



PAK302

Final-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

1. East India Company

- Established in **1600** by Queen Elizabeth I with a royal charter for trade.
- Came to India during the reign of **Jahangir**.
- Started as a trading company but gradually gained political power.
- Won the **Battle of Plassey (1757)** and took control of Bengal.
- Expanded British rule over most of India.

2. What led to the Indo-Pak War 1971 and the fall of East Pakistan?

- Political crisis after the **1970 general elections**.
- Dispute over transfer of power to the Awami League.
- Military operation in East Pakistan.
- Indian support for Bengali nationalists (Mukti Bahini).
- Direct Indian military intervention in December 1971.
- Pakistan's surrender on **16 December 1971**, leading to the creation of Bangladesh.

3. What role should foreign policy play in the geopolitical scenario?

- Protect national sovereignty.
- Maintain peaceful relations with neighboring countries.
- Promote trade and economic cooperation.
- Safeguard national security.
- Strengthen diplomatic relations and international image.

4. Discuss three social issues raised by Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization.

- Rise in **sectarianism**.
- Restrictions affecting **women's rights** under certain laws.
- Increased religious and political polarization in society.

5. Decline of the Muslim Community after Aurangzeb (1707)

- Weak Mughal successors.
- Internal succession disputes.
- Rise of regional powers like Marathas and Sikhs.
- British political and military expansion.
- Educational, economic and political decline of Muslims.

6. Reasons for the delay in the first Constitution

- Death of **Quaid-e-Azam** (1948).
- Assassination of **Liaquat Ali Khan** (1951).

- Political instability.
- Disagreement over provincial representation.
- Conflict between East and West Pakistan.
- Frequent changes of governments.

7. Causes of the downfall of Ayub Khan

- Public opposition to the **1965 Presidential Election**.
- Economic inequality.
- Student and labor protests.
- Dissatisfaction after the **1965 Indo-Pak War**.
- Democratic movement led by opposition parties.
- Resigned in **1969**, handing power to Yahya Khan.

8. How did the Kargil War affect Pakistan's relations with other countries?

- Diplomatic isolation.
- International pressure to withdraw forces.
- Relations with India worsened.
- Decline in Pakistan's international image.
- Increased US involvement in resolving the conflict.

9. Main elements of General Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization Policy

- Introduction of **Hudood Ordinances**.
- Establishment of **Federal Shariat Court**.
- Enforcement of **Zakat and Ushr**.
- Interest-free banking initiatives.
- Promotion of Islamic education and values.

10. Cabinet feature under the 1973 Constitution

- Parliamentary system.
- Prime Minister is the head of government.
- Cabinet is collectively responsible to the National Assembly.
- Ministers are appointed by the President on the Prime Minister's advice.
- Cabinet remains in office as long as it enjoys Assembly confidence.

11. Why did Pervez Musharraf topple Nawaz Sharif in 1999? (Plane incident)

- Nawaz Sharif attempted to remove General Musharraf while he was abroad.
- Sharif allegedly prevented Musharraf's plane from landing in Karachi.
- The military took control of Karachi Airport.
- Musharraf safely landed and the army overthrew Nawaz Sharif on **12 October 1999**.

12. Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty

- Low income.
- Inflation.
- Unequal distribution of wealth.
- Lack of education.

Unemployment

- Rapid population growth.
- Lack of industries.
- Low investment.
- Skills mismatch.

Effects

- Crime.
- Poor health.
- Slow economic growth.
- Social instability.

13. Ayub Khan's Government

- Introduced the **1962 Constitution**.
- Introduced the **Basic Democracies System**.
- Promoted industrialization and agricultural reforms.
- Started major development projects like Mangla and Tarbela.
- His era saw economic growth but increasing political opposition.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Highlight the role of Z. A. Bhutto in the 1965 War

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto served as Pakistan's Foreign Minister during the 1965 Indo-Pak War. He strongly advocated Pakistan's position on the Kashmir dispute and played an active diplomatic role. Bhutto represented Pakistan at international forums, including the United Nations, where he forcefully defended Pakistan's viewpoint. His speeches increased his popularity among the Pakistani public. After the war, Bhutto opposed the Tashkent Declaration, arguing that Pakistan had not achieved its objectives. This disagreement eventually led to his resignation and later the formation of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

2. Why was the 1956 Constitution abrogated in 1958? (Five Points)

The Constitution of 1956 was abolished by President Iskander Mirza on **7 October 1958**.

Reasons

1. Continuous political instability.
2. Frequent changes of governments.
3. Weak parliamentary system.
4. Regional disputes between East and West Pakistan.
5. Martial Law imposed by Iskander Mirza and General Ayub Khan.

As a result, the Constitution was suspended and military rule began.

3. Significance of Musharraf's Referendum

General Pervez Musharraf held a referendum in **2002** to extend his presidency.

Significance

- Sought public legitimacy for military rule.
- Extended his presidential term.
- Strengthened his political authority.
- Continued political and economic reforms.
- Faced criticism from opposition parties regarding transparency.

4. Ayub Khan Era

General Ayub Khan ruled Pakistan from **1958 to 1969**.

Major achievements

- Introduced the 1962 Constitution.
- Implemented Basic Democracies.
- Promoted industrialization.
- Expanded irrigation and agriculture through Green Revolution policies.
- Strengthened foreign relations with the United States and China.

Reasons for downfall

- Economic inequality.
- Public protests.
- Student movements.
- Opposition alliance.
- Criticism after the 1965 War.

- Resigned in 1969.

5. Z. A. Bhutto's Reforms in Education and Labour

Education

- Nationalized educational institutions.
- Expanded schools and colleges.
- Increased literacy efforts.
- Improved technical and higher education.
- Promoted equal educational opportunities.

Labour

- Increased workers' wages.
- Strengthened labour unions.
- Improved workers' rights.
- Introduced social welfare measures.
- Expanded employment opportunities through industrial policies.

6. Zia-ul-Haq Era

General Zia-ul-Haq ruled Pakistan from **1977 to 1988** after imposing Martial Law.

Major Features

- Islamization policies.
- Hudood Ordinances.
- Federal Shariat Court.
- Zakat and Ushr system.
- Afghan War alliance with the US.
- Non-party elections in 1985.
- Expansion of madrasa education.
- Died in a plane crash in **1988**.

Impact

- Greater emphasis on Islamic laws.
- Strengthened Pakistan-US strategic relations during the Afghan War.
- Rise in sectarianism.
- Long-lasting influence on Pakistan's politics and society.

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