

PAKISTAN STUDIES HSSC-II

Question No. 1

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|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|
| I. B | II. B | III. B | IV. B | V. A |
| VI. D | VII. D | VIII. D | IX. C | X. B |

Question No. 2

(i). **Define Economic Planning and write down its significance.**

Economic planning is a scheme of economic organization for the purpose utilizing all available sources to achieve maximum satisfaction of people's needs within a given time. By economic planning standard of living enhanced but national income always increase

(ii). **Why did Muslims League approve the Cabinet Mission Plan?**

Muslim league showed clear cut stance to disapprove the cabinet plan just because Indian was proposed as a union. But Muslim League realized that there is a ray of hope in the "Grouping scheme". In grouping scheme, a group or two groups may separate from Union after 10 years So, there was a hope for separate Pakistan after 10 years.

(iii). **What injustices were made by Rad Cliffe at the time of partition?**

Injustices by Rad Cliffe in partition of Punjab & Bengal resulted as

- Inclusion of Gurdaspur in India gave them an access to Kashmir
- Three eastern rivers were now part of India
- Problems were created by the Migration

(iv). **Enlist three main objectives of tourism.**

There are 3 major objectives of Tourism

- Research & fact finding
- Attainment of knowledge and information
- Recreation

(v). When and why was “The Council of Islamic Ideology” formed?

The council of Islamic Ideology was first time formed in 1973 constitution the main objectives were to bring all laws, present and prospective in conformity with Islam. The council shall provide guidelines and make recommendations to the legislative assemblies, The President and the Prime Minister.

(vi). Briefly compare the Human Rights Charter of the UNO with Farewell Sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

These both are the documents of human rights this modern world after so many devastations gave their human rights by UNO. But there is no implementation force behind it. On the other hand, these rights were granted in a very comprehensive way and every Islamic state will give guarantee for it.

(vii). What are the three main obstacles in the way of good governance?

Following are the major obstacles in the way of good governance

- Bad citizenship
- Illiteracy and ignorance
- Poverty
- Lack of accountability
- Oppressive political system

(viii). What do you know about the Old city of Swat?

Swat has a very rich archaeological importance. Ora “the city of gardens” was the old head quarter of it. This city was destroyed by Mahmood of Gazna nearly 1000 years before. Swat is located at the boundary of Ghandara and is very important center of ancient Buddhist civilization. The states of Buddha and utensils found in the valley are objects of keen interests for archeologists and historians.

(ix). Briefly describe the importance of Urdu Language for National Integration.

Urdu has a very close resemblance with all the regional languages of Pakistan.

- Urdu is the Lingue franca; it is spoken and understood by people living in all areas of Pakistan.
- Urdu reflects national solidarity
- Urdu is symbol of national unity; it is not languages of any particular area.
- Urdu is a vast and beautiful language.

(x) What is the significance of National Integration in Islamic democratic state?

Pakistan has come into being on an Islamic Ideology. There are so many racial groups. It is only Islam who can unite them by Islamic brotherhood and fraternity. Islamic state always stresses on the passion of sacrifice and take care of every one even the minorities living there. It is the great message given by the Holy Prophet that all Muslims are like a single body. If there is a pain in any part, it is felt by whole body.

(xi) Describe any three basic principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy?

Following are the basic principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy,

- Friendly relations with all nations of the world
- Regional cooperation
- Economic development

Question No. 3

Analyze the events of Khilafat Movement. What were its impact on Muslims?

Background

Britain and her allies (the United States of America being one of them emerged victorious as a result of the First World War 1914-1918. Aftermath of the war was the punishments to all

axis countries. Turkey due to their friendship with Germany entered in the war against allied forces. There is a great threat to the institution of Caliph of Turkey who was symbol of unity for the Muslims of the world. Another risk was the dismemberment of Turkish Empire. Muslims of the sub-continent started a movement in Hindustan against England for these dangers against Turkey.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Establishment of the Khilafat Committee

In order to organize a mass movement and launch an opinion-forming campaign, a committee was formed in 1919, it was named as “the India Khilafat Committee”.

Hindu-Muslim unity and Non-Cooperation

In the year 1919 the Indian National Congress decided to support the Muslims on the Khilafat issue, and authorized Gandhiji to chalk out a road map for that matter. Gandhiji brought forward a programme of non-cooperation with the government, which was to be executed in four stages.

Khilafat Delegation

In 1920 a delegation headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar set off for London. The British refused to give an ear. The delegation, however, held some meetings and explained its position to the general public.

The Treaty of Sevres

In May 1920, the Allied Forces decided on Turkey’s fate under the treaty made at Sevres. The Empire was stripped off its occupations in Europe and Arabia. The Treaty was named after the venue where it was concluded.

Non-Cooperation Movement

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Abu-ul-kalam Azad and Maulana Hasrat Mohani set the Indian emotion on fire with their speeches. An all-India Hartal was observed on the appeal of the Khilafat Committee on August 1, 1920. Gandhiji was elected leader of the non-cooperation movement. As a part of the non-

cooperation programme courts were boycotted, government servants resigned services, students all over India quit educational institutions and many of the British title holders surrendered their titles and decorations as protest. Ali's brothers were convicted on charges of high treason and given 2 years rigorous imprisonment.

Civil Disobedience

In November 1921 the people were given a call to break law and disobey the government by refusing to pay taxes and by all other possible means. About 20000 people courted arrest as a result of this call.

Mopla Uprising

Moplas were a Muslim community settled on the south Indian shores. They claimed to be the descendants of the Arab traders. In the year 1921 there was a clash between the moplas and the Hindu business lords of the area on issues of purely local nature. These incidents provided the British government with a golden opportunity of creating rift between the Hindus and the Muslims. exaggerated reports about Hindu-Muslim riots were spread. This state of affairs caused great setback to the khilafat movement.

Chora Chori Incident

In the year 1922, an infuriated mob at Chora Chori, a small town in the UP laid siege to a police station and set it at fire. 21 policemen were burnt alive.

Civil Disobedience Called off

Gandhiji said that since the civil disobedience movement had deviated from its avowed path of non-violence, it was necessary to call it off. He made this decision at a time when the movement had reached its climax.

Reaction of the Leadership: The entire leadership of the movement, the Hindu and the Muslim alike was stunned at this sudden decision. Most of the leaders thought that this decision was without justification and had caused great setback to the Movement.

Abolition of Khilafat: Ataturk came to power in Turkey. In the year 1923 he abolished the institution of Khilafat. This proclamation came as the final death blow to the Khilafat Movement in India.

Khilafat Movement: Results and Consequences

Apparently Muslim efforts to keep the institution of Khilafat alive failed but otherwise these efforts had far reached impact on the Indian politics i.e.

1. Beginning of common man's politics in the sub-continent:

It was the first popular movement which touched almost all parts of the sub-continent. It was through Khilafat platform that the leaders of public opinion came very close to the common man. It gave people the consciousness which was to serve as a motivating force behind the Muslim struggle for the achievement of Pakistan in the days to come.

2. A step towards the Liberation of India

It was an important step towards the liberation of India from the shackles of the British rule. The forceful expression of India's popular sentiments against imperialism helped the British rulers to understand that it was impossible to keep India under their control forever, they started to make their mind to quit.

3. Spirit of global Muslim brotherhood strengthened.

The Khilafat Movement strengthened the spirit of Pan-Islamism and the feelings of global Muslim brotherhood. Its failure made the Muslims realize that religious issues cannot be resolved through agitational politics.

4. Inspiration for the Turk soldiers

Although the Indian Muslims did not succeed in achieving their core objectives, yet the khilafat Movement did great service to the Turks who were fighting the war of their survival. Speeches and statements of the Khilafat leaders were translated and spread in Turkey, and it gave the Turk soldiers courage to consolidate and strengthen their position in the areas left for Turkey after the war was over, and drive the enemies out of the Turk areas.

5. Success of a moderate approach

The moderate Muslims leaders like Allama Muhammad Iqbal and the Quid-e-Azam were second to none in their sympathies for the Turks, but they did not indulge themselves in the politics of agitation or the emotional frenzy spurred by the Khilafat leaders. They believed that no substantial success can be achieved through emotional and agitation politics. Result proved that these leaders were right. Failure of the Khilafat Movement enhanced people's trust and confidences in moderate politicians.

Question No. 4

What is the significance of Pakistan's location from geo-strategic of view?

Answer

Location of Pakistan

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 24° N to 36° N and between the longitudes of 61° E to 75° E. It has an area of 796096 square kilometers. In North West of Pakistan there is Afghanistan, Pakistan shares their frontiers with China in North, India in east, Iran in its west and in south there is Arabian sea.

Here are some points which show the Pakistan's Geo-Strategic position in the global world.

Central Position in the Muslim World

By virtue of its location, Pakistan occupies a central position in the Muslim countries of the world. Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nations spreading from Morocco in the West to Indonesia in the Far East. Appreciating this esteemed position, the Vice-president of Libya *Abdus-Salam Jalloud* during his visit to Pakistan in 1978, called Pakistan "the heart of the Muslim world".

Importance in world politics

Pakistan came into being only two years after the termination of the Second World War. In the post-war period the USA and the USSR emerged as super powers. These two countries struggled hard to win the support of the smaller countries of the world and enhance their respective spheres of influence. This period is called as Cold War era. Pakistan became the frontline state in the alliance with USA to contain Russian expansionism.

Due to its location, Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO (Defense Pacts) and got a sizeable military aid.

Leadership of the Third World

Due to her unconditional loyalty with American block Pakistan could not attain a respectable position amongst the non-aligned and the third world countries. In the later period when Pakistan adopted a policy of non-alignment her image in the third world countries started

improving. In the year 1979, the then President of Pakistan was designated to represent the Muslim World at Havana Conference of non-aligned countries. Pakistan is an active member of NAM now.

Anti-Expansionism Stance

In spite of her merger resources, Pakistan took a firm stand against the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and offered sustained resistance to the Russian intrusion in Afghanistan. Pakistan fought that war for Afghanistan, all the free world as well as American block acknowledged Pakistan's services. This war resulted in the defeat of USSR in Afghanistan and lead to the ultimate dismemberment of the Super Power in 1991.

Centre of trade and Transit Routes

Pakistan is placed in a highly strategic position on the world map. It is located in the center of the road and rail links between the countries of the Far East and Iran, Turkey and Europe. Air and sea ports of Karachi offer a central transit point between the European and the Asian states.

Transit Facilities for Afghanistan and the Landlocked Central Asian States

Pakistan started in the days when the Supreme Soviet Empire was enjoying a position of command in the world affairs. The Soviet Union occupied enormous area, larger than any other state in the world. Pakistan did not share boundaries with the Soviet Union, only a small 20 km strip of Afghan territory known as 'Wakhan' separated Pakistan from the Soviet state of Tajikistan. In the year 1989, as a result of her defeat at the hands of Afghans, Many Muslim majority states that formed part of the defunct Soviet Empire are now independent. These all states are land locked or having frozen seas for most part of the year. CPEC is designed to give an easy access to China, Afghanistan and all these Central Asian States to Gwadar port. By this way Pakistan can get many more opportunities of trade and friendship with all states.

Question No. 5

Give a detail account of the relations between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China.

Answer

Introduction

Pakistan's northern neighbor China is the most populous country of the world. The People's Republic of China was established in Oct. 1, 1949. Pakistan recognized the newly established Chinese government in Jan. 1950. Chiang Kai Sheik's nationalist government after its defeat at the hands of Mao's Communist Party had to take refuge in Taiwan but till long after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Nationalist China, which represented only a very meagre number if the Chinese population, was allowed to retain seat in the UNO.

Pakistan Participation in SEATO and CENTO

In 1950, Pakistan took a strong stand that the People's Republic of China had an exclusive right to represent the Chinese people in the United Nation Organization. In 1950 Pakistan remained neutral on the China's occupation of Tibet. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO in 1955. The two military alliances were sponsored by the United States of America and mainly aimed at containing Communist expansion. China naturally had certain apprehensions about Pakistan's membership of these alliances, but in the Non-Aligned Conference held in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955, Pakistan's Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra assured Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai that Pakistan's membership of the alliances was in no way directed against the People's Republic of China. Prime Minister Chou acknowledged the explanation by expressing its gratitude for the Prime Minister of Pakistan for his cordial gesture.

In the year 1954, Pakistan for the first time voted against China's membership of the United Nations. The Chinese government observed restraint, and did not even bother to comment on this unfriendly gesture on the part of Pakistan government. Chinese positively knew that Pakistan did this under American Pressure.

India China War

In the year 1962, India ventured a military advance to disputed area on Indo-Chinese border. The Chinese were able to repel Indian forces through brief but rapid military action; they taught the Indians a befitting lesson but were not tempted to prolong the issue and remained silent.

First Transport Agreement

First transport agreement between Pakistan and China was concluded in the year 1963.

It was in the year 1964 that China decided to support Pakistan on Kashmir issue, and since that time her diplomatic support on the issue has remained consistent. In response to this, Pakistan rendered useful support to China, for securing a seat in United Nation Organization.

Indo Pak war and China's role

During the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, China gave Pakistan full support, but in 1971 war, China could not support Pakistan openly because the Soviet Union stood openly on the Indian side. In the post-war-period, however, China gave Pakistan large scale military and economic aid and helped Pakistan rebuild its economy and recover the damages caused due to war.

Pak role in the friendship of US and China

Americans traditionally had distaste for Communist governments, they, naturally did not like the establishment of the People's Republic of China in the year 1949. But as the time passed by the American policy towards China changed. Nixon was the first American President, to realize the importance of Sino-American friendship, and it was in his period that the American Foreign Secretary Henry Kissinger flew secretly from Pakistan, landed in Peking and had dialogues with the Chinese leadership. The news was made public only after the mission had been successfully concluded. Cessation of hostilities between the two powerful foes paved way for China's membership of the United Nations, twenty-one years after her inception. This was made possible only through Pakistan's good offices.

1. The Karakorum Highway

Karakorum Highway inaugurated in the year 1978, opened a new era of friendship between Pakistan and China. The volume of trade carried out between the two countries through thus

route is expanding day by day. Construction of this highest land route in the world, cutting through the formidable mountains, was not easy task, a great number of Pakistani and Chinese workers laid their lives during the process of this construction. Karakoram Highway is more than 900 km long.

2. Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra

Military aircrafts are repaired and overhauled in this complex. Pakistan's indigenous aircraft *Mashshak* was designed and produced completely in this complex.

3. Gwadar Port

A new seaport at Gwadar (Balochistan) is being put up with the Chinese assistance. It is believed that this new seaport will bring about revolution in Pakistan's economy, improve Pakistan's interaction with the landlocked Central Asian Muslim States, and help Pakistan meet her naval defense requirement in a better way.

4. Saindak Project

Due to scarcity of resources and absence of technical know-how, Pakistan was unable to make use of the large copper deposits found in the province of Balochistan. A big project for this purpose has now been feasible with the Chinese assistance.

5. Cooperation for the Improvement of Pakistan Railways

System of Railways in Pakistan is being upgraded and improved with the technical assistance provided by the People's Republic of China.

6. Cooperation in the field of Nuclear Energy

In order to meet its deficiency in the energy sector, Pakistan has built a nuclear power station at Chasma (District Mianwali) with Chinese assistance.