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Q5).....?

PAKISTAN-FOREIGN-POLICY

INTRODUCTION:

Foreign-policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national-goals of seeking peace & stability through international-law-operations.

→ Specially-based on economic diplomacy to take benefits offered by process of globalisation as well as to face the challenges of 21st century.

FUNDAMENTAL-Principles:

Basic

principles of Pakistan-foreign-policy

- i) Respect for territorial integrity
- ii) Political-Independence
- iii) Sovereignty of other countries
- iv) Resolution of conflicts
- v) Relation-improvement with all countries over the world.

Primary Objective:

Primary objective of Pakistan-foreign-policy to

- => Safe guard the national security
- => protection of Pakistan's economic interest - abroad.

GOALS OF FOREIGN-POLICY:

(5) important goals of foreign policy are

- i) maintenance of national-security
- ii) Democracy - support
- iii) World-peace - promotion
- iv) Providing - aid.
- v) Open - trade - establishment.

QUAID-E-AZAM-VIEW ABOUT (PFP):

Quaid-E-Azam, in a broadcast-talk to people of USA in 1942 outlined the following goals of Pakistan's foreign policy;

"Our Policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all nations of world. We don't cherish aggressive designs - against any country. We believe in principle of honesty and fair play in national & international

dealings. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to oppressed and suppressed nations of world and in upholding the principles of United Nations charter.

CONCLUSION:

Finally we reach to the conclusion that Pakistan's Foreign-policy basically means

"To protect, promote and advance Pakistan's national interest in the External-domain."

Q4) ---?

INDUS-VALLEY CIVILIZATION

INTRODUCTION:

This civilisation was basically a Bronze-Age civilisation in regions of northwest of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE - 1300 BCE.

Medieval Form - 2600 BCE - 1900 BCE.

EXPLANATION:

With the ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, IVC was one of the three (3) main Early civilisations of Near-East and South Asia. Among the three civilisations, IVC was one of the most widespread and its sites involving an area, stretching from northwest-Afghanistan, through much of Pakistan, as well as to late-term-India.

FLOURISHMENT:

IVC, flourished in the basin of Indus-river, flowing through the length of Pakistan. Also involved the system of perennial

mostly monsoon-fed, rivers that coursed in the vicinity of seasonal & the largest - Indus river in Northwest India & Eastern - Pakistan.

MAJOR-SITES:

Major sites in this civilisation were

- (i) Harappa
- (ii) Mohenjo-Daro
- (iii) Dholavira
- (iv) Rakhigarhi

while GVE was further preceded by Mehrgarh.

MOHENJO-DARO:

On the right-bank of Indus-River, Mohenjo-Daro is a UNESCO-World-Heritage-Site and the first site in South Asia to be so declared.

CHARACTERISTICS FEATURES OF IVC:

These cities were very famous for their
=> urban planning, => baked-brick houses, => well-drainage-system,

water-supply system, new techniques
in handicraft, metallurgy (copper,
bronze, lead)

HARAPPAN-CIVILIZATION:

94C also
known as Harappan-civilization
after its type site and it was first
site to be excavated early in 20th
century in what was then Punjab-
province of British-India and now is
Pakistan.

Q1) ---?

Sir-Syed-Ahmad-Khan IDEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION:

Sir-Syed-Ahmed Khan was born in 1817 and died in 1898. He initially worked for East-India-company and after the 1857 independence war he published Risala "The causes of Indian-Mutiny".

Sir-Syed-IDEOLOGY AIMS:

=> To remove the state of tension b/w Muslims and British-government.

=> To induce the Muslims to get jobs and other facilities under the new-government.

NOTE:

Foremost-objective was to modernize the Muslims.

Following western-cultural values to create friendly atmosphere for the two communities.

He motivated his community

to learn latest philosophy and English literature to get along with ruling-people.

And - for fulfillment of this purpose, he started the "Aligarh-movement"

Sir - Syed - IDEAS:

- => of a friendly atmosphere b/w muslims and British-government
- => muslims - motivation toward western-education.
- => persuading muslims to abstain from agitational politics.

Urdu-Hindi-Controversy:

Sir - Syed also tried his level best to save Urdu-language, about which Benarsi Hindus started campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi.

Muslim as a nation:

He used

the word "Nation" for the
muslims.

He favoured separate electorate
for muslims in 1883 that majority
would override the interests of
minority.

⇒ In 1893 He founded the
association whose main purpose
was to protect political,
religious and social rights
of muslims.

Q2) ----

China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor (CPEC)

INTRODUCTION:

China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor (CPEC), Flagship of China's Belt and Road Initiative that was officially launched in April, 2015 promised transformational goals and gains, and 5 years later announced project have been completed, energy projects dominate, industrialization efforts are lagging according to data-collection by CSIS (Centre for Strategic and International Studies).

KEY-FINDINGS:

- (i) Scaled back-Ambitions
(122-announced projects have been-completed)
- (ii) Energy Focus - corridor -
Environmental-Costs
(accounts for nearly 2/3 of CPEC fundings)

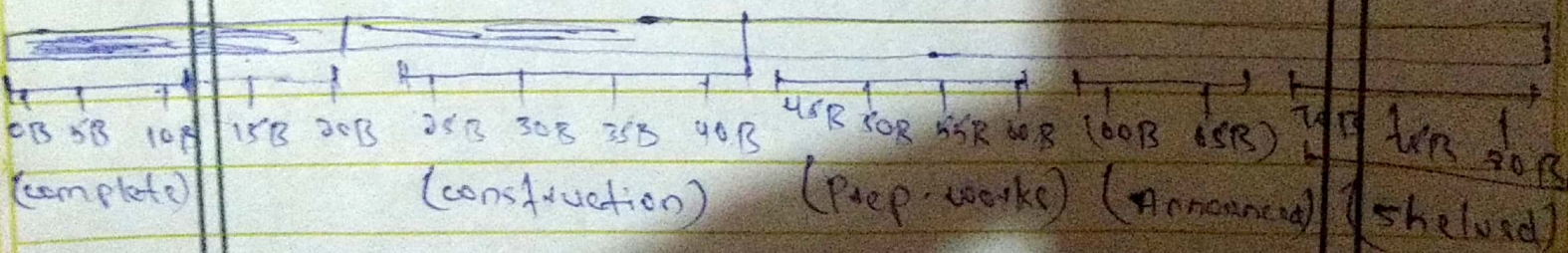
iii) Status on the value-chain

HDI's & Project-Completion:

Province	Human-Development Index (HDI)	Project-completion
AJK	0.611	0%
Capital Balochistan	0.593	0%
Punjab	0.569	47%
Sindh	0.533	45%
KP	0.529	7%
Balochistan	0.477	24%
FATA	0.466	0%

⇒ CPEC's industrial and economic zones remain largely uncompleted.

CPEC-Project-Progress:



36)-----?

FACTORS OF MUSLIMS - SEPERATION

INTRODUCTION:

There were few but very leading factors which results in splitting of sub-continent inhabitants into two nations.

LEADING-FACTORS:

- => Two-nation theory
- => Religious-differences
- => Hindu-nationalism
- => culture-differences
- => social-differences
- => Economic differences
- => Educational-differences
- => self-respect and dignity
- => political-differences.

MAJOR:

The most important and major leading factors among the above were

- => Religious-differences
 - => cultural-differences.
- and based on these two- aroused two-nation theory as well as Pakistan's ideology.

(i) Two-Nation-Theory:

Means two major nations, i.e. Hindus and Muslims. In spite of living together for centuries, Hindus & Muslims were having great differences in their social, cultural, religious notions, their way of living, eating, dressing, festivals and almost in every aspect of life and were great difference b/w Hindus and Muslims although living together at a subcontinent which gave rise to two nation theory → Pakistan's ideology → Muslims separation.

ii) Religious Differences:

Muslims believed in Allah and prophet Muhammad while Hindus believed in idols and were idolaters → results in Muslims-separation.

Rest of:

Similarly rest of differences include economic, education, language, political and Hindi-Urdu controversy.

↳ all those mentioned above are the leading factors of Muslims separation from Hindus in sub-continent.