

Pak Studies  
Quiz

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**Q#1:**

Islamization is the process of bringing something such as an institute or society under the rules, laws, and principles of Islam. Many issues arose after the creation of Pakistan such as the provincial discrimination in 1971, the sectarian violence, deprivation of rights of Non-Muslim minorities, and Language discrimination with further lead to the demand and creation of Bangladesh from East Pakistan. General Zia saw Islamization as the only possible solution to bridge the gay created among people through the evils of discrimination and reuniting the Pakistani people. There was also a strong need for Islamization as the secular class of the country was constantly taking advantage of the uneducated and non-secular minded people. Secular lawyers, tax collectors, and educationalists intentionally created confusion among people towards Zia's idea of Islamization. Zia foresaw the path the country was on and was determined to change the course of the country and its people. He knew that if the state has not been Islamized soon then the country will face extreme problems in the upcoming future. Therefore, he started the Islamization of Pakistan by Islamizing the judiciary with Shariat courts from 1980 to 1984 by establishing courts such as Qazi courts, by enforcing Islamic taxes and the system of Zakat ordinance with the deduction of 2.5 % from all savings bank accounts and its distribution to charity institutes and by opening Islamic institutions and more than 12000 mosque schools also making Islamic studies at matriculation and intermediate level furthermore giving the degree in Islamic studies the same degree-level status as the other degrees. Also, the status and rights of women were revisited in which women were given equal status as men and social issues such a rape, early marriages, and unfair distribution were also dealt with. The Impacts of Zia's Islamization were 10,000 activists from the Jamaat-e-Islami party were appointed to government posts, Conservative ulama were added to the Council of Islamic Ideology. Furthermore, Women's and human rights groups opposed the incarceration of rape victims under the hudood ordinance that added punishments, new laws that valued women's testimony, and blood money compensation. Religious minorities and human rights groups opposed the "vaguely worded" Blasphemy Law and the "malicious abuse and arbitrary enforcement" of it. Overall, the Islamization of Zia was quite beneficial for the country as it addressed lots of social and political evils and lead the country into a better path. The regime of General Zia is mainly famous because of his Islamization. **Q#2:**

General Muhammad Ayub Khan saw clearly that the economy of Pakistan was facing difficult times and was determined to change it. For this very purpose, he promoted small scale industries and other industries to set the economic sector on a path of development. He set up the cotton industry in Faisalabad, the heavy machinery, fan industry in Gujrat, the sports industry, and also supported the small and medium-size mills. Furthermore, he gave support to industrialists for importing goods from other countries. Ayub believed that for Pakistan to prosper, we must modernize our country and was always pushing to make good ties with the United States of America. Through his efforts, Pakistan was able to get the "US economic and development aid" in 1953. Before his rule, the GDP of Pakistan was approximately 4 billion US dollars, however at the close end of his rule, in 1969, the GDP of Pakistan was almost 7 billion US dollars. The progress made by Pakistan's economic sector in Ayub's era was nothing short of exemplary. His reign was quite famous for all the economic achievements the country made at that time. After Ayub's era, the economy was again dealt with critical blows, when President Pervez Musharraf came to power, he instantly understood Pakistan's need for growth in the agriculture and industrial sectors and made effort to provide strength and support to the economy. He provided strong consumer demand in Pakistan which drove large investments in real estate, construction, communications, automobile manufacturing, banking, and various consumer goods. Millions of new jobs were created. The ranks of the middle class grew in Pakistan in all sectors. President Musharraf halved the poverty line from 34% to 17% in 2000-2008. Pakistan’s economy grew by 7% in 2007. The agricultural sector grew, up to 5%. The manufacturing sector grew up to 8.4% and Services grew at 8%. Karachi stock market was also opened and prospered a lot in 2007. This strengthened the economy of the country stabilized Pakistan. These are the impacts of Ayub khan and Pervez Musharaf that can be found on the country's socio-economic environment.

**THANK YOU**