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**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 of Pakistan with Reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan The greatest Muslim reformer and statesman of the 19th Century, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on October 17, 1817. His family on the maternal and paternal side had close contacts withthe Mughal court. His maternal grandfather, Khwajah Farid was a Wazir in the court of Akbar Shah II.His paternal grandfather Syed Hadi held a mansab and the title of Jawwad Ali Khan in the court ofAlamgir II. His father, Mir Muttaqi, had been close to Akbar Shah since the days of his prince-hood. Syed Ahmad’s mother, Aziz -un-Nisa, took a great deal of interest in the education and upbringing ofher son. She imposed a rigid discipline on him and Sir Syed himself admitted that her supervisioncounted for much in the formation of his character. The early years of Sir Syed’s life were spent in the atmosphere of the family of a Mughal noble.There was nothing in young Syed’s habits or behavior to suggest that h e was different from other boys,though he was distinguished on account of his extraordinary physique. As a boy he learnt swimmingand archery, which were favorite sports of the well-to-do class in those days.Sir Syed received his education under the old system. He learnt to read the Quran under a femaleteacher at his home. After this, he was put in the charge of Maulvi Hamid-ud-Din, the first of his privatetutors. Having completed a course in Persian and Arabic, he took to the study of mathematics, whichwas a favorite subject of the maternal side of his family. He later became interested in medicine andstudied some well-known books on the subject. However, he soon gave it up without completing thefull course. At the age of 18 or 19 his formal education came to an end but he continued his studies privately. He started taking a keen interest in the literary gatherings and cultural activities of the city.The death of his father in 1838 left the family in difficulties. Thus young Syed was compelled at theearly age of 21 to look for a career. He decided to enter the service of the East India Company. Hestarted his career as Sarishtedar in a court of law. He became Naib Munshi in 1839 and Munshi in 1841.In 1858 he was promoted and appointed as Sadar-us-Sadur at Muradabad. In 1867 he was promoted and posted as the judge of the Small Causes Court. He retired in 1876. He spent the rest of his life forAligarh College and the Muslims of South Asia. Sir Syed’s greatest achievement was his Aligarh Movement, which was primarily an educationalventure. He established Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863,and a scientific society in 1864. When Sir Syed was posted at Aligarh in 1867, he started theMuhammadan Anglo-Oriental School in the city. Sir Syed got the opportunity to visit England in 1869-

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

# Ans ….Introduction

# China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a framework of regional connectivity. CPEC will not only benefit China and Pakistan but will have positive impact on Iran, Afghanistan, India, Central Asian Republic, and the region. The enhancement of geographical linkages having improved road, rail and air transportation system with frequent and free exchanges of growth and people to people contact, enhancing understanding through academic, cultural and regional knowledge and culture, activity of higher volume of flow of trade and businesses, producing and moving energy to have more optimal businesses and enhancement of co-operation by win-win model will result in well connected, integrated region of shared destiny, harmony and development.

# China Pakistan Economic Corridor is journey towards economic regionalization in the globalized world. It founded peace, development, and win-win model for all of them.

# China Pakistan Economic Corridor is hope of better region of the future with peace, development and growth of economy.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

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

# Ans ….Factors leading to Muslim Separatism: 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.

# 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.

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

* Ans….  
  The Indus River Valley Civilization's religion is similar to today Buddhist. They thrived by farming and breeding. They had a section of the city called the citadel. It is where they used it for gatherings, Religious activities, or important administrative activities. They had the oldest known crops of cotton and rice. They domesticated many wild animals including dogs and cats. For farms they had a type of cattle called the zebu or humpback cow.   
    
    
   They were one of the earliest civilization to domesticate elephants as well. They had social statures in their city. There was the citadel which was the upper class. There was the lower town where all the poor people lived at. They had trade routes from Persia to modern day Iran.

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

* Ans….. introduction

# foreign policy, solely guided by a country’s national interest, is used as a tool by a particular country for dealing with the outside world in various areas such as security, economy, trade, commerce, culture and technology. As International Relations have been evolving since the treaty of Westphalia, the conduct, methods and scope of foreign policy have also been changing. In the age of Globalization, more and more areas of global, regional and bilateral interactions today fall within the ambit of foreign policy. Terms like cultural diplomacy, citizen diplomacy, commercial diplomacy, defence diplomacy, digital diplomacy, economic diplomacy and regional diplomacy are presently considered part and parcel of foreign policy.

* 2… Guiding principles of Pakistan’s foreign policy.

# The foreign policy of Pakistan is guided by the vision and principles set forth by the founding father of the country, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who said that: 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.

# 3…objective of Pakistan’s foreign policy.

# 1. The primary objective of Pakistan’s foreign policy is to safeguard the national security, territorial integrity and political sovereignty of the country.

# 2. To protect Pakistan’s economic interests abroad.

# 3. To project the image of Pakistan as a progressive, modern and democratic Islamic country.

# 4. To promote peace, stability and friendly relations with Afghanistan. 5.

# To find the resolution of all disputes with India including the issue of Kashmir. Raise the Kashmir issue on international forums.

# 6. To forge cordial and friendly relations with all neighbours, Muslim countries and the larger international community.

# 7. To fulfil its responsibilities as a responsible member of the international community.

# 8. To prevent and respond to threats and capitalize on opportunities. 9.

# To safeguard the interests of Pakistani diaspor.