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Q1 Write a Short not on China Pakistan economic Corridor.

Ans There are three parts of one belt one roads exist in the world first one is northern Corridor from Beijing to London through train and the second one is Central Corridor from Shanghai to Paris the third part is Kashgar to Gwadar which is China. Pakistan economic Corridor

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India have problems with CPEC they claiming in news that Gilgit Baltistan is there area. Pakistan is getting benefit of it which is unbeneficial for India. China is making industries in Pakistan which is helpful for both China and Pakistan but India is not happy they are creating problems.

China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout Pakistan since 2013. Originally valued to \$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 zone. On 13 November 2016, CPEC become partly operational when Chinese cargo was transported overland to Gwadar port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and West Asia. While some major power projects were commissioned by late 2017.

Q2 What are the leading factors to muslim Separatism.

Ans Factors leading to Muslim Separatism:-
These are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the sub continent into two nations.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES-

The Muslims and Hindus have different religions. 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 addict fuel to the fire by playing up the tension which already existed the two communities. The nationalist leaders totally ignored the great

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Contribution made by Muslims by way of promoting education and other social activities. They failed up the criminal discord to further polite the political conditions.

CULTURE DIFFERENCES

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 DIFFERENCES

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 DIFFERENCES

After 1857, Muslims economy was crushed and all the trade policies were framed 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 Hindus

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Were provided ample opportunities to make program, freedom.

in The Subcontinent the Muslim leaders were foreseeing the future of Muslims that when British government will leave Subcontinent Hindus will try their best to get charge all over Subcontinent and at that time they will openly remove Muslim community by killing them so they put the demand of a separate homeland where they can lead their life according the teachings of Islam and also with the great freedom.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES

The Hindus had advanced in educational field because they readily English education. The Muslims were not able to acquire ~~an~~ modern knowledge so they lacked behind in education.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

There were many political differences which gave both

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to the partition of india.

Political Differences:-

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

CONCLUSION:

The Muslims apprehended that would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu Society. They also came to realize the above mentioned differences between them and the Hindus and hence demanded separate electorate on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus.

Q3 Explain the ideological with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Ans Sir Syed's first and foremost objective was to modernize the Muslims following the western cultural values that could create friendly atmosphere for the two communities. He motivated his community to learn the western philosophy and English literature to get along with the ruling people.

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Therefore, in order to fulfill this desire he started the Aligarh movement. He had two immediate objectives in view:

- 1) To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government, and ~~and~~
- 2) To induce them to get Jobs and other facilities under the new government.

• Sir Syed and Ideological Rationale •

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) initially worked for East India Company as a Justice.
- After the 1857 independence war, he published "the causes of Indian Mutiny" (Rasala asbaab baghaawat e Hind) - a daring critique at the time.
- 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.

Q4 What know about culture of indus valley civilization.

Ans Religion:

- Some indus valley seals show swastikas, which are found in other religions worldwide, especially in indian religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- The earliest evidence for elements of Hinduism are alleged to have been present before and during the early Harappan period.

Culture of indus valley civilization (cont.)

Arts and Crafts.

- Many crafts "such as shell working, ceramics, and agate and glazed steatite bead making" were used in the making of necklaces, bangles, and other ornaments from all phases of Harappan sites.
- Some make-up and toiletry items that were found in Harappan contexts still have similar counterparts in modern india.

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Q5 Write of descriptive not on Pakistan
Current foreign policy.

Ans As every country in the world facing problems or challenges to form their foreign policy. To formulate foreign policy, Pakistan faces such challenges that are as follow.

introductions

- No country in the world can live in isolation, hence, in the independent world foreign policy holds a significant place. A country without foreign policy is like a ship without radar which drifts aimlessly in the water.
- Pakistan is situated on a hot line where world supply line passed. Pakistan is the member of OIC and Non NATO alliance against terrorism. Pakistan is world's 42nd largest GDP and 25th largest purchasing power of the world.

Foreign policy

- It is a government strategy to deal with other nations.

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Globalization an Emerging Threat to Foreign policy of Pakistan.

- For under developed countries this is the challenge rather than opportunity. In globalization only for those countries that are politically and economically strong can survive in this kind of world. Every nation have their own principles according to their national interests to formulate and execute the foreign policy keeping in view challenges and opportunities that foreign politics provides. There are principles of monetary policy, fiscal transparency insurance and payment system, securities corporate governance and the entire draw up other fields. To overcome this challenge Pakistan must take steps to flourish the economic performance and stabilized the political system. in South Asia where India is involve not only in arm race but also contribute in economic system and compete the nations in region and world.