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***DISP: BS. MLT.***

***SUBJECT :PAK STUDY.***

***TEACHER: SIR SAAD HAIDER.***

 ***Attempt all the following question.***

***Q.1: explain the ideological rationale with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.***

***ANS: 👇👇***

👉sir syed Ahmed Khan in 1817 to 1898 initially worked for East India company as a jurist.

👉 After 1857 Independence war he published the cause of India mutiny { Rasala asbaab baghaawat e Hind} during critique at the time.

👉 to promote the established Aligarh Muslim University 1875.

👉 founded specific 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 toward region.

***Muslim as a nation.***

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan use the word nation for the Muslim some writers criticize that he declared Hindus and Muslim one Nation but as a matter of fact he advocated The Hindu Muslim Unity that mean the working relationship between the two Nation as once he said Hindus and Muslims should try to be e of one mind in matters which affected their progress hi Favored separate electorate for the Muslims in 1883 that the majority would override the interest of minority.

The idea of Sir Syed may be summed up as following.

👉 to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and the Muslims

👉 to motivate the Muslim to learn Western education.

👉 to persuade Muslim to abstain from agitational politics

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***Q.2: write a short note on China Pakistan economic corridor CPEC.***

***ANS:*** China Pakistan economic corridor is a framework of regional connectivity China Pakistan economic corridor will not only benefit to China and Pakistan but will have positive in fact on Iran, Afghanistan, India, Central Asian republic and the region the inheritance mint of geographical linkage having approved Road rail and ear Transportation system with frequent and free exchange of growth and people to people contact in Enhancing understanding through academic culture and regional knowledge and culture activity of higher volume of flow of trade and businesses producing and moving energy to have more optimal business and enhancement of cooperation to win model will result in well-connected integrated region of share density harmony and development China Pakistan economic corridor is journey toward economic region regionlization in the globalized world it found it peace development and win twin model for all of them.

China Pakistan economic corridor is hope of better region of the future with peace, development and growth of economy.

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***Q.3: what are the leading factors to Muslim separatism.***

***ANS:*** dear are few factors which split the inhabitant of the subcontinent into two Nation

*👉* ***The evolution of two Nation theory.***

In the perspective of subcontinent two Nation theory means that to measure Nation the Muslim and the headers were settled there the two Nation were different from each other in their religious Idea, the way of living and collective thinking their basic principles and the way of living or different that despite living together for centuries they could not interact with each other the Indian Muslim struggled for their separate state on the basis of two Nation theory and after accepting this theory as a historical fact come up to separate state, Pakistan and India came into existence this theory is also the basis of the ideology of Pakistan.

👉 ***Religious differences.***

Although, India was a highly diverse society , having a variety of religious, but the Hinduism and Islam were the two major religion in India Muslim believe in one God and the last Prophet we are as Hindu follow the religion which is based on the concept of multiple of gods.

👉 ***Cultural and social differences.***

The Indus and Muslim belonged to different culture based on their divergent Outlook towards life the Hindus and Muslims follow different socio-cultural customs and traditions the Hindus burn their died bodies while Muslim bird them dear language and communication reflected peace and different ways and styles.

Hindus and Muslim families which lived in the same neighborhood for generation could be distinguished at a glance from each other the clothes the food the household of homes the world of station the gestures and everything about them was different.

👉 ***Economic differences.***

 After 1857 Muslim economy was crossed and all the trade policies were formed in such a way so as to destroyed the Muslim ambitions they were thrown out of government services and their state and properties war confiscated however the hand is worth provided ample opportunities to make program.

👉 ***Educational differences.***

 The Hindus had advanced in educational field because they really acquired English education the Muslim world not able to acquire modern knowledge so they lack Behind in education.

👉 ***Political differences.***

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.

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***Q.4 what do you know about the culture of Indus Valley Civilization.***

***ANS:*** the Indus civilization is also known as Harappa civilization after its type sight Harappa the first of its side to be e 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 North West India today, on the fertile flood plain of the Indus river and its vicinity by 2600 BCE, dozens of town and cities had been established and between 2500 and 2000 BC the Indus valley civilization was at its peak.

The life of Indus Valley the first former like living near the river because it kept the land green and fertile from growing crops these farmers live together in village which grieve over time into large and send cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro the Indus people need river water to drink wash and to irrigate their field.

The main food of Indus valley civilization is apart from meat korma the people of the Indus valley civilisation grew and at a variety of cereals and pulses there are archaeological evidence for cultivation of pea, chicken pea, pigeon pea ,horse gram and green gram.

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***Q.5: write a descriptive note on Pakistan current foreign policy.***

***ANS:***

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.

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