

## Pakistan Studies. - 10th Pak Studies English Medium Chapter 1 Short Questions

Q1. Write note on the end of Yousaf Raza Gillani's Government.

**Ans 1:** Supreme Court of Pakistan charged Yousaf Raza Gilani in contempt of the court case on June 19, 2012, so he has to quit office he was holding. after Raja Pervez Ashraf served as prime minister of Pakistan up to 2013.

Q2. Discuss Administrative Reforms during Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani's government.

**Ans 1:** Was against terrorism continued during the Gillani demand Government took steps to improve the state of internal autonomy in Gilgit Baltistan.

Q3. Discuss Administrative Reforms during Muhammad Nawaz Shari's third term Government.

**Ans 1:** Administrative Reforms: Nawaz Sharif government took many steps to bring law and order situation and restore peace in the country. Military action "Zarb-e-Azab" was started in the wake of tragedy Army Public School Peshwar. The action was focused against militants active in Waziristan, Swat and Baramulla. The operation against the militants was a great success.

Q4. Discuss Educational Reforms during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government.

**Ans 1:** Educational Reforms: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced educational reforms in March 1972. Private educational institutions were taken over by the government. As a result salaries of teachers and other staff of these institutions became equal to government side. Government provided concession on bus and railway fares to the students to reduce cost of transportation. As a result number of students in educational institutions registered enormous increase. Government increased scholarships for the students. New universities were established. Allama Iqbal Open University was set up in 1974. This act gave a chance to the students for distance education. Many adult education centers were opened. Government upgraded many schools and colleges. The government set up institution for the education and training of the teachers.

Q5. Discuss constitutional reforms during Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's third term of Government.

**Ans 1:** i- 21st Amendment 2015: Need to amend the constitution came after Peshawar school massacre. The amendment established speedy trial military courts for terrorist threats to the security and defence of Pakistan. The duration of these courts was two years.

**Ans 2:** ii- 22nd Amendment 2016: The amendment was executed to reform election commission of Pakistan and redefine powers and functions of the commission. After this amendment a bureaucrat and technocrat can become member of election commission.

**Ans 3:** iii- 23rd Amendment 2017: 21st amendment allowed establishment of speedy trial military courts for terrorist. Duration of these courts was two years. Through the 23rd amendment terms of military courts were extended for two more years up to Jan 6, 2019.

**Ans 4:** iv- 24th amendment 2017: Constituencies were reconstituted based on the census results.

Q6. Who dismiss the second term of Benazir Bhutto Government.

**Ans 1:** Dismiss the second term of Benazir Bhutto Government: Different matters were developed between President Mr. Farooq Laghari and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. He dismissed the government on charges of corruption by using the powers under 58-2B of the constitution. Benazir Bhutto ruled over the country for about 3 years this time.

Q7. Write note on the 2018 General Elections.

**Ans 1:** General Elections to elect members of National assembly and provincial assemblies were held on July 25, 2018. In these election Pakistan Tehrik Insaf under the leadership of Imran Khan emerged as leading party. Imran Khan assumed office as prime minister of Pakistan, where PTI formed government at Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q8. Discuss Health Reforms during Imran Khan's Government.

**Ans 1:** The Sehat Insaf cards was issued under the Sehat Sahulat program for the treatment of the people under which the poor and needy people was provided the facility of treatment in the hospitals. Millions of families benefited from this programme.

Q9. Discuss Agricultural reforms during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government.

**Ans 1:** Agricultural Reforms: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced Agricultural reforms on first March 1972. These reforms aimed at betterment agricultural system.

**Ans 2:** 1- Limit of Land Ownership: The limit of land ownership irrigated by canals was fixed up to 150 acres and land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres. The land beyond these limits was confiscated and distributed among farmers and peasants. By March 1976, 1.5 million acres of land was distributed to the farmers.

Q10. Discuss industrial reforms during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government.

**Ans 1:** Industrial reforms:

**Ans 2:** 1- Representatives of Labourers in the Administrative Committee: The representative of the labourers were included in the administrative committee which was responsible for running the affairs of the factory. Their representation was 20% of the total strength and they had the right to check the accounts and stores.

**Ans 3:** 2- Annual bonus for Labourers: Annual bonus equal to one month's salary was announced for labourers. Special bonuses were also announced in case the production increased.