**Subject Pakistan Studies instructor: Mr. Saad Haider**

**Student Name: Owais anwar ID: 15802**

**Final term Assignment 50 Marks**

**Department AHS Summer 2020**

Attempt all the following Questions.

Q1. Explain the ideological rationale with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmad khan.

Ans:Ideology

Science of ideas, visionary speculations, manner of thinking ,characteristic of a class or individual, ideas on the basis of some economic, social or political theory or system is called Ideology. It contains those ideals, which a nation strives to accomplish in order to bring stability to its nationhood. Defining ideology ,George Lewis says:Ideology is a plan or program which is based upon philosophy.

Sir Syed and Ideological Rationale

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ( 1817 – 1898)

Initially worked for East India Companyas a Jurist

After the 1857 Independence war , he published “The Causes of Indian Mutiny” ( Rasala asbaab baghaawat e Hind) – a daring critique at the time

To promote

established Aligarh Muslim University ( 1875)

Founded Scientific Society ofAligarh Denounced Congress for being pro-hindu and established Muslim League •Sir Syed was criticized by Ulema at the time for his approach towards religion

Western style

Sir Syed’s Ahmed Khan’s Goal

Sir Syed’s first and foremost objective was to modernize the Muslims following the Western cultural values that could create friendly atmosphere for the two communities. He motivated his community to learn the Western philosophy and English literature to get along with the ruling people. Therefore, in order to fulfill this desire he started the Aligarh movement. He had two immediate objectives in view:

1) To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government, and

2) To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government.

Cont ’d

The ideas of Sir Syed may be summed up as following:

1. To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between

the British government and the Muslims

2. To motivate the Muslims to learn Western education

3. To persuade Muslims to abstain from agitational politics

Q2. Write a short note on China Pakistan economic corridor (CEPEC).

Ans: There are three parts of one belt one roads exist in the world first one in northern corridor form Beijing to London through train and the second one is central corridor from Shangla Paris the third part is kashgir to gawadar which is China Pakistan economic corridor India have problems with CPEC they claiming in news that gilgit baltiistan is there area Pakistan is getting benefit of it which is unbeneficial for India china is making industries in Pakistan which is helpful for both China and Pakistan but india is not happy they are creating problems.

Q.3. What are the leading factors to Muslim separatism?

ans: There are a few factors which spit the inhabitants of the sub continent into two nations.

Religious difference

The Muslims and Hindus have different religious. Islam preaches Tauheed and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are believed of ALLAH, Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). The Holy Book holds a cohesive approach towards life. Whole the Hindus follow the religion which is based on the concept of multiple Gods. They follow a caste system and the society is divided into four classes.

 Hindu nationalism

A number of Hindus nationalism movement which spring up from time to time addict fuel to the five by playing up the tension which already existed between the two communities. The nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by Muslims by way of promoting education and other social activities. They failed up the criminal discord to further polite the political conditions.

Culture difference

 Muslims follow an Islamic culture while Hindus follow self built culture. Muslims burry their dead ones while Hindus burn them. Both Hindus and Muslims have totally opposite culture.

 Social difference

 There exist a number of social differences between the Hindus and Muslims. The food, their clothing, words and salutations, the gestures are totally different.

Economic difference

After 1857, Muslims economy was crushed and all the trade policies were formed in such a way so as to destroy the Muslims ambition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estate and properties were confiscated. However the Hindus were provided ample opportunities to make program.

Freedom

In the subcontinent the Muslim leaders were foreseeing the future of muslims that when British government will leave subcontinent hindus will try their best to get charge all over subcontinent and at that time they will openly remove muslim community by killing them so they put the demand of a separate homeland where they can lead their life according the teachings of islam and also with the great freedom.

Self respect and dignity

Hindus always hated muslims and they never want Muslims to get success in any field of life .British government played a vital role in keeping Muslims backward by eliminating all job vacancies in subcontinent.Hindus tried to rape Muslim women and tried to kill them so the self respect of muslims was badly damaged in subcontinent .It was necessary for them to demand for a separate homeland where they have complete free atmosphere to live a perfect religious life with perfect self respect and dignity.

Educational difference

 The Hindus had advanced in educational field because they readily acquired English education. The Muslims were not able to acquire modern knowledge so they lacked behind in education.

Political difference

 There were many political differences which gave both to the partition of India.

Political difference

The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of Two Nation Theory.

1.hindi urdo controversy

In 1867,Hindus demands that Urdu should be written in Hindi Script instead of Persian script.This created another gap between Hindus and Muslims.

2.congress Attitude

The Indian national Congress was founded in 1885.It claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas and supported the Hindus.

3.partition bengal

In 1905,the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims,but the Hindus launched an agitation against the partition and partition was annulled in 1911.

Language

Hindus and Muslims have different languages. The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages .The language of the former was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script.On the other hand ,the Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit.Urdu and Hindi language had the difference in writing,thoughts of poetry,arts,painting and words of music.Even this small difference lead to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

Conclusion

The Muslims apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu society.They also came to realize the above mentioned differences between them and the Hindus and hence demanded separate electorate on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus.

Hence it is right to say that this theory i.e two nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan because without this as a base,Pakistan would not come into being on 14th August ,1947,and we would not be breathing freely in this open air of Pakistan.

Q4. What do you know about the culture of Indus valley civilization?

Ans:The indus valley civilization  was an ancient civilisation located in what is Pakistan and northwest India  today, on the fertile flood plain of the Indus River and its vicinity. Evidence of religious practices in this area date back approximately to 5500 BCE. Farming settlements began around 4000 BCE and around 3000 BCE there appeared the first signs of urbanization. By 2600 BCE, dozens of towns and cities  had been established, and between 2500 and 2000 BCE the indus valley Civilization was at its peak.

The life of the Indus Valley civilisation

Two cities, in particular, have been excavated at the sites of Mohenjo-Daro on the lower Indus, and at Harappa, further upstream. The evidence suggests they had a highly developed city  life; many houses had wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate underground drainage system. The social conditions of the citizens were comparable to those in sumeria and superior to the contemporary Babylonians and Egyptians. These cities display a well-planned urbanization system.

Religion

The indus vally religion is polytheistic and is made up of hinduism buddhism and jainism .

Q5 . Write a descriptive note on Pakistan current foreign policy.

Ans:Pakistan’s Foreign Policy seeks to protect, promote and advance Pakistan’s national interests in the external domain.  
   
The Foreign Ministry contributes towards safeguarding Pakistan’s security and advancing Pakistan’s development agenda for progress and prosperity following the guiding principles laid out by our founding fathers.

Guiding principle

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of Pakistan and its first Governor General, in a broadcast talk to the people of the USA in February 1948, outlined the following goals of Pakistan’s foreign policy:

“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.”

The Constitution of Pakistan also lays down guidelines for the conduct of foreign policy of the country. Article 40 of the constitution provides that:

“The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”

The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals of seeking peace and stability through international cooperation. Special emphasis is laid on economic diplomacy to take advantages offered by the process of globalization as also to face challenges of the 21st century. Our foreign policy is also geared to project the image of the country as a dynamic and moderate society.

The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Pakistan has therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.

Foreign policy objectives:

In light of the guiding principles laid down by the founding fathers and the constitution as also aspirations of the people of Pakistan, the objectives of foreign policy can be summarized as under:

Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.

Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbours.

Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.

Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.

Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.

Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.