

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Circle the correct answer.

1. The Objectives Resolution was passed in: (Board 2014,17,18)
 - (a) 1930
 - (b) 1940
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) 1949
2. What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan? (Board 2015)
 - (a) 54
 - (b) 56
 - (c) 58
 - (d) 60
3. Six point formula was presented by:
 - (a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehamn
 - (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - (c) Bhashani
 - (d) Yahya Khan
4. The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in: (Board 2016)
 - (a) 1969
 - (b) 1970
 - (c) 1971
 - (d) 1972
5. General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was:
 - (a) 310
 - (b) 313
 - (c) 316
 - (d) 420
6. Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan? (Board 2013,15,16,17)
 - (a) Bengali
 - (b) Punjabi
 - (c) English
 - (d) Urdu
7. Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970? (Board 2013,14)
 - (a) NAP
 - (b) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
 - (c) Pakistan Peoples' Party
 - (d) Awami League
8. General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the Government on: (Board 2013)
 - (a) March 1969
 - (b) April 1970
 - (c) December 1971
 - (d) June 1972
9. President General Muhammad Ayub Khan introduced Land Reforms in: (Board 2014,18)
 - (a) 1958
 - (b) 1959
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1972
10. The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is: (Board 2013,15)
 - (a) 1950-55
 - (b) 1955-60
 - (c) 1960-65
 - (d) 1965-70
11. Indus Water Treaty was brokered by: (Board 2013,14,17)
 - (a) Trusteeship Council
 - (b) Security Council
 - (c) The International Court
 - (d) The World Bank
12. The Constitution of 1956 remained enforced for a period of: (Board 2018)
 - (a) 2 Years 3 Months
 - (b) 2 Years 5 Months
 - (c) 2 Years 7 Months
 - (d) 2 Years 9 Months
13. The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as:
 - (a) Backwardness
 - (b) Employment
 - (c) Economic Development
 - (d) Balance of Payment
14. With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place in the war of 1965 on:
 - (a) 12 September 1965
 - (b) 15 September 1965
 - (c) 20 September 1965
 - (d) 23 September 1965

15. The total number of members of Basic Democracies was: (Board 2015, 18)
(a) 60 thousand (b) 70 thousand
(c) 80 thousand (d) 90 thousand
16. Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred while addressing a public meeting in Rawalpindi on: (Board 2014, 17)
(a) 16th October 1951
(b) 16th October 1949
(c) 16th October 1952
(d) 16th October 1950
17. Second constitution of Pakistan:
(a) 1935 (b) 1956
(c) 1962 (d) 1973
18. End of One Unit in East Pakistan:
(a) 1970 (b) 1969
(c) 1968 (d) 1966
19. Ayub Khan's Martial Law:
(a) 1956 (b) 1958 (F.B. 2018)
(c) 1950 (d) 1969
20. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was the first _____ of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan:
(a) Speaker (d) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice
21. Because of unjust division by Radcliffe, India succeeded in getting land access to:
(a) Pathan kot (b) Kashmir
(c) Ferozepur (d) Zeera
22. Quaid-e-Azam conducted First Educational Conference in the year:
(a) 1948 (b) 1947
(c) 1946 (d) 1950

23. The first Constitution of Pakistan was implemented in the country on:
(a) 23 March 1956
(b) 14 August 1973
(c) 8 June 1962
(d) 12 March 1949
24. General Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Law Ordinance in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1961 (d) 1965
25. In 1959, Ayub Khan introduced a new system of:
(a) Basic Democracies
(b) Making Organizations
(c) Local Government
(d) Dictatorship
26. Which treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960?
(a) Tashkand Pact
(b) Indus water treaty
(c) Simla pact
(d) Lucknow pact
27. Liaquat-Nehru pact was signed in:
(a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1956 (d) 1959
28. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in the year:
(a) 1906 (b) 1937
(c) 1923 (d) 1935

ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

29. The first constituent Assembly comprised of _____ members.
(a) 70 (b) 72
(c) 75 (d) 79
30. Which Act was adopted as a provisional constitution by the Quaid-e-Azam after the creation of Pakistan?
(a) 1833 (b) 1853
(c) 1858 (d) 1935
31. At the time of partition how much amount was deposited in Reserve Bank of India?
(a) 2 Billion (b) 3 Billion
(c) 4 Billion (d) 5 Billion
32. Pakistan had to get how many million rupees after partition?
(a) 750 (b) 850
(c) 950 (d) 1050

UNREGISTERED
33. How much amount is still to be paid to

Pakistan by India?

- (a) 50 Million (b) 60 Million
(c) 70 Million (d) 90 Million

34. The army assets between Pakistan and India were to be divided in the proportion of:

- (a) 25 and 75%
(b) 35 and 65%
(c) 36 and 64%
(d) 46 and 54%

35. What amount was decided to be paid to Pakistan to set up an ordinance factory?

- (a) 80 Million (b) 60 Million
(c) 70 Million (d) 90 Million

36. Into how many parts, Punjab was divided at the time of partition?

- (a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 2

37. India stopped the water flowing towards the West Punjab in:

- (a) April 1956 (b) April 1948
(c) April 1960 (d) April 1942

38. Indus Water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India in:

- (a) 1959 (b) 1960
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

39. Under the Indus Water Treaty India obtained the rights for which river?

- (a) Ravi (b) Satluj
(c) Bias (d) All rivers

40. Under the Indus Water Treaty Pakistan obtained the rights for which river?

- (a) Indus (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) All rivers

41. How many Princely states were in the sub-continent during the British rule?

- (a) 600 (b) 630
(c) 635 (d) 640

42. When did the British Government announce the termination of its control over India and Indian states?

- (a) 20th Feb. 1947
(b) 20th Jan. 1947
(c) 20th April 1947
(d) 20th Oct. 1947

43. Quaid-e-Azam worked as Governor General for the period of?

- (a) 10 months (b) 12 months
(c) 13 months (d) 15 months

44. Quaid-e-Azam died on:

- (a) 11th September 1948
(b) 11th September 1947
(c) 11th September 1940
(d) 11th September 1950

45. The first capital of Pakistan is: 091104045

- (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Hyderabad (d) Faisalabad

46. Which fatal disease weakened Quaid-e-Azam?

- (a) Hepatitis B (b) Jaundice
(c) T.B (d) Asthama

47. Liaquat Ali Khan was born in:

- (a) 1896 (b) 1890
(c) 1867 (d) 1881

48. Liaquat Ali Khan was born in which city of the East Punjab?

- (a) Karnal (b) Lucknow
(c) Chennai (d) Bangalore

49. Liaquat Ali Khan became the General Secretary of Muslim League in:

- (a) 1939 (b) 1937
(c) 1936 (d) 1935

50. When did Liaquat Ali Khan become the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) 14th August 1947
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 16th August 1947
(d) 17th August 1947

51. Who was the Chairman of Punjab Muhajir Council?

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(d) Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan

52. When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit America? (Board 2016)

- (a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

53. Which great personality was given the title of Quaid-e-Millat?

- (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Abdur-Rab Nishtar
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

54. In which constitution, the objective resolution was included?
(a) 1st constitution (b) 2nd constitution
(c) 3rd constitution (d) All of these
55. Which Indian Prime Minister promised a plebiscite in Kashmir after the formation peace?
(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru
(c) Chakravarti (d) Feroze
56. How many wars have been fought between Pakistan and India?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
57. General Yahya Khan abolished the separate status of the princely states in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1969
(c) 1970 (d) 1975
58. The new province of West Pakistan came into being on:
(a) 14th October 1955
(b) 14th October 1956
(c) 14th October 1960
(d) 14th October 1970
59. The new province of West Pakistan consisted of divisions:
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 14
60. Who was the first Governor of West Pakistan?
(a) Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani
(b) Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia
(c) Noor-ul-Hassan
(d) D.y. Patel
61. Who was the first Chief Minister of West Pakistan?
(a) Dr. Khan Sahib
(b) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(c) Abdul Rasheed Khan
(d) Muzaffar Ali Qazzalbash
62. The constitution of 1956 consisted of how many articles?
(a) 234 (b) 238
(c) 239 (d) 280
63. The first National Assembly comprised of members:
(a) 200 (b) 300
(c) 340 (d) 350

64. How many seats were reserved for women in the first National Assembly?
(a) 40 (b) 30
(c) 20 (d) 10
65. After how many years of creation of Pakistan the constitution of 1956 was passed?
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 9
66. Who abrogated constitution of 1956?
(a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan
(c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Zardari
67. When did President Ayub Khan introduce the system of Basic Democracies? (Board 2013)
(a) 1960 (b) 1959
(c) 1962 (d) 1965
68. The Basic Democracies system comprised of the tiers:
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
69. According to the Muslim Family laws, the age limit for marriage for the boy was fixed:
(a) 16 years (b) 22 years
(c) 20 years (d) 18 years
70. The constitution of 1962 consisted of articles:
(a) 250 (b) 260
(c) 270 (d) 280
71. According to the constitution of 1962, the Federation of Pakistan constituted of provinces:
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2
72. Which form of government was established in Pakistan according to the constitution of 1962?
(a) Parliamentary
(b) Unitary
(c) Presidential
(d) Imperialism
73. What was the tenure of National Assembly according to the constitution of 1962?
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

74. Who got big majority in the elections of 1965?
- Mohterma Fatima Jinnah
 - Ayub Khan
 - Yehya Khan
 - Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan
75. The 1965 war lasted for how many days?
- 15
 - 16
 - 17
 - 18
76. A war between India and China was fought in:
- 1962
 - 1969
 - 1982
 - 1970
77. India launched three sided attack on Lahore with the dawn on?
- 5th June 1965
 - 6th July 1965
 - 6th August 1965
 - 6th September 1965
78. Major Aziz Bhatti was awarded on his gallantry in 1965 war:
- Nishan-e-Haider
 - Tamgha-e-Khidmat
 - Hilal-e-Imtiaz
 - Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
79. The biggest ground attack after the world war-II was on:
- Chovinda Sector
 - B.R.B canal
 - Head Sulemanki
 - Hyderabad
80. Which sector turned into graveyard of Indian tanks?
- Lahore
 - Chovinda
 - Sulamanki
 - Jehlum
81. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam had shot down how many Indian Planes to set a new world record?
- 10
 - 8
 - 5
 - 3
82. Which economist of the World Bank was appointed Finance Minister by Ayub Khan?
- Moeen Quraishi
 - Agha Shahi
 - Ishaq Khan
 - Muhammad Shoaib
83. Duration of the first five-year Developmental plan was:
- 1950-55
 - 1955-1960
 - 1960-1965
 - 1965-1970
84. The second five-year plan was implement in the era of:
- Yahya Khan
 - Ayub Khan
 - Zia-ul-Haq
 - Zardari
85. Duration of the third five-year plan:
- 1950-1955
 - 1955-1960
 - 1960-1965
 - 1965-1970
86. The first five-year developmental plan ended in: (Board 2014)
- 1955
 - 1960
 - 1965
 - 1970
87. How many billion rupees were allocated for the 2nd five-year plan?
- 13
 - 23
 - 52
 - 63
88. How many billion rupees were allocated for the 3rd five-year developmental plan?
- 23
 - 52
 - 63
 - 73
89. Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reforms:
- 1959
 - 1960
 - 1965
 - 1967
90. In Land Reform the limit of irrigated land was:
- 500 acres
 - 1000 acres
 - 250 acres
 - 150 acres
91. How long President Ayub Khan rule the country? (Board 2016)
- 8 years
 - 10 years
 - 12 years
 - 14 years
92. Under Legal Framework order which elections were promised to be held by Yahya Khan?
- 1970
 - 1977
 - 1988
 - 1997
93. Yahya Khan announced the legal framework order:
- 1969
 - 1970
 - 1971
 - 1972

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		

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.

LONG QUESTIONS

Q3. Describe early problems of Pakistan.

(Board 2013,18)

Ans. Introduction

Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali took Oath as Governor General and Prime Minister respectively. After Partition Pakistan faced a lot of Problems and for consolidation of the state it was necessary to overcome these problems. Some of these problems which were faced by Pakistan are as follows:

1. Unjust Division of Radcliffe

Unjust division of areas was one of the biggest early problems of Pakistan. According to 3rd June Plan, it was decided that Bengal and Punjab will be divided into Muslim and non-Muslim areas. A boundary commission was constituted under the headship of Sir Radcliffe. He made unjust and unfair partition. He altered the agreed map and boundary lines. Some obvious Muslim majority areas were given to India.

Three of the tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Batala and Zira, the tehsil of Ferozepur and some other Muslim majority areas were handed over to India. India also got access to Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India.

Radcliffe not only deprived Pakistan of the areas but also planted seed of enmity between the two countries that is still a bone of contention between the two.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees

After the creation of Pakistan, the Indian Muslims migrated to their new homeland in such a large number that the world has not seen such a large scale migration anywhere else. Millions of families came to Pakistan leaving all their belongings in India. The new and weak state of Pakistan had to settle these millions of homeless and ruined refugees. They were in such a large number that there was no capacity to accommodate them. Rehabilitation of the refugees was the major early problem for Pakistan. It was a great challenge to settle them, provide them homes, food, jobs, medicines and other necessities.

Initially they were settled in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made planning to settle them. The local people welcomed their Muslim brother with open arms. They made joint efforts with the government to meet their requirements.

3. Administrative Problems

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

4. Distribution of Assets

Distribution of assets was another big problem for Pakistan. The British and the Indian rulers did injustice in proportional distribution of assets. They wanted to make Pakistan a weak state so that it is again merged in India. They used every possible device to destroy the economy of Pakistan. They withheld our agreed share and did not give due share of the assets to Pakistan.

At the time of partition, rupees four hundred billions were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of United India. This amount was to be distributed between both countries. The proportional share of Pakistan was Rs 750 million. India was not ready to give us our due share. Later on, Pakistan forced India by continuous demands. India gave an amount of Rs 700 million to maintain her creditability at international level. The remaining Rs 50 million is still to be paid by India.

5. Division of Army

Division of military assets was also a big issue after the creation of Pakistan. It was decided that all the military assets would be divided between the two countries in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. All the ordinance factories were situated in the areas which were included in India. The Indian Government did not want to shift even a small part of the machinery of ordinance factories to Pakistan. Then it was decided that Rs 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up own ordinance factory.

But each formula for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by India and Pakistan was deprived of its due share. It was an effort to weaken Pakistan so that it was again forced to become the part of India.

6. The River Water Issue

The river water issue stood as another crisis and a major early problem of Pakistan. The partition of the sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India wanted to destroy the agriculture and the economy of Pakistan. In 1948, India stopped the water channel. Also that Radcliffe handed over most of the head-works areas to India. India also decided to build a dam on River Sutlej. Pakistan strongly protested against it.

An agreement brokered by the World Bank was signed between India and Pakistan. This agreement is known as Indus Water Treaty. According to this agreement, India got the right to Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained the right for Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

7. Issue of States

Before partition, there were 635 states in India. The rulers of these states were asked to either join Pakistan or India. They were also advised to keep the choice and religious attachment of the public in mind. Most of the states decided their fate but no immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavdar and Jammu and Kashmir.

The ruler of Hyderabad was a Muslim but most of the public was Hindu. The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to declare it as a separate state. But India attacked Hyderabad and occupied it by force.

The rulers of Jammu and Kashmir and Manavdar were Muslims but most of the public was non-Muslim. The rulers wanted to join Pakistan but India occupied both the states by military action.

The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was a non-Muslim but there was majority of Muslims. They wanted to join Pakistan but India attacked Jammu and Kashmir and occupied it by force.

Conclusion

In short we can say that the new state faced a lot of problems but the dynamic leadership of Pakistan not only managed these issues but also developed the new path of progress and prosperity.

Q4. Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.

(Board 2014,17)

Ans. Introduction

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the "Objectives Resolution". This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

1. Sovereignty

The Objectives Resolution declares that the sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty. He has delegated the authority to the people of Pakistan and they have to use this authority as a sacred trust.

2. Islamic Legislation

The Objectives Resolution says that the constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah. No legislation will be done repugnant to the teachings of Islam.

3. Islamic Values

It is ensured in the Objectives Resolution that the principles of democracy, freedom, justice and equality, tolerance, fraternity and brotherhood, rights and duties of a citizen, protection of minorities shall be fully observed.

4. Islamic Way of Life

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

5. Federal Government

The territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation where in the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.

6. 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.

7. Development of Backward Areas

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward depressed classes.

8. Protection of Minorities

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities. They will be facilitated to profess and practice their religions and develop their culture.

9. Independence of Judiciary

The Objectives Resolution made sure that the independence of judiciary shall be fully protected and there will be no pressure on the judiciary.

10. Importance of Objectives Resolution

The Objective Resolution occupies special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, it was declared that the implementation of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real purpose behind the creation of Pakistan. That is why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962 and 1973) as a preamble.

Conclusion

The Objective Resolution is one of the greatest steps after independence. This resolution is basically the matchless effort towards the establishment of Islamic State.

Q5. Write down the salient features of the Constitution of 1962.

Ans. Salient Features of Constitution of 1962

Background:

After the abrogation of constitution 1956 another constitution was needed for country. In February, 1960 Ayub Khan constituted a constitution commission for the formulation of constitution. Commission submitted its recommendation to the President of Pakistan on May 6, 1961. After amending these recommendations of its own choice through a presidential order President promulgated this constitution in the country.

1. Written Constitution

The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of 250 articles, five schedules, eight amendments and 31 Martial Law Regulations. It was divided into 12 Parts.

2. Federal Constitution

According to the Constitution of 1962, Pakistan was a federation with two provinces. Both the provinces i.e. the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan were given equal representation in the National Assembly. Both the provinces had an equal number of representatives in the Electoral College, 40,000 each. The powers of the Central Government were explained in the Constitution. The remaining powers were transferred to the provinces.

3. Presidential Constitution

Under this Constitution, Presidential form of Government came into being. President was the head of the state as well as the head of the Government. He was to be elected by an electoral college consisting of 80,000 members of Basic Democracies for a tenure of five years. All the executive powers rested with the President. He was conferred upon unlimited powers of litigation. The members of the cabinet were answerable to the President instead of the National Assembly. All the appointments against key-posts were made by the President.

4. Rigid Constitution

Under this constitution, two-third majority of the parliament could amend the constitution but the authentication by the President was compulsory to make this amendment valid.

5. Unicameral Legislature

Like the constitution of 1956, unicameral legislature was introduced in the Constitution of 1962. It was named as the National Assembly to be elected by an electoral college through indirect elections for five years. Both the provinces had equal representation in it.

6. Single Citizenship

Like the Constitution of 1956, the Constitution of 1962 enforced the principle of single citizenship in Pakistan. All the citizens of Pakistan were neither the citizens of the East Pakistan or the West Pakistan. Rather they were the citizens of Pakistan.

7. Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights were mentioned in the constitution and these rights were guaranteed. No law could be made in violation of the rights laid down in the constitution. No department of the Government could take any step against these rights. Some most important of these were: freedom

of speech and expression; freedom of association and peaceful assembly; freedom to practice religion and protection of life and property.

8. Islamic Provisions

The Objective Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. It was explained in this Resolution that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. First, the name of the country was adopted as "Republic of Pakistan". The word 'Islamic' was dropped in this Constitution. But the people demanded and insisted on the inclusion of the word "Islamic". So the first amendment, therefore, rectified this article and the country was designated an "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Only a Muslim could be qualified for the election as President. The Muslims shall be enabled individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. No law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah.

9. Islamic Advisory Council

An "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" shall be appointed to advise the president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Provincial Governors, National and Provincial Assemblies in the legal affairs so that legislation could be possible in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam and to examine all laws in force with a view to bring them into conformity with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah. Practically "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" was a powerless institution. The Council was only an advisory body and its advice was not binding on the President or Parliament.

10. National Languages

Both Urdu and Bengali were recognized as the national languages of Pakistan and English was declared as the official language of the country until the national languages achieve the official status.

11. 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. The President, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. They were elected by the people.

Conclusion

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled almost ten years. Many reforms were implemented during his Government. The country made much progress in the field of industry. According to the constitution, all the powers rested with the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The people launched an aggressive movement against the rule of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation seemed to run out of his control. Keeping in view the situation, General Muhammad Yahya Khan abrogated the constitution of 1962 and took over the Government on 25 March 1969.

Q6. Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan. (Board 2016)

Ans. Background:

Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman mounted pressure to establish his government while Pakistan Peoples Party opposed it strongly. General Muhammad Yahya Khans wish to cling to the government further worsened the situation. Blood shedding, non-cooperation, refusal to pay taxes, demonstration of strikes, boycott of courts and not going of officials to their respective job places became the daily routine.

1971 Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh at his residence. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was arrested. This further worsened the situation. Civil war reached its peak. The Indian Government pretended to support migrants and attacked East Pakistan.

No instant and effective operation could be done in East Pakistan because of vast distance of land as well as disconnected air communication and non cooperation of the local people. Consequently our army had to surrender. Eventually India succeeded in achieving her objectives and East Pakistan appeared on the map of the world with the name of Bangladesh on 18th December, 1971.

1. Ayub Khan's Dictatorial Era

Ayub Khan's dictatorial 10 years Era was a big cause of the separation of East Pakistan. He set up a military regime in October, 1958 and dissolved national and provincial assemblies. He abrogated the constitution and then there was a permanent state of emergency in the country. There was no proper rule of law in the country. It was a complete dictatorship. It also gave protection to the bureaucracy. The people of East Pakistan were oppressed. This whole situation became the cause of separation of East Pakistan.

2. Lack of National Leadership

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan Pakistan lacked the patriotic and nationwide leadership. The leaders of Muslim League thought that it was only their right to rule over the country, but there was no nationwide popular leader. They could not keep constant contact with the people of East Pakistan and could not understand their problems. So they could not win their trust. It created restlessness and became the cause of separation of East Pakistan.

3. Poor Economic Condition

Poor economic condition of the people of East Pakistan was another important cause of the separation of East Pakistan. They always suffered poor economy. Before and after partition, Hindu industrialists and landlords dominated the economy. So they remained economically backward. No leader and no government paid attention to promote economic activity there. No steps were taken to alleviate poverty of East Pakistan. This became the cause of economic deprivation and led to the separation.

4. Negative Role of Hindu Teachers

The Bengalis were backward in education and education sector was totally under the control of the Hindus. The Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges. They continued their negative activities. They tarnished the idea of Bengali nationalism in the minds of new generation. They prepared them to rebel against the ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

5. Issue of Bengali Language

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disunity. Urdu was declared the national language after the creation of Pakistan. Bengali launched a movement in favour of Bengal. Extraordinary influence of Quaid-e-Azam suppressed the movement for the time being. In the constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengla were recognized as national languages. But it could not resolve the issue.

6. Provincial Prejudice

Provincial prejudice was a big cause of the separation of East Pakistan. The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. It was one of the five units of the whole country. But the politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the National Assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of both East and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused partition of the country into two halves.

7. Territorial Politics of the Politicians

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan, there was no national leader in the country who could keep the nation united. All the politicians were busy in territorial politics. The Muslim League lost election in East Pakistan. In East Pakistan Suharwardy, Bhashani and Fazl-ul-Haq started supporting Hindu members in order to snatch power from each other. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, the politicians adopted the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

8. Conspiracies of Big Powers

The separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers. India signed a 20 years treaty with Russia. India got equipment as well as technical support from Russia to launch operation in East Pakistan. America was indirectly involved in it. Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India. This was all the preparation to launch military action on Pakistan.

9. Six Point Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman

Six Point Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and played a key role in the separation of Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and these states should be semi federation. He addressed to the people of East Pakistan as: "Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cannot prosper." He inculcated the idea of independence in his people and succeeded.

10. Success of Regional Parties

No big political party could win elections 1970. Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman won 167 seats in East Pakistan. Peoples' Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won 88 seats in West Pakistan. Neither of them could win even a single seat in other wing. It was the success of regional parties at regional level. No one could claim to be countrywide party. This conflict of power created a chaotic situation in the country and finally became the cause of partition of the country.

11. Bhutto – Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences

Bhutto was the leader of West Pakistan and Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was the leader of East Pakistan. Both won the election in their own respective regions but neither of them could win any seat in other region. Now both wanted to make their own government. It escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to find some solution and remove the differences but all in vain. Bhutto boycotted the session of National Assembly to be held at Dhaka. It further increased the distances and caused separation.

12. Military Action

The central government ordered military action in East Pakistan but Major General Yaqoob Khan refused to do so and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan to control the situation. He launched the military action. This created further reaction against West Pakistan and central government lost public support. Seed of hatred became the plant of hatred against West Pakistan.

13. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane

India prepared a conspiracy for the separation of East Pakistan and prepared a plan to stop aerial communication of Pakistan. India hijacked its own Ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It pulled the whole responsibility of hijacking on Pakistan and disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. After that the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped and military action could not be launched on time.

14. India's Military Interference

India wanted to weaken Pakistan and its integrity. It unduly interfered in the local affairs of East Pakistan and aggravated the situation for its own benefit. The workers of Mukhti Bahni were trained in India. When people migrated to India, it pretended to invade thousands of terrorists and

attacked East Pakistan. Pakistan army faced defeat because there was no aerial protection. It was also difficult for Pakistan to provide armaments to its army.

Conclusion

Bangladesh which is the fourth biggest Muslim State of the world was the part of Pakistan. But due to lack of National leadership, conspiracies of big powers, provincial prejudices and internal disputes got separation from Pakistan. Pakistan would have been economically a strong country if Bangladesh remained the part of it.

Q7. Explain salient features of Legal Framework Order.

Ans. Legal Framework Order

The constitutional amendments framed by Martial Law Dictators to facilitate their administration and management, duly attested by the judiciary, are known as "Legal Framework Order".

Ordinance

Where as the constitutional amendments made by the cabinet of democratic government is known as "Ordinance".

LFO 1970

President of Pakistan, General Muhammad Yahya Khan announced a Legal Framework Order to hold general elections in 1970. The salient features of this LFO are as under.

1. Tenure of National Assembly and Number of Members

The tenure of the assembly shall be 5 years and it will compose of total 313 members, 300 regular members, 10 seats for women and 3 seats for minorities.

2. Age limit for candidates and voters

The minimum age limit for election to assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women. Any candidate can contest for the election on more than one seat.

3. Date of Election

5th October, 1970 was fixed for the election of National Assembly and 22nd October, 1970 was fixed for the election of Provincial Assembly.

4. System of Government

Federal system of government will be introduced in the country and the citizens will enjoy all the fundamental rights.

5. Delegation of Powers

Powers will be delegated according to the constitution. Provincial autonomy would be fully protected.

6. Independence of judiciary

The independence and freedom of judiciary would be assured. It would protect the fundamental rights of public. The decisions of judiciary would binding on Central and Provincial governments.

7. Head of State

The head of the state would be a Muslim and would be faithful to Islamic ideology. Islamic ideology would be practiced in the country.

8. Quorum and Status of Members of Assembly

The members of National Assembly would decide all the matters with simple majority of vote. The quorum would consist of 100 members. The members will enjoy complete freedom of expression. No action would be taken against them on anything expressed in the assemblies.

9. Name of the country

Pakistan would be a democratic country. The name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. National solidarity shall be protected at any cost.

10. Future strategy (Islamic Provisions)

The following points were decided for the future strategy.

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

Conclusion

Constitution of 1962 was basically a presidential constitution and all the powers rest to the President Yahya Khan who took the control of Government and launched the legal frame work order for General Election which was a positive step towards democracy.

Q8. Narrate events of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

(Board 2016)

Ans. Introduction

Right from the time of partition, India wanted to weaken Pakistan to make it a part of united India. So it committed open aggression against Pakistan and launched a heavy attack on Pakistan on the night of 6th September, 1965. Pakistan had far less military resources and also its economy was also weak. The enemy was much bigger in number and was equipped with every kind of weapon. But the forces of Pakistan were filled with the spirit of jihad. They forced the Indian forces to face a humiliating defeat.

Causes of War of 1965

Before we narrate the events of the War of 1965, we have a brief account of the causes of the war which lasted for 17 days.

- Pakistan came into being against the wishes of the Hindus. So they wanted to destroy it.
- Pakistan supported Kashmiri people in favour of accession to Pakistan. India was annoyed with it.
- India had faced defeat from China, so it attacked Pakistan to restore its lost dignity.
- Congress wanted to win general election in India by defeating Pakistan and convincing its people.

Events of War of 1965

Major events of war of 1965 are as under:

1. Lahore Attack

With the dawn of 6th September, 1965 India launched three sided attack on Lahore i.e. from Wahga, Burki and Kasur. The brave Pakistani soldiers fought like lions and repelled the Indian army. Maj. Aziz Bhatti resisted the Indian attack for several days and was finally martyred. He was awarded with Nishan-e-Haider on his bravery.

2. Kasur Attack

India tried to occupy Lahore from Kasur side but the brave army soldiers not only defeated the enemy but also occupied Indian Territory, Khem Karan. Then India opened a new attack on Head Sulemanki but had to meet with great humiliating defeat.

3. Sialkot front

When Pakistan forces defeated India at Lahore and Kasur sectors, India attacked Chavinda, at Sialkot sector. This attack was loaded with tanks and Armoured Division. It was the biggest ground attack after the World War-I. India wanted to disconnect Lahore from other cities by capturing Grand Trunk Road. But the brave Pakistani soldiers performed such heroic deeds that all the defence experts of the world were stunned. Chavinda sector was turned into a graveyard of Indian tanks.

4. Rajhastan Battlefield

When Pakistan defeated India in every sector, India became nervous. It advanced towards Hyderabad from Rajhastan sector. But Pakistan army with the support of Hur Mujahideen made the enemy runaway from there. Pakistan captured many Indian posts in counter attack.

Falcon like Pakistani pilots attained superiority over Indian pilots. They outclassed the enemy pilots in the very initial days of war. Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows to the enemy. They broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets accurately. They destroyed the airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Siri Nagar.

India launched many air attacks to hit Sargodha airbase but failed in every attempt. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mehmood Alam (M.M.Alam) shot down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle and set a new world record.

6. Naval War

Pakistan Navy also performed heroic deeds in this war and remained fully alert. It destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar. It was a great achievement.

When India attacked on a unit of Pakistan Navy, the Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy while other ships retreated.

7. Ceasefire

This war ended at the dawn of 23rd September, 1965. The ceasefire took place with the struggle of the United Nations.

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 friendship.
- To the pride of Pakistan, the brother Islamic countries sided Pakistan in this war.

Conclusion

We can conclude by saying that, though, Pakistan had lesser army and equipments, yet they were filled by the spirit of Jihad. The entire nation forgot the differences at every level and stood united with their soldiers. It was not only the army, air force and navy that fought, it was the entire nation that India had to face. They collectively forced India to have humiliating defeat.

Q9. Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam as first Governor General of Pakistan.

Ans. **Background:**

Quaid-e-Azam worked as Governor General of Pakistan for 13 months. He died on 11th September 1948. During this short period, he used his penetrating insight and leadership abilities, and resolved important national issues that helped Pakistan stand on its feet.

Role of Quaid-e-Azam as First General of Pakistan

Following points shows the role of Quaid-e-Azam as a first General of Pakistan:

1. Solution of Early Problems:

The lofty personality of Quaid-e-Azam solved the problems created after the birth of Pakistan in an excellent way. Congress tried to create every type of problem for Pakistan including unequal division of assets, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees and inhuman treatment they received from the Hindus and the Sikhs, and non communication of administrative records on time.

2. Capital of Pakistan:

Quaid-e-Azam well judged the seriousness of the circumstances and made Karachi the capital of Pakistan promptly.

3. Advised to Government Officers:

Advised government officials to do their duty with honesty and faithfulness.

4. Shifting of Government Officers:

He arranged to operate special trains to shift officers from India to Pakistan.

5. Agreement with Air Company:

He made an agreement with an Air Company which made the shifting of government officials

6. **Administrative Structure:**

He constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Chaudhary Muhammad Ali to improve the administrative structure.

7. **Civil Services Academy:**

He launched civil services and made Pakistan Civil Services Academy.

8. **Foreign Services:**

He also started Accounts and Foreign Service.

9. **General Headquarter:**

The General Headquarter was made in order to improve that Armed Forces.

10. **Ordinance Factory:**

Ordinance factory was also set up in the short period of Quaid-e-Azam Governor Generalship.

11. **Foreign Policy:**

Quaid-e-Azam not only paid much attention towards internal affairs but also left no stone unturned to formulate foreign policy. He established good relations with neighbouring as well as other major countries which was included in the fundamental objectives of our foreign policy.

12. **Membership of UNO:**

Pakistan got the membership of the United Nations in 1947. It was due to the statesmanship of Quaid-e-Azam.

13. **Educational Conference:**

After the establishment of Pakistan, our country was facing many challenges. It was necessary to achieve success in the field of education. Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention towards this issue. He conducted first Educational Conference in 1947. He was of the view that the objective of education was the moral development of the people. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve the nation selflessly. He declared the education of science and technology compulsory for the young students.

14. **Continuous Working:**

Quaid-e-Azam served Pakistan till he breathed his last. Despite his broken health, he would study important files.

15. **Fatal Disease:**

Although the incurable and fatal disease of tuberculosis had weakened. He did not let his disease come in the way of his duties. It would not be exaggeration to say that Quaid-e-Azam served Pakistan at the cost of his life.

Conclusion

As a conclusion we can say that Quaid-e-Azam was such a leader that he did not care for his health but worked day and night for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan. Such leaders are born in centuries.

Q10. Describe different steps of Basic Democracies System. (Board 2014,18)

Ans. Introduction:

In 1959, the then 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 consists of eighty thousand. Under the 1962 constitution, these members formed an electoral college to elect the President, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Assemblies.

Different Tiers of BD System:

The Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. They were as under:

1. Union Council & Union Committee
2. Tehsil (subdistrict) Council and Thana Council

3. District Council

4. Divisional Council

5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)

1. Union Council and Committee

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of union councils. 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.

i) Ranking with Respect to Population:

Besides Union Councils and Union Committees, Qasba Committees and Towns Committees were set up in towns having a population to 10,000 to 20,000 and having a population of 30,000 to 500,000 while Municipal Corporations were set up in the cities having a population more than 500,000. Cantonment Boards were set up in cantonment areas for development projects.

2. Tehsil (sub district) Council and Thana Council

The second tier was known as Tehsil Council in the West Pakistan and Thana Council in the East Pakistan. Its chairman was called Divisional Officer. Tehsil Council comprised of officials, nominated members and elected public representatives. Their duties included preparation of educational and economic projects in their respective areas.

3. District Council

On district level, District Council was set up. It was chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. 50 percent of the members of District Council consisted of nominated official and non official members while 50 percent members were elected representatives. The district councils were assigned duties such as construction of roads, establishment of schools, sanitary arrangements, establishment of hospitals, measures to prevent diseases, water supply schemes and development of cooperative societies etc.

4. Divisional Advisory Council

This Council was set up at divisional level. It was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. All the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees of the District were given representation in it. This Council was also composed of both official and nominated members. The duties assigned to this Council included monitoring of different departments in the division and preparation of proposals for various welfare activities.

5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)

Provincial Advisory Council (PAC) was composed of representatives of all the divisions. It was directly under the Governor. This Council performed the functions of monitoring all the institutions of Basic Democracies in the province and coordinating their activities. The Governor was responsible to send the report of his performance directly to the President.

Conclusion

In short, the main aim of basic democracies system was to transfer the power at the lower level through their own representatives. This system should not bring any substantial changes and came to an end.

Q11. Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the First Prime Minister of Pakistan. 091104148

Ans. Introduction:

(Board 2015)

Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at Karnal, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896. He did his graduation from MAO College, Aligarh and got the degree in law from Oxford University. He joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. He was elected General Secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936. He was the most trusted Lieutenant of Quaid-e-

August 15, 1947, he became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was assassinated on October 16, 1951, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.

Role being a Prime Minister of Pakistan

Following points shows the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the First Prime minister of Pakistan:

1. Bloodbath of Muslims:

To stop the bloodbath of the Muslims in the Punjab, Liaquat Ali Khan as First Prime Minister of Pakistan toured the border areas with Pandit Nehru and appealed to refrain from the hateful activity of human bloodshed.

2. The Rehabilitation of Refugees:

The refugees were pouring into the Punjab in a large number and it was not an easy task to accommodate them. On the directions of Quaid-e-Azam he as Chairman, Punjab Muhajir Council, monitored the work of rehabilitation of refugees and providing them with necessities of life.

3. Different Responsibilities:

He helped and guided Quaid-e-Azam the nation and the Government in setting up an effective administrative system, restoration of economic life, preparation of budget, Kashmir issue, controlling internal disruption and defence against Indian conspiracies. But the responsibility of implementing the decisions rested with him.

4. Quaid-e-Millat:

When the nation was demoralized after the death of Quaid-e-Azam and the Indian leadership was always busy in hatching conspiracies against Pakistan, it was he who represented and led the nation. The nation gave him the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" in commemoration of his superb leadership skills.

5. Efforts for Economic Development:

In the reign of Liaquat Ali Khan, an enormous struggle was launched for economic growth. The people were persuaded to use Pakistani Products. Machinery was imported from Japan for the development of textile industry and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was set up.

6. Objective Resolution:

He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a "Basic Principles Committee" to draw the new constitution.

7. Pak-America Relation:

He visited the United States of America in 1950 and through his speeches, he apprised American people and leaders of the background of the establishment of Pakistan. He tried his best to convince the American Leadership to meet the defense needs of Pakistan. Thus, he was the first leader who played a vital role in introducing Pakistan to The United States of America.

8. Friendly Relations with Islamic Country:

The foreign policy formulated by Liaquat Ali Khan had the fundamental principle of maintaining brotherly and friendly relations with Islamic countries. He supported the steps taken by Dr. Muhammad Musaddique, the Prime Minister of Iran, to nationalize the oil. When Shah of Iran paid a state visit to Pakistan, both of the leaders held talks to adopt a joint policy. He condemned the aggression of western countries against Egypt and supported the freedom movement in Indonesia.

9. Liaquat-Nehru Pact:

After Pakistan was established, Hindu-Muslim riots were a routine in India due to severe enmity of Hindus against the Muslims. Liaquat Ali Khan through it necessary to solve this problem at government level. Therefore, in 1950 he visited India in this connection and signed Liaquat-Nehru pact.

10. Country-Wide Tours:

When Indian army concentrated on the borders of Pakistan in the mid of 1951, uncertainty

was created in the country. He toured country-wide to raise the morale of the people aware of this threat. He raised a fist in his speeches which made the people aware of this threat.

Conclusion

As a conclusion we can say that the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan is matchless in the history of Pakistan. He was a trusted companion and the right hand of Quaid-e-Azam. He worked hard and used his extra-ordinary skills to solve the early problems of Pakistan.

ADDITIONAL LONG QUESTIONS

Q.12 Describe four salient features of constitution of 1956. (Board 2015)

Ans. Salient Features of Constitution of 1956

Geographical factors of Pakistan caused delay in the formulation of constitution. The country was divided into two unequal parts. The East Pakistan was one unit. It had more population than that of the West Pakistan. The West Pakistan consisted of four provinces and twelve states. Therefore, the Government dissolved all the provinces and states and merged them into a single province. Thus, on 14th October, 1955 a new province of the West Pakistan came into being. It composed of 12 divisions. The federation consisted of the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali availed the work already done and formulated such a formula which the second constituent Assembly consisting of all the political groups and provinces expressed their consensus. The draft of the new constitution was presented in the Assembly on 9th January, 1956. After the final approval by the Governor General, it was promulgated in the country as the first constitution of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1956. The salient features of this constitution are as under:

1. Written Constitution:

The Constitution of 1956 was a written constitution. It was not a detailed constitution. The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules. The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

2. Flexible Constitution:

This Constitution was flexible in nature. It had flexibility to bring changes according to the changing circumstances. The constitution could only be amended through a process requiring the amendment to be passed by at least a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly and authentication by the President.

3. Federal Constitution:

The constitution provided for a federal system in the country. Federation consisted of two provinces, i.e., West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Powers were divided between the centre and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; The Federal Lists, The Provincial List, and the Concurrent List. Both, The Central and Provincial Governments had the jurisdiction of legislation regarding the concurrent list. The provinces were given autonomy to a great extent.

4. Parliamentary System:

The Constitution of 1956 provided for parliamentary form of government. The president was the head of state and the Prime Minister the head of government. The President had the nominal powers. The real powers rested with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was authorized to appoint his cabinet but he and his cabinet were answerable for their policies and actions before the National Assembly. The President was to be elected by the members of both the National and Provincial Assemblies. The tenure of his office was five years. The President may be removed by impeachment by the National Assembly; a majority of three-quarters of the total membership was required for this purpose. The majority of the members of the National assembly could exercise their powers of no confidence against Prime Minister.

5. Unicameral Legislature:

Under this constitution, unicameral legislature was introduced. The only house of parliament, the National Assembly, was to consist of 300 members, 150 members each from the West Pakistan and the East Pakistan. Ten seats were reserved for women, five for each wing. The Assembly was elected for tenure of five years.

6. Independence of Judiciary:

The independence of judiciary was guaranteed in this Constitution. Supreme Court shall be the highest court. Two high Courts, one in each province, shall be established. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the President, and the other Judges shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. The Judges shall have the security of their service. A judge could be removed only by the President after an address by the National Assembly, two-thirds of the members concurring.

7. 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 Governments of the states where as in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

8. Fundamental Rights:

The citizens shall have all the rights as are guaranteed in the Charter of the United Nations. All citizens shall be equal before law. They shall enjoy social, political and economic rights. No citizen shall be arrested or detained without any solid reason. In case of detention, he or she shall be given an opportunity to defend him or herself. The rights of the citizens shall have judicial protection. In case of violation of these rights, the victim shall be free to go to the court.

9. Official Languages:

Under the Constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were both accepted as state languages, while English was to remain the official language for the first 25 years.

10. Islamic Provisions:

According to the Constitution, the name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was declared that the President of the country shall be Muslim. The Objectives Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. According to this Resolution, the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam. No Law would be passed or promulgated against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. Usury, sale of alcohol and narcotics and prostitution shall be banned and were prohibited. Pakistan shall be made a welfare state.

11. Constitutional Institutions:

Under this Constitution, various constitutional institutions were established. Among these institutions, Islamic Research Institute, Public Service Commission, Chief Election Commissioner and auditor General are worth-mentioning. All these institutions were authorized to work in their respective scopes.

12. Abrogation of Constitution:

This Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months only. In October 1958, the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Muhammad 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.

Conclusion:

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long and untiring efforts of nine years but did not last for long / proved to be short lived due to specific circumstances of Pakistan which included mutual difference and quarrels of the politicians, unfair interruption of Army and bureaucracy in democratic institutions, lack of able leadership and high handedness of Governor General in the affairs of the government.

Q13. Write down the Islamic Provisions constitution 1962. (Board 2013)

Ans. Background:

General Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1956 and proclaimed Martial Law on October 7, 1958 in the country due to the political disaster. He constituted a Constitution Commission. The Commission prepared a draft in which all powers were given to President. The new Constitution was enforced on June 8, 1962. Its Islamic provisions are as under:

1. Sovereignty:

Objective Resolution was also included in the preamble of the Constitution, according to which sovereignty belongs to Allah and He delegates the authority to the Muslims, who exercise it as a sacred trust.

2. Country's Name:

The name of the country was proposed as "Republic of Pakistan", which was later on amended as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

3. Islamic Laws:

No law will be enforced, which is repugnant to the Islamic teachings. All the existing laws will be brought into conformity with Islamic teachings.

4. President:

The President of Pakistan will be a Muslim.

5. Quranic and Islamic Teaching:

The Quranic and Islamic teachings will be made compulsory for Muslims.

6. Islamic Organizations:

The Government will establish the organizations for proper maintenance of Zakat, Auqaf and Masjids.

7. Islamic Ideology Council:

The Islamic Ideology Council will be established to take measures regarding recommendation of Islamic Principles to be implemented at both central and provincial government level.

8. Islamic Research Institute:

The government will establish the Islamic Research Institute to give its opinion regarding the Islamic principles.

Conclusion:

In short we can say that the Islamic provisions of constitution of 1962 was the major step to make Pakistan an Islamic state.

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

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.

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%.

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

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

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.

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.

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