



UNIVERSITY OF BALOCHISTAN, QUETTA.

Code No.

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Group _____ Evening / Morning _____

Subject. _____

Paper. _____

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Code No.

Name of Examination.
B. Sc Annual 2018.

Group Ist

Subject PAK. STUDIES.

Paper _____

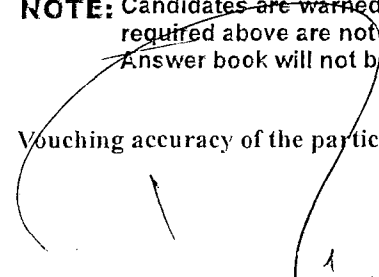
Date 9th October 2018.

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UNIVERSITY OF



PAKISTAN STUDIES.

Qno 1 (a) Fill in the blanks:

1- 1889.

2- 1930

3- 1948

4- 1514 AD.

5- 1920.

(b) Choose the correct answers:

1- 1948.

2- 1956

3- Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

4- 3

5- 1919.





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c) Match the column A & B.

2-

(correct answers are written against each statement).

3-

A

B

4-

Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed.

Black now Pack

Quaid-e-Azam.

5-

Partition of Bengal.

1905

Fourteen points

Quaid-e-Azam.

Shimla delegation

1904

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d) What are the meaning of these abbreviation.

One

1- CEPEC :-

China And Pakistan
Economic Cooperation





2- UNO :- "United Nations Organization"

3- APWA :- "Americo-Asian ~~Public~~ Women Association"

4- SAARC :- "South Asian Association Regional Cooperation"

5- CENTO :- "Central Treaty Organization"

Ques:- Explain the ideology of Pakistan in saying of Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans:- IDEOLOGY:-

Ideology can be defined as: "The set of ideas and beliefs that are given by state or countrymen"





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in order to implement rules according to their certain specific objectives."

Ideology can be broadly defined as :- "It is the implementation of past, explanation of present, and vision of future."

Emergence of Ideology :-

The ideology emerges when the people of any state that is governed by certain rule, think that their rights are not preserved and their believes are given no importance, then they stood up on one platform and put forward their view in the form of ideology.





IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN :-

The ideology of Pakistan is the main basis of the creation of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The ideology of Pakistan emerged when the people / Muslims of sub-continent think that they can no longer live with Hindus. They have their separate religion, culture, civilization, tradition and all other respects. The Muslims are totally different from Hindus, and it is not possible to merge them together in same country. The Muslim League put forwarded this idea in the form of ideology of Pakistan.





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BASIS OF PAKISTAN IDEOLOGY:-

The ideology of Pakistan was based on ISLAM. There should be Islamic rules and laws that should be practised in Pakistan. The basic aim of ideology was to implement the organization which will work on Islamic rules. This state and organizations should practise all the rules and regulations in accordance with Islamic principles. No rule repugnant to Islam should be implemented in Pakistan.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:-

It has following aims



and objectives:-



1- Islam is the only religion of Pakistan.

2- Muslims can practice their respective activities in accordance with Islamic rules and principles.

3- No rule repugnant to Islam will be practised in Pakistan.

4- Pakistan would emerge as an independent Islamic Republic.

5- The rules and laws of minorities will also be protected.

6- Everyone would be equal.

7- There should be democratic system in Pakistan.

8- Federal government should be there.





QUAID-E-AZAM AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:-

Quaid-e-Azam was the creator, the founder of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan holds very much importance in his views:-

EARLY LIFE OF QUAID-E-AZAM:-

Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi, in 1876. He belong to Muslim family. His father was a good teacher and great muslim.

EDUCATION:-

Muhammad Ali Jinnah had got early education in Karachi. He completed his graduation and went to England for higher studies. He had done





Barrister-at-Law. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was much interested in law. He had got the degree and by profession he is lawyer. He came to India to render his services, but after looking at the adverse conditions of sub-continent, Quaid-e-Azam again went to London. He stayed there for long time and come back to the subcontinent in 1890s. He wanted to improve the conditions, specially the political conditions of the sub-continent.

QUAID-E-AZAM & POLITICS:-

Quaid-e-Azam gave selfless services in politics. His political background is as follows:-





QUAID-E-AZAM JOINED CONGRESS:-

Quaid-e-Azam entered in the politics from the background of Congress. He joined Congress because at that time Muslim League was not a strong political party. Quaid-e-Azam also joined the Congress because he thought that Congress was of the view in safeguard of all people including Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam wanted to have peace and did not demanded a separate homeland and want to have the country in which Muslims and Hindus live together peacefully, but after on other noticing the attitudes of Hindus towards the





Muslims, he changed his view. Quaid-e-Azam left Congress and joined Muslim League.

QUAID-E-AZAM AND ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE :-

Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1906. He was later elected as the president of Muslim League. The basic aim and objective of Muslim League is to safeguard the rights of Muslims in the subcontinent. The Muslims were in much distress at the hands of British government and Hindus. Muslim League emerged as the platform of their views





and there way can put forward their ideas. The Muslim league aimed at acquiring the separate homeland for Muslims of subcontinent, whose may live according to Islamic principles.

GUJID-E-ARAM - SUPPORTER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY:-

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the great supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. He wanted to have a peaceful country, an which Muslims and Hindus live together friendly. He was of this view for many years and worked with other Muslim leaders in this respect. But





& ideas. after wards he got that Hindus are not the
 acquiring supporters of Muslims. They alone wanted
 of to rule Muslims. Therefore later on
 ording Quaid-e-Azam put down his idea of
 Hindu-Muslim unity.

HINDU- TWO-NATION THEORY:-

Quaid-e-Azam
 supported the two nation theory, which
 great was put forward by Sir Syed Ahmed
 He Khan. This theory gave the basis of
 try, separation of sub-continent.

view While addressing a great gathering of
 Muslims, at Lahore Park, in 1946, he said:

"Hindus and Muslims are two separate
 nations, which have separate religion,
 But





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culture and civilization. Muslims cannot live with Hindus in the sub-continent. We want a homeland in which we can practice Islamic principles freely. We want to live with Hindus in reconciliation in the separate homeland."

He addressed this great gathering, which impact the Muslims very much.

DEMAND OF SEPARATE HOMELAND :-

Quaid-e-Azam put forwarded the idea of Muslims of separate homeland after the British government. They first did not agree to his views and want to have no separate homeland for Muslims, but with the selfless





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services of Quaid-e-Azam, Muslims got
 separate electorate. Quaid-e-Azam
 Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressed:-
 "I did not demand a piece of land,
 but we wanted to have the state where
 we can spend lives freely according to
 teachings of Islam."

The basic objective of demanding
 Pakistan was to have a place where
 Muslims of subcontinent can practice
 their lives according to tenets of Islam.

QUAID-E-AZAM, THE CREATOR OF PAKISTAN:-

By the
 selfless services of Quaid-e-Azam and
 other great Muslim leaders, Pakistan





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emerged on map of world on 14th,
August 1947. Quaid-e-Azam was
regarded as the creator of Pakistan.

He was appointed first Governor
General of Pakistan.

Hence the ideology of Pakistan
was supported by many great leaders,
especially Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali
Jinnah, and their selfless services we
are able to live freely now in the state
where Islamic principles are followed.

We should also now work with great zest and
enthusiasm, to make progress and
make Pakistan an Islamic Republic in
the meanings.



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Q. NO3:- Write a detailed note on Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Answers KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:-

Background:-

The Khilafat movement was started in 1919, when the institute of Kalifat was dissolved by attack of Ali of Ottoman Empire. Turkey was one of Islamic state and hold its importance state due to the presence of institute of Khilafat, but when the war broken out there, the Turkey was in danger and Khilafat institutes were tried to be destroyed. In order to save the identity of such institutes, Muslims of sub-continent





started a movement. This movement had rendered many services and was named Khilafat Movement.

INSTITUTE OF KHILAFAT :-

The institute of Khilafat was present in Turkey. These institutes were formulated in the remembrance of Khalifas (caliph). The first Caliph was Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique, the responsibilities of caliph were given to the great Muslim emperor: Hazrat Umar (RA). Once one of ruler of some place visited him and called him as "Armeer-ul-Momenin". This name was liked by Hazrat Umar (RA) and he



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CONTINUATION SHEET

often used this name for himself. Later
different institutes were settled for the
preaching of Islam in Turkey. These
most remarkable one was Khilafat
institute.

WAR BROKEN IN TURKEY:-

The Turkey was
attacked by Ottoman Empire and they
got control over the country. At that
time Muslims of sub-continent were also
in distress on the hands of Hindus and
in spite of that they together rejected this
war, and was in favour of Turkey.



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NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT :-

The movement was started in the sub-continent to safeguard the rights of Turkey. The rules of Turkey were demolished and Muslims need help. The Muslim institutes were destroyed and they got no place for the deliverance of their Islamic teaching. In such conditions, the Muslims of sub-continent started movement. The Hindus were very opposite in their beliefs, but in this case they helped Muslims. Gandhi was the supporter of non-cooperation movement and helped Muslims in this regard.





Services of =
 Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar :-

↓ Muhammad

Ali Johar was one of great Muslim supporters. He was sent to Turkey as the diligence of Non-cooperation movement. He lived there for several days but come with no result. He got just dis-appointment at hands of Turkey rulers.

UNOPLAH IMPRISING :-

As the conditions got very adverse in Turkey, Muslims started to boycott the roads against the protest in Turkey. They were not supported by Gandhi and other leaders,





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and as a result, there was adverse conditions in the subcontinent. Many police man and other people are died as the result of protest.

CHORA - CHORI MOVEMENT :-

In such circumstances, the Indian leader Mr. Gandhi started a movement. He started this without getting opinion from other leaders. He said that Hindus of India should come out of their homes and show their distress towards the Khilafat Movement. The Indians (Hindus) protested in the Banaras and, were very much agitated. They destroyed





many offices, buildings and other institutes.
 This reaction of Indian Hindus was
 the destruction of many parties. The
 supporters of All India Muslim League were
 much disappointed at this act. Even
 some Congress leaders also not support
 this. Because of this Chola-Chosi
 movement, headed by Gandhi, Indian
 troops got much deliberance. Many
 people died and many others suffered
 from great injuries. This movement
 was proved to be distrous in the history
 of sub-continent.

RESULT OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:-

The Khilafat





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Movement ended in 1924. This was because of Turkey ruler Mustafa Kamal. He put forward before the Ottoman Empire and were agreed at the destruction of institutes of Khilafat. The reaction of Turkish government, disappointed Muslims very much. They were great supporters of institute and never agreed at its destruction. But by the time Turkish Sultan himself gave the permission, the Muslims put their foot back. This results in the abolishment or failure of Khilafat Movement. It ended with no eminent results.





CAUSES OF FAILURE OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:-

The

great cause of failure was because of loose handed Turkish rulers. They did not fight much, and easily handed over their country to the Emperors. When they decided to destroy the Khilafat institute, the Turkish protested but later on give up. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk gave the permission to abolish Khilafat institute. This was the distress point for much of Muslim leaders of sub-continent, and results in failure of Khilafat Movement.





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Ques:- Write a note on the relation between Pakistan and China?

Answer:- RELATIONS B/W PAKISTAN AND CHINA:-

Pakistan and China shared friendly relations with each other. They share trade with each other and were communal friends. Different ups and downs come in their friendship. The relations of Pakistan with China can be summed up as follows:-

⇒ AT THE TIME OF CREATION OF PAKISTAN:-

When the

Pakistan emerged as separate homeland China did not supported it. In the



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CONTINUATION SHEET

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beginning China was not the supporter of separate Muslim electorate. Later on their ideas changed.

China

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PAKISTAN AS MEMBER OF UNO:-

in other

Pakistan

friendship.

joined UNO (United Nation organization) in 1949. (China was of the view that Pakistan should not be elected as the member of UNO.)

PAKISTAN:-

In 1962, Chinese President Chou :-

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reland

Chinese 'Chou' President was the opponent of Pakistan as he consider

the



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it as the Pakistan should not be separated from sub-continent. In 1962, there were many atrocities made by China against Pakistan.

⇒ PAKISTAN DID NOT ELECT CHINA AS UNO MEMBER :-

The Pakistan did not supported the membership of China in UNO, and so not supported or elect China in UNO membership.

⇒ TURN IN RELATIONS:-

The relationship between China and Pakistan got the u-turn after 1960's. They become cordially friend and helped each other in different aspects.





CHINA SUPPORTED PAKISTAN ON KASHMIR ISSUE :-

The Republic of China supported that Kashmir should be enacted by the Pakistan. It should be a part of Pakistan and not be enacted by India. The Kashmir Issue is still there for its implementation. From now China supported Pakistan on Kashmir Issue.

⇒ TRADE & COMMUNICATION :-

China and Pakistan shared their trade among themselves. The Chinese products are much inexpensive in Pakistan. There





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are certain communication route between china and Pakistan.

⇒ KARAKORAM HIGHWAY:-

The Karakoram highway was sewed as the basic of first road between china and Pakistan. The route was sewed as the communication means between China and Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

⇒ DIFFERENT MECHANICAL & TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:-

Different industries were running in Pakistan (Taxila) in assistance with china. China helped Pakistan in inauguration of such textiles.





PAKISTAN RAILWAYS :-

Different rail routes were established in Pakistan in assistance with Chinese help financially.

GWADAR PORT :-

The Gwadar port was the most eminent remark of the relationship b/w China and Pak. They have cordial relation which helps in construction of Gwadar port.

CEPEC :-

The ongoing project b/w the China and Pakistan is CEPEC, which is the sea route between the two countries.





CONCLUSIONS:-

So, it is concluded that

the relations b/w China and Pakistan

are generally and cordial. They

share many resources and have

great communication means b/w

them. China & Pakistan share

cordial relation.

X ——— X ——— X

