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instructor:

Pakistan Studies
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Final term Assignment

50 Marks

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Attempt all the following Questions.

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

Ans Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817. Initially he worked for East India Company as a jurist. He established Aligarh Muslim University in 1875.

After Sir Syed was criticised by others at the time for his approach towards religion.

MUSLIMS AS A NATION:

Sir Syed used the word 'nation' for the Muslims. Some writers criticised that he declared Hindus and Muslims one nation. But as a matter of fact he advocated the Hindu-Muslim unity that meant the working relationship between the two nations as once he said, "Hindus and Muslims should try to be one of one mind in matters which affected their progress. He favoured separate electorates for the Muslims in 1883 saying that the majority would override the interests of the minority.

IDEALS OF SIR SYED :

1. To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and 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 (CPEC).

Ans.2:

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout Pakistan since 2013. [4] Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$87 billion as of 2020. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones.

A vast network of highways and railways are to be built under the aegis of CPEC that will span the length and breadth of Pakistan. Inefficiencies stemming from Pakistan's mostly dilapidated transportation network are estimated by the government to cause a loss of 3.55% of the country's annual GDP. Modern transportation networks built under CPEC will link seaports in Gwadar and Karachi with northern Pakistan, as well as points further north in western China and

Central Asia.

CPEC's potential impact on Pakistan has been compared to that of the Marshall Plan undertaken by the United States in post-war Europe. Pakistani officials predict that CPEC will result in the creation of upwards of 2.3 million jobs between 2015 and 2030, and add 2 to 2.5 percentage points to the country's annual economic growth.

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

Ans 3:

Factors leading to Muslim Separatism:

There are a few factors which split 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 add fuel to the fire by playing up the tension which already existed between the two communities.

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 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.

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

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 led to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

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

Ans 4:

Culture of Indus valley civilization:

Introduction:

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.

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.

Writings:

The Indus Civilization had a writing system which today still remains a mystery: all attempts to decipher it have failed. This is one of the reasons why the Indus Valley Civilization is one of the least known of the important early civilizations of antiquity. Examples of this writing system have been found in pottery, amulets, carved stamp seals, and even in weights and copper tablets.

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 reasons for this decline are 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. Other experts speak of a great flood in the area. Either event would have had catastrophic

effects on agricultural activity, making the economy no longer sustainable and breaking the civic order of the cities.

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

Current Foreign Policy of Pakistan:

Introduction:

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:

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."

Foreign Policy Objectives:

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.q