##### HUM111 Pakistan Studies

##### Terminal Examinations Spring 2023

##### Hybrid Course

**Solution Key of Paper**

**Instructions for Grading and Uploading Marks**

* **Please follow the campus deadline indicated on CU Online.**
* **Marks Type:** Final
* **Title:** Final
* **Total marks:** 50
* Enter the marks separately for **each Question**. The question distribution should be

Q1 CLO1 Total Marks: 10 (Question 1 – Section A: MCQs)

Q2 CLO1 Total Marks: 10 (Question 2 –Long Question)

Q3 CLO2 Total Marks: 10 (Question 3 – Long Question)

Q4 CLO3 Total Marks: 10 (Question 4 – Long Question)

Q5 CLO1 Total Marks: 10 (Question 5 – Long Question)

* Select the CLO on CU Online (for Engineering programs only).

**Section A – Multiple Choice Questions**

**Question 1 [1×10=10 marks, CLO1-A1]**

**Answer the following MCQs on your answer sheet. Do not mark the answer on the question paper. Each question carries one mark. There is no separate time for this section.**

1. When military-led establishment abrogated 1956 Constitution and banned all political parties.
2. 1957
3. **1958**
4. 1962
5. 1960

V2: Identify the time when military-led establishment abrogated 1956 Constitution and banned all political parties.L21

1. According to the Constitution of 1973, what is the minimum age limit of President of Pakistan? L17
2. **45 years**
3. 40 years
4. 35 years
5. 55 years

V2: Point out the minimum age limit of President of Pakistan according to the Constitution of 1973.

1. Fringe political Parties are confined to which of the following geographical limit?L20
2. Two Districts only
3. One province only
4. **One District only**
5. One Town Only

V2: Point out the geographical limit of Fringe political parties of Pakistan.

1. Who headed the Basic Principle Committee? L15
2. Liaquat Ali Khan
3. KhawajaNazimuddin
4. **MaulviTamiz-ud-din Khan**
5. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

V2: Identify the personality who headed the Basic Principle Committee.

1. Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of separation?L13
2. Nizam
3. Nehru
4. **Maharaja**
5. Mukesh

V2: Point out the ruler of Kashmir at the time of separation

1. According to Indus water treaty 1960, which of the following three western rivers came under Pakistan?L13
2. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas
3. Ravi, Sutlej and Jhelum
4. **Chenab, Jhelum and Indus**
5. Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej

V2: Identify the three western rivers that came under Pakistan at the time of formation of Pakistan

1. Currently, how many seats are there in the Senate of Pakistan?

1. 63
2. 87
3. **104**
4. 100

V2. Identify the number of seats available in senate of Pakistan (L.17).

1. Which of the following was the Pakistan’s first ever constitution by consensus? L14
2. 1947
3. 1956
4. **1973**
5. 1962

V2: Identify the Pakistan’s first ever constitution by consensus.

1. Who moved the Objectives resolution on 12th March, 1949?L14
2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
4. **Liaqat Ali Khan**
5. Fatima Jinnah

V2: Identify the personality, who moved the Objectives resolution on 12th March, 1949.

1. Under which Political system, president has liberty to choose members of cabinet and those members should not be necessarily members of parliament?L20
2. Tricameral- parliamentary
3. Parliamentary system
4. **Presidential system**
5. Provincial Assembly

V2: Identify the Political system in which president has liberty to choose members of cabinet.

**Section B-Long Questions**

**Question 2[10marks, CLO1-A1]**

Discuss the silent features of Constitution of 1962 in detail.

**Solution: Lecture 16**

**Salient Features of Constitution of 1962**

Islamic Provisions of the constitution of 1962 are as under.

* + - 1. **Country’s name**

The name of the country was proposed as “Republic of Pakistan,” which was later on amended as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan.”

1. **Muslim President**

It was declared in the constitution of 1962 thatthe president of Pakistan would be Muslim.

1. **Presidential System**

A Powerful President who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state. He would be a Muslim, at least 40 years of age, should be qualified to be a member of NA. He would be elected through indirect elections for a period of five years.If he has held office for more than 8 years, he could seek reelection with the approval of the NA and the PAs.National Assembly was given the power to impeach the president, however it was difficult to achieve. President could dissolve the NA but, in that case, he must seek re-election.

1. **Powers of the President**

President was the focal point of all the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Cabinet was accountable to him. All key appointments were to be made by President. He could issue Ordinances. He could also declare State of Emergency in the country.

1. **National Assembly (NA)**

The National Assembly was consisted of one house based on principle of parity between two wings of the country. There were 150 seats,and 6 seats were reserved for women. All members were elected indirectly. Minimum age limit for membership was 25 years.

1. **Legislative Powers**

The National Assembly had all the powers of law making but law was to be finally ratified by the president. President could sign, reject or return the bill.

1. **Financial Powers**

Financial Powers of NA were limited. Only new expenditure could be voted. NA could not reject consolidated fund list and recurring expenditure.

1. **Federalism**

There were two provinces of the federation; East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Only one list of subjects, i.e. the Central list was given in the constitution.

1. **Provincial Governments**

Governors were the heads of the provinces and governed the provinces with their cabinets. Provincial governments were directly under the control of President. There was a strong center with a powerful President. He had enough powers to manage provincial affairs. In case of emergency powers, central government could take direct control of the province.

1. **Principles of Policy**

National solidarity would be observed. Interests of remote areas would be looked after. Opportunities for participation in national life, education and wellbeing of people will be provided. Islamic principles would be implemented in day-to-day life. ​

1. **Fundamental Rights**

Fundamental Rights were provided in the constitution.

1. **Political Parties**

Political parties were banned according to the constitution of 1962.

1. **Islamic Provisions**

Objectives Resolution was the preamble of the Constitution. Other Islamic provisions were the part of principles of policy and not the constitution.

1. **Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology**

An Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology was made in the constitution having 5-12 members. This body could only make recommendations.

1. **Islamic Research Institute**

It was designed for the research and instructions in Islam for assisting the reconstruction of Muslim society on truly Islamic lines.

**Question 3[10marks, CLO2-A2]**

Taking into account your project; “Current Social, Economic and Political Challenges related to Industrial Sector of Pakistan since Partition” Discuss in detail the particular challenge you chose, your findings and the proposed solution.

**V2:** Study the current challenges in the industrial sector of Pakistan and propose solutions.

Key: The student will provide the summary of his/her own project on this topic.

**Question 4[10 marks, CLO3-A1]**

What are the objectives of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy? Discuss in detail the guiding principles of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy.

**Solution: Lecture 18**

**Objectives of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy**

Pakistan’s foreign policy intends to achieve the following objectives;

1. National Security

2. Economic Development

3. Ideology

**Guiding Principles of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy**

1. **Protection of freedom and sovereignty**

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of the Muslims, like any other country.

It also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not

allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence

and sovereignty is the cornerstone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

2. **Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has

always moved its concern against Israel, India and Russia capturing Palestine, Kashmir and

Afghanistan respectively. It has shouldered high responsibilities and used its influence for

safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Organization of

the Islamic Conference.

3. **Non-Interference in Internal Affairs of Other countries**

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially its

neighboring countries based on universally acknowledged principle of national sovereignty, by

using force and interfering in the internal affairs of state. Pakistan should not interfere in the

internal policy matters of other countries

4. **Implementation of U.N Charter**

Pakistan's policy is to act upon United Nations Charter and to support all moves by the UN to

implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

Pakistan must be implementing United Nations charter on the world stage. If United Nations’

policy talks about fundamental human rights then United Nations should implement that policy. We are also facing educational emergency in Pakistan because there are some millennium

developmental goals (MDG) for sustainable development. They are the part of the United

Nations charter. Pakistan is part of those implementation efforts such as the policies of (WHO)

for eradicating POLIO which are diligently implemented in Pakistan.

5. **Promotion of World Peace**

Pakistan’s Policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any

country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international

disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than in battlefield. Pakistan plays the role

of mediator to settle down the conflicts between various countries with negotiations and by peace

talks. As a guiding principle of foreign policy, Pakistan raises its voice for oppressed countries as

is the situation prevailing in Palestine and Kashmir. Pakistan is the part of many groups in which

they play their role to promote world peace. Therefore, Pakistan is promoting those efforts.

6. **Non-Alignment**

Pakistan followed the policy of non-alignment that is to keep away from aligning with any big

power block and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also withdrawn its association with

SEATO and CENTO.

We should play a neutral role, but this neutrality is related with cold war. In cold world war,

there were two blocks socialist or communist and capitalists. There was another group which

non-alignment group they were not part of any group and they remained non-aligned. Therefore,

under a lot of constraints and security considerations Pakistan became part pf capitalist block as

it just signed SEATO and CENTO with United States of America. So it formally became part of

capitalist group, but when they thought, their interest has been fulfilled then they no longer

remain aligned.

7. **Right for Self-Determination and Condemnation of Racial Discrimination**

Pakistan is a staunch supporter of the right of self-determination and has been in the forefront of

efforts to eliminate colonialism. It has advocated the right of self-determination of Kashmir.

**Question 5[10marks, CLO1-A1]**

What are the main features of a good political system? Describe the Political system of Pakistan and its different aspects.

**Solution: Lecture 23**

**Pakistani Political System and its Different Aspects**

In Pakistani political system, many things need to be improved. It has been observed in last few decades that politicians once elected start thinking that they are not accountable or

answerable to anyone in this country. Despite the presence of institutions like Supreme Court and other low level courts. Over the past few decades, a perception is built among politicians that once they are selected, they will enjoy the government office fully and will not be answerable to any institution or person.

There is a need of well recognized policy for political parties which so that it will be strictly followed once they are elected. Extra funds should not be used against unnecessary projects. The gap between poor and rich should be minimized.

**Main Features of a Good Political System**

After doing the survey of Pakistani political system, it has been suggested that there are certain features which should be adopted in order to create a balance between political entities and institutes etc.

• **Democracy**

Democracy means everybody with equal chance. In Political system, each and every member of political party should have an equal chance of expressing their views. In democratic system each and everybody should have a chance to vote, an equal opportunity to contribute towards development.

• **Accountability**

In democratic system where the leader is elected by other members who is answerable to them even after taking the oath. It is usually ignored and leaders start to think that they are above any law. In reality, it is not. It is observed that the best democratic political system has the strongest accountability system.

• **Financial Resources**

In a mature and democratic political system, financial resources are best utilized. Extra expenditure on unnecessary projects is always discouraged.

• **Mass Contact**

Political parties have to draw their strength from citizens for sustainable democracy instead of looking for behind-the-scene intrigues to grab power. They should consider public the main

source of power in democratic system.

**Note: Student may come up with his/her own views about the Political system of Pakistan.**