

Pakistan Studies (Federal Board)

Political Developments in Pakistan (Unit.2)

Q.1. How did General Zia-ul-Haq policies aim to Islamize Pakistan?

Ans: General Zia-ul-Haq (1977–1988) introduced Islamization by enforcing Hudood, Qisas and Diyat laws, establishing the Federal Shariat Court, and starting interest-free banking. He made Islamic Studies compulsory, enforced Zakat and Ushr, promoted Islamic culture through media and education, and supported the Afghan Jihad as an “Islamic struggle.

Q.2. Which piece of advice did Quaid-e-Azam give to students?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam advised the students to refrain from politics as their objectives had been achieved. He urged them to devote their energy to acquiring education.

Q.3. What was the opinion of Ayub Khan about political parties?

Ans: Ayub Khan believed political parties created corruption, disorder and disunity, so he considered them harmful for Pakistan. He abolished them and introduced the “Basic Democracies” system. He also issued the EBDO (Elective Bodies Disqualification Order) and PODO (Public Offices Disqualification Order) to disqualify corrupt politicians and officials.

Q.4. What was the consequences of General Yahya Khan’s decision to postpone the National Assembly session?

Ans: The postponement of the National Assembly session created strong reaction in East Pakistan. The Awami League launched a civil disobedience movement the political crisis intensified the gap between East and West Pakistan widened and eventually due to the military action and the 1971 war, East Pakistan separated and became Bangladesh.

Q.5. Assess the impacts of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto’s nationalization policy on the economy?

Ans: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, under his socialist ideology, adopted the policy of nationalization. In 1972, he nationalized major industries and in 1974, all banks were taken into government control. Initially workers and the general public received some benefits and the idea of equality was promoted. However, in the long run, negative effects dominated. Investors lost confidence, private investment declined, bureaucracy and political interference increased. Production dropped and the national economy weakened.

Q.6. What events contributed to the downfall of Pervez Musharraf?

Ans: The major reasons for Pervez Musharraf’s downfall included.

The dismissal of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and the start of the Lawyers’ Movement in 2007. The Lal Masjid operation in July 2007 and the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007. These events fueled public anger and political opposition, ultimately forcing him out of power.

Q.7. How did Article 58(2)(b) influence political stability in Pakistan?

Ans: Article 58(2)(b), introduced during General Zia-ul-Haq’s rule, gave the President the power to dissolve the assemblies. This led to political instability and the dismissal of several governments, including those of Muhammad Khan Junejo (1988), Benazir Bhutto (1990 and 1996), and Nawaz Sharif (1993). This clause weakened democracy in Pakistan.

Extra Questions

Q.8. What do you know about Operation Bunyan al-Marsous?

Ans: In April 2025, India blamed Pakistan for attacks in Pahalgam, Kashmir. In May 2025, Pakistan responded to Indian military aggression by shooting down four Indian Rafale jets and countering drone attacks from India. On May 10,

Pakistan launched Operation Bunyan al-Marsous, targeting multiple Indian military sites and hitting them with missile strikes, causing significant damage. The conflict was eventually halted due to the intervention of U.S. President Donald Trump

Q.9. What measures were taken to empower women during Benazir Bhutto's first term as Prime Minister?

Ans: During Benazir Bhutto's first term (1988–1990), the following measures were taken to empower women:

1. Separate police stations: Special police stations were established for women's protection.
2. Recruitment of lady health workers: Lady health workers were hired to improve women's healthcare.
3. Women Development Bank: For the first time in Pakistan, the Women Development Bank was established to provide financial assistance to women.

Q.10. Explain the political and military reasons for the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Following are some reasons of separation of East Pakistan,

1. **Political injustice:** Despite Mujibur Rahman's victory in the 1970 elections, Yahya Khan did not transfer power and postponed the assembly.
2. **Ignoring six points:** Mujibur Rahman's six points were dismissed as a political tactic.
3. **Military operation:** A military operation was launched in East Pakistan, causing severe destruction.

Q.11: Why was One Unit established?

Ans: East Pakistan had a uniform population in terms of language and culture where 56% of the total population lived, while West Pakistan was divided into several administrative units consisting of different nations and groups. In 1955, Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali made West Pakistan a single unit, and thus the provinces of West Pakistan were abolished and the One Unit was established. The purpose of this was the fair distribution of resources in the constitution and to divide the seats of the Assembly equally between the two wings.

Q.12. Write a few important points about Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's foreign policy.

Ans: The main points of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's foreign policy were:

1. In 1972, he signed the Simla Agreement with India and returned the occupied territories.
2. In 1974, the Delhi Agreement enabled the repatriation of war prisoners.
3. Strengthened relations with Islamic countries and the Third World.
4. Canceled defense agreements with the USA and reduced dependence on it.

Q.13. What did Quaid-e-Azam say while inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam said:

"The economic system of the Western world has already created nearly insoluble problems for humanity, and it seems that now only a miracle can save the world from the destruction it is facing. Despite all its mechanical advancement and industrial skill, the Western world today is caught in the worst turmoil of history. We must determine our destiny in our own way and present to the world an economic system based on the Islamic concept of equality and social justice."

Q.14. Mention three services of Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister.

Ans: Following are the services of Liaquat Ali Khan,

1. Liaquat Ali Khan got the Objectives Resolution (1949) passed, which played a vital role in constitution making.
2. Through his efforts, the "Liaquat–Nehru Pact" (1950) was signed, which provided relief to refugees.
3. He made agreements with the United States for economic and defense cooperation, through which Pakistan received foreign aid.

Q.15. Give a brief overview of the economic achievements during General Ayub Khan's era.

Ans: During General Ayub Khan's era (1958–1969), Pakistan witnessed remarkable economic growth. The "Green Revolution" was introduced, which increased agricultural production. Major power projects like Mangla, Tarbela and Warsak Dams were constructed. His industrial policy encouraged new industries and private investment. The Second Five-Year Plan (1960–65) proved to be the most successful. As a result, Pakistan's growth rate average was considered a successful model among developing nations.

Q.16. What do you know about the 18th Constitutional Amendment?

Ans: The 18th Constitutional Amendment was passed in 2010. Under it, the powers of the President were reduced, Article 58(2)(b) was abolished, greater autonomy was granted to the provinces, the name of NWFP was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The true spirit of the 1973 Constitution was restored.

Q.17. What was the Tashkent Agreement and what was its impact on Ayub Khan's government?

Ans: The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966 after the Indo-Pak war with the cooperation of Russia, in Tashkent between Ayub Khan and the Indian Prime Minister. According to the agreement, both countries agreed to withdraw their forces, return prisoners of war. However as the Kashmir issue was not discussed disappointed the people, Bhutto resigned from foreign ministry and launched a campaign against Ayub Khan. Ayub Khan's popularity declined after this agreement.

Q.18. What do you know about the Kargil War and what was its impact on Nawaz Sharif's government?

Ans: The Kargil War took place in 1999 between Pakistan and India in the Kargil sector of Kashmir. The Pakistani army captured the high peaks, but India launched a counter operation. Due to American pressure, Nawaz Sharif decided to withdraw the troops. Nawaz Sharif claimed that Musharraf had carried out the Kargil operation without taking him into confidence, which created differences between them and finally on 12th October 1999 General Pervez Musharraf overthrew Nawaz Sharif's government.

Q.19. What was the Geneva Accord?

Ans: The Geneva Accord was signed in April 1988 in the city of Geneva (Switzerland) Pakistan, Afghanistan, the United States, and the Soviet Union signed an agreement. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union announced the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan, and Pakistan and Afghanistan pledged not to interfere in each other's internal affairs.

Q.20. What were the consequences of the Afghan War for Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan faced several consequences of the Afghan War, including the arrival of millions of Afghan refugees, the rise of the Kalashnikov and drug culture, economic burden, internal unrest and an increase in extremism. Although Pakistan temporarily received American support and financial aid, in the long run, the country suffered from severe social and economic problems.

Q.21. What was Ayub Khan's Basic Democracies Program?

Ans: Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracies system in 1959. Under it, 80,000 B.D members were elected who managed local affairs and elected the President and assembly members. Through this system, Ayub Khan was elected President in 1960.

