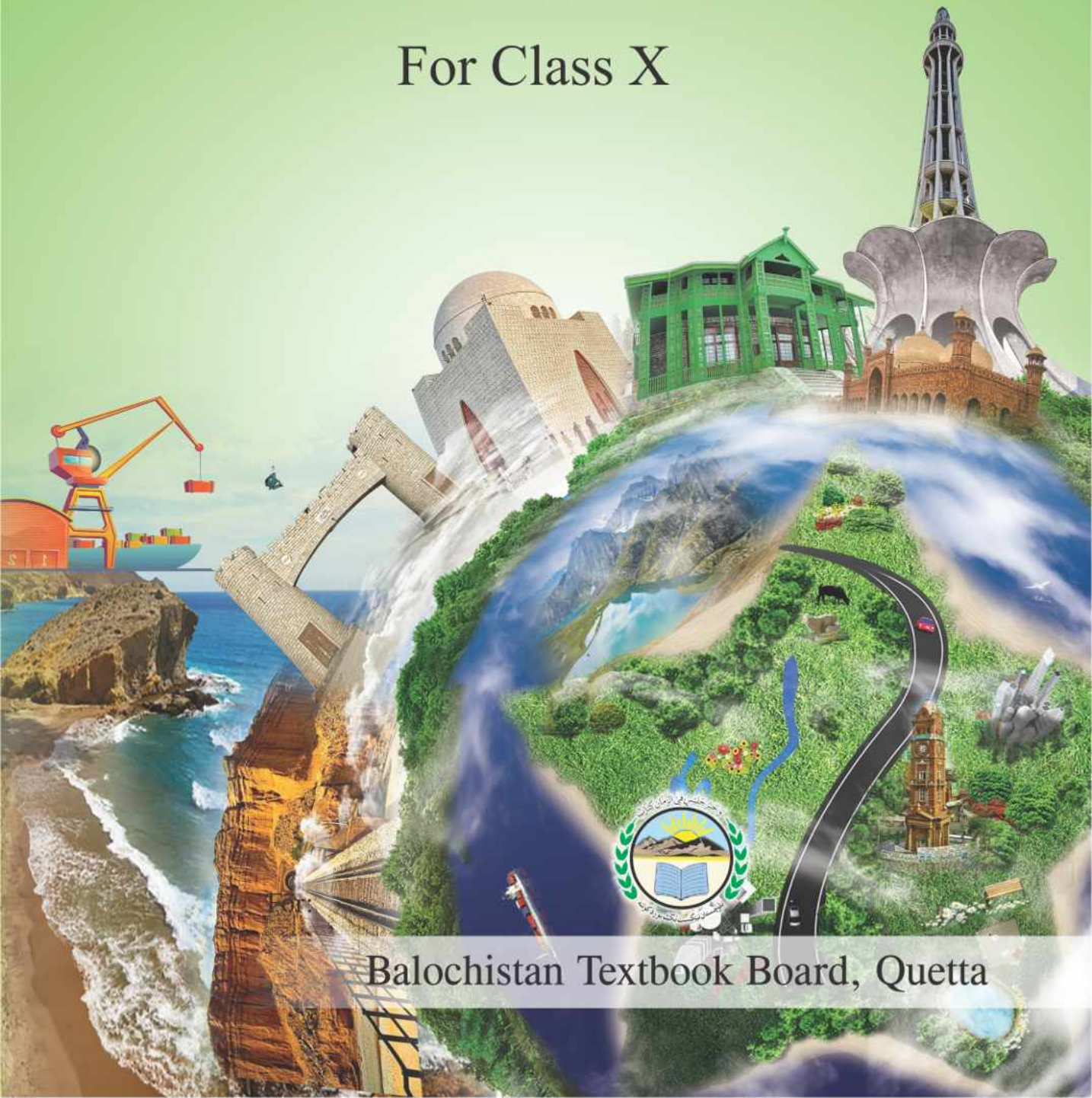


Pakistan Studies

For Class X



Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta

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شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم کرنے والا ہے

PAKISTAN STUDIES

for Class

X



Publisher:

New College Publications, Quetta

For

Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta

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Authors:

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Saeed Khatak

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nawaz

Editor:

Prof. Muhammad Naseer

Translator

Prof. Abdul Majeed Khan

Internal Review Committee

- **Mr. Pervez Ahmed**
- **Mr. Abdul Razique**
- **Mr. Muhammad Javed Sarparrah**
- **Mr. Mohammad Hassan**
- **Mrs. Aosaif Latif (Coordinator)**

Provincial Review Committee

- **Ms. Rabia Abdullah**
- **Mr. Irshad Ahmed**
- **Mr. Riaz Ahmed**
- **Mr. Daroo Khan Barech**

Supervision:

Mrs. Aosaif Latif

Composing & Layout:

Muhammad Idrees

Prepared by:

New College Publications, Quetta

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A large, light blue circular graphic is centered on the page. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are decorative elements consisting of stylized blue flowers and leaves, along with small blue dots. The word "Appeal" is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered within the circle.

Appeal

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Yahya Khan Mengal
Chairman

Balochistan Textbook Board, Quetta.

Ph: 081-2470501

Email: btbb_quetta@yahoo.com

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Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- explain the main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77.
- discuss Impact of Nationalization on Industry, Education, Commerce and Trade.
- identify the key aspects of 1973 Constitution.
- comprehend the major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-88.
- explain the functioning of the Junejo Government (1985-88).
- analyse the Afghan jihad and the refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.
- discuss the functioning of Benazir government.
- discuss the functioning of Nawaz government.
- discuss Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear power.
- comprehend the causes of Military take-over of 12 October 1999.
- define the devolution of power process initiated by Pervez Musharraf's Government, with particular emphasis on the Local Self-Government.
- discuss the 2002 elections and restoration of democracy.
- define enlightened moderation.
- describe the privatization and industrialization during the Musharraf era.
- describe the impact of privatization.
- discuss the Economic Reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

1. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Government, 1971-77**

On 16th December, 1971, Dhaka fell to enemies due to the internal strife and direct military intervention of India. Consequently, East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan and emerged as Bangladesh. General Yahya Khan resigned after this defeat and, on 20th December, 1971, transferred his powers to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto as Chief Martial Law Administrator. At that time, Bhutto was foreign minister of the country. After taking over the government, Bhutto made some administrative changes. He forced the Army chief to resign and replaced him with General Tikka Khan as the new Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Bhutto had charismatic personality. He strengthened



Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

relations with all Muslim countries and the international community. One of his achievements was signing the Simla Agreement with India. According to the agreement, India released all prisoners of war. In April, 1972, he lifted martial law and restored democracy. By then, there was no constitution in effect in the country. He, in collaboration with all political parties, formed a committee to discuss recommendations for framing a new constitution for the country.

I. Economic Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced the following economic reforms:

(a) Agricultural Reforms

Majority of the people of Pakistan is associated with agriculture. Hence, it has been the priority of every government to develop this field. In spite of being a landlord, Mr. Bhutto promulgated Agricultural Reforms Ordinance on 1st March, 1972. According to the ordinance:

- i. The limit for the possession of land was reduced from 500 acres to 150 acres of canal irrigated land, and from 1000 acres to 300 acres of rainfed land.
- ii. The tenants would have Haq-e-Shufa'a, in case the land they cultivate is sold by its owner.
- iii. No one could evict the tenants, but only when the share of produce has not been paid to the landlord.
- iv. The owners shall be responsible for the supply of seeds, payment of the land revenue and irrigation water charges.
- v. The land exceeding the prescribed limits shall be confiscated from the landlords and will be divided among the tenants, free of cost.
- vi. A civil servant, during his service or after retirement, can possess only 100 acres of land.
- vii. The state agricultural lands shall be divided among the landless farmers.

(b) Reforms for Industrial Workers

In order to fulfill his election slogan, “bread, cloth and house for everyone”, Bhutto introduced welfare laws for industrial workers, called Labour Reforms. The reforms included permission for Trade Union activities and job security for the employees. Some of the reforms are as under:

- i. Special courts (Labour Courts) were setup to protect the rights of the industrial workers.
- ii. 5% share for the labour in the total profit of the industry was made obligatory as bonus.
- iii. Medical facility for the industrial workers was made obligatory.
- iv. Group Insurance and the Social Security Systems were introduced. Through them, compensation was given to the family of the labour, in case of injury or death during the service period.
- v. The owners of big enterprises were bound to bear the educational expenses of at least one child of every labour up to matric level.

(c) Devaluation of Rupee

On 11th May, 1972, The Bhutto Government devalued Pakistani rupee against the exchange rates of foreign currencies, especially the US dollar. The purpose was to encourage exports.

II. Nationalization Policy

i. Nationalization of Industries

On January 2, 1972, Mr. Bhutto, vide an ordinance, announced the policy of taking big industrial units under state control. The policy aimed at protecting the public interests, however, it produced negative results. The investment declined in private sector. Instead of investing in Pakistan, the capitalists began to shift their capital to other countries. Due to the mismanagement of government employees and labour unions, the nationalized industries suffered heavy losses and their production reduced considerably.

ii. Nationalization of Insurance Companies

The government nationalised all the insurance companies and merged them into State Life Insurance Corporation. The corporation was further divided into various groups, with a view to create competition among them.

iii. Nationalization of Banks

On 1st January, 1974, through another ordinance, all the banks were nationalised and given under the control of the State Bank of Pakistan. This let the government have effective control over the flow of capital, but performance of the banks declined due to the non-cooperative activities of the unions of bank employees.

III. Educational Reforms

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced his educational policy on 15th March, 1972. Its main points are as under:

- i. Beginning from 1st October 1972 and 1st October 1974, education shall be provided free of cost up to level 8 and 10 respectively.
- ii. All the private schools and colleges were nationalized. It was declared that no appointment shall be made in these institutions unless approved by the government.
- iii. For welfare of the students, stipends and interest-free loans shall be provided to them.

Impacts of Bhutto's Government Reforms

Instead of bringing any good to the people, Bhutto's reforms added to their miseries. For example, the industrial reforms created tussles between the industrialists and the labours. Due to the nationalization of industrial units, the production declined because the labours gave up commitments in their jobs and involved in unionist activities. As a result, the industrialists met losses and started shutting down the factories. All these factors affected Pakistan's foreign trade because the low indigenous production caused a drop in our exports.

The standard of education suffered a lot as a result of the nationalization of educational institutions. Due to the lack of discipline in these institutions, the students got involved in practical politics, which badly affected the educational environment.

III. Constitution 1973

On 17th April, 1972, the National Assembly formed a Constitutional Committee comprising twenty-five members, who were selected from all political parties in the Parliament. On February 2, 1973, the committee put up the draft of recommendations in the National Assembly, which it approved on April 10, 1973. After its endorsement by the President of Pakistan on 12th April, the new democratic parliamentary constitution was enacted on 14th August, 1973. Under this constitution, Chaudhry Fazal Elahi was elected as President and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sworn in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Following are the salient features of the 1973 Constitution:

i. Written Constitution

The constitution of 1973 of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan exists in written form and it comprises 280 articles.

ii. Islamic Provisions

The Objective Resolution, which was passed by the first Legislative Assembly of Pakistan in March, 1949, has been made a substantive part of the constitution of 1973. The resolution proclaims that absolute sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone; The state shall exercise its authority through democratically elected representative; Islam shall be the state religion; and the president and prime minister of the country must be Muslims.

iii. Parliamentary System of Government

The parliamentary system of government has been set up under the constitution. The National Assembly elects the prime minister, who is chief executive of the country and accountable to the National Assembly.

iv. Federal Constitution

The constitution makes Pakistan a federal republic. The formula of power sharing between the federation and provinces is well defined.

v. Free Judiciary

The constitution secures the independence of Judiciary.

vi. Rule of Law

All citizens of Pakistan are made accountable before the law irrespective of their ethnicity, language, designation etc.

vii. Fundamental Rights

The constitution ensures the fundamental rights to all Pakistani citizens irrespective of their religion, ethnicity etc. The constitution also guarantees the rights of the minorities.

viii. National Language

Urdu is declared as Pakistan's national language. It is provided that necessary steps shall be taken to make Urdu the official language of the country within the next 15 years. Till then, English shall continue as the official language.

ix. High Treason

The constitution articulates that whosoever abrogates the constitution by unconstitutional means, or attempts to do so, shall be guilty of High Treason.

2. Zia-ul-Haq Government, 1977-88

In March, 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a movement to protest against the government, on the charge of rigging the elections. The agitation campaign turned violent. As a result, the Chief of Army Staff, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, sacked Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government on 5th July, 1977 and imposed Martial Law. Later, General Zia, while addressing the nation, resolved to conduct free and fair elections the same year in the month of October. Despite his announcement, he formed his cabinet in August 1978 and designated himself as the President of Pakistan. He remained in power for more than eleven years.



Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

i) Measures for Islamisation

General Zia took the following measures for Islamisation of the country:

- 1- Introduced "prayer break" in government offices during work hours.
- 2- At the start of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak on 14th August, 1978, announced some measures for preserving the sanctity of the sacred month. These included ban on eating, drinking and smoking publicly, and orders for closing cinema houses during Taraweeh prayers.

- 3- On 13th August, 1984, in order to establish the prayer system, issued directives through which Prayer Monitors (Nazimeen-e-Salat) were appointed.
- 4- Pakistan Television was given the task to produce and telecast special religious programmes.
- 5- Ordered to start every official letter with بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .
- 6- Also took steps for the improvement of Hajj facilities. Hajj Conference was held every year to discuss Hajj affairs.
- 7- The most important step taken during Zia Government was the promulgation of Hadd Ordinance. Through this ordinance, the four punishments clearly enshrined in the Holy Quran were enforced. Those included punishments for theft, adultery, wine drinking and false accusation of adultery.
- 8- On 15th June, 1988, issued Shariah Ordinance, according to which Islamic Shariah was declared to be the supreme law of the country.
- 9- The Zakat and Ushr system was enforced.
- 10- Took various steps to eliminate interest-based economy from the country. For example, facilitated opening bank accounts on the basis of profit and loss sharing and investment in various companies on the basis of partnership.
- 11- Zia Government took sound measures to establish the educational system of the country on the basis of Islamic teachings. The subjects of Islamic and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory up to graduation level. Made the learning of Arabic as a compulsory subject from class 6 to 8.

ii) Afghan Jihad and its Impacts

In the early days of General Zia Government, Russia invaded our neighbouring and Islamic country Afghanistan. By then, Russia was much larger country, called "Soviet Union". In December 1979, when Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, Pakistan opened its borders for the war stricken Afghan refugees. It was quite obvious that if Soviet Union had occupied Afghanistan, she would not

have stopped there. She would rather try to sweep through Pakistan as well to get access to the sea and compete in trade with USA, Europe and other rich countries of the world. In that situation, President Zia called an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries. They unanimously condemned the invasion of Soviet Union on Afghanistan and promised financial and moral support for Afghan refugees.

The war in Afghanistan affected Pakistani society by many ways. According to an estimate, over three million Afghans took refuge in Pakistan. Due to certain administrative limitations, the government could not confine these refugees to special camps. They rather spread over the entire country and established their cottage colonies at many different places. Pakistan's economy also suffered a lot from the influx of Afghan refugees. In fact, the world community provided too little assistance to Pakistan to rehabilitate the refugees. The concentration of refugees in urban areas created many problems, like deterioration of health, hygiene, law and order etc. Arms smuggling and narcotics also caused instability in Pakistani society.

3. **Muhammad Khan Junejo Government, 1985- 88**

After becoming the President through referendum, Zia-ul-Haq announced general elections on non-party basis. On 12th and 25th January, 1985, elections were held for the National and Provincial Assemblies respectively. On 10th March, 1985, President Zia partially restored the constitution of 1973 and, through consultation with the members of Parliament, nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister. Mr. Junejo, after taking over the government, issued a statement that democracy and martial law cannot go hand in hand, therefore, martial law will be lifted soon. He fulfilled his promise of lifting the martial law. Later, Junejo presented the following five-points agenda of his government:



Muhammad Khan Junejo

- i) Establishment of a strong Islamic democratic system, based on the Ideology of Pakistan.
- ii) Elimination of unemployment and establishment of an equitable economic system.

- iii) Elimination of illiteracy and laying the foundation of the country on modern scientific basis.
- iv) Elimination of bribery and corruption, so as to dispense justice and provide security to people.
- v) Safeguarding sovereignty and stability of the state with a balanced foreign policy.

After the 1985 elections during Junejo Government, the parliament passed 8th Amendment in the constitution. This Amendment delegated the powers of dismissal of a government and dissolution of the Parliament to the President of the country. In 1985, the Geneva Talks on Afghan Issue entered in a critical phase over which President General Zia-ul-Haq was not satisfied. Some other differences had also emerged between the two leaders. Ultimately on 30th May, 1988, President Zia-ul-Haq dismissed Junejo Government by exercising his power under the 8th Amendment. On 17th August, 1988, while flying back from Bahawalpur to Islamabad, Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan (the then Chairman Senate) took oath as president of the country and announced elections to be held in the next 90 days.

4. Restoration of Democracy, 1988-99

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan fulfilled his promise and held elections on 16th November, 1988. Since, Pakistan Peoples Party had won 92 seats and Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) 54 seats in the National Assembly, therefore, Ghulam Ishaq Khan invited Benazir Bhutto, being the leader of the majority party to form the government, which she accepted.

I Benazir Government: 1st Term (1988-90)

On 1st December, 1988, Benazir Bhutto took oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The IJI elected Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of Punjab. After taking over the Government, Benazir took the following steps:

- 1- Political detainees were released and ban on student organizations was lifted.



Benazir Bhutto

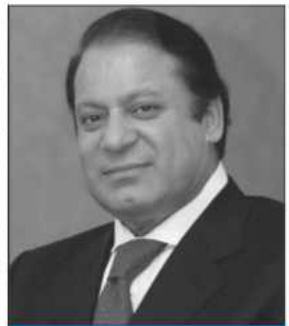
- 2- Newspapers and television were freed from government influence.
- 3- Thousands of jobless were employed under the Prime Minister's Employment Scheme.
- 4- The foreign exchange reserves, which had drastically reduced, were increased to triple.
- 5- Federal government initiated a development programme at country level, called Peoples Works Programme.
- 6- International economic diplomacy proved successful. As a result, Pakistan obtained concessions in the repayment terms of foreign loans. Receiving economic assistance of over 3 billion US dollars was one of her great achievements.
- 7- The fourth SAARC Summit Conference was held at Islamabad during Benazir's Government. The treaty between Pakistan and India of not attacking each other's nuclear installations was also signed during her government.

Benazir Bhutto considered the 8th Amendment in constitution as a threat to her government. Therefore, she started consulting opposition parties to get it annulled. But opposition wanted to abolish all the amendments made in the 1973 Constitution, as Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had also entrusted more powers to the prime minister through certain amendments. This demand was not acceptable to Benazir Bhutto, therefore, the 8th Amendment could not be annulled, which eventually caused the dismissal of her government.

Due to clinching majority of seats in Punjab in the elections of November 1988, the office of the Chief Minister was held by Nawaz Sharif. He and Benazir Bhutto could not develop friendly working relationship, which resulted in political instability in the country. Eventually on 6th August, 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the assemblies by exercising his powers under the 8th Amendment and the State of Emergency was declared.

ii) **Nawaz Sharif Government: 1st Term (1990-93)**

After the dismissal of Benazir Government, fresh elections were held on 24th October, 1990. The Head of IJI, Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, formed electoral alliance with Awami National Party (ANP) and Mohajir Qomi Movement (MQM). The IJI won 105 out of 206 seats in the National Assembly, while the Peoples Democratic Alliance got only 45 seats. On 6th November, 1990, Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister of the country. He, in order to reduce unemployment, launched a “Self Employment Scheme”. The youths were given fifty thousand to three lacs rupees loan per head to help them setup their own business. He also launched a development plan called “Tameer-e-Watan Programme”. On 22nd January, 1991, he setup Privatisation Commission with the view to bring reforms in the banking and corporate sectors. The previous governments were unable to resolve the issue of proportionate division of fiscal resources among the provinces. But this government by the National Finance Commission Award (NFC Award) allayed, to a great extent, the grievances of the small provinces. In order to boost up agricultural production, Nawaz Sharif reduced taxes on imports of agricultural equipments. Besides, his government increased the support prices of rice, cotton and sugarcane and reduced taxes on cotton exports. On 20th December, 1992, a Ten-year Educational Plan was announced. According to that, a target was set to give admissions to 100% children to schools till 2002, so that the literacy rate could be increased from 34% to 70%. Under this plan, four universities in the public sector and twelve in the private sector were to be established. For the promotion of technical education, the Plan also contained mechanism for vocational training at middle school level.



Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

Like the previous government, on 18th April, 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, exercising his constitutional powers, dissolved the

Nawaz Government. Gohar Ayub Khan, the then Speaker of National Assembly, challenged this decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The court restored Nawaz Government on 26th May, 1993. Since, the differences between Nawaz Sharif and the President became so severe, the Army had to intervene. As a result, both of them had to resign.

iii) Benazir Government: 2nd Term (1993-96)

In elections, 1993, Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) once again gained majority. It won 86 seats in the National Assembly. Muslim League (Nawaz group) got 72 seats and the Muslim League (Junejo group) got only 7 seats. The PPP made an alliance with Junejo group and formed its coalition government. Honourable Benazir Bhutto, once again, became the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministership of Punjab was given to Muslim League (Junejo Group). She also stopped all development projects of Nawaz' regime and launched new projects instead. The Lahore By-Pass road and the Karachi Flyover are worth mentioning projects. The procedure for acquisition of loans was made easy for farmers and the Awami Tractor Scheme was launched to provide them with tractors. The establishment of separate police stations for women also started during Benazir government. Contrary to her first tenure, the relations with India remained tense during this tenure. Moreover, she rejected the international pressure to roll-back Pakistan's nuclear programme. She also made an agreement with France over the supply of arms to Pakistan.

During the 2nd term of Benazir Bhutto, the country was going through critical political crises. The MQM proved a tough challenge to her government in Sindh. In Punjab, the Chief Ministership was given to Manzoor Wattoo of Muslim League (Junejo Group). He was blamed for distributing development funds only among his party affiliates. PPP appointed Sardar Arif Nakai as the new chief minister of Punjab after sacking Manzoor Wattoo Government, but the court reinstated Manzoor Wattoo government. After resuming the charge as Chief Minister, he dissolved the Punjab Assembly. Due to this tussle and some other allegations, the President of Pakistan, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Laghari,

dismissed Benazir Government by exercising his powers under the 8th Amendment.

iv) Nawaz Sharif Government: 2nd Term (1997-99)

In the elections of 1997, Muslim League (Nawaz Group) won 137 seats in the National Assembly. It was more than two-third (2/3) majority in the parliament. In the Punjab Assembly, Nawaz League got tremendous victory and Shahbaz Sharif, the brother of Nawaz Sharif, became the Chief Minister. In Sindh, the Nawaz League made an alliance with MQM and appointed Liaquat Jatoi as the Chief Minister. Mr. Nawaz Sharif, having the required two-third majority in the Parliament, soon annulled the 8th Amendment by adopting 13th Amendment.

Nawaz Sharif's 2nd term is marked with great success. For example, the annulment of the 8th Amendment and, despite the strong pressure of the international community, he allowed Pakistani scientists to conduct nuclear test explosions on 28th May, 1998. Another achievement was the completion of Islamabad-Lahore Motorway. Nawaz government also formed "Khidmat Committees" to address the public issues at local level. However, this step could not serve any purpose. He succeeded in passing some ordinances, like Qisas and Diyat laws (talion laws), anti-narcotics and accountability laws, etc. In February 1998, Nawaz Sharif announced 2010 programme, which contained important measures of public interest, like giving loans for house building, police reforms, and holding competitive examinations in Urdu language.

5. Nuclear Tests

Since the partition of the Subcontinent, the relations between Pakistan and India have never been cordial. In 1998, an extremist Hindu political party, "Bharatia Janta Party" came into power and started threatening Pakistan and declared that their goal was to capture the remaining part of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir) also from Pakistan. It announced to build Ram Temple on the site of Babri Mosque. In the meantime, India was improving her nuclear technology as well. In early May, 1998, India conducted

nuclear test explosions in Rajasthan. Being proud of this success, the Indian government and its media started threatening Pakistan. India's Interior Minister, L.K. Adwani, warned Pakistan that if she did not stop interfering in Kashmir, India would have all rights to attack her. The world knew that Pakistan had nuclear capability, though she had not declared it. The USA, Britain and other Western countries pressurised Pakistan



The dust rising from Raskoh (Chaghi Hill) as a result of the Nuclear Tests

not to test its nuclear capability. However, the opposition parties and the people insisted that Pakistan must show its nuclear capability in order to deter India from aggression. India went a step ahead and demanded from international community to make her a permanent member of the Security Council and give her the Veto Power. Pakistan, at this critical juncture, rejected the international pressure and conducted six nuclear test explosions in the Chaghi Hills. Thus, Pakistan became the first Nuclear Power in the Muslim World. State of Emergency was declared immediately in the country to stop the drain of capital abroad. Some Western countries individually imposed sanctions on Pakistan, but the Sanction Resolution of the UN Security Council was vetoed by our friendly country, China.

In the early days of his 2nd term of government, Nawaz Sharif picked up differences with the then Chief Justice of Pakistan, Syed Sajjad Ali Shah. After a few months of tussle between the two, the Chief Justice resigned. Since President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari liked the stance of the Chief Justice, he also resigned. Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was appointed as the new president of the country. Later, the government wanted changes in the army ranks too. On 12th October, 1999, the government ordered dismissal of the then Chief of Army Staff, General Pervez Musharraf, who was on foreign trip. The ceremony of handing over charge to Lt. General Zia-ud-Din as the new Chief of Army Staff was about to start when the acting supreme command of army launched coup against Nawaz Sharif and arrested him. When General Musharraf landed in the

country, he took over the government, suspended the constitution and declared himself as the Chief Executive of Pakistan.

6. Pervez Musharraf Government, 1999-2008

After taking over the government, General Pervez Musharraf decided to introduce the system of Local Self-Government. He announced a 7-points agenda to work upon. It included measures, like ending political and other sorts of corruption, strengthening the economy and devolution of powers down to the grass-root level. On 14th August, 2000, Pervez Musharraf announced the System of Local Self-Governments, which was aimed at empowering the people at local level, and bringing a genuine democracy to the country.



Gen. Pervez Musharraf

Local Government means a body supposed to resolve the local issues by using its authority and resources. The Local Government is a democratic body, which allows people to make decisions on their local problems and supervise the administration. As per the Devolution Plan of General Musharraf, the powers were transferred to Union Council, Tehsil Council and District Government.

For elections of the Local Bodies, minimum age limit for a voter was 18 years. The elections were conducted on non-party basis. By July 2001, the elections completed, and on August 14, 2001, the elected bodies started functioning.

i. Organizational Structure of Local Government, 2001

The Local Self-Governments Ordinance, 2001, contained the following tiers of the Local Self-Governments:

1) Union Council

It was the foundation level of Local Governments. Every Union Council comprised 21 members, including reserved seats for women and minorities. It was headed by “Union Nazim”. In case of his absence, Deputy Nazim acted for him. Union Secretary had to serve under the Nazim.

The functions of Union Council were to approve annual development plans and look after roads, streets, sewerage etc. Moreover, a justice committee was constituted in each Union Council to mediate in local disputes.

2) Tehsil Council

It comprised the Deputy Nazims of all the Union Councils in the Tehsil. In addition, 33% of the seats were reserved for women and 5% for labourers, farmers and minorities each. The Nazim of Tehsil Council was head of the Tehsil; the Deputy Nazim acted for him in case of his absence. The Town Municipal Officer coordinated the functioning of different departments in the Tehsil.

The functions of Tehsil Council included urban and rural planning, framing development plans, water supply and sewerage, health hygiene and sanitation, and construction of roads.

3) District Government

District Government comprised the District Nazim and Deputy Nazim, District Council and district administration. Head of the district administration was District Nazim. He was in-charge of all the district level departments, including police department. The Provincial Government deputed a District Coordination Officer (DCO) in every district to coordinate the functioning of all government departments in the district. Every district level department was headed by Executive District Officer (EDO).

Mandate of the District Government included approval of annual monetary budget, framing development plans, look after of sanitary and construction works in urban areas, etc.

4) City Governments

City Governments were formed in big cities, like Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Faisalabad, Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta, etc. These governments were meant to look after the public transport, intra-city roads, sanitation, and formulate development plans.

ii. General Elections, 2002

After coming into power on 12th October, 1999, Pervez Musharraf promised to hold elections, which he fulfilled in 2002. Elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies were held simultaneously. People elected 272 members of the National Assembly through ballot. In addition, there were 60 reserved seats for women and 10 seats for the minorities. These elections were quite unique in the history of Pakistan, in the sense that many senior politicians could not take part in the elections as they were not able to meet the criterion of having graduation degree. Another interesting aspect of these elections was that for the first time in Pakistan, the distinction of Muslim and non-Muslim for the general seats was eliminated. In other words, Joint Electorate System was adopted. In addition to their own reserved seats, the minorities could also contest for any general seat. They could vote for Muslim candidates as well as other non-Muslim candidates.

In these elections, some religious parties and groups formed an alliance, called Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal (MMA). It won 51 seats in the National Assembly, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) 76 seats, Pakistan Peoples Party 62 seats and the Muslim League (Nawaz Group) 14 seats. Since no single party could claim enough majority to form its exclusive government, 10 members of Pakistan Peoples Party, called Forward Block, joined Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group), in order to have share in the government. Mir Zafarullah Jamali of Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) was elected as Prime Minister, who had also the support of Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal. In Balochistan, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) formed Coalition Government with Muttahida Majlas-e-Amal. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, MMA formed its exclusive government. In Punjab and Sindh, Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam Group) was invited to form the Government.

iii. Enlightened Moderation

General Pervez Musharraf often used the phrase of enlightened moderation. He meant a way of life based on scientific knowledge and artistic creation, interfaith tolerance, freedom of knowledge and freedom of speech, on

the condition of regarding the basic virtue of humanity and the traditional social norms.

iv. Industrial Growth and Privatization

During the tenure of all the previous governments, the economy of the country had been on the decline. The performance of public sector departments was poor and the fiscal strength of the country was quite weak. Almost all the public sector banks, railway, PIA, Karachi Steel Mills and WAPDA were running in deficit. Musharraf, however, succeeded in stabilising economy and took measures for the growth of industry. To assure the foreign investors of the safety of their capital, he adopted the policy of privatization, under which all such public sector enterprises, which were running in loss, were sold to the private sector. As a result, the economy started growing at an annual rate of 6%. Foreign exchange reserves of the country also rose to 12.5 billion US dollars.

v. Economic Reforms

In the initial days of Pervez Musharraf's rule, the national economy was weak; the magnitude of foreign and domestic debt increased manifold. Due to the bad situation of law and order, the foreign investors lost faith in us. Musharraf encouraged them so that employment opportunities could be created and the economy of the country might be stabilised. In addition to other poverty alleviation programmes, he granted loans to people, especially to the youth, to establish their own business. In the last few years of his government, the country's annual economic growth rate increased to 7%.

Exercise

Q.1. Complete the sentences with the help of words in the parentheses:

(management, Haddoo, resigned, Taameer-e-Watan, Benazir Bhutto, slogan, Chaghi-Kharan Desert)

- i. General Yahya Khan _____ after the defeat in the 1971 War.
- ii. "Bread, cloth and house for everyone" was the _____ of Pakistan Peoples Party during the elections.

- iii. In 1972, the government took over all the banks under its _____
- iv. One important step of General Zia government was the promulgation of the _____ Ordinance.
- v. On 1st December, 1988, _____ took oath as Prime Minister of the country.
- vi. Nawaz Sharif government initiated a development project called _____ Programme.
- vii. Pakistan had its nuclear test in the _____

Q.2. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- i. Nationalization of the large private enterprises started during:
 - (a) Yahya khan's rule (b) Benazir's rule
 - (c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule (d) Zia-ul-Haq's rule
- ii. Benazir Bhutto's first government was terminated by President:
 - (a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (b) Farooq Laghari
 - (c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Pervez Musharraf
- iii. Pakistan carried out its nuclear tests during:
 - (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule (b) General Musharraf's rule
 - (c) General Zia's rule (d) Nawaz Sharif's rule
- iv. Nawaz Sharif's 2nd term of government was terminated in:
 - (a) 1999 (b) 1993
 - (c) 1990 (d) 2001
- v. The system of local self-governments was announced:
 - (a) 14 August, 1999 (b) 14 August, 2000
 - (c) 14 August, 2003 (d) 14 August, 2002

Q.3. Write short answers of the following questions:

- i. Define "Trade Union".
- ii. What were the impacts of Nationalization Policy of industries, of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto?
- iii. What was the role of Pakistan in Jihad-e-Afghanistan against Soviet Union?

- iv. Explain the policies of Benazir Bhutto's first term of government.
- v. What were the most important events of Nawaz Sharif's second term of government?

Q.4. Write detailed answers of the following questions:

- i. Discuss the agricultural and constitutional reforms of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- ii. Describe the salient features of the 1973 Constitution.
- iii. Describe the important measures taken for Islamization in the country during General Zia-ul-Haq's government.
- iv. Highlight the challenges and achievements during Benazir Bhutto's governments.
- v. Discuss the performance of Mian Nawaz Sharif as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Activities

- i) Arrange a debate contest among the students on the topic: Pakistan, A Nuclear Power.
- ii) Ask students to make a chart displaying important features of the 1973 Constitution.
- iii) Ask each student the names of the Presidents and the Prime Ministers of Pakistan in sequence; also ask them to display those names on chart with their ruling periods.