

COMSATS University Islamabad
HUM113 Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan
Terminal Examinations Spring 2025

Class/Program:
Subject: Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan
Moderator:

Date:
Time allowed: 3 Hours
Marks: 50

Instructions:

- 1) Read the questions carefully before you answer them
 - 2) Handwriting must be essentially legible
 - 3) Return the question paper with the answer sheet
 - 4) Attempt all questions on the answer sheet.
 - 5) Mention your program in front of class.
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Section A (Marks = 10)

Question No. 1 (CLO2-A1):

Circle "T" for True and "F" for False for the following statements.

1. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1947 after India gained independence. T/F
2. The main demand of the Simla Deputation was joint electorates for Hindus and Muslims. T/F
3. Pakistan is a founding member of the United Nations. T/F
4. The Lahore Resolution of 1940 officially called for the creation of Pakistan as a separate state. T/F
5. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan supported the Indian National Congress and encouraged Muslims to join it. T/F
6. The Khilafat Movement aimed to protect the Ottoman Sultan's position as the Caliph of Islam. T/F
7. The Simon Commission was welcomed by Indian political parties because it included Indian members. T/F
8. The Indus Water Treaty is an international agreement signed by Pakistan. T/F
9. Pakistan has good relations with China due to economic and security interests. T/F
10. Pakistan does not support the right of self-determination for Kashmir. T/F

Section B (Marks = 10)

Question No. 2 (CLO1-A1)

Fill in the blanks.

1. The 1962 Constitution was abrogated on March 25, 1969, leading to the 2nd _____ in Pakistan.
2. The _____ was the preamble of the 1962 Constitution, incorporating Islamic principles.
3. The _____ was formed on March 12, 1949, to draft the constitution.
4. General _____ overthrew Bhutto's government on July 5, 1977, imposing the third military rule in Pakistan.

5. Pakistan has a bicameral legislature consisting of the _____ and _____.
6. Under the 1962 Constitution, the President could only be _____ and had to be at least 40 years old.
7. The national languages declared in the 1956 Constitution were _____ and _____.
8. The _____ in Pakistan are migrants from India.
9. Pakistan adopted the Government of India Act 1935 as an _____ constitution with some amendments.
10. In a parliamentary system, the _____ is the chief executive, while in a presidential system, the _____ holds executive power.

Section C (Marks = 30)

Question No. 3 (CLO2-A1)

(Marks = 10+10)

Pakistan and Israel do not share formal diplomatic relations, as Pakistan has not recognized Israel as a sovereign state since its creation in 1948. This stance is rooted in Pakistan's ideological commitment to support the Muslim Ummah and its strong solidarity with the people of Palestine. Pakistan views the Palestinian issue as one of illegal occupation and denial of the right to self-determination, which directly aligns with its foreign policy principles. The protection of Islamic values and support for oppressed Muslim nations are central to Pakistan's diplomatic priorities. Despite the absence of official relations, there have been limited and informal contacts between the two countries over the years, primarily for intelligence sharing or under U.S. mediation. Pakistan's refusal to establish ties with Israel also reflects its concern for national unity and public opinion, where any recognition is widely opposed. Furthermore, Pakistan maintains that any change in its stance depends on a just resolution of the Palestinian conflict. Although some Muslim countries have normalized relations with Israel, Pakistan continues to uphold its traditional position. The foreign policy remains guided by ideology, national security, and a commitment to peace and justice for Palestine.

Read the scenario given above and answer the following questions

- a. In light of Pakistan's guiding principles of foreign policy—particularly the promotion of world peace, support for Muslim countries, and the right of self-determination—explain Pakistan's position on Israel. How do these principles influence Pakistan's refusal to recognize Israel as a state, and how has Pakistan supported the Palestinian cause on the international stage?
- b. Analyze Pakistan's foreign policy towards Israel in the context of its core objectives—national security, economic development, and ideological commitment. How have these objectives shaped Pakistan's refusal to recognize Israel, and to what extent do regional and global dynamics influence the possibility of any future change in this policy?

(Marks = 10)

Question No. 4 (CLO1-A1)

Discuss in detail the salient features, implementation, working, and eventual abrogation of the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan. In your answer, explain the reasons behind the shift from a parliamentary to a presidential system, the role of President Ayub Khan in shaping the constitution, the political and administrative structure introduced by the constitution, and the key factors that led to its failure and cancellation in 1969.

Bhutto and Ayub