

Subject	Pakistan Studies
instructor:	Mr. Saad Haider
Student Name: TARIQ KHAN	ID: 14547
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.
- Q2. Write a short note on China Pakistan economic corridor (CEPEC).
- Q3. What are the leading factors to Muslim separatism?
- Q4. What do you know about the culture of Indus valley civilization?
- Q5 . Write a descriptive note on Pakistan current foreign policy.

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

Ans. The two-nation theory advocated by the All India Muslim League is the founding principle of the **Pakistan** Movement (i.e. the **ideology of Pakistan** as a Muslim nation-state in the northwestern and eastern regions of India) through the partition of India in 1947.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement — a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community. He founded the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the MAO College which eventually became the Aligarh Muslim University. He opposed ignorance, superstitions and evil customs prevalent in Indian Muslim society. He firmly believed that Muslim society would not progress without the acquisition of western education and science.

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

Ans. **China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout **Pakistan** since 2013. Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of **CPEC** projects is worth \$87 billion as of 2020.

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**.

To improve the lives of people of Pakistan and China by building an economic corridor promoting bilateral connectivity, **construction**, explore potential bilateral investment, economic and trade, logistics and people to people contact for regional connectivity.

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).

A common definition of **separatism** is that it is the advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group. While it often refers to full political secession, **separatist** groups may seek nothing more than greater autonomy.

Because of the fear of the peasant revolution, the leaders of the **Muslim League** in full agreement with British imperialism favoured the partition of India and maintenance of British domination. They demanded formation of the **Muslim State**, by kindling religious animosity between the **Hindus** and the **Muslims**. ...

The leadership of the **League** was taken over by Sir Muhammad Iqbal, who in 1930 first put forward the **demand** for a **separate Muslim state** in India. The "Two-Nation Theory", the belief that Hindus and **Muslims** were two different nations who could not live in one country, gained popularity among **Muslims**.

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

Ans.the **Indus civilizations** is also **known as** the **Harappan Civilisation**, after its type site, **Harappa**, the first of its sites to be excavated early in the 20th century in what was then the Punjab province of British India and now is Pakistan.

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. ... 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.

It was widely suggested that the Harappan people worshipped a Mother goddess symbolizing fertility. A few Indus valley seals displayed swastika sign which were there in many religions, especially in Indian religions such as **Hinduism**, **Buddhism** and **Jainism**.

The Indus people were greatly reliant on trade. They traded with many different civilizations like **Persia**, **Mesopotamia** and China. They were also known to trade in the Arabian Gulf region, central parts of **Asia**, portions of **Afghanistan** and northern and western India.

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

Ans. 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.

The **main objective of foreign policy** is to use diplomacy — or talking, meeting, and making agreements — to solve international problems. They try to keep problems from developing into conflicts that require military settlements. The President almost always has the **primary** responsibility for shaping **foreign policy**.

Pakistan is a country in southern Asia. ... It is officially called the Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**. It has a long coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south.

Laughing loudly in public is **considered rude**. Stand to greet a person when they enter a room. It is **considered rude** to sit with one's legs outstretched. If a **Pakistani** offers to pay for your food or shopping, do not immediately accept.