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Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

Day: M T W T F S S

NAME :- Ahmad

CLASS no :- 17/35

ID no :- 17/35

Subject :- Pak. Study

Date :- 30-11-2020

Exam :- Mids

Sis :- Sir Saad Haider.

Q1 Discuss Sir Syed Ahmad Khan educational and political services for the muslims.

## \* SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He was also a social reformer. He founded the school that would later become Aligarh Muslim University.

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### 1) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES:

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of Muslim in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards set up a journal *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*, which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach to wards Education.

### 2) POLITICAL SERVICES:

Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Association to promote political co-operation amongst India Muslims from different parts of the country. In 1886, he organised all India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern

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education and political unity  
for Muslims.

3) MAIN CONCERN OF SIR  
SYED AHMAD KHAN:

Main concern of Sir Syed Ahmad is the most notable contribution to the field of education is establishing the Madarsatul Uloom in Aligarh in 1875. now known as the Aligarh Muslim University a premier educational institution of the country. He attempted to model the college on universities such as Oxford and Cambridge.

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## \* QUESTION: 2

Q2) Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958?

### \* FIRST CABINET:

The newly created state of Pakistan formed its first constituent assembly in August 1947. Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah took oath on 15th August 1947 and become the first Governor General of Pakistan. He exercised a great amount of influence on the provincial as well as -

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## 1) LOCATION OF PAKISTAN GEOGRAPHY:

Pakistan is located in southern Asia. Pakistan is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the south, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, and China to the north.

## 2) IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN GEOGRAPHY.

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts, and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called Radcliffe Line with India. On its Northern side

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Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

### 3) GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

Geographical history of Pakistan is located in the northwestern part of the south Asia subcontinent. Pakistan became a state as a result of the partition of British India on August 14, 1947. The East Wing and West Wing of Pakistan were however separated by 1600 kilometers of hostile India territory.

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## QUESTION (3)

Q3) What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

### ★ GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountain of the Karakoram, Hindu Kush, Himalayas ranges in the north.

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destitute men 'women and children. The cost was heavy in terms of human suffering. But what the Muslims wanted and what they achieved was a homeland of their own. They now had the freedom to worship practice their religious faith and develop their culture.

The main problems were.

- 1) Refugees.
  - 2) Indus Water
  - 3) Accession of Princely states
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## 2) LIAGUAT ALI KHAN as PRIME MINISTER (1947-1951)

Being the first Prime Minister of the country Liaquat Ali Khan had to deal to with a number of difficulties that Pakistan faced in its early days. He helped Qaid-i-Azam in solving the riots and refugees problem and in setting up an effective administrative system for the country.

## POST INDEPENDENCE PROBLEM

Pakistan was carved out in desperate urgency, it came into existence with horrible loss of life and property and the migration of millions of dazed and