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94. How many seats did Awami league win out of 169 seats in the elections of 1970?

- (a) 166 (b) 167
(c) 1968 (d) 169

95. How many seats did Peoples Party win out of 144 seats in the Elections of 1970?

- (a) 88
(b) 90
(c) 1000
(d) 200

96. When did Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman hoist the flag of Bangladesh at his residence?

- (a) 27th March 1971
(b) 23rd March 1971
(c) 18th June 1970
(d) 10th January 1960

97. Which terrorist organization played vital role in the separation of East Pakistan?

- (a) Mukti Bahni (b) Hassab-ullah
(c) Tehreek-e-Taliban (d) Al-Quaida

ANSWER KEY

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	c	5	b	6	d	7	c
8	a	9	b	10	c	11	d	12	c	13	c	14	d
15	c	16	a	17	c	18	a	19	b	20	a	21	b
22	b	23	a	24	c	25	a	26	b	27	a	28	c
29	d	30	d	31	c	32	a	33	a	34	c	35	b
36	d	37	b	38	b	39	d	40	d	41	c	42	a
43	c	44	a	45	a	46	c	47	a	48	a	49	c
50	b	51	b	52	d	53	a	54	d	55	b	56	b
57	b	58	a	59	c	60	a	61	a	62	a	63	b
64	d	65	d	66	b	67	b	68	c	69	d	70	a
71	d	72	c	73	d	74	b	75	c	76	a	77	d
78	a	79	a	80	b	81	c	82	d	83	b	84	b
85	d	86	b	87	b	88	b	89	a	90	a	91	b
92	a	93	b	94	b	95	a	96	b	97	a		

SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Q2. Give Short Answers:

Q1. How was the first constitution assembly formed? (Board 2015,18)

Ans. First Constitution Assembly:

After the creation of Pakistan the people who were elected as the member of India central Assembly, were honored as the member of Pakistan 1st constituent Assembly. Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker and Quaid-e-Azam was elected as first President of this Assembly on 11th August 1947.

Q2. Describe any five points of the Land Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

(Board 2013,17)

Ans. Land Reforms:

Five main points of the Land Reforms of Ayub Khan are given as under.

1. No person was to own more than 500 acres of irrigated land or 1000 acres of non-irrigated land. In case of gardens or meadows, he could have 150 acres more land.
2. The Landlord could transfer the excess land to the women or orphan children but transferred land would not exceed 250 acres of

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irrigated land or 500 acres of non-irrigated land.

3. Present landlords would hand over the excess land to the Government. They would be compensated of their snatched land within 25 years in installments.

4. The Jagirs were confiscated without any compensation. However, the Jagirs dedicated for charity were exempted.

5. To increase the rate of Ijarah (share of the landlord) was banned.

Q3. Write five Islamic provisions of the Constitution of 1956. (Board 2017)

Ans. Islamic Provisions:

Five Islamic provisions of the constitution of 1956 are as under:

1. The name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan
2. The President of the country shall be a Muslim.
3. The sovereignty belongs to Allah.
4. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam.
5. No law would be passed against the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

Q4. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan? (Board 2014,17)

Ans. Targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan:

Following were the targets of the 2nd Five Year Development Plan.

1. To attain an increase in national income by 24 percent.
2. To achieve the increase of about 10 percent in per capita income.
3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
4. To get an increase of 14% in agriculture output.
5. To increase industrial production up to 14% in large and medium scale industries.
6. To increase the industrial production of cottage and small industry up to 25%.
7. To increase export at the rate of 3% per annum.

Q5. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the War of 1965? (Board 2013,14,17)

Ans. Role of Pakistan Navy:

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement. When India launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

Q6. Write any five points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance. (Board 2015)

Ans. Muslim Family Law Ordinance:

Following are the five points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance.

1. All Muslim marriages were to be registered in Union Councils.
2. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
3. In case of divorce, a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
4. Orphan grandchildren may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
5. The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.

Q7. Describe two causes of the War of 1965. (Board 2014,15)

Ans. Causes of the War of 1965:

Following are the two important causes of the War of the 1965.

1. India fought a war with China in 1962 and faced defeat. Then it tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but faced a total defeat. Thus, to restore its dignity, India started war against Pakistan.
2. Congress wanted to win general elections in India. So it decided to conquer Pakistan to get votes from the voters.
3. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of Kashmiri people and Pakistan was in the favour of Kashmiri people.

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Q8. What are the points for the future policies described in the Legal Framework Order? (Board 2013,15)

Ans. Future Policies:

In the Legal Framework Order, the following points were decided for the future strategy.

1. Promotion of Islamic ways of living.
2. To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
3. To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
4. To make arrangement to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

Q9. What is meant by Union Council and Union Committee? (Board 2015)

Ans. Union Council and Union Committee:

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of Union Council and Union Committees. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and Passengers Houses (Musafirkhana), keeping death and birth records etc.

Q10. How was the constitution of 1956 abrogated? (Board 2013,14,15)

Ans. Abrogation of Constitution of 1956:

The Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months. Then in 1958 the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army, General Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed / concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the Assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies). He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Q11. What is meant by Single Citizenship? (Board 2013,18)

Ans. Single Citizenship:

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall

be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e., one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Government of the states where as in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

Q12. Which areas of Muslim majority India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe? (Board 2017)

Ans. Unjust Division by Radcliffe:

As a result of unjust division by Radcliffe, India got: Three of the tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala, one tehsil of Ferozepur i.e. Zira, and some other areas comprising the majority of the Muslims population.

Q13. How was the Malakand Division formed? (Board 2013,14,15,17,18)

Ans. Malakand Division:

Dir, Swat and Chitral were the three states of KPK which maintained their independent identity even after the establishment of Pakistan. The people of these states were not enjoying the facilities like the people of West Pakistan. So Yahya Khan abolished their independent status in 1969. These three states were merged to form Malakand Division. It was made an administrative part of N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Q14. What do you mean by Economic Development? (Board 2013,14)

Ans. Economic Development:

Economic Development means the growth of economy from backward to advanced economy. It is the process through which resources are utilized properly and national income is increased. The living standard of people is raised and they enjoy better facilities.

Q15. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan. (Board 2013,15)

Ans. Targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan:

Following are the five targets of 3rd Five Year Plan.

1. To increase GDP as much as 37%.

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2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employment to 5.5 million people.
4. To increase agricultural growth at the rate of 5% annually.

5. To increase industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.

ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTIONS

Q16. When and who administered the oath of Governor General from Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)?

Ans. On 11th August 1947 Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid took oath from Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as First General of Pakistan.

Q17. Describe the administrative problems of Pakistan after the creation of Pakistan.

(Board 2013)

Ans. Administrative Problems of Pakistan:

The Non-Muslim Government officials working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and type-writers. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused a lot of difficulties in office work.

Q18. How was the division of Army assets made between India and Pakistan after the partition of sub-continent?

(Board 2013)

Ans. Division of Army Assets:

It was decided that army assets would be divided in proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. Also that Rs. 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up ordinance factory as all the ordinance factories were located in Indian territories.

Q19. Write down any two early problems of Pakistan.

(Board 2018)

Ans. First Problem:

The Non-Muslim Government officials working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and type-writers. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused a lot of difficulties in office work.

Second Problem:

It was decided that army assets would be divided in proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. Also that Rs. 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up ordinance factory as all the ordinance factories were located in Indian territories.

Q20. What is Indus Water Treaty?

Ans. Indus Water Treaty:

In 1960, an agreement, brokered by World Bank was signed between India and Pakistan to solve the water dispute. It is known as Indus Water Treaty.

According to it, India retained right to three eastern rivers namely Ravi, Sutlej and Bias. Where as Pakistan got rights for the three Western Rivers namely Indus, Jehlum and Chenab.

Q21. Which princely states did not take an immediate step to affiliate either with Pakistan or India?

(Board 2013)

Ans. Princely States:

No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavdar, Jammu and Kashmir to affiliate either with Pakistan or India.

Q22. When and where was Quaid-e-Azam born?

(Board 2014)

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam was born on 25th December 1876 in Karachi. His father name was Punja Jinnah. Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan. He was awarded the titles namely Baba-e-Quam or Quaid-e-Azam.

Q23. What agreement did Quaid-e-Azam make with an Air Company?

Ans. Air Company:

(Board 2013)

Quaid-e-Azam made an agreement with

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an Air Company

which made the shifting of government official possible.

Q24. When was the Objective Resolution Passed?

Ans. Objective Resolution:

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly passed a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It is called the Objective Resolution.

Q25. What is meant by Sovereignty of Allah Almighty?

Ans. Sovereignty of Allah Almighty:

It means that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority, He has delegated to the state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

Q26. Write down the Fundamental Rights of Citizens According to objectives Resolution 1949. (Board 2018)

Ans. Fundamental Rights:

All the fundamental rights shall be guaranteed. There will be equality of status and opportunity. There will be social, economic and political justice.

There will be freedom of thoughts, expression, belief, faith, worship and association. But everything will be subject to law and public morality.

Q27. When was the first constitution of Pakistan imposed in the country?

(Board 2014)

Ans. First Constitution of Pakistan:

The first constitution of Pakistan was imposed on 23rd March 1956.

Q28. What is meant by Basic Democracies?

Ans. Basic Democracies:

In 1959, President Ayub Khan introduced a new system of Basic Democracies. According to this system, the people were to elect the member of Basic Democracies. The total number of members of Basic Democracies was 80 thousands. Under the 1962 constitution these members formed an electoral college to elect the

President, the members of National and the Provincial Assemblies.

Q29. Name the Tiers (institutions) of Basic Democracies.

Ans. Five Tiers of Basic Democracies:

1. Union Council and Union Committee
2. Tehsil Council and Thana Council
3. District Council
4. Divisional Council
5. Provisional Advisory Council

Q30. What were the responsibilities of the B.D Members? (Board 2013)

Ans. Responsibilities of B.D Members:

The B.D Members were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and passengers' houses (Musafirkhana), keeping birth and death records etc.

Q31. Write the five Islamic Provisions of 1962 constitution.

Ans. Islamic Provisions of 1962 Constitution:

1. The sovereignty over the entire universe belong to Allah Almighty.
2. The authority Allah Almighty has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits.
3. The name of the country was adopted as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
4. President of the state will be a Muslim.
5. The Muslim shall be enabled individually and collectively to order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

Q32. According to the 1962 constitution, what is meant by Indirect Democracy?

(Board 2015)

Ans. Indirect Democracy:

The system of Direct Elections was replaced by the method of Indirect Elections. This system was named Basic Democracies. Direct Method of Election was dissolved. The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces.

Q33. What was the speech made by Ayub Khan when 1965 war broke out?

Ans. Speech of Ayub Khan:

He said, "The people of Pakistan shall

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not feel comfortable until the mouths of India's cannons are made quiet permanently. Indian rulers don't know which brave nation they have challenged. Our brave soldiers are advancing to defeat the enemy. The Armed Forces of Pakistan shall counterblast enemy. Advance manfully and attack the enemy fiercely. May Allah Almighty support and protect you."

Q34. Write the role of Pakistan Air Force in the War 1965. / Which important airfields of India were destroyed by Pakistan Air Force during 1965 war?

(Board 2017)

Ans. During the war of 1965, Pakistani Air force broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets with pinpoint accuracy at important airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Sri Nagar.

Q35. What was the World record set by Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) in the 1965 war?

Ans. World Record set by M.M. Alam:

In this war the Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore.

Q36. What were the effects of war 1965?

Ans. Effects of War:

- Pakistan got international fame and elevated its dignity.
- The importance of Kashmir issue was again highlighted.
- Pakistan came to know the dual nature of America and Europe.
- The way China favoured Pakistan in this war, Pakistan realized its friends.
- The brethren Islamic Countries supported Pakistan in this war which made Pakistanis proud.

Q37. What type of unity and solidarity is shown by the Pakistani people?

Ans. Unity and Solidarity:

1. This war even changed the attitude of politician and opposition leaders. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan.

2. This war instilled a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation disregarded their internal differences and stood firmly to fight the enemy.

3. From a street person to an high official and from a labour worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government and contributed in Defense Fund generously.

4. The people donated blood for their brothers who were fighting against the enemy. They also offered their services to Pakistan Army at every front.

5. Pakistani artists, through their art, encouraged their soldiers. In short, the entire nation faced the enemy courageously and stood victorious in the war.

Q38. Write down the any two points of legal framework order. (Board 2018)

Ans. Legal framework order:

The salient features of this LFO are as under:

1. The National Assembly would be elected for tenure of five years. It would be composed of 300 seats.
2. The minimum age for the election to Assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women respectively. A person would have the right to contest election simultaneously on more than one seat.

Q39. Write the duration of the first Four Five Year Developmental Plans.

Ans. Duration of Five-Year Development Plans:

1. First Five-year Plan (1955 – 1960)
2. Second Five-year Plan (1960 – 1965)
3. Third Five – year Plan (1965 – 1970)
4. Fourth Five – year Plan (1970 – 1975)

Q40. How many seats were won by Awami League and the People Party in the Elections of 1970? (Board 2014)

Ans. Elections of 1970:

Awami League won 167 out of 169 seats (including 7 seats of women) from the East Pakistan and Pakistan People's Party won 88 seats out of 144 seats (including 5 seats of women) from West Pakistan.

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Q41. What do you know about the conspiracies of big powers in the separation of East Pakistan?

(Board 2015)

Ans. Conspiracies of Big Powers:

India signed a 20-year Treaty with Russia. This treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South-East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured Armaments to India, America did not object it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament, America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

Q42. Why did India play a drama of hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane in 1971?

(Board 2017)

Ans. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.