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PAKISTAN STUDY

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QUESTION#1

Discuss sir SYED AHMED KHAN educational and political services for the muslims?

ANSWER

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement - an organized movement aimed at transforming the social, political, and educational fabric of Islamic society. He founded the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in modern science and art Urdu

Sir Syed was born on October 17, 1817, in Delhi. His father, Syed Mutt qi Mohammad, was an adviser to Emperor Akbar II, and his grandfather, Syed Hadi Alamgir, held a high-ranking official in a Mughal court. Her mother, Azizunnisa, was a well-informed and mature woman who raised Syed during her formative years. He received his early education from his maternal grandfather, Khwaja Fariduddin, and learned about court operations from his uncle, Maulavi Mohammed Khalilullah.

Syed got his first job in court in Agra as assistant clerk. He has shown his worth as a hardworking and loyal employee of the courts which has brought him successive promotions. In addition to working in Agra at the beginning of his career, he also worked during his nomination period in Manipuri and Fatehpuri Sikri. Later, he served as head of Amen in Delhi and then in Binaural. He also held the senior position of Sadr-us-Sudoor in Moradabad, followed by Ghazipur and Banaras. While working in these areas with full dedication, he was much admired by the people as well as by the British authorities who decorated him with the title “Sir”.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
Sir Syed played a key role in the rise of Islam in India. He did the following to improve the quality of education: he founded the journal Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq, which contained influential Islamic articles that agreed with Sir Syed's approach to education.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded MAO College which eventually became Aligarh Muslim University. He resisted the ignorance, superstition, and immorality that prevailed in the Muslim Indian community. He firmly believed that Muslim society would not prosper without access to western education and science.

Syed Ahmed Khan began to develop a strong love for education. While conducting various courses including European law, Sir Syed began to see the benefits of Western education, which was taught in newly established colleges in India. Although a devout Muslim, Sir Syed criticized the influence of traditional teaching and theology, which had caused many Indian Muslims to question British influence. [38] Sir Syed began to feel more and more concerned about the future of Muslim communities. [38] Mughal's chief of staff, Sir Syed, had been brought up in the noblest of Islamic traditions and was capable of a steady decline in political power throughout India. Hostility between the British and the Muslims before and after the uprising (the Revolutionary War) of 1857 threatened to set Muslim communities aside from India for generations. [38] Sir Syed strengthened his mission to promote cooperation with the British authorities, and to promote loyalty to the State among Muslim Muslims in India. Committed to working for the advancement of Islam, Sir Syed founded the modern madrassa in Moradabad in 1859; this was one of the first religious schools to transfer science education. Sir Syed also worked on social causes, helping to organize relief efforts for people suffering from famine in the North West Province in 1860. He founded another modern school in Ghazipur in 1863.

Syed Ahmed Khan is understood to be the predictor of modern education among South Asian Muslims. There is a general consensus of scholars that it was because of his educational endeavors that the English education that came to Muslims was in line with traditional religious education. The analyst said the agreement needed to be revised and that Muslims were already receiving modern education in English even before Syed Ahmed started his college in Aligarh. In addition, commenting is also a problem in the Islamic community’s mind within the mind of Syed Ahmed. Through his writings and speeches, it is shown that in Syed Ahmed, the view of the Muslim community was reserved for the higher Muslims called Ashrafs. Also, Syed Ahmed's views were extremely oppressive when it came to women's education. Although Aligarh is a modern university accessible to both men and women, Syed Ahmed's legacy has not been scrutinized. Commenting is a small start to this process significant contribution to the field of education was the establishment of Madarsatul Loom in Aligarh in 1875, now known as Aligarh Muslim University, the country's premier educational institution in the country. She has tried modeling college at universities like Oxford and Cambridge

POLTICAL SERVICES
In the same year, Sir Syed founded the Muhammad an Association to promote political co-operation between Indian Muslims from different parts of the country. In 1886, he organized the All India Muhammad an Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his view of modern education and political unity among Muslims.

Sir Syed has also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Sub-continent. Initially he believed in the unity of Hinduism and Islam, but in time he decided to form a two-state solution. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was formed. It claimed to be the body of all Indians regardless of religion

In 1878, Sir Syed was elected to the Viceroy Legislative Assembly. [49] He testified before the education commission to promote the establishment of more colleges and schools throughout India. In the same year, Sir Syed founded the Muhammad an Association to promote political co-operation between Indian Muslims from different parts of the country. In 1886, he organized the All India Muhammad an Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity among Muslims. His career made him a prominent Muslim politician in 19th-century India, often influencing the Islamic state in various aspects of the world. He supported the efforts of Indian political leaders Surrender Banerjee and Dadabhai Nairobi to gain Indian representation in government and public services. In 1883, he founded the Muhammad an Civil Service Fund Association to promote and support the entry of Muslim students into the Indian Civil Service (ICS). [23] [50] While fearing the loss of political power in Islam due to social decline, Sir Syed also faced the prospect of democracy, which would give him power over most Hindus: [51] [52]

"At this time our nation is in a bad state of education and wealth, but God has given us the light of religion and the Quran is there to guide us, which He has given us to be friends with. Now God has done it permanent and strong in India, and do not pass into the hands of the Bengals ... If we join the Anglican political party our nation will reap the loss, because we do not want to be Hindu ministers instead of "People of the Book ..." [52]

Later in his life he said, "Suppose the English community and the soldiers were to leave India, with all their guns and their good weapons and everything else, then who would rule in India?

Is it possible that under these circumstances two nations - the Mohammedans and the Hindus - can sit on the same throne and remain equal in power? Certainly not. It is necessary for one of them to overcome the other. The hope is that both can remain equal to the impossible and unthinkable desires. But until one nation conquers another and makes it obedient, peace will not rule the world.

QUESTION#2

EXPLAIN FIRST POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE FROM 1947 to 1958?

ANSWER

POLITICAL PHASE FROM 1947 TO 1958

2/12/2018 PAKISTAN STUDY ASSIGNMENT 1947-1958 Members of the Group Muhammad Osama 140425 Muhammad Awaits 150521 Bashir Ahmad 150484 Abdul Wahhabi 150535 Wahhabi [COMPANY NAME]

2. The first Cabinet The newly formed country of Pakistan held its first meeting in August 1947. Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah swore on 15 August 1947 and became the first governor of Pakistan. He has been instrumental in provincial affairs, as well as in central affairs. Pakistan's first cabinet was also formed by Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, following an ongoing search for talented managers. Pakistan's first Cabinet took the oath of office on 15 August 1947. It consisted of the following members: Liquate Prime Minister Ali Khan, Foreign Minister and Defense I.I. Minister of Trade, Industry and Labor drigShunar Communications Minister Sardar Abdul Rib Ishtar of Communications Raja Ghazanfar Ali Minister of Food, Agriculture and Health (In December he was transferred to Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation). Minister of Labor and Justice Jogendra Nat Mandala Glulam Muhammad Finance Minister Fazlur Rahman Minister of Home Affairs, Information and Education In December Muhammad Zafrullah Khan was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Economic Relations and Abdu’s Sitar Prada was presented with a portfolio of Food, Agriculture. Health. Raja Ghazanfar Ali's ministry was transformed and made head of the Department of Immigration and Refugee Rehabilitation. Liquate Ali Khan as Prime Minister [1947-1951] Being the first Prime Minister of the country, Liquate Ali Khan had to deal with the many difficulties that Pakistan faced in its early days. He assisted Quaid-i-Azam in resolving the crisis of refugees and refugees and in developing an effective management system in the country. He has laid the foundation for Pakistan's foreign policy. He has also taken steps to formulate a constitution. He introduced The Objectives Resolution, a precursor to future constitutions, in the Legislature. The house was passed on March 12, 1949. It is considered the "Magna Carat" in the history of Pakistan's constitution. Liquate Ali Khan called it "the most important moment in the life of this country, next in importance, only the attainment of freedom". Under his leadership the party also drafted the first report of the Basic Principles Committee and work began on the second report.

3. During his time, India and Pakistan agreed to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully through the United Nations' efforts. According to the agreement, firefighting was reported in Kashmir in January 1948. It was decided that a free and fair payment would be made, which would be considered under the control of Quaid-i-Azam, following the death of Quaid-i-Azam. the departure of the Father of the nation. Jinnah - Mountbatten Talks [1947] Mountbatten arrived in Lahore on November 1, 1947, for a three-and-a-half-hour conversation with the Governor-General of Pakistan. Mountbatten has made a promise to Quaid’s that India will take part in the land of Jammu and Kashmir, as long as Pakistan withdraws Azad Kashmiri's forces and allies. He also made it clear that the Indian forces would remain in the village and Sheikh Abdullah would take over. Quaid-i-Azam opposes this unjust plan and claims that the Jammu and Kashmir Empire, with the majority of Muslims, belong to Pakistan as an integral part of the process of partial separation. So negotiations ended and the problem remained unresolved. Pakistan's independence crisis was recorded with great urgency. It began with the terrible loss of life and property, as well as the exodus of depressed, needy men, women, and children. The cost was exacerbated by human suffering. But what Muslims wanted and what they found was their homeland. They now had the freedom to worship, practice, and practice their religion. In addition, independence paved the way for a prosperous future for Muslims, who were hoping for a better life, economic development, prosperity, and perfect health, with many problems threatening the nation. The main problems were: The British government immediately appointed a Boundary Commission under Sir Cyril Radcliffe to demolish permanent borders. The borders were to be defined as provinces, provinces, and villages with a large Muslim population traveling to Pakistan, while most Hindu sites went to India. Provinces such as Baluchistan, Sindh, N. W. F. P. and East Bengal have provided little difficulty.

4. But serious problems arose when the borders of the Punjab had to be adjusted; there were also a large number of Hindus and Sikhs living in the area, besides Muslims. However the province is divided. At the time of the split, the estimated value of India's undivided property stood at Rs 4,000 million. In early December 1947, India and Pakistan agreed that Pakistan would receive 750 million rupees as its share. 200 million rupees had already been paid in Pakistan and 550 million Rupees would have been paid immediately. But the money was withheld from a request that Pakistan use it in the ongoing war in Kashmir. However, as the position was morally unfair, the remaining amount was later released after Gandhi's fasting and underground pressure on January 15, 1948. Shortly thereafter, Sardar Patel threatened that the implementation of the agreement would depend on the settlement of the Kashmir issue. But it was Gandhi's request that the Reserved Bank of India pay 500 million Rupees to Pakistan, keeping the balance of 50 million Rupees to settle other claims against Pakistan.

CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE FROM 1947 TO 1958

 The Indian government of 1935 became, in a sense, the first working constitution of Pakistan. Also, the temporary constitutional structure of the Pak has established a Pak coalition that Included East Bengal, Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. Baluchistan, The capital of Karachi. Nations that may agree with the Pak Under the Indian government of 1935 the GG held a unique and outstanding position and exercised considerable power through its knowledge and judgment of the individual. All of this power ended on August 14, 1947 by an act of 1947. The Jinnah’s, however, exercised great authority.

The opening session of the first meeting was held from 10 to 14 1947. Jinnah became the first president of the electoral council The party had both the constitutional and constitutional mandate The first meeting consisted of 69 members who were promoted to 74 to present presentations in the provinces of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan and tribal areas where they only entered Pak CA Kwakunama INC and AIML. The first represented 12 million Hindus and later became the largest group in the 59-seat convention

4. Continue: assembly The voters' meeting has formed several committees. Of these the Basic Principles (BPC) committee was the most important. The BPC was tasked with presenting its report to the CA on the basic principles of the constitution. The BPC also disbanded itself in various sub-committees. All committees are empowered to take professional help. Apart from the BPC there were other committees such as the fundamental rights and fundamental rights committee, the state bargaining committee and the national consultation committee.

5. Continue: pate Despite the prominent position of the GG the interim constitution established the form of the State Parliament and the private courts and the GG had to work in consultation with the cabinet. Similarly the provincial authorities had to act on the advice of the prime minister.

6. 2. Adjustment of Objectives The decision of intentions was an important first step in the making of a constitution for the country. Explain the structure and nature of the country's future constitution The resolution presented at the meeting by Liquate Ali Khan on March 07, passed on March 12, 1949 49Following the key elements of this resolution

7. Continue: 1. Sovereignty over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah 2. The future state of government will be democratic 3. The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as stated by Islam will be fully maintained 4. Pakistani Muslims will be empowered who give their lives according to the teachings of the Quran and Sunni. 5. Adequate protection will be given to a few to freely profess and practice religion and develop their culture

8. Ongoing: 6. Legal independence 7. Integrity and territories of all territories included in Pakistan must be protected.

 First report of 1950.

 10.Highlights of the first 1950 report. Resolution The resolution was to be enshrined in the constitution The head of state to be elected by both houses of the central legislature The prime minister will be the head of state go. There will be a dual-functioning legislature with houses and people's houses The report did not provide a clear picture of the composition of the central legislature. they will have equal power

 11.Continue: If there is a dispute on any of the questions, a joint session of both houses will determine the question. There was to be a provincial head and he would appoint the prime minister as head of the provincial government. Provinces will have illegal legislatures. Urdu was supposed to be the national language of the state. East Pakistan has rejected the report for two reasons. Firstly they challenged the principle of equality in the upper house and secondly they argued that Urdu is a national language.

12. Second BPC Report 1952. Prime Minister Nazzimmuddin presented the second report to the CA on December 22, 1952 The second draft was complete and introduced the principle of unity in the representation between the eastern and western wings of the country. The second report stated that the central legislature would consist of two copies. The upper house will consist of 120 members who will be equally elected by the eastern division and the western unions. Sixty seats were therefore given to the east and sixty to the western wing of the country

13. Continue: "The lower house will have 400 members and will be equally elected by the eastern and western wings of the state" At this time, the response to the Punjab was not good at all. They are opposed to the law of unity. Critics have seen no point in managing a single unit, east of Bengal, which is equally important to all other integrated units and considers it a violation of organizational rules in which all units, large and small, are equally represented in the upper house

14. 4. Second meeting of voters After dissolving the first CA, the party court ordered Glulam Muhammad to convene a new Constituent Assembly (later CA) Glulam M. convened a 60-member meeting by proclamation. Increased power to 80 later Distributed equally distributed b / w east and west pack There was a complete lack of women in this meeting when the first CA had two women. On September 30 1955 the convention passed a single merger bill to merge the western unit of the park as one unit

15. Continue: The second CA meeting was facilitated by the work done by its predecessor but the congregation faced a major problem of ML unity and.

QUESTION#3

WHAT DO U KNOW ABOUT THE GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN?

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

Geography of Pakistan is a deep mix of plains ranging from the plains to deserts, forests, and plains ranging from coastal areas in the Arabian Sea in the south to the Karakoram mountains, Hindu Kush, Himalayas in the north. Pakistan moves both the Indian and Eurasian territories where its Sindh and Punjab provinces lie in the north-western corner of the Indian subcontinent while Baluchistan and most Khyber Pakhtunkhwa lie within the Eurasian plate comprising the Iranian Plateau. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir lie on the edge of the Indian Ocean and are prone to strong earthquakes where two tectonic plates collide.

Pakistan is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the northwest and Iran to the west while China is the country’s northeastern border. The nation is geographically ranked within some of the most divisive provincial frontiers that are embroiled in conflict and with numerous recurring military clashes between nations, e.g., Kashmir and India and Durand Line and Afghanistan. Its western borders include Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass which serve as traditional routes for migration between Central Eurasia and South Asia.

With 881,913 square kilometers (340,509 sq mi), Pakistan is the 33rd largest country in the world, more than double the size of the U.S. state of California, and slightly larger than the Canadian province of Alberta.

International borders

International and provincial borders in Pakistan

International borders of Pakistan on a local map

Pakistan shares its borders with four neighboring countries - the People's Republic of China, Afghanistan, India, and Iran while Tajikistan is divided by the narrow WA khan Corridor - adding approximately 7,307 km (4,540.4 mi) in length (excluding coastal areas).

Afghanistan - Pakistan border

The border with Afghanistan known as the Durand Line, 2,670 km (1,659.1 mi), from the Hindu Kush and the Pamir Mountains. A small piece of Afghanistan's WA khan Corridor passes between Pakistan and Tajikistan.

China-Pakistan border

The eastern point of the WA khan Corridor begins the Sino-Pak border between the People's Republic of China and Pakistan approximately 559 km (347.3 mi). It continues to the southeast and ends near Karakoram Pass. This route was cut from 1961 to 1965 in a series of agreements between China and Pakistan and finally on March 3, 1963 both governments, Islamabad and Beijing, formally agreed. Understandably, once the Kashmir dispute is resolved, the border will need to be negotiated again. [1]

Indian border - Pakistan

The northern regions have five of the seventeen highest peaks in the world and the highest peaks of Karakoram and the Himalayas. It also has so many glaciers that it has sometimes been called the "Third Pole". The international border has been the subject of significant conflict between Pakistan and India since 1947, and the Sachem Glacier in northern Kashmir has been the main battlefield between the two sides since 1984, although more soldiers die from exposure to cold than any conflict in their respective National Forces.

India-Pakistan border

Firefighting lines in Pakistan and India run from Karakorum Pass west to an area about 130 miles [130 km] northwest of Lahore. This line, 770 kilometers long, was organized with the help of the United Nations (UNO) at the end of the 1947-48 Indo-Pakistani war. The ceasefire began on January 1, 1949, after eighteen months of fighting between Indian and Pakistani troops and was finalized and agreed upon by both countries under the Shimla agreement of 2 July 1972 between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Since then, it has been known as Line of Control or (LOC)

The India-Pakistan border extends irregularly south about 1,280 kilometers, following Radcliffe's line, named after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, head of the British Boundary Commission on the division of the Punjab and Bengal provinces in British India on 13 August 1947.

The southern border is much different from the northern one of Pakistan (Kashmir). The Tar Desert in Sindh province is located just south of the salt flats in the Ran of Ketch (Kutch) by a border that was first defined in 1923-24. After the liberation and dissolution of the State, independent and independent Pakistan invaded the southern border of Sindh, and a series of border incidents ensued. They were not dangerous and very rare, however, there was a conflict that erupted in Kashmir in the Indo-Pakistani war of August 1965 that began with this view of decisions. The wars in the south were abolished by British mediation in the time of Harold Wilson, and both sides accepted the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal award nominated by the UN Secretary-General himself. The court made its award on 19 February 1968; limited to a 403-kilometer line later divided by joint research teams, In its first 9,100-square-foot application, Pakistan was given only 780 square kilometers. Apart from the western terminal of the court award, the final point of the Pakistan-India border is about 50 miles [80 km], running east and southeast of Sindh to the harbor of the Arabian Sea.

Iran-Pakistan border

The border with Iran, 959 kilometers (595.9 mi), was first parted by the British commission the same year when the Durand Line parted, separating Iran from what was then the British province of Baluchistan at the time. [1] Modern-day Iran has a province called Sistani Baluchistan that crosses Pakistan and has Baluchistan by nationality. In 1957 Pakistan signed a border agreement with Iran in Rawalpindi stating that the border was officially declared and that both countries did not have the border as a major issue at all.

Local regions

The state of Pakistan

Pakistan is divided into three main areas: the northern hemisphere; the plateau of the Indus River, with two large tributaries corresponding to the provinces of Punjab and Sindh; and the Batachistan Plateau. Some geographers prefer additional regions. For example, the mountains along the western border with Afghanistan are sometimes described differently in the Batachistan Plateau, and on the eastern border of India, south of the Sutlej River, the Tart Desert can be considered differently from the Indus Plain. However, the country can easily be identified by common names as it is divided three times by a imaginary line drawn east from Khyber Pass and another drawn southwest from Islamabad down the middle of the country. Most likely, the northern highlands are north of the mental line east and west; The Baluchistan Plateau is to the west and the mind line is to the southwest; and the Indus Plain lies to the east of that line.

Mountains of the North

The northern mountains include parts of the Hindu Kush, the Karakoram Range, and the Himalayas. The area includes famous peaks such as K2 [3] (Mount Godwin Austen, at 8,611 meters the second highest peak in the world). More than one-half of the summits are over 4,500 feet, and more than 50 peaks reach more than 6,500 feet. Traveling in this area is difficult and dangerous, even though the government is trying to develop certain areas into tourist and travel destinations. Due to the rugged terrain and extreme weather conditions, the northern hemisphere and the eastern Himalayas have been major barriers to entry into Pakistan throughout history.

K2, at 8,619 meters (28,251 FT), is the second highest peak in the world

To the south of the highlands north-west of the Indus River plain are the Safe Koch Range on the border of Afghanistan and the Suleiman Range and the Kithara Range, which defines the western part of Sindh province and extends to the southern coast. Low-lying areas are much drier than those in the north, and they are the most frequent distances to the southwest province of Baluchistan. The northwestern valleys of Baluchistan and Sindh restrict the migration of people from the coast of Macron in the Arabian Sea east to the plains.

Many large countries cut distances along the border with Afghanistan. Among them is the Kodak Pass, about 80 miles [80 km] northwest of Quetta in Baluchistan; Khyber Pass, 40 km west of Peshawar and leading to Kabul; and Brothel Pass in the far north, providing access to the WA khan Corridor.

Less than a fifth of Pakistan's land area is heavily agricultural. Almost all arable land is actively cultivated, but yields are low by world standards. Cultivation is low in the northern mountains, southern deserts, and western plains, but the Indus River basin in Punjab and northern Sindh has fertile soil that enables Pakistan to feed its people under normal climates.

Indus Plain

Main article: Indo-Gangetic plain

The name Indus comes from the Sanskrit word for hindu, meaning sea, from which the names Sindh, Hindu, and India are derived. The Indus, one of the world's largest rivers, rises southwest of Tibet about 100 miles [160 km] west of the source of the Sutlej River, first flowing into the Punjab, India and then joining the Indus in Pakistan's Punjab, and Brahmaputra, running east before turning southwest and then southwest. India and Bangladesh. The Indus catchment area is estimated at one million square miles [1 million SQ km], and all major Pakistani rivers - Kabul, Jhelum, and Chenab - flow into it. The mouth of the Indus River is a large, fertile plateau made of mud from the Indus. The area has been inhabited by agricultural communities for at least 5,000 years.

Baluchistan

Satellite imagery of Suleiman Range

Main article: Baluchistan, Pakistan

Baluchistan is located on the eastern edge of the Iranian plain and along the border between Southwest, Central, and South Asia. Geographically it is the largest of the four provinces of 347,190 km 13 (134,051 square miles) of Pakistan; and accounts for 48% of Pakistan's total land area. The population is very low due to mountainous terrain and water scarcity. The southern region is known as Macron. The central region is known as Alit.

The Suleiman Mountains dominate the northeast corner and Bolan Pass is a natural route from Afghanistan to Kandahar. A large part of the southern province of the province of Quetta is a barren desert with pockets of densely populated cities near rivers and streams. The largest desert is the Dhahran Desert, the largest in the Khan an region.

This area is subject to the common earthquake disturbances because the tectonic plate under the Indian plate hits the plate below Eurasia as it continues to move north and push the Himalayas higher. The region around Quetta is particularly prone to earthquakes. A devastating earthquake in 1931 was followed by another devastating force in 1935. The small town of Quetta was almost completely destroyed, and the military convoy nearby was severely damaged. At least 20,000 people were killed. The tremors continue in the area near Quetta; a recent major earthquake in which almost 10,000 people died and an earthquake [4] occurred in October 2008 in which 30,000 people were killed. In January 1991 a magnitude 7.0 earthquake rocked the entire town of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, but far fewer people died in the earthquake than in 1935. A massive earthquake in the Kohistan Region of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in 1965 also caused extensive damage.

 THE END