

Section 3

4marks

1.The Canal Water Dispute?

Partition of Punjab 1947

Boundary line cut across many rivers & canals o Headworks on rivers of Pakistan were in India.

Ferozpur on Sutlej & Madhupur headwork on Ravi were closed in April 1948

Serious shortage of water in Pakistan.

2.The Refugees Problem?

Radcliff Award drew boundary b/w Pakistan & India 16 August 1947

Millions of people found themselves in the wrong country.

Millions of Muslims had to migrate to Pakistan; many in bad shape; wounded, starved, without assets.

3.The Kashmir Issue?

Jammu & Kashmir was the largest state

Muslims were under a Dogra Hindu ruler

September 1947, a campaign to drive out Muslims

Over 2 lac Muslims migrated to Pak

1st Indo-Pak war on Kashmir

Jan 1948, UN intervention, ceasefire & Line of Control to divide Kashmir b/w Pak & Indi.

4. Jinnah as “Protector General” of minorities?

Jinnah opposed religious intolerance

Wanted to see Pakistan as a land of tolerance, justice & equality

Declared himself as “Protector General of minorities” to express solidarity with non-Muslims, living in Pakistan.

5.The Objectives Resolution?

12 March 1949, by the Basic Principles Committee of the Constituent Assembly, when Liaquat Ali Khan was P.M

Contained principles on which the constitution was to be based

Recommended freedom, democracy, tolerance & social justice.

6.PRODA (Public& Representative Officers Disqualification Act)

Introduced during the governor generalship of Kh.Nazimud Din

Complaints about corruption/misconduct could be made to the G.G. or provincial governor

Person found guilty was debarred from holding public office

Aimed at eliminating corruption.

7.The Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case?

Many army officers not happy with the govt of Kh. Nazim + Liaquat

Were planning a military coup against the govt

Military chief, General Ayub discovered the ‘Conspiracy’ and many senior officers were arrested.

8. One Unit Scheme?

November 1954, PM, Bogra's proposal to merge all federating units (Provinces) of W.Pak into One Unit, against the single province of E.Pak

October 1955, G.G. Iskandar Mirza implemented the One Unit scheme

E.Pak & smaller provinces of W.Pak strongly protested.

9. SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization)

US-sponsored anti-Soviet military bloc to counter Communism in SE Asia.

Pak joined 1954, though geographically not in the region

Treaty promised aid to a member country in case of attack by a communist state.

Pak left SEATO, 1972

USA, UK, Thailand etc.

10. CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)

US-Sponsored anti-Communist regional military bloc in Middle East.

Pak joined 1955

Originally "Baghdad Pact", after Iraq's withdrawal, 1959, it became CENTO

Other members ; Turkey, Iran & UK

Ended 1979

11. The Basic Democracies?

Ayub's version of "controlled democracy"

A four-tier set up with local bodies elected by people

Comprised elected bodies e.g. Union Council, Tehsil Council, District and Division Council

Responsible for local development

Electing the NA (National Assembly) & the President.

12. The Green Revolution?

Ayub's agricultural reforms

They included fair distribution of land holdings, modern irrigation by reservoirs & perennial canals,

HYV seeds and other modern inputs

Resulted in greater yield and enhanced land productivity and thus revitalized agriculture in Pakistan.

13. Decade of development/ progress?

Name given to Ayub's rule of 10 years (1958-68)

High economic growth rate as a result of his agricultural, industrial and social reforms

Average growth rate of 7% in 1960's, three times that of India.

14. The Tashkent Accord?

Soviet city of Tashkent mediated peace treaty b/w Pakistan & India. 1966

After the 1965 war

The Accord contained no reference to the solution of Kashmir issue and this shocked the people who were told of Pakistan victory.

It became a major reason of Ayub's downfall.

15. The RCD ?

Regional Cooperation for Development

A treaty b/w Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, signed July 1964

Aimed at promoting ties in trade, commerce and industry.

RCD Highway was built from Pakistan to Turkey
Became weaker 1980 onwards & in 1990's, the ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) replaced it.

16.The Six Points of Sh. Mujeeb?

Proposed by Sh. Mujeeb, leader of AL (Awami League) in E. Pakistan
Were based on fairer power sharing b/w E & W Pak, greater provincial and total fiscal autonomy of the provinces
All won elections 1970 & rejection of six points by W. Pak led to the creation of Bangla Desh.

17.Civil War in East Pakistan?

Yahya and ZAB failed to resolve the. political crisis after negotiating with Sh. Mujeeb
Military operation, "Operation Searchlight" in E.Pak, March 1971
Thousands of Bengalis were arrested/ killed
Bengalis stopped paying taxes,
26 March 1971, the Sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh, announced from a secret radio broadcast, Dhakka. 3rd Indo-Pak war, Dec 1971.

18.TheFSF (Federal Security Force)?

Special paramilitary force created by ZAB, Oct 1972
It was created in order to assist the police, but later, it was mainly used to restrict opposition
ZAB brutally used it to suppress the PNA (Pakistan National Alliance) in 1977 when an anti-ZAB campaign was launched.

19.The Islamic Summit?

Feb 1974, 2nd Summit of the OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference), in Lahore.
Heads of 35 Muslim states
PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Chief, Yasser Arafat was recognized as the genuine voice of Palestinians
Remarkable achievement of ZAB in foreign policy.

20.Declaration of Lahore?

Feb 1974, Lahore Heads of Muslim states in the 2nd Summit of the OIC pledged for the welfare of the Muslim world. They highlighted the principles of social equality, justice, freedom, peace and dignity as taught by Islam.
They spoke any racial prejudice and exploitation.

21.The Simla Agreement?

July 1972, b/w ZAB & Indian PM Mrs. Indira Gandhi
Release of more than 90,000 Pakistani troops from India
Pakistan promised to discuss the Kashmir issue bilaterally (with India only) without involving any 3rd party, e.g., the UN.

22.Tenant Security Act?

Part of agricultural reforms of ZAB
Aimed at providing security to the tenant cultivators
The landowner was debarred from selling his land to a third party who might then evict the tenant.
Tenants felt encouraged to improve productivity.

23. BHU's & RHC's?

Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers to provide health care in rural areas
One RHC for every 60,000 and one BHU for every 20,000 people
Part of ZAB's health sector reforms.

24. Operation Fairplay?

Military coup organized by General Zia U1 Haq
5 July 1977, ZAB & all other major political leaders were arrested and shifted to Murree.
Two days later, Zia U1 Haq suspended the 1973 Constitution and dissolved the national & provincial assemblies.
Promised elections in 90 days.

25. Zia's Islamization?

1977-1980, a series of steps to enforce Islamic law in Pakistan.
FSC (Federal Shariat Court), 1980 with the Ulema as judges; 1977, the Hudood: punishment for major crimes e.g., adultery, drinking, theft etc; also the Blasphemy Law & Zakat & Ushr Ordinance.

26. Blasphemy Law?

Punishment for those who showed disrespect for the Holy Prophet or the Holy Quran
Part of Islamization program of Zia
Fine or imprisonment or both to those found guilty of this.

27. Zakat & Ushr Ordinance ?

Part of Zia's Islamization program
June 1980
2.5% tax on bank savings over a specified amount
The money raised was spent to help the poor through the Zakat committees.
Also, 5% tax on agricultural income.

28. Zia's Cricket Diplomacy?

Feb 1987, India & Pakistan on the brink of war as India began massive mobilization of troops in the Rajasthan desert
Zia flew to India on the pretext of watching a cricket match b/w Pak & India
Held successful negotiations with the Indian PM. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi the war was averted.

29. The Siachen Glacier?

Located in the Kashmir territory, but no border drawn b/w Pak and India
Indian troops stationed there since early 1980's
Pak mobilized troops, tried to gain full control of the glacier but no success
Remains an unsettled dispute.

30. The MRD?

Movement for Restoration of Democracy, launched 1983
Combined opposition against Zia's decision to hold elections 'on non-party basis'.
MRD wanted free, party-based elections; it boycotted the 1984 referendum and the March 1985 elections but Zia was unaffected.

31. 8th Constitutional amendment?

March 1985, after the elections
It was about the article 58 (2)(b) —► empowered the president

to appoint and dismiss the PM, govt and the assemblies.
1st used by Zia, May 1988, later repeatedly b/w 1988 and 1999.

32. The Pakhtunistan Issue?

Pak-Afghan border, the Durand Line, runs through the Pathan territory of the two countries.
Demand of some Pashtuns (Pushto speaking Pathans) of the NWFP for a separate state since 1947, often supported by Afghanistan.
USSR urged its creation.
Main leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

33. The April Revolution, 1978?

Violent coup, Afghan President Sardar Da'ud was killed & replaced by a communist leader, Nur Muhammad Tarakai, supported by the USSR
Opposed by the majority of Muslims who rejected communism
Tarakai was killed, Dec 1979 & USSR attacked Afghanistan.

34. The U-2 incident?

A US spy plane, flown an air base in Peshawar, 1960
Was caught by the Soviets & the pilot told about the Pakistani airbase
Strained Pak-Soviet relations and President Ayub had to visit Moscow.

35. The Commonwealth?

Group of the former colonies of Britain
Almost all the British colonies got independence after 1947
All acknowledged King George 6 till 1952, & the Queen Elizabeth 2 as the Head of Commonwealth.
All member states, despite differences, cooperate in trade, culture, finance and sports.

36. The OIC?

Organization of Islamic Conference founded, September 1969 in the wake of the burning of al-Aqsa mosque by a Jew, 1967.
A group of 57 Muslim states, 1st summit in Morocco, 2nd 1974 Lahore.
Aimed at promoting peace and racial tolerance. Regular summits are held at intervals.

37. The Cold War?

A state of ideological confrontation b/w the capitalist, democratic bloc led by the US and the communist, state-controlled economies led by the USSR
Lasted 1945-1990
US & USSR supported their allies in different parts of the world, e.g. in SE Asia, the Middle East etc.