



COMSATS University Islamabad
HUM111 Pakistan Studies
First Sessional Examinations FA20 Hybrid
Course

Time: 1 Hour

Total Marks: 20

Student Name: Faheem Haider _____

Registration Number: SP20_BEL_007 _____

Campus: Islamabad **Date:** 22-Oct-2020 _____

Moderator Name: _____

Instructions to Students

- Write your Name, Registration Number, Campus, Date and Moderator's Name.
- Mobile phone, digital diaries or any other digital storage medium is not allowed.
- Type your answers on the same document provided as question paper.
- Submit the answer sheet via CU Online Console in the given time. No submissions are allowed via email.
- Attempt all questions.

Declaration: It is here by informed to all examinee that use of unfair means as defined by rules and regulations is considered as an academic offense of highest nature there is. All examinees found guilty shall be dealt with in accordance to the statutory rules pertaining to student conduct, discipline and examination. The University's decision in all such matters shall be the final binding on all parties.

For Faculty Use Only							
Questions	Q1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Total

Question 1 (10marks, CLO3-A1)

What is Nationalism and Ideology? How both are interlinked with each other?

Ideology is a body of ideas concerning economic, social and political values with positive action program for attaining these goals. Nationalism is both an ideology and a form of behavior. It is of course in practice difficult to distinguish between the two, since the cause of the behavior may in part be the ideology. As we have seen, 'ethnocentrism' and 'nationalist behaviour' is held by some to be partly instinctive. Giving it the name 'nationalist', rather than 'ethnocentric' focuses on the idea of the nation, and on the agenda which 'nationalism' sets for action relating to the nation. This idea and this agenda makes nationalism a special kind of ideology and behaviour, though it is closely related to ethnocentrism. While it is possible to examine nationalist ideology and behaviour separately from ethnocentrism, and from ideologies and behaviour such as racism, we cannot escape from the fact that we are in the same broad area of human activity.

Question 2(10 marks, CLO3-A1)

Write a note on the incident which was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following World War I.

The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) also known as Indian Muslim movement was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following World War I.

This movement was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India. Led by Shaukat Ali, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the caliph of Ottoman Caliphate, The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Caliphate which was held by the Ottoman Empire. In the World War I.

During World War I, the Ottoman empire joined the war in favor of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war. According to the fact, Turkey was to be divided among France, Greece and Britain.

During the war Indian Muslims were in a very awkward position. Because they had the deep-rooted devotion for the caliphate. They had profound respect for the holy places.

Therefore their support to the British government was subject to the safeguard and the protection of the holy places of Turkey and on the condition that Turkey will not be deprived of its territories. But the British government could not fulfill both the promises.

The Treaty of Sevres 1920 was imposed on Turkey and its territories like Smyrna, Anatolia, Thrace were wrested from it and distributed among European countries.

The aim of this movement was:

1. To protect the holy places of Turkey.
2. To restore the territory of Turkey.
3. To restore the Ottoman power.

Fears of Muslim disunity were aroused by the decline of Ottoman empire the preeminent Islamic power whose Sultan, as caliph, was seen by pan-Islamic as the leader of the world wide Muslim community. A caliphate was endangered first by Italian Attacks 1911, And the Balkan wars 1912-1913. And the later by the empire's defeat in World War I.

Fear of the loss of the caliphate were intensified by the treaty of sevrès, which dismembered the empire, not only detaching all non-Turkish regions from the empire but also giving the parts of the Turkish homeland to Greece and other non-Muslim powers.

The leaders of the delegation stayed at London for eight months and won many hearts and sympathies.

Good Luck

