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Subject : Pakistan Studies

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Q1102 :-

Ans :- Sir Syed and Ideological
Rational :

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817 - 1898) initially worked for East India Company as a Jurist.
- After the 1857 Independence war, he published "The Causes of Indian Mutiny" (Risala-e-Sabab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind) - a daring critique at the time.
- Founded Scientific Society of Aligarh. Denounced Congress for being pro-Hindu and established Muslim League.

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• Sir Syed was criticized by Ulama at the time for his approach towards religion.

• In 1887, he set up the patriotic association to meet the propaganda of the Congress. muslim and Hindus joined the association.

It advocated the muslim emotion.

• In December 1893, Sir Syed founded the association. Its main purpose was to protect the political, religious and social right of the muslims.

QNO 2:

Ans: China Pakistan economic

Corridor: 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 Gawadar which is China.

Pakistan economic corridor India

have problem with CPEC they

claiming in news that

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Gilgit Baltistan is these area.
Pakistan is getting benefit of
it which unbeneficial for India.
China is making industries
in Pakistan which helpful for
both China and Pakistan but
India is not happy they are
creating problem.

QNO3 :-

Ans :- Factor leading to muslim

Separatism :- There are a few factor which split the inhabitant of the sub continent into two nation.

2 The Evolution of Two Nation Theory

In the perspective of sub continent two nation theory mean that two major nation the muslim and the hindus, were settled there. The two nation were different from each other in their religion ideas, the way of living and collective thinking.

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• Religious Differences:

Although India was a highly diverse society, having variety of religion, but the Hinduism and Islam were the two major religion in India. Muslim believe in one God, and the last prophet. Whereas, Hindus follow the religion which is based on the concept of multiple God.

• Cultural and Social Differences:

The Hindu and muslim belonged to different culture based

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on the divergent outlook towards life. The Hindus and muslim followed different Socio-cultural custom and tradition.

• Economic Differences :-

After 1857, Muslim economy was crushed and all the trade policies were formed in such a way so as to destroy the muslim ambition.

• Political Differences :-

there were many political differences which give birth to the partition.

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of India. The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of the two nation theory.

Hindu Urdu Controversy :-

Hindus and Muslims have different languages. The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke the different languages. The language of the Muslim majority was Urdu and it was written in Persian script. On the other hand, the

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Hindi language was spoken by
Hindu majority and it was written
Devanagari script.

• Congress attitude:- The Indian
National Congress was founded
in 1885. It claimed to represent
all communities of India but
oppressed all Muslim ideas and
supported the Hindus.

• Partition of Bengal:-

In 1905,
the partition of Bengal province
was divided on administrative
grounds, but the Hindu community

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and Congress itself, launched
and agitation against the partition
was cancelled in 1911.

Conclusion:-

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

Q No 4 :-

Ans :- Indus valley :-

The Indus valley civilization was one of the world's first great urban civilization. It flourished in the vast Indus river plain and adjacent region, in what are now parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan and north-western India.

Discovery and Excavation :-

Indus valley was first described in 1842 by Charles Mason in his "Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan,

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and the Punjab" where local
talked of an ancient city.

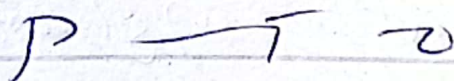
- In 1872-75 Alexander Cunningham
published the first Harappan Seal
(with an erroneous identification
as Brahmi letters)

- Finally, an excavation campaign
was started under Sir John
Hubert Marshall in 1921-22.

Culture of Indus valley Civilization

Religion:-

- Some Indus valley seals show
swastikas, which are found



- In other religion world wide,
especially in Indian religion
Such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and
Jainism.
- The earliest evidence for element of Hinduism are alleged to have been present before and during the early Harappan period.
 - Shiva lingam have been found in the Harappan remains.

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Arts and Crafts:-

- Many Crafts " Such as shell working, ceramic and agate and glazed Steatite bead making" were used in the making of necklaces, bangles and other ornaments for all phases of Harappan sites.
- Some make up and toiletry items that were found in Harappan context still have similar counterparts in modern India.

Q No 5:-

Ans:- Pakistan Current Foreign

Policy:- The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals of securing 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.

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Descriptive of Foreign Policy:

- Foreign policy is the systemic activities evolved by Communities for changing the behaviour of other states for adjusting their own activities in an international environment" (George Midlarski).
- Foreign policy consist of decision and action which involves to some appreciable extent relation between state and other.

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• Foreign policy is the use of political influence in order to induce other states to exercise their law-making power in a manner desired by the state concerned. It is an interaction between forces originating outside the country borders and those working within them.