

Subject ,Pak Studies:  
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Midterm Assignment  
Department AHS

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30 Marks  
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◆ **Attempt all the following Questions.**

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed khan's educational and political services for the muslims.

Q2.Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

Q3.What do you know about the geography of pakistan?

# Question no# 1.

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Answer :



## **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

### ► Sir syed ahmed khan flourished from 1817-1898 A.D. As

1. founder of "aligarh" movement, He is ranked among the greatest muslim reformers of the 19th century. He came to the rescue of his coreligionists after the war of independence (1857) when British unleashed a wave of vengeance against the muslim. As a result of the atrocities of the British the muslims were cut off from the mainstream of political, social, economic and educational development. At this critical juncture "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan" was the first muslim leader to state that if the muslims continued to keep themselves apart from the political, social, and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.

### ★ SIR SYED EDUCATIONAL SERVICE :

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first muslim leader who realised the importance of education for his people. In the order to equip the muslims with the ornament of knowledge he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutionised the life of the muslim community.

- a. Two madrasahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imported education in Persian.
- b. In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society which translated English works into Urdu.
- c. M.A.D High school Aligarh was founded in (1875).
- d. In 1877, M.A.D High school was given the status of a college and inaugurated by the viceroy Lord Lytton. Later on, this college became a University in 1920 A.D.

#### • Establishment Of First School In Muradabad (1859):

Thus, in 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where English, Persian, Islamiyat, Arabic, Urdu were compulsory subjects.

#### • School in Ghazipur (1862):

In 1862, Sir Syed was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur where he established another school for Muslims, which was known as Madrasah Ghazipur. Here, also the English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiyat were compulsory subjects.

#### • Scientific Society Ghazipur 1864:

In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society at Ghazipur. The purpose of this society was to translate the English books into Urdu language. But, later on, in 1866, after his transfer to Aligarh, the main office of the scientific society was also transferred to Aligarh.

#### Aligarh Institute Gazette (1866):

In 1866, the scientific society issued a journal named as Aligarh Institute Gazette. This journal was published both in Urdu and English languages. The aim of this journal was to wash away the misconception between Muslims and British government and brought them close to each other.

- **Committee Striving for Educational Progress of Muslims:**

In order to closely watch the educational system of England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan accompanied his son Syed Mehmud, visited England in 1869 and stayed there for seventeen months studying English educational institutions like Oxford and Cambridge University. Later, after his return to India, he set up a committee known as "Committee Striving for Educational Progress of Muslims".

Under the Committee Striving for Educational Progress of Muslims" another committee was established named as "Fund Committee for the establishment of a Muslim College". For this purpose, Sir Syed toured across the country and collected funds for the establishment of college. The committee decided first for the forming of school as a model to the people and later to found the college.

- **Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School 1875:**

Hence, in 1875, Sir Syed established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh. In 1877, the school was upgraded to the level of college which was inaugurated by Lord Lytton. The main characteristic of this college was that it offered both Western and Eastern educations. Later on, this college was raised to the level of university, after the death of Sir Syed in 1920.

- **Mohammedan Educational Conference 1866:**

In 1886, Sir Syed set up an organization which is known as Mohammedan Educational Conference, which presented a twelve-point program in western and religious education in English and other languages. It aims was to convey the message of education to the Muslim masses. The Conference held its sessions at different towns of the country to know about the educational problems and then tried to solve them. The conference in its meeting discussed the modern techniques for the development and improvement of the standard of the education.

★ **Political services:**

Sir Syed advised Muslims of India to stay away from the political activities temporarily because they have had no modern and political education at that time. The Hindus had established "**Congress**" and had very sharp political knowledge which could be helpful for them in crushing the Muslims very easily. He forbade the Muslims to join Congress since he knew that Hindus will never be of the same interests as that of Muslims. He put stress on acquiring modern and political education before getting into politics.

**Muslim-British Relations :**

After the War of Independence, the relationship of Muslims and British Government was in deadly tarnished. Sir Syed knew the only way of revival of Muslims was to maintain the relationship with British Government and wining their trust. In this respect he wrote a magazine "*Rasala-e-Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind*". In which he explained that not only the Muslims were responsible for the War of Independence but also Hindus and other nations involved and this was backed by ill-measured government policies. In 1886 he formed British Indian Association at Aligarh with the objective of expressing grievances of Indian-Muslims before British Government. In this course he wrote "**Loyal Muhammadans of India**" a detailed article accounted for the services which were rendered by loyal Muslims to British Government. The Aligarh movement awakened the Muslims and helped them regaining their lost value

and social status. This movement encouraged the Muslims to fight for their economic and political rights to flourish their Islamic Civilization. This movement broadly helped Muslims reviving their social, economic, political, cultural and religious value in the sub-continent. Educational reforms opened new ways for Muslims to progress in economic and political spectrum. Sir Syed died in 27th March 1898 and his Aligarh Movement led the foundation for Pakistan Movement which resulted in Separate homeland for Muslims in 1947

### ★ **TWO NATION THEORY :**

=> SIR SYED AHMED KHAN is regarded as one the greatest exponent of "Two Nation-Theory " because after the hindu-urdu controversy he was convinced that hindu were not sincere towards the muslim. Answering a query of Mr. shakespeare, commissioner of benaras, he remarked, " Now I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole heartly in anything. At present there was no open hostility between the two communitie , but on account of the socalled educated people it will increase immensely in future.

### ★ **FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ALIGARH MOVRMONT :**

1. Educational backwardness of muslim.
2. Economic distress of muslim community .
3. Nees for friendly relations with british rulers .
4. Need for better of social.

# Question #02

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**Answer ;**

## **"Geography of Pakistan" GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION ;**

- Pakistan located in south asian it from the northwest of subcontinent of indopakistan .
- It lies between the latitude of 23,31 and 36,45 north and between longitudes of 61,75 and 31 east.
- i. To the west by Iran.
- ii. To the East by India.
- iii. To the north by Afghanistan which is called "**Durind Line**" into the south by Arabian Sea.

### ★ **BORDER LINES ;**

- i. Pakistan border with India. ( 1610 KM )
- ii. Pakistan border with China . ( 585 KM )
- iii. Pakistan border with Afghanistan . ( 2252 KM )
- iv. Pakistan border with Iran. ( 805 KM )

### ★ **AREA AND POPULATION ;**

- 1. Pakistan cover area of "796096 Km Square".
- 2. Population voice provinces ;
  - i. **Balochistan** cover area (43%)
  - ii. **Punjab** cover area (25%)
  - iii. **Sindh** cover area (17%)
  - iv. **KPK** cover area (13%)
- At the time of partition of the area now forming population was only "3 coror" and respect of population pakistan is presently six '6' most populated country of the world .

### ➤ **Extra point's ;**

- i. CHINA 1261 Billion's .
- ii. INDIA 1014 Billion's .
- iii. USA 275 Billion's .
- iv. INDONESIA 224 Million's.
- v. BRAZEL 172 Million's.
- vi. RUSSIA 146 Million's .

## **" CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN "**

- **Climate of pakistan is extreme, Dry in base of climate conditions :**
- 1. cold weather --- December- March .
- 2. Hot weather --- April -June.
- 3. Monsoon weather --- July -September .
- 4. Post Monsoon --- October - Mid December .

# Qoestion#03

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**Answer;**

## **"Political phases"**



### **1st phase 1947--1958:**

1. After the partition of india on the midnight of 14 and 15 aug 1947 pakistan followed the british system by creating of the post prime minister .
2. Based at the prime minister secretate the governer general of pakistan "Quide-e-Azam" appointed "Liaqat Ali Khan" to establish and lead his administirtion on 15 Aug 1947 .
3. Before the Presidential system in 1960 , "7" prime minister's hed served between 1947 untill "Marshal Law " in 1971 by "Ayub Khan " .

### **★ Governer General Of Pakistan ;**

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Governer general Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali janah (15-Aug-1947---11-sep-1948) death.
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Governer general khowaja Nazim-ud-Din. (14-sep-1948---17-oct-1951)
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Governal general Gulam Muhammad. (17-oct-1951---07-aug-1955)
4. 4<sup>th</sup> Governal general Iskander Mirza . (17-oct-1955---23-mar-1956)
5. Sikander Mirza is also a president of pakistan. ( Became a president of-pakistan)

### **★ PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN :**

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Liaqat Ali Khan" (14-aug-1947---16-oct-1951)
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Khowaja Nazim-ud-Din" (17-oct-1951---17-oct-1953)
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Muhammad Ali Bogra" (17-apr-1953---12-Aug-1955)
4. 4<sup>th</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Choudhry Muhammad Ali" (12-Aug-1955---12-sep-1956)
5. 5<sup>th</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Hussain Shaheed Suhar Wardi" (12-sep-1956---17oct-1957)
6. 6<sup>th</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Ibrahim Ismael Chandigarh" (16-Dec-1957---only for 55 day's)
7. 7<sup>th</sup> Prime minister of pakistan "Feroz Khan Noon" (7-oct-1958---first martial-Law)