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Name:-

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ID No :-

18244

Paper

Pak studies

Dear Sir:-

Saad Haider

( DJ 1st semester )

Q.No.1

Discuss Sir Syed Ahmad Khan educational and political service for the Muslims.

**Biography:** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17 Oct 1817 Delhi. His father name was Mir. Muttaqi and her mother name Aziz-un-Nisaa.

**Education:** He got his primary education from his maternal grand father which include study of "Holy Quran", Arabic and Persian. He also achieved excellence in history, mathematics and medicine. He was famous in India among famous writers.

He wrote famous books on

- i) Asar-us-Sana'id
- ii) Risala Ashab-e-Baghawat-e-him
- iii) Indian Muslims

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Educational services are listed below:

Following institutions are Sir Syed Ahmad Khan services for Education.

- i) Muzaffarabad school initiated in 1858
- ii) Establishment of scientific society in 1863.
- (iii) Victoria school Ghazi-poor
- iv) Aligarh Institute Gazette.
- v) MAO high school in 1875 which was later become MAO college.
- vi) Aligarh Muslim University in 19.
- vii) Organized the Muhammad Educational Conference.

### Political Influence

i) Advice to students :- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's advice to Muslims in political field is also important. He believed that

Under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested separate electorate for Muslims to not join Congress

## ii) Urdu-Hindi-Controversy

Sir Syed started an agitation and convinced that the Hindus would never be friendly with Muslims. Due to this reason Sir Syed started "Two Nations Theory" telling that the Muslims and Hindus ~~are~~ were two separate kinds of people in terms of religion, culture and language.

## Aligarh Movement

The Aligarh movement was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the greatest Muslim educationist of the 19th century

The services which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan rendered for the Muslims are known as the Aligarh Movement in history of the Muslims.

i) Aligarh movement was aimed at apprising the British that Muslims are not only responsible for the war and therefore under wrath should not be inflicted to them.

ii) To persuade the Muslims to get modern education and exhibit moderate outlook in every sphere of life.

Q.No.2

Explain first political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

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

The first cabinet of Pakistan was also created by Quaid-e-Azam after a continuous search for talented administrators.

The first cabinet of Pakistan took on 15th Aug 1947.

P.T.O

Liaquat Ali Khan as  
Prime Minister (1947-1951)

Being the first prime minister of the country, Liaquat Ali Khan had to deal with the number of difficulties that Pakistan early days. He held Quid-e-Azam insolving the riots and refuge problem and insetting up an effective administrative system for the country. He established the ground work for Pakistan foreign policy. He also took steps towards the formulation of the constitution. He presented The Objectives Resolution, a prelude to future constitution, in the Legislative Assembly. The house passed it on March 12, 1949.

## Jinnah-Mountbatten Talks (1947)

Mountbatten came to Lahore on November 1, 1947 and had a three-and-a-half-hour long discussion with the Governor General of Pakistan. Mountbatten made an offer to the Quaid-e-Azam that India would hold a plebiscite in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, provided Pakistan withdrew the Azad Kashmiri forces & their allies. He also made it clear that the India forces would remain in the valley & Sheikh Abdullah in the chair.

## Kashmir Crisis (1948)

Kashmir, the last of the defiant states, was the reverse of Hyderabad. It had a Hindu ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, but his subjects were mostly Muslims, according to 78 percent of the total population.



The Maharaja was reluctant to join either India or Pakistan. But Lord Mountbatten urged him to take a decision to join either of states before August, 15, 1947. While the Kashmir issue was still on table, the India troops launched a full-scale attack and drove the tribesmen right back to Pakistan border.

Khawaja Nazimuddin Becomes Governor General

When the founder of Pakistan Quaid died on Sep 11, 1948, Nazimuddin was appointed as the second Governor General of Pakistan.

Objectives Resolution, is passed 1949 on March 12, 1949 the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the prime minister of Pakistan.

- \* a) Sovereignty belong to Allah along but He has delegated it to the state of Pakistan through the people for being exercised with in the limits prescribed to the state of Pakistan.
- \* a) The state shall exercise its powers & authority through he chosen representatives of the people.
- \* a) principle of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance & social justice as

### Liaquat-Nehru pact 1950.

The two prime Minister met in Delhi on Apr 2-1950 & discussed the matter in detail. The meeting lasted for six long day. on Apr 8, the two leaders signed an agreement, which was later entitled as Liaquat-Nehru pact. its aim was to address the following three issues.

- \* a) To alleviate the fears of religious minorities on both sides.

- 2) To elevate communal peace.
- 3) To create an atmosphere in which the two countries could resolve their other differences.

Khawaja Nazimuddin prime Minister (1951-1953)  
it was under prime Minister Khawaja that the second draft on the Basic principal committee was presented to the Constituent Assembly on Dec. 22-1952. He remained in power till Apr 1953 when Ghulam Muhammad removed him from the office.

Muhammad Ali Bogra prime Minister (1953)  
After coming to power, prime Minister Bogra declared that making of the constitution was one of his primary targets.

Chaudhry Muhammad prime Minister (1955)  
On Oct 24-1954, Malik Ghulam dissolved the constituent Assembly of Ali Bogra on the grounds that had "lost

the confidence of the people" & declared a state of emergency in the country.

On Aug 8, 1955, he was dismissed by the acting Governor.

Chaudry Ali was appointed as the new prime minister on Aug 11, 1955

Ali's greatest achievement was framing the constitution of 1956 & its approval by the Constitutional Assembly.

Iskander Mirza (Governor General (1955)) in Aug 1955. Major General Mirza took as Governor General when Ghulam became too ill to continue. He was confirmed as the fourth Governor General.

H.S. Suhrawardy P.M. (1956)

H.S. Suhrawardy was the second prime minister of Pakistan on Sep 12, 1956

Iskander Mirza becomes president on 1956

P.T.O

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## Q No 3 Geographical Importance of Pakistan:-

Geographical importance attributes of a state bring it both, some opportunities to avail and some risks to evade.

### Geography of Pakistan

Pakistan is a land of plains mountains ranges, deserts and coastal belts. The country shares its Eastern Border called Radcliffe Line with India. On its Northern side, it Sino-Pak-Border. Its western fronts include the boundaries of "Duxand Line" with Afghanistan and "Gold Smith Line" with Iran. The Arabian Sea has limited the South of the country. Pakistan has total area of 9,96,096 km<sup>2</sup>. Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

## Traditional Geographic Importance of Pakistan:

1) Pakistan North Western border can be used as an access to central asian republics rich in natural resources. It is a narrow strip of Afghan territory between Tajikistan & Pakistan.

2) Pakistan South-Western border with Iran is of great significance in a trade with this oil rich country.

3) Eastern Border of Pakistan with India has been a quite less utilized than the potential it carries. This can be a free trade route with India if the major conflicts between both states are resolved.

4) Northern Border of Pakistan with China provides another important route for access of Chinese products in Pakistan.

### "Modern Geographical Importance of Pakistan"

1) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a \$64 billion scheme which is demonstrated as a game changer and is more than a network of roads.

2) Gwadar Port is the nearest warm-water port to energy rich Central Asian countries.

3) Pakistan Gwadar Port provides access to the the "Gulf of Oman" which extends via "Strait of Hormuz".

4) Iran Pakistan gas pipeline also known as "peace pipeline".



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"Pakistan shares Marine Border with Oman"

Pakistan and Oman settled their maritime under an agreement in 2000, adhering to the international law of sea.

Pakistan shares Borders

Pakistan shares Borders with four neighbouring countries.

- 1) People of Republic China,
- 2) Afghanistan, 3) India 4) Iran.

Pakistan Geographical regions

Pakistan is divided into 3 major geographic areas

- 1) The Northern highlands
- 2) The Indus River
- 3) The Balochistan Plateau.

Pakistan's Climate

Pakistan lies in temperate zone, immediate above the tropical cancer. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. Avid