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

ANSWER:-*Ideological rationale with reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-*

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the pioneer of two nation theory.
- He initiated Aligarh movement which rendered its services on the social as well as religious basis for the Muslims of Sub-continent.
- The Hindu-Urdu controversy convinced Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to think about differences between Hindus and Muslims.
- He used the word two nations for the Hindus and Muslims in 1868 for the first time.

● He gave his famous two-nation theory which became the basis of the Pakistan Movement.

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

ANSWER:-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. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks. There are three parts of one belt one road exists in the world. First one is northern corridor from Beijing to Lahore through train and the second one is central corridor from Shanghai to Paris. The third part is Kashgiri to Gwadar which is China Pakistan economic corridor. India has problems with CPEC. They claim in news that Gilgit Baltistan is their area. Pakistan is getting benefit of it which is unbeneficial for India. China is making industry in Pakistan which is helpful for both China and Pakistan but India is not happy. They are creating problems.

Q.3. What are the leading factors to Muslim separatism?

ANSWER:-Factors leading to Muslim Separatism

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the sub continent into two nations.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCE

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 Hindu nationalism movement which spring up from time to time add fuel to the fire by playing up the tension which already existed between the two communities. The nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution made by Muslims by way of promoting education and other social activities. They failed to remove the criminal discord to further improve the political conditions.

CULTURE DIFFERENCE

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 DIFFERENCE

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 DIFFERENCE

After 1857, Muslims economy was crushed and all the trade policies were formed 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 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.

Self respect and dignity

Hindus always hated Muslims and they never want Muslims to get success in any field of life .British government played a vital role in keeping Muslims backward by eliminating all job vacancies in subcontinent. Hindus tried to rape Muslim women and tried to kill them so the self respect of Muslims was badly damaged in subcontinent .It was necessary for them to demand for a separate homeland where they have complete free atmosphere to live a perfect religious life with perfect self respect and dignity.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCE

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

Language

Hindus and Muslims have different languages. The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages .The language of the former was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script.On the other hand ,the Hindi language was spoken by Hindus and it was written in Sanskrit. Urdu and Hindi language had the difference in writing,thoughts of poetry,arts,painting and words of music. Even this small difference lead to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

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

ANSWER:- 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. Evidence of religious practices in this area date back approximately to 5500 BCE. Farming settlements began around 4000 BCE and around 3000 BCE there appeared the first signs of urbanization. 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.

The Life of the Indus Valley Civilization

Two cities, in particular, have been excavated at the sites of Mohenjo-Daro on the lower Indus, and at Harappa, further upstream. The evidence suggests they had a highly developed city life; many houses had wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate underground drainage system. The social conditions of the citizens were comparable to those in Sumerian and superior to the contemporary Babylonians and Egyptians. These cities display a well-planned urbanization system.

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

ANSWER:- 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.”

The Constitution of Pakistan also lays down guidelines for the conduct of foreign policy of the country. Article 40 of the constitution provides that:

“The State shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill

and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”

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. Our foreign policy is also geared to project the image of the country as a dynamic and moderate society.

The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Pakistan has therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.