (b) Sixteenth Amendment  
 (c) Twenty-first Amendment (d) Twenty-second Amendment
16. **The 16th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1997 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2000
17. **Which constitutional amendment could not be approved in the Senate?** (K.B)  
 (a) Thirteenth Amendment (b) Fourteenth Amendment  
 (c) Fifteenth Amendment (d) Sixteenth Amendment
18. **Overseas Pakistanis given the right to vote:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1993 (b) 1995 (c) 1996 (d) 1997
19. **Pakistan detonates nuclear bomb:** (K.B)  
 (a) 1996 (b) 1999 (c) 1997 (d) 1998
20. **Yom Takbir is celebrated every year:** (K.B)  
 (a) 8 March (b) 5 February (c) 11 May (d) 28 May
21. **The Prime Minister of India visited Lahore in 1999:** (K.B)  
 (a) Manmohan Singh (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
 (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Indira Gandhi
22. **Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif replaces Pervez Musharraf as Chief of Army Staff:** (K.B)  
 (a) General Zia-ud-Din (b) General Jahangir Karamat  
 (c) General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani (d) General Raheel Sharif
23. **Pervez Musharraf overthrows Nawaz Sharif's government:** (K.B)  
 (a) 12 November 1996 (b) 12 October 1997  
 (c) 12 October 1999 (d) 12 November 2000
24. **Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif takes over as PM's penman for third time:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2008 (b) 2013 (c) 2018 (d) 1997
25. **The amendment to the 1973 Constitution to establish military courts is as follows:** (K.B)  
 (a) Eighteenth Amendment (b) Nineteenth Amendment  
 (c) Twentieth Amendment (d) Twenty-first Amendment



26. **The 21st Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2012 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
27. **The 22nd Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2012 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
28. **The 23rd Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2017 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
29. **The amendment to the 1973 constitution that redefined constituencies on the basis of census results is as follows:** (K.B)  
 (a) 21st Amendment (b) 22nd Amendment (c) 23rd Amendment (d) 24th Amendment
30. **The 24th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2017 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
31. **Supreme Court removes Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:** (K.B)  
 (a) 28 July 2017 (b) 28 July 2018 (c) 28 June 2017 (d) 28 June 2018
32. **Shahid Khaqan Abbasi became the Prime Minister of Pakistan:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2017 (c) 2015 (d) 2016
33. **Zarb-e-Azb program started:** (K.B)  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2017 (c) 2014 (d) 2016

### GENERAL PERVAIZ MUSHARRAF'S ERA 1999-2008

#### LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 What industrial, economic and social reforms were introduced by Pervez Musharraf?  
 (Ex Lq. 2)(K.B)

Ans: GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF'S ERA 1999-2008

In October 1999, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the PML-N government and became the Chief Executive of Pakistan. On June 20, 2001, he became the President of Pakistan. National and provincial assemblies were dissolved. A state of emergency was declared in the country and a new administration was formed. General Pervez Musharraf obtained permission from the Supreme Court to rule for three years. He also promised to hold early elections in the country. The key reforms of General Pervez Musharraf are described below:



General Pervaiz  
Musharraf

#### INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

##### Protection of Investor:

General Pervez Musharraf took a number of steps to move the country on the path of economic growth and to accelerate the process of industrial development in the country, including revival of industries and encouraging of investment, as well as protecting investors.

##### Establishment of New Industries:

During Musharraf's rule, many new industries were established in the country, including

- Automotive Industry
  - Motorcycle Industry
  - Sugar Industry
  - Chemical Industry
  - Basic necessities manufacturing industries
  - Electronics manufacturing industry
- Cement industry and the steel industry.

The establishment of these industries improved the Pakistan economy.

**Thermal Plants:**

Plans were made to convert thermal plants into gas and coal plants for uninterrupted power supply.

**Increase in GDP:**

During this period, the share of industries in GDP was around 13%.

**Privatization Commission:**

General Pervez Musharraf established a privatization commission to expedite the process of privatization. The commission enabled the process of privatization of large industries through privatization. Thus, privatization of educational institutions, PTCL and financial institutions was carried out. These efforts were aimed at advancing the country's economic development process.

**ECONOMIC REFORMS**

**Global Response to atomic Blasts:**

During the rule of General Pervez Musharraf, the entire strategy was towards economic development. When General Pervez Musharraf came to power, the global response to Pakistan's nuclear blasts was having a negative impact on the economy.

**Terrorist Attacks:**

Pakistan's economic situation has improved despite the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, threats from India and the civil war in Afghanistan. Due to the terrorist incidents in the United States, Pakistan became important.

**Financial Help of Western World:**

Due to the assistance of Western countries, Pakistan's economy was supported and the pace of economic growth was about seven (7) percent. Overall, this period can be called an economically stable period.

**SOCIAL REFORMS**

**Moderation and Enlightenment:**

During the tenure of General Pervez Musharraf, terms like Enlightened and Moderation were very popular. He adopted an independent policy in Pakistan. This was a time when, on the one hand, American intervention in Afghanistan worsened the situation after the withdrawal of Russia, and on the other, terrorism and extremism were rampant in the country.

**Independence of Media:**

Many private television channels were introduced in the country, many newspapers and new magazines were launched.

**Fighter Pilot:**

For the first time, women were joined in the Air Force as flying fighters.

**Cadets and Engineer:**

Apart from the medical corps, women were recruited as cadets and engineers for the first time in the army.

**Traffic Warden:**

Women were recruited as "traffic wardens".

**Governor of State Bank:**

A woman Dr. Shamshad Akhtar was made the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

**Women Seats in Provincial Assemblies:**

During Musharraf's rule, seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies were reserved for women.

**Loans for Women:**

Under the self-sufficiency and employment scheme, women were given loans from banks on easy terms.

**Conclusion:**

From the above – mentioned points, we can conclude that Pakistan was financially stable during the era of General Pervez Musharraf due to the foreign assistance. But this era was full of social and moral differences.

**Q.3 Describe the agricultural, educational, health, constitutional and administrative reforms enforced by General Pervaiz Musharraf. (K.B)**

**Ans: GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF'S ERA 1999-2008**

In October 1999, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew the PML-N government and became the Chief Executive of Pakistan. On June 20, 2001, he became the President of Pakistan. National and provincial assemblies were dissolved. A state of emergency was declared in the country and a new administration was formed. General Pervez Musharraf obtained permission from the Supreme Court to rule for three years. He also promised to hold early elections in the country. The key reforms of General Pervez Musharraf are described below:

**Agricultural Reforms:**

- Innovation was introduced for the development of agriculture sector.
- Special incentives were given to the farmers.
- Government gave policy package for the repair and pavement of watering channels to irrigate the fields.

**Educational Reforms:**

Under Enlightened Moderation, the curriculum was changed. For the first time students of deeni Madaris (Islamic education institutions) were taught computer Science and other science subjects.

**Health Reforms:**

- The government took steps to organize health sector on modern lines.
- Many steps were taken to provide better treatment facilities to the people.
- A special ambulance service (Rescue 1122) was launched to carry patients to the hospital.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

During the rule of General Pervez Musharraf, the 17th Amendment was made in the Constitution of Pakistan in 2003, giving the President the powers to dissolve the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

**Administrative Reforms:**

General Pervez Musharraf implemented the Local Government System from August 14, 2001. The system was introduced to ensure the establishment of local governments and the devolution of power to lower levels.

**Objective of Local Government System:**

The system had three main objectives:

- Availability of resources at the district level.
- Resolving local issues at the local level.
- Transfer of powers to lower level.

The basic unit of this system was the Union Council. The head of the union council was called Nazim. The status of Tehsil / Town Council was higher than that of Union Council. All Naib Nazim of Union Councils of Tehsil or Town were members of this

council. At the district level, a District Council was established. The Nazim of all the union councils of the district were members of the district council. The district council was headed by a Nazim.

### GENERAL ELECTIONS 2002

#### Distribution of Seats:

General Pervez Musharraf held general elections in 2002 after completing three years of his rule. The elections were held under a presidential order. In these elections, 342 members of the National Assembly were elected, (272 members elected directly, 60 seats for women and 10 for minorities seats were allocated by quota).

#### Condition of B.A:

The basic qualification to participate in the election was at least a BA (Graduation).

#### Condition of Muslim:

In addition, the requirement to be a Muslim to participate in the general elections was abolished.

#### Muslim League (Q):

The Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam) won the majority in these elections. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali from Balochistan was elected Prime Minister. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali's government lasted only one and a half year and he resigned as per the decision of his political party.

#### Interim Prime Minister:

He was replaced by interim Prime Minister Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, taking oath as the Prime Minister, announced that he has become the Prime Minister only for the interim term and the future Prime Minister will be his Finance Minister Shaukat Aziz.

#### Shaukat Aziz:

Shaukat Aziz became the Prime Minister after being elected a member of the National Assembly.

### **SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. State the duration of Pervez Musharraf's government. (K.B)**

**Ans:** THE RULE OF PERVEZ MUSHARRAF

The rule of General Pervez Musharraf was from 1999 to 2008.

**Q2. Write any two points about the industrial reforms that took place during the rule of General Pervez Musharraf. (K.B)**

**Ans:** INDUSTRIAL REFORM

The following are the industrial reforms undertaken by General Pervez Musharraf:

- Plans were made to convert thermal plants into gas and coal plants for uninterrupted supply of electricity.
- Pervez Musharraf set up a privatization commission to expedite the privatization process. The commission handed over large industries to the private sector.

**Q3. Which new industries were established during the rule of Pervez Musharraf? (K.B)**

**Ans:** ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

The following new industries were established under Pervez Musharraf:

- Automotive industry
- Sugar industry
- Chemical industry
- Basic necessities manufacturing industries
- Steel making industry
- Cement industry

**Q4. Write about the agrarian reforms that took place under Pervez Musharraf. (K.B)**

**Ans:** AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

The following agrarian reforms were carried out under Pervez Musharraf:

- Innovation in agriculture was brought for the development of agriculture.
- Special incentives were given to farmers.
- The skins were hardened to irrigate the fields.

**Q5. When and where did the accident at the World Trade Center take place? (K.B)**

**Ans:** THE WORLD TRADE CENTER ACCIDENT

September 11, 2001 - A terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City, USA.

**Q6. What steps did Pervez Musharraf take to empower women? (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:** STEPS TO EMPOWER WOMEN

Pervez Musharraf took the following steps to empower women:

- For the first time, women were added to the Air Force as Flying Fighters.
- For the first time in the Army, besides medical corps, women were recruited as cadets and engineers.
- Women were recruited as traffic wardens.
- A woman Dr. Shamshad Akhtar was made Governor State Bank of Pakistan.
- National and Provincial Assembly seats reserved for women.
- Under the Self-Reliance and Employment Scheme, women were given loans from banks on easy terms.

**Q7. Which constitutional reforms made under Pervez Musharraf. (K.B)**

**Ans:** CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Under General Pervez Musharraf, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was made in 2003. Under which the President of Pakistan got back the power to dissolve the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

**Q8. Write three main objectives of the system of local government implemented by General Pervez Musharraf. (K.B)**

**Ans:** THE OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The main objectives of the system of local government implemented by General Pervez Musharraf are as follows:

- Availability of resources at district level.
- Resolve local issues at the local level.
- Transfer of power to lower level.

**Q9. In which election was the condition of BA made compulsory? (K.B)**

**Ans:** THE CONDITION OF BA

The basic qualification for participating in the 2002 elections was a minimum BA.

**Q10. Which political party won the majority in the 2002 elections? (K.B)**

**Ans:** 2002 ELECTIONS

In the 2002 elections, the Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam) won a majority. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali from Balochistan was elected Prime Minister.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. Pervez Musharraf becomes Pakistan's chief executive: (K.B)**

- (a) 12 October 1999 (b) 12 June 1999 (c) 12 March 1999 (d) 12 December 1999

**2. General Pervez Musharraf assumes the office of President of Pakistan: (K.B)**

- (a) 20 June 2000 (b) 20 June 2001 (c) 20 June 2002 (d) 20 June 2003

**3. Pervez Musharraf sought permission from the Supreme Court to govern. (K.B)**

- (a) for 2 years (b) for 3 years (c) for 4 years (d) for 5 years

4. A special ambulance service was launched during the rule of Pervez Musharraf.(K.B)  
(a) 1515 (b) 1043 (c) 8787 (d) 1122
5. During the rule of Pervez Musharraf, the pace of economic growth remained. (K.B)  
(a) 5% (b) 7% (c) 8% (d) 11%
6. General Pervez Musharraf implemented the system of local government: (K.B)  
(a) 14 January 2001 (b) 14 August 2001 (c) 14 January 2000 (d) 14 August 2000
7. The basic unit of the local government system is: (K.B)  
(a) Union Council (b) Tehsil Council (c) District Council (d) Division Council
8. The union council is headed by: (K.B)  
(a) Tehsildar (b) Chairman (c) Commissioner (d) Nazim
9. The number of members of the National Assembly is: (K.B)  
(a) 446 (b) 340 (c) 342 (d) 270
10. The number of women seats in the National Assembly is: (K.B)  
(a) 20 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) 80
11. Minority seats in the National Assembly are reserved for: (K.B)  
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20
12. Mir Zafarullah Jamali's government remained: (K.B)  
(a) One year (b) One and a half years  
(c) Two and a half years (d) Two years
13. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali belonged to which province? (K.B)  
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) NWFP (d) Balochistan

### SYED YOUSAF RAZA GILLANI'S ERA 2008-2012

#### LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1** Write a detail note on reforms of Yousaf Raza Gillani's Era. (K.B)

**Ans:** SYED YOUSAF RAZA GILLIAN'S ERA 2008-2012

In the 2008 elections, the Pakistan People's Party won a majority and Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani became the Prime Minister. He served as Prime Minister until 2012. The - important reforms of this period were as follows:

**Industrial Reforms:**

The government took many steps for industrial development, but there was a severe crisis of electricity and gas. Oil prices were rose.

**Agricultural Reforms:**

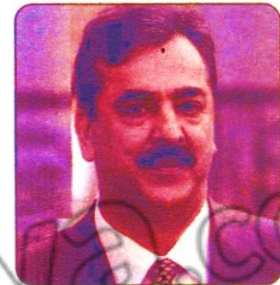
Under farmer friendly measures, subsidized tractors were provided to ten thousand small farmers. Crops prices were increased and other measures were taken.

**Educational Reforms:**

The government, in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Development, launched the Adult Education Programme to provide education to adults. Steps were taken to rebuild destroyed educational institutions in terror-hit areas.

**Health Reforms:**

To improve the health related services for the people in hospitals, doctors, nurses and other medical staff were recruited and their salaries were increased.



**Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani**

**Economic Reforms:**

Key initiatives during this period included the Seventh National Financial Award, the Benazir Income Support Programme, the Waseela-e-Haq Programme, development and protection of women, and the allocation of 10% quota in government jobs for women.

**Social Reforms:**

The government took steps for the welfare and protection of women like protection from household torture and harassment at workplace. Laws and rules were made in this respect. The government showed its interest poverty alleviation in the country.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

The following amendments were made in the Constitution of Pakistan during the tenure of Syed Yousuf Raza Gillani:

**18th Amendment:**

The 18th Amendment was passed in 2010, through which the name of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The concurrent list between the federation and the provinces has been abolished. A Judicial Commission of Pakistan and a Parliamentary Committee were formed for the appointment of judges of the Higher Courts.

**19th Amendment:**

Under this amendment number of members of Judicial commission was increased from 7 to 9.

**20th Amendment 2012:**

The amendment was intended to provide legal protection to the by-elections of 28 members of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

**Administrative Reforms:**

The war on terror continued successfully. Under Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan, legitimate rights were given to Balochistan province. Several administrative measures were taken, including the internal autonomy of Gilgit Baltistan.

**End of the Government:**

On June 19, 2012, Syed Yousuf Raza Gillani had to resign from his office following a Supreme Court decision in a contempt of court case. After that, Raja Pervez Ashraf remained the Prime Minister till 2013.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. State the duration of the government of Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani. (K.B)**

**Ans: THE REIGN OF SYED YUSUF RAZA GILANI**

The reign of Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani is from 2008 to 2012.

**Q2. Describe the economic reforms carried out under Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani. (K.B)**

**Ans: ECONOMIC REFORMS**

The following economic reforms were carried out during the rule of Syed Yusuf Raza Kalani:

- Seventh National Financial Award.
- Unparalleled support program.
- Resource rights program.
- Development and protection of women.
- Allocating 10% quota for women in government jobs.

**Q3. Tell us about the reforms made for women during the rule of Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani.(K.B)**

**Ans:** **SOCIAL REFORM**

Laws on punishment for domestic violence and harassment of women were approved for the advancement and protection of women.

**Q4. Write about the administrative reforms under Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani. (K.B)**

**Ans:** **ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**

The following administrative reforms were made during the tenure of Yousuf Raza Gilani:

- The war on terror continued successfully.
- Under the beginning of the rights of Balochistan, legitimate rights were given to the province of Balochistan.
- Several administrative measures were taken, including the internal autonomy of Gilgit-Baltistan.

**Q5. What do you know about the 18th Amendment 2010? (K.B)**

**Ans:** **EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT 2010**

The 18th Amendment was passed in 2010, renaming NWFP Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The concurrent list between the federation and the provinces has been abolished. A Judicial Commission of Pakistan and a Parliamentary Committee were formed for the appointment of judges of the High Courts.

**Q6. Explain the Nineteenth and Twentieth Amendments. (K.B)**

**Ans:** **CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

After the approval of this amendment, the number of members of the Judicial Commission increased from seven (7) to nine (9).

Under the amendment, by-elections to the 28-member Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were to provide legal protection.

**Q7. When did the government of Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani end? (K.B)**

**Ans:** **THE END OF THE GOVERNMENT**

On June 19, 2012, Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani had to resign from his post as per the decision of the Supreme Court in a contempt of court case. After that, Raja Pervez Ashraf remained the Prime Minister till 2013.

**Q8. Write the method of appointment of judges of high courts. (K.B)**

**Ans:** **APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES**

A Judicial Commission of Pakistan and a Parliamentary Committee were formed for the appointment of judges of the High Courts.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. Which political party won the majority in the 2008 elections: (K.B)**

- (a) Muslim League (b) PTI (c) People's Party (d) Jamaat-e-Islami

**2. Pakistan's longest-serving prime minister is: (K.B)**

- (a) Yousuf Raza Gilani (b) Nawaz Sharif  
(c) Benazir (d) Raja Pervez Ashraf

**3. Eighteenth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution: (K.B)**

- (a) 2005 (b) 2008 (c) 2010 (d) 2012

**4. The number of members of the Judicial Commission has been increased from 7: (K.B)**

- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15



5. The 20th Amendment was to provide legal protection for the 2012 National and Provincial Assembly by-elections: (K.B)  
 (a) 25 members (b) 26 members (c) 27 members (d) 28 members
6. Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani had to resign: (K.B)  
 (a) 19 June 2012 (b) 20 June 2012 (c) 21 June 2012 (d) 22 June 2012
7. Raja Pervez Ashraf belonged to which political party? (K.B)  
 (a) Muslim League (b) PTI (c) People's Party (d) Jamaat-e-Islami

## GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 2018

### LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Write a detail note on reforms of Imran Khan's Era.**

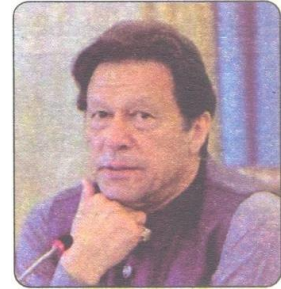
(U.B+A.B)

**Ans:**

#### IMRAN KHAN'S ERA

#### General Elections 2018:

General elections were held in Pakistan on July 25, 2018 to elect members of the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies. In these general elections, Imran Khan's Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party won and Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) succeeded in forming governments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab besides the Centre. This government initiated a number of reforms given as under:



**Imran Khan**

#### Industrial Reforms:

- Industries were in crisis due to the energy problem. Electricity, gas and oil prices were controlled for development of industries.
- To provide affordable electricity to consumers on a regular basis, the government began negotiations with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to review the basic agreement.

#### Agricultural Reforms:

- Loans were provided to the farmers to speed up agriculture sector development.
- Paved roads were built from the fields to the commercial markets.

#### Educational Reforms:

- For the development of education, a new curriculum was formulated on the principle of one nation one curriculum.
- In the first phase, uniform curriculum and books were introduced from Grade one to Grade five.
- The second phase includes the curriculum and books for the Grade 6th to 8', while the third Phase includes the curriculum and books for the Grade 9th to 12th.
- The new curriculum will meet the modern educational needs of children besides promoting character building, morality and patriotism.
- The traditional rote learning system will be discouraged and students' ability to think and understand will be enhanced.



**Scene of Educational Activity in a School**

#### Health Reforms:

- The Sehat Insaaf Card was issued under the Sehat Sahulat Programme for the treatment of the people, under which the poor and needy people was provided the facility of treatment in the hospitals.
- Millions of families benefited from this programme.



**Sehat Insaaf Card**

**Economic Reforms:**

- The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government launched a number of schemes and programmes for the welfare of the poor, employment of youth, providing equal opportunities to women and empowering them.
- Several steps were taken to strengthen the country's economy.
- The projects and programmes launched by Prime Minister Imran Khan include construction of:
  - Diamer Bhasha Dam
  - Ehsaas Kafaalat Programme
  - Youth Skills Development Programme,
  - Naya Pakistan Housing Programme,
  - Plant for Pakistan (10 Billion Tree Tsunami),
  - Ehsaas saylani langar,
  - Panahgah (Shelters Homes)
  - Digital Pakistan and many other projects.

**Social Reforms:**

In order to provide food, shelter and protection to the poor and needy "Langar Khaney" (food points) and shelter homes have been opened in large cities of the country.

**Constitutional Reforms:**

Following constitutional moves are undertaken during the rule of Imran Khan:

**25th Amendment 2018:**

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was annexed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

**Administrative Reforms:**

- Citizens of many countries, including China, Malaysia, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates, were granted visa on arrival in Pakistan.
- The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government took significant steps in the field of tourism and in this regard, a National Coordination Board were constituted under the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation to promote tourism in the country.

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Write the educational reforms made during the rule of Imran Khan. (U.B+A.B)**

**Ans:**

**EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

For the development of education, a new curriculum was developed on the principle of one nation one curriculum, in which uniform curriculum and books were compiled from first grade to fifth grade. The second phase includes curriculum and books for sixth to eighth grade, while the third phase includes curriculum and syllabus for ninth to twelfth grade. It will promote tolerance, morality and patriotism. It will discourage the traditional system as well as enhance the ability of students to think and understand.

**Q2. Write down the health reforms made during Imran Khan's rule. (U.B+A.B)**

**Ans:**

**HEALTH RELATED REFORMS**

The healthcare reforms under Imran Khan are as follows:

- Health Justice Card was issued to people under the Health Facility Program for medical treatment.
- Poor and needy people were provided free treatment in hospitals.

**Q3. Write the names of five projects started by the PTI government. (U.B+K.B)**

**Ans:**

**PROJECTS OF PTL GOVERNMENT**

The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government has launched the following projects:

- Construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam

- Sensation program
- Youth Skills Program
- New Pakistan Housing Program
- Shelter
- Plant for Pakistan

**Q4. Why were shelter homes set up?**

(U.B)

**Ans:**

**SHELTER HOMES**

Shelter homes were set up in major cities to provide free food as well as accommodation to the poor, needy and travelers.

**Q5. What do you know about the administrative reforms being carried out in the PTI government?**

(U.B)

**Ans:**

**ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**

Citizens of many countries, including China, Malaysia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates, have been granted visas on arrival, ie, visas on arrival in Pakistan. The government of Tehreek-e-Insaf has also taken significant steps in the field of tourism and in this regard, the National of Pakistan Tourism Development Report has been given ordinance to promote tourism in the country.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **Pakistan held general elections 2018:** (K.B)  
(a) 25th July (b) 26th August (c) 25th September (d) 25th October
2. **Which political party won the majority in the 2018 general elections?** (K.B)  
(a) Muslim League (b) PTI (c) People's Party (d) Jamaat-e-Islami
3. **As a result of the 2018 elections, he became the Prime Minister of Pakistan:** (K.B)  
(a) Imran Khan (b) Maryam Nawaz  
(c) Bilawal Bhutto (d) Maulana Fazlur Rehman
4. **On what principle was the new curriculum designed for the development of education?(K.B)**  
(a) One Nation One Curriculum (b) Equal Rights  
(c) Social Reforms (d) Islamic System
5. **How many trees are planned to be planted under Plant for Pakistan?** (K.B)  
(a) 10 million (b) 10 thousand (c) 10 billion (d) 10 hundred
6. **Supreme Court of Pakistan orders construction of Diamerbhasha Dam and Mohmand Dam:** (K.B)  
(a) 25 July 2018 (b) 04 July 2018 (c) 25 July 2019 (d) 04 July 2019
7. **The 25th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:** (K.B)  
(a) 2015 (b) 2016 (c) 2017 (d) 2018
8. **The amendment to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1973 is as follows:** (K.B)  
(a) Twenty-second amendment (b) Twenty-third amendment  
(c) Twenty-fourth amendment (d) Twenty-fifth amendment
9. **The total seats in the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly are:** (K.B)  
(a) 30 (b) 33 (c) 35 (d) 40
10. **Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly has reserved seats for women:** (K.B)  
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
11. **The Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly has reserved seats for technocrats:** (K.B)  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 8

## CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973

### LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1** Write some salient features of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.

(Ex Lq. 5)(K.B+A.B)

**Ans:**

#### CONSTITUTION OF 1973

#### Background:

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto formed a 25 member committee with the support of all major political parties to draft the constitution of Pakistan. This committee proceeded with the process of drafting the constitution. In the preparation of the constitution, the thinking and suggestions of the opposition were given special place. The report of the Constitutional Committee was debated in the Assembly. In the light of this report, a few more suggestions were incorporated in the draft proposal. Thus, the constitution making process was completed. It was formally enacted on August 14, 1973.



Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

#### SALIENT FEATURES

The following are some of the key points of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan:

#### Islamic Constitution:

The constitution is of Islamic nature. No law can be made against Islamic principles.

#### Federal System:

Federal system was established in the country. Pakistan will be a federal state consisting of four provinces Punjab, Sindh, NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Federal Territory.

#### Provincial Autonomy:

The issue of provincial autonomy was resolved by devolving powers between the Centre and the provinces.

#### Bicameral Legislature:

Under the Constitution, two bicameral legislatures were established in the country. The upper house was renamed the Senate while the lower house was renamed the National Assembly.

#### Provincial Assemblies:

Provincial Assemblies were established in the provinces.

#### Independence of Judiciary:

An independent and sovereign judiciary was established under the Constitution. The Supreme Court was established at the Centre while four High Courts were established in the four provinces.

#### Parliamentary System:

A parliamentary system has been established in the country. The President of Pakistan is the head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of the government.

#### Federal Government:

The party which commands majority in National Assembly shall form the Federal Government.

#### Condition for Prime Minister and President:

It has been declared mandatory for the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims.

#### Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental Human rights are guaranteed.



4. **The lower house is called:** (K.B)  
 (a) Senate (b) National Assembly  
 (c) Provincial Assembly (d) Supreme Court
5. **Pakistan's highest court is:** (K.B)  
 (a) Supreme Court (b) High Court (c) District Court (d) Family Court
6. **The head of state is called:** (K.B)  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief of Army Staff
7. **The head of government is called:** (K.B)  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief of Army Staff
8. **Mandatory for President and Prime Minister:** (K.B)  
 (a) Being a Muslim (b) Being educated  
 (c) Being a citizen of Pakistan (d) Being sane

## PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR POWER

### LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Write a note on Pakistan as a Nuclear Power.** (K.B)

**Ans:** PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR POWER

May 28, 1998 is a very important day for Pakistan. On this day, Pakistan shattered India's dream of supremacy by detonating nuclear explosions. Pakistan's nuclear explosions were in response to India's nuclear explosions (May 11 and 13, 1998). Pakistan was put under a lot of pressure by the world powers to refrain from carrying out a nuclear blast, but the government of Pakistan rejected the pressure of the world powers. Pakistan endured sanctions imposed by the United States and the Western world, but made its defense invincible.



**Scene of nuclear blasts in Chaghi (Balochistan)**

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan detonated nuclear explosions in the mountainous region of Chaghi in Balochistan province. Thus, Pakistan has joined the list of nuclear powers. Pakistan is the first nuclear power in the Islamic world. In the wake of these nuclear explosions, May 28 is celebrated every year.

### SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q1. When did India detonate the atomic bomb?** (K.B)

**Ans:** INDIA'S NUCLEAR BLAST

On May 11, 1998, India detonated five nuclear warheads at Pokhran (Rajasthan).

- Q2. When did Pakistan carry out nuclear blast?** (U.B+K.B)

**Ans:** PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan detonated seven nuclear warheads at Chaghi in the mountainous region of Balochistan. Thus, Pakistan became the seventh nuclear power in the world and the first in the Islamic world.

- Q3. What is meant by Yum Takbir?** (U.B+K.B)

**Ans:** YOM-E-TAKBIR

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan was listed as a nuclear power for a nuclear blast at Chaghi, a mountainous area in Balochistan province. Pakistan is the first nuclear country in the Islamic world. In memory of these nuclear explosions, "Yom-e-Takbir" is celebrated on May 28 every year.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **India detonates nuclear bomb:** (K.B)  
(a) May 11 (b) May 15 (c) May 17 (d) May 19
2. **Pakistan detonates nuclear bomb:** (K.B)  
(a) May 11 (b) May 15 (c) May 28 (d) May 19
3. **Where did Pakistan carry out nuclear blasts?** (K.B)  
(a) At Chaghi (b) At Kirthar (c) At Mount Solomon (d) At Waziristan
4. **Yom Takbir is celebrated:** (K.B)  
(a) May 11 (b) May 15 (c) May 28 (d) May 19

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS****LONG QUESTIONS**

- Q.1 Write a note on the constitutional amendments in the Constitution of Pakistan. (K.B)**  
**Ans:**

**INTRODUCTION**

A constitution is a set of basic principle and laws of a nation, state or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. The constitution of Pakistan was passed in 1973 by completing different processes. Many amendments have been made in the constitution of Pakistan whose detail is as follows:

**First Amendment 1974:**

In the first amendment 1974 in addition to demarcating the boundaries of the four provinces, FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) was declared a part of Pakistan.

**Second Amendment 1974:**

The second Amendment 1974 states that a false claimant of Prophethood or one who does not consider the Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the last prophet, is not a Muslim.

**Third Amendment 1975:**

In the Third Amendment 1975 anyone who harmed the integrity of Pakistan was declared an enemy of the country.

**Fourth Amendment 1975:**

The Fourth Amendment 1975 added six seats in the National Assembly for minorities.

**Fifth Amendment 1976:**

The Fifth Amendment 1976 states that a member of the National Assembly or a candidate in a general election cannot be the governor of a province at the same time.

**Sixth Amendment 1976:**

The Sixth Amendment 1976 fixes the tenure of the job and retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts.

**Seventh Amendment 1977:**

The Seventh Amendment 1977 gives the right to Prime Minister to advise President for a referendum on any matter given the situation in the country.

**Eighth Amendment 1985:**

Under the Eighth Amendment 1985 the next president will be elected by an electoral body consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies. After the amendment, the president gained extraordinary powers and the status of prime minister became secondary. Term of the upper house (Senate) was extended to six years.

**Ninth Amendment 1985**

Article 2 of the constitution adds that Islamic injunctions derived from the Quran and Sunnah will be the source of the highest law and guidance.

**Tenth Amendment 1987:**

The Tenth Amendment 1987 sets a minimum of 130 working days for the National Assembly and the Senate.

**Eleventh Amendment 1989:**

The Eleventh Amendment was introduced in 1989 during the first term of Benazir Bhutto's government. It was about women's seats in National and Provincial Assemblies.

**Twelfth Amendment 1991:**

Twelfth Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was made in 1991. A special committee on the judiciary was formed in this amendment. Special courts were set up for cases of serious crimes.

**Thirteenth Amendment 1997:**

Powers of the president to dismiss government and dissolve assemblies were withdrawn through the Thirteenth Amendment 1997.

**Fourteenth Amendment 1997:**

This amendment was undertaken to ensure party loyalty and discipline. Under this amendment floor crossing was (changing party) made unlawful. It stipulated that if a member of parliamentary party was found indulging in illegal activities, legal action could be taken against him in seven days.

**Fifteenth Amendment 1998:**

This amendment was made to make the office of the Prime Minister more powerful. It was approved by National Assembly. However, it did not win approval of Senate.

**Sixteenth Amendment 1999:**

This Sixteenth Amendment 1999 discussed the tenure of government employees. The quota system was extended for further 20 years.

**Seventeenth Amendment 2003:**

During the rule of General Pervez Musharraf, the Seventeenth Amendment was made in the Constitution of Pakistan in 2003, giving the President the powers to dissolve the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

**Eighteenth Amendment 2010:**

The eighteenth Amendment was passed in 2010, through which the name of North, West Frontier Province (NWFP) was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The concurrent list between the federation and the provinces has been abolished. A judicial Commission of Pakistan and a Parliamentary Committee was formed for the appointment of judges of the Higher Courts.

**Nineteenth Amendment 2010:**

Under this amendment 2010 number of members of Judicial Commission was increased from 7 to 9.



**Twentieth Amendment 2012:**

The amendment was intended to provide legal protection to the by-elections of 28 members of the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

**Twenty-first Amendment 2015:**

Military courts were set up after the tragedy of Army Public School in Peshawar (APS).

**Twenty-second Amendment 2016:**

This amendment was executed to reform election commission of Pakistan and redefine powers and functions of the commission. After this amendment a bureaucrat and technocrat can become member of election commission.

**Twenty-third Amendment 2017:**

In 2015, the National Assembly established military courts for two years through twenty-first Amendment. This two year term ended on January 6, 2017. The Amendment extended the term of military courts of another two years until January 6, 2019.

**Twenty-fourth Amendment 2017:**

Constituencies were reconstituted based on the census results.

**Twenty-fifth Amendment 2018:**

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was annexed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

**Conclusion:**

The method to make an amendment is present in written form that is neither too difficult nor too easy. A two-third majority of Parliament (Senate and National Assembly) is required to make an amendment in constitution. All the Pakistani citizens should try to get awareness more and more about their constitution and laws because it is very popular proverb that "Ignorance of law is not excuse."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION	
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Era	1971-1977
Establishment of Common Wealth	1926
Establishment of AIOU	1974
First Civilian Martial Law Administrator	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
Second OIC Meeting	1974
Zia-ul-Haq's Era	1977-1988
Russian Invasion in Afghanistan	1979
Geneva Pact	1988
Zia-ul-Haq's Death	17 <sup>th</sup> August 1988
Benazir Bhutto's First Term	1988-1990
Ghulam Ishaq Khan as a President	1988
Pakistan's separation from Common Wealth	1972
Pakistan Rejoins Common Wealth	1989
Benazir Bhutto's second term	1993-1996
Farooq Ahmad Laghari as President	1993
Nawaz Sharif's First Term	1990-1993
Establishment of Bait-ul-Maal	1992
Nawaz Sharif's Second Term	1997-1999
Muhammad Rafique Tarar as President	1997
Inauguration of Motorway	1998
Pakistan's Nuclear Blast	1998
Youm-e-Takbeer	28 <sup>th</sup> May
Lahore Declaration	1999
Nawaz Sharif's Third Term	2013-2017
Shahid Khaqan Abbasi as Prime Minister	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2017
Zarb-e-Azab	2014
General Pervaiz Musharraf's Era	1999-2008
Tragedy of World Trade Center	11 <sup>th</sup> September 2001
First Female Governor of State Bank	Doctor Shamshaad Akhtar
Local Government System	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2001
Minorities Seats in National Assembly	10
Condition of B.A in Election	2002
Prime Minister Belong to Balochistan	Mir Zaffar Ullah Khan Jamali
Sayed Yousaf Raza Gillani's Era	2008-2012
Raja Pervaiz Ashraf as Prime Minister	2013
India's Atomic Blast	11 <sup>th</sup> May 1998

<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS</b>	
1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	1974
2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	1974
3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment	1975
4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1975
5 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1976
6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1976
7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1977
8 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1985
9 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1985
10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1987
11 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1989
12 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1991
13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1997
14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1997
15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1998
16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	1999
17 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2003
18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2010
19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2010
20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2012
21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	2015
22 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	2016
23 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment	2017
24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2017
25 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	2018

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO'S ERA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	A	C	A	C	C	D	B	A	D	A	B	C	D	B
16	17	18	19	20	21									
C	D	B	B	D	A									

**GENERAL MUHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ERA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	B	A	C	C	B	D	B	B	A	C	B	C	C	D
16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
A	B	C	D	A	A	A								

**BENAZIR BHUTTO'S TERMS**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	B	C	A	D	B	D	D	B	D	A	D	C	D	B

**NAWAZ SHARIF'S TERMS**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	B	B	C	A	B	B	C	C	C	A	B	C	B	B	C	C
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
D	D	D	C	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	D	B	A	B	C	

**GENERAL PERVAIZ MUSHARRAF'S ERA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	B	D	B	B	A	D	C	C	B	B	D

**SYED YOUSAF RAZA GILLANI'S ERA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	A	C	A	D	A	C

**IMRAN KHAN'S ERA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	B	A	A	C	B	D	D	B	C	B

**CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	C	A	B	A	A	B	A

**PAKISTAN AS NUCLEAR POWER**

1	2	3	4
A	C	A	C

**EXERCISE**

- 1- Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:
- (i) **Holding office of Prime minister during the period 1985-88:** (K.B)  
 (a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Mian Nawaz Sharif  
 (c) Mir Zaffar Ullah Jamali (d) Shaukat Aziz
- (ii) **Pakistan conducted nuclear tests:** (K.B)  
 (a) In 1996 (b) 1999 (c) 1997 (d) 1998
- (iii) **World Trade Centre incident (9/11) happened:** (K.B)  
 (a) In 2001 (b) In 2003 (c) In 2005 (d) In 2007
- (iv) **Elected as president of Pakistan in 1988:** (U.B)  
 (a) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan  
 (c) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari (d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
- (v) **The Amendment in the Constitution 1973 made floor crossing unlawful:** (U.B+K.B)  
 (a) 8th amendment (b) 13th Amendment (c) 14th amendment (d) 18th amendment

1	2	3	4	5
a	d	a	b	c

2- Write the short answers.

- (i) **What is Yaum-e-Takbir?** (U.B+K.B)

Ans:

**YOUM-E-TAKBIR**

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan detonated nuclear explosions in the mountainous region of Chaghi in Balochistan province. Thus, Pakistan has joined the list of nuclear powers. Pakistan is the first nuclear power in the Islamic world. In the wake of these nuclear explosions, May 28 is celebrated every year.

- (ii) **Write three basic objectives of Local Government system enforced by General Pervez Musharraf?** (K.B)

Ans:

**OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM**

The system had three main objectives:

- Availability of resources at the district level.
- Resolving local issues at the local level.
- Transfer of powers to lower level.

- (iii) **State five main projects initiated by Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Government.** (U.B+K.B)

Ans:

**PROJECT OF PAKISTAN TAHREEK-E-INSAAF**

The projects and programmes launched by Prime Minister Imran Khan include construction of:

- Diamer Bhasha Dam
- Ehsaas Kafaalat Programme
- Youth Skills Development Programme,
- Naya Pakistan Housing Programme,
- Plant for Pakistan (10 Billion Tree Tsunami)

(iv) **What is significance of Motorway?** (U.B)

**Ans:** SIGNIFICANCE OF MOTORWAY

The Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, one of the longest motorways of South Asia, was a great achievement of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Motorway is like an artery in which the blood of economy circulates. It Promotes National integrity and distances are reduced. Trading caravans flow that increase in economic activity. A road is the first step for the development of any country. If there is a road then hospitals and educational institutions will be build and people come close to each other.

(v) **How president of Pakistan is elected?** (U.B+A.B)

**Ans:** ELECTORAL BODY

Under the Eighth Amendment, the next president will be elected by an electoral body consisting of both houses of parliament and the four provincial assemblies.

**3- Give detailed answer to the following questions:**

(i) **Describe Agricultural and Industrial Reforms enforced by Zulficari Ali Bhutto.**

**Ans:** See detail on under the topic of Agricultural and Industrial Reforms enforced by Zulficari Ali Bhutto.

(ii) **What industrial, economic and social reforms were introduced by Pervez Musharraf?**

**Ans:** See detail on under the topic of industrial, economic and social reforms were introduced by Pervez Musharraf.

(iii) **In the context of Benazir Bhutto's both terms as Prime minister, which era was better for people?**

**Ans:** See detail on under the topic of "In the context of Benazir Bhutto's both terms as Prime minister, which era was better for people?"

(iv) **Give a description of economic reforms of Mian Nawaz Sharif.**

**Ans:** See detail on under the topic of economic reforms of Mian Nawaz Sharif.

(v) **Write some salient features of 1973 constitution of Pakistan.**

**Ans:** See detail on under the topic of salient features of 1973 constitution of Pakistan.

### Activity for the Students

Organize an essay competition with reference to Yaum-e-Takbir.

### Instructions for teachers

Enlighten the students about merits and demerits of nationalization of educational institutions.

**SELF TEST**

Time: 40 Min

Total No: 25

**Q: 1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.(5)****1. The Amendment in the Constitution 1973 made floor crossing unlawful:**

- (a) 8th amendment (b) 13th Amendment (c) 14th amendment (d) 18th amendment

**2. World Trade Centre incident (9/11) happened:**

- (a) In 2001 (b) In 2003 (c) In 2005 (d) In 2007

**3. Holding office of Prime minister during the period 1985-88:**

- (a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Mian Nawaz Sharif
- 
- (c) Mir Zaffar Ullah Jamali (d) Shaukat Aziz

**4. Allama Iqbal Open University established in:**

- (A) 1972 (B) 1973 (C) 1974 (D) 1975

**5. The 12<sup>th</sup> amendment in constitution of 1973 in:**

- (A) 1991 (B) 1992 (C) 1993 (D) 1994

**Q: 2. Write the short answers of questions.****(6×2=12)**

1. What is Youm-e-Takbir?
2. How President of Pakistan is elected?
3. What is meant by Lahore Declaration?
4. Which steps taken for women in Musharraf's Era?
5. State five main projects initiated by Tahreek-e-Insaaf Government.
6. What is the limit of Land ownership in Zulfikar Ali Butto's Era?

**Q: 3. Write answers in detailed.****(8)**

1. Write some salient features of 1973 constitution of Pakistan.