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Question (1)

Ans

Ideology :-

Science of ideas. Visionary speculations manners of thinking characteristic of a class or individual ideas on the basis of some economics social or political theory or system is called ideology.

Ideology of Pakistan :-

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology its basic principle being "The only Sovereign is Allah". A state whose muslim should have any opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles.

Sir Syed Ahmad and Ideological Rationale.

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) initially worked for East India Company as a Jurist.
- After the 1857 Independence war he published the Causes of India Mutiny (Kasala asbaab baghawaat e hind) a daring critique of the time.
- Founded Scientific Society of Aligarh. Denounced Congress for being pro-Hindu and established Muslim League.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Goal

- Sir Syed's first foremost objective was to modernize the Muslim following the western cultural values that could create a friendly atmosphere for the two communities.
 - 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.

Urdu - Hindi Controversy

Urdu grew as common language of all the Indians regardless of origin or religion but in 1867 the Benarasi Hindus started campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi. To gain the objectives they declared numerous organization, which discouraged Sir Syed who said the Shakespeare that since now both the nation could not live together.

Muslim as a Nation :-

- Sir Syed used the word 'nation' for the Muslims. Some writers criticize that he declared Hindus and Muslim one nation. But as a matter of fact, he advocated the Hindu-Muslim unity that meant 'the working relationship' between the two nation as once he said "Hindus and Muslims should try to be of one mind in matters which affected their progress."

Question (2)

Ans (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) CPEC

There are three parts of one belt one roads exist in the world first one is northern corridor from Beijing to London through train and the second one is central corridor from Shanghai to Paris the third part is Kashgar to Gwadar which is China Pakistan economic corridor India have problem with CPEC they claiming in news that Gilgit Baltistan is these 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.

Question (3)

Factors leading to Muslim Separatism:

These are a few factors which split inhabitants of the Sub-continent into two nations.

1) The Evolution of two nation theory

In the perspective of Sub-continent two nation theory mean that two major nations. The muslim and the Hindu were settled those. The two nation were different from each other in their religious ideas. The way of living and collective thing, thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are different than despite living together for centuries.

2) Religious Differences.

Although India was a high diverse society having a variety of religions, but the Hinduism and Islam were the two major religions in India. Muslim believe in one God. The Hindus burnt their died bodies while muslim last prophet.

3) Cultural and Social differences.

The hindus and muslims belonged to different culture based on their divergent outlook towards life.

The hindus and muslims followed different socio-cultural customs and tradition. The hindus burnt their died bodies while muslim buried them.

4) Economic Differences :-

After 1857 muslims economy was crushed and all the trade policies were formed in such a way so as to destroy the muslim ambition. They were thrown out of government service and their estate and properties were confiscated. However the hindus were provided ample opportunities to make program.

5) Educational Differences :-

The Hindu 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.

Question NO 4th :-

⇒ Culture of indus valley civilization :-

Religion :-

- ① Some indus valley seal show swastikas which are found in other religions world wide especially in indian religion such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- ② The earliest evidence for element of Hinduism are alleged to have been present before and during the early Harappan period. Shiva lingam have been found in the Harappan remains.

⇒ Effect on Human civilization :-

- Actually each and every achievement make an important effect on sub-continental culture.
- The indus valley civilization may have been the first civilization to use wheeled transport. These advances may have included bullock cart that are identical to those seen throughout south Asian territory today as well as boats.

- Their well organized urbanization system made an effect on next civilization.

- Some of crafts which were found in Harappa civilization are still practiced in the subcontinent today.

⇒ Decline of Indus valley civilization :-

- The Indus valley civilization was declined at late 1900 BC. There are various theories for describe of destruction of this civilization some are given briefly :-

- The Aryan Invasion Theory :-

many scholars gave a theories that are invasion of the Aryan into the subcontinent was the cause of this dispersal but there is currently no historical or archaeological record which show that the Aryan people ever invaded the region.

Q5) PAKISTANI FOREIGN POLICY:-

The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals of seeking peace and stability through international co-operation.

Special emphasis is laid on economic diplomacy to take advantages offered by the globalization as also to face challenges of 21st Century.

The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations. Pakistan is therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.

Objectives:-

Following are the objectives of Foreign Policies of Pakistan.

- (i) Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world especially with major powers and immediate neighbours.
- (ii) Safeguarding the interest of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- (iii) Promotion of Pakistan as dynamic, moderate, progressive and democratic Islamic Country.
- (iv) Safeguarding national security and Geo-Strategic interests, including Kashmir.
- (v) Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international co-operation.
- (vi) Consolidating our Commercial and Economic Co-operations with international community.

Since Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2018, the foreign policy of Pakistan seems to have been in a position of change.

The policy change will be explained using Hermann's three method.

(i) PROGRAM CHANGE:-

Imran Khan is trying to solve the issue of Kashmir by diplomatic negotiation rather than military forces, this function is known as program change.

Imran Khan said, "He will never start a war, both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers and if escalation, the world will face danger. I wanna tell India that war isn't a solution. War give birth of host of other issues."

(ii) ADJUSTMENT CHANGES

It means the change in efforts and scope of foreign policy. In US-IRAN tensions, Imran Khan is doing his efforts to normalise both state relations as he mentioned that the implication of tensions will be a disaster for the whole Gulf region. And he tried to deliver his message to President Trump that "War isn't a solution".

(iii) PROBLEM/GOAL CHANGES

The initial problems/goals that the policy addresses is replaced or simply forfeited. In this foreign policy changes, the purpose of themselves are replaced.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan's FP under Imran Khan has been changed at mirror level. By analyzing political history, we do not see such kind of changes that have been occurred under Imran Khan.