

Date: / / 20

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PAPAR

PAK - STUDY

Department Bs Radiology

SECTION "B"

Date 24. 9. 2020

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Q1: Explain the Ideological rationale
with special reference to
Sir Syed Ahmad Ali 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
give stability to its
nationhood.

Defining ideology, George
Lewis says:

" Ideology is a plan or
programme which is
based upon philosophy.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

* Pakistan is an Ideological state and the Ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principal being.

"The only sovereign is ALLAH".

↳
* A state where the muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principals.

* They should have all the resources at the disposal to enhance Islamic culture and civilization.



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

Ans. Sir Syed and Ideological Rationale:

* Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-9.1898) initially worked for East India Company as a Jurist.

* After the 1857 Independence war, he published the "The Causes of Indian Mutiny" (Risala asbab baghawat e Hind). - a daring critique at the time.

* To promote established Aligarh Muslim University (1875).

* Founded Scientific Society of Aligarh. Denounced Congress for being pro-hindu and established Muslim League.

* Sir Syed was criticized by Ulema at the time for his approach towards religion.

IDEOLOGICAL RATIONALE WITH
REFERENCE TO SIR SYED-
AHMAD KHAN:

- * Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the pioneer of two nation theory.
- * He initiated Aligarh movement which rendered its services on the social as well as religious basis for the Muslims of Sub-continent.
- * The Hindu-Urdu controversy convinced Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to think about differences between Hindus and Muslims.
- * He used the word of two nations for the Hindus and Muslims in 1868 for the first time.
- * He gave his famous two-nations theory which became the basis of the Pakistan Movement.

Q4
THE END

Q4.

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

Ans:

Answer the Indus valley civilization was an ancient civilization 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.

P-T-O.

THE LIFE OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION:

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.



DECLINE OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION:

By 1800 BCE, the Indus valley civilization saw the beginning of their decline: writing started to disappear, standardized weights and measures used for trade and taxation purposes fell out of use, the connection with the near East was interrupted, and some cities were gradually abandoned. The reason for the decline is not entirely clear, but it is believed that the drying up of the Saraswati River, a process which had begun around 1900 BCE, was the main cause, making the economy no longer sustainable and breaking the civic order of the cities.

Q4.
THE END.

Q5. Write a descriptive note on Pakistan's 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 PRINCIPLES

↳ Quid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan and its first Governor General, in a broad cast talk to the people of the USA in February 1948, outlined the following goals of Pakistan's.

→

Foreign Policy:

↳ " Our foreign policy
one of the ^{friendliness} goodwill towards
and 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 outmost contri-
-bution to the promotion of
peace and prosperity of
among the nations of
the world. "

" The state shall endeavour to
preserve and strengthen
fraternal relations among
muslims countries based
on Islamic unity, support
the common interests of
the people of Asia,
Africa and Latin America.
and promote international peace
of international disputes by peaceful settlement
of international disputes by peaceful means.

Foreign Policy:

↳ " Our foreign policy one of the 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 outmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. "

" The state shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among muslims countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and promote international peace and security, the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. "

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.
- * Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests.
- * Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.
- * Safeguarding the interests of Pakistan Diaspora abroad.
- * Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

Question Five END.

Qno2 Write a short note
on China Pakistan
economic corridor (CPEC)
(CEPEC)

is a collection of
infrastructures projects that
are under construction
throughout Pakistan since
2013 originally valued at
\$46 billion the value of
(CEPEC) projects is worth
\$87 billion as of 2020 [5]
(EPEC) is intended to
rapidly upgrade Pakistan
required infrastructure and
strengthen its economy by
the construction of
modern transportation work
networks, numerous energy
Project and special
economic zone (SEZ) [9]

On 13 November 2016
CPEC become partly
operational when Chinese
convo was transported
overland to Crawader
Port for onward

Date: 1 / 20

What is CPEC

1 (CPEC)

- Collection of energy and construction projects with \$1 billion.
- Most of the CPEC investment is in Pakistan Power sectors.
- Comprises of three routes central western and Eastern - that connect Rawader in Pakistan to Kashgar in China.
- The three routes trace through some of the most deprived areas of Pakistan.

Date: 1/20

maritime shipment to
africa and west asia (107
while some major power
projects were commissioned
by late 2017

Mission statement

Motorway
Expansion Special economic
zone
Energy Production
mass transit

Types of Project.

Economic Corridor

Location.

Pakistan khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Gujrat Baluchistan Punjab
Pakistan Baluchistan
Pakistan Sindh And
Azad Kashmir -
china Xinjiang

Country.

china Pakistan.



Date: 1 / 20

Benefits To Pakistan.

- CPEC will prove from all count changer. a game

- investment by china will cost Pakistan 274 billion 15% GDP by

- Gives the solid Foundation of friendships.

Project Proposed.

- Proposed in May 2013

- CPEC act as a bridge in Maritime Silk Route

Budget ::

CPEC Significance Potentially

China Pakistan economic
corridor has significant for
the development of the
region Potential areas of
cooperation development include

- =) Regional Connectivity
- =) Transport infrastructure.
- =) Energy Hub / Flows
- =) Logistic Hub / Flows
- =) Trade and Commerce
- =) Peace and development
of region ..

- =) industrial cooperation
- =) Financial cooperation
- =) Agricultural cooperation
- =) Socio-economic development
- =) Poverty eradication -
- =) Education
- =) Medical Treatment

⇒ Q.R.
THE END.

QUESTION: NO: 3

What are the leading factors to Muslim Separatism?

Factors Leading to Muslim Separatism.

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

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCE:

The Muslims and Hindus have different preaches. Islam believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are prophet of Allah, Holy book (P.B.U.H). The holy approach holds a cohesive whole toward life. 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 hindu nationalist movements which spring up from time to time which fuel the tension between the five by playing up the nationalist leaders of the two communities. The ignored the great contribution made by muslims by way of promoting education and other social activities. They failed to further the political conditions.

CULTURE DIFFERENCE:-

Muslims follow an islamic culture while hindus follow self built culture. Muslims bury their dead ones while hindus burn them. Both hindus and Muslims have totally opposite culture.

SOCIAL DIFFERENCE:-

There exist a number of different differences between Muslims and the Hindus. 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 Muslims were provided ample opportunities to make a program.

EDUCATION DIFFERENCE:-

The hindus had advanced education field because they were able to acquire modern knowledge so they lacked behind in education.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCE:-

There are were many political differences to the partition of hindus in india.

Political Difference:-

The political difference b/w hindus and muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of two nation theory.

EDUCATION DIFFERENCE:-

The hindus had advanced in education field because they acquired english education readily. 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 hindus and muslims during the partition of india.

Political Difference:-

The political difference b/w the hindus and muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of two nation theory.

Hindi Urdu Controversy
1867 Hindu should demand
in that urdu in hindus be
written of persian script.
instead created another script.
this b/w Hindus and
gap muslims.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE:-

The india national
Congress was founded in
1885. it claimed to
represent all communities
of india but oppressed
all muslim the. Hindu.
supported

Q³. End.

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