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Q1: Discuss Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Educational and Political services for the Muslims?

Introduction

Sir Syed was a great revivalist and man of Pakistan. He emerged at a time when Muslims of India were under the narrow of Social-Politico-Religion and economic Circumstances.

The consequences of 1857 war had reduced Muslims to a backward nation – 'Education was their bleakness politics was an enigma and religion was an obsession For all this issues solving his struggle for Muslims political and education.

1 Educational Aspect:

A: Committee for Muslim Education uplift:

Sir Syed's first task was to analyses the reasons behind the Muslims reluctance to send Their children to Govt Schools and why they show little interest in Sciences.

For this purpose a committee was formed at Banaras.

The committee arranged an essay-writing competition.

It received 32 essays.

After analysing the essays thoroughly the committee arrived at the conclusion that

There was an urgent need of opening academic institutions free from government

influence and that impart religious education as well

Sir Syed was appointed the Life Secretary of this committee

B: Establishing of Schools:

1859 he set up a school at Murad Abad Persian + English was taught.

1863 opened another School at Ghazipur.

C: Established “Scientific Society” (1864):

The main purpose of this society was to translate books on Science, Search valuable

Books on rise & fall of nations and to provide opportunities for interaction between

Indians & British.

D: Establishment of MAO School & College Aligarh:

MAO School was inaugurated on 24 May 1875. Henry Siddons an Oxford Graduate

Was appointed its Headmaster.

The School was affiliated with the Calcutta University.

Courses offered Eng., Maths, Arabic, Persian, History, and Geography.

Prominent Muslim & Hindu leaders extended financial help.

After two Years, the school was upgraded to College.

G.G Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the college on Jan 8, 1877.

E: All India Mohammedan Educational Conference:

Though Sir Syed's dreams had materialized in the shape of MAO College, still he felt that the College fell short of fulfilling the multifarious education problems of the Muslims of India.

2 Political Aspect

In the aftermath of 1857 rebellion the Muslims were subjected to relentless sufferings. Their existence was at stake.

Sir Syed felt agonized at their miseries.

A Create Understanding Between British & Muslims:

He wrote a pamphlet "The causes of India Revolt" Sir Syed felt that the Muslims had suffered greatly at the British hands. It was vital to restore their dignity. This booklet traced the causes of the war of independence. In his opinion its most important cause was that the Indians were not associated with the process of legislation & consequently they failed to comprehend the intention behind the writ of the government.

B Two Nation Theory:

Sir Syed was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim Unity. But Hindu Urdu Controversy exerted deep influence on his thought and changed his political outlook.

In the wake of Hindu movement to press for Hindu language and Devanagari script Sir Syed's political views evolved into different form. He came to believe that the "Two Nations" could not co-exist. He started:

C Opposition of India National Congress:

Sir Syed strongly opposed the "Indian National Congress" & its demand. He suggested Muslims to stay away from the congress.

He wrote a letter to the president of National Congress that throw light on his views:

“Is it supposed that different casts, Creeds living in India can become a nation?

Can their aspirations & goals be similar? In my opinion it is impossible &

When it is impossible then there can be no such thing as the “National

Congress”.

Q2 Explain first political and Constitutional Phase from 1947 to 1958?

Ist Phase 1947 to 1958:

After the partition of Hindustan on the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947]

Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister:

Based at the Prime Minister Secret rate the governor general of Pakistan Quaid-E-

Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his

Administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential System In 1960 “7 “

Prime ministers had served between 1947 until martial Law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

Governal Generals of Pakistan:

1st Governal general of Pakistan Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah his

Service between 1947-1948.

2nd Governal General of Pakistan General Khwaja Nazeem Uddin

3rd Governal General of Pakistan of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammad.

Last Governal General of Pakistan Sikandar Mirza his Service 1956

President Sikandar Mirza

Prime Misters of Pakistan

1st Liaqat Ali Khan his service between 14 Aug-16 to Oct-1951

2nd Nazeem Ud Din his service between 17-Oct to 17 oct-1953

3rd Muhammad ali Bogra his service between 17 April to 17 Aug 1955

4th Chaudhry Muhammad Ali his service between 12 Aug 1955 to 12 Sep 1956

5th Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi his service between 12 Sep 1956 to 17 Oct 1957

6th Ii Chandigarh his service 16 Dec 1957

Last Feroz Khan his service 7 Oct 1958

Q3 What do you know about the Geography of Pakistan?

Geography of Pakistan

Geographical Location

Pakistan is located in south Asian it form indopakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23, 31 and 36, 45 north and between the longitude if 61, 75 and 31 east.

Borders

It is bounded to west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is Called "Durand Line "into the south by Arabia seas Pakistan

Borders Length

Pakistan border with India 1610Km border with china 585Km border with Afghanistan 2252Km and border with Iran 805Km.

Area and Population

Pakistan cover area of 796096Km square.

Population wise provinces

Baluchistan

Baluchistan is longest province covering 43% of the total area

Punjab

Punjab is Cover 25% of the total area.

Sindh

Sindh is a third largest province which cover 17 % of the total area.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

KPK cover 13% of the total area.

At the time of partition of sub-Continent 1947 the population of the area now

Forming population was only 3 crore and respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world.

China

China total population 1261 billion

India

India total Population 1014 billion.

USA

USA total population 275 million.

Indonesia

Indonesia total population 224 million

Brazil

Brazil total population 172 million

Russia

Russia total population 146 million

Climate of Pakistan

Climate of Pakistan is extremely dry in base of climate condition

1 Cold Weather

December to March

2 Hot Weather

April to June

3 Monsoon Weather

July to September

4 Post Monsoon Weather

October to Mid-December.