

Subject, Pak Studies

Instructor: Mr. Saad Haider

Student Name: Sher Akbar Khan

ID: 17949

Midterm Exam

30 Marks

Department AHS

First Semester

Attempt all the following Questions.

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and political services for the Muslims?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 1817 to 1898:

Sir Syed Hamad Khan flourished from 1817-1898 A.D. As the founder of the 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 Muslim was cut off from the mainstream of political, social, economic, and educational development. As this critical juncture, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader to realize that if the Muslim continued to keep themselves aloof from the political, social, and educational activities, then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Education service:

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

(A) Two Madrossahs in Muradabad 1858 and Ghaziabad 1862 were opened which imported education in Persian.

(B) In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English words 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 inauguration by , viceroy Lord Lytton latter on, this college become a University in 1920 A.D

TWO NATION THEORY:

Sir syed Ahmad khan is regarded as one the greatest exponent of the "Two nation theory " because after the Hindi - Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu were not sincere towards the Muslims.

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 communities, but on account of the so-called educated people it will increase immensely in future.

Factor responsible for Aligarh Movement:

1. Educational backwardness of Muslim.
2. Economic distress of Muslim community
3. Need for better of social status.
4. Need for friendly relations with British rulers.

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

Ans. **POLITICAL PHASE**

1st: Phase 1947 to 1958.

- After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15 August, 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by getting the post of prime minister :
- Based at the prime minister secretariat the governor general of Pakistan Quid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, “7” Prime minister had served between 1947 until Marshal law in 1958 to 1971 by Ayub Khan.
- **2nd Phase 1958 to 1969.**

GENERAL AYUB KHAN (First Martial Law Regime)

- **Historical Background:**

The Period from 1947 to 1958 witnessed a politics of conflict between the selfish politicians which led to the rise and fall of seven Ministries, dissolution of first constituent Assembly, Imposition of Governor's rule in East Pakistan , Mushroom growth of political parties and several movements.

- **Presidential Election of 1965:**

In January, 1965 Ayub Khan held general elections in the country in which 80,000 members of basic Democracies were elected from both the parts of Pakistan. Later on, presidential elections were held in January 1965 in which Ayub Khan, Miss Fatimah Jinnah, Kemal & Mian.

- Bashier Ahmed contested with full enthusiasm. Ayub Khan won the elections by capturing 49,951 votes whereas Miss Fatimah Jinnah captured 65 votes. Ayub Khan won 74 percent votes from West Pakistan and 53 percent votes from East Pakistan. On the other hand, Miss Fatimah Jinnah won 26 percent votes from West Pakistan and 47 percent votes from East Pakistan. In 1968 the Ayub Khan government started celebrating ten year decade of progress of the country but the people agitated against the dearth and their financial hardships on 7th November 1968, when a student was killed by police at Rawalpindi and cities started demonstrations against the autocratic rule of Ayub Khan.

- **3rd Phase 1969 to 1971.**

GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (2nd Martial Law)

Yahya Khan government on 28th July 1969, the states of Swat, Dir and Chitral were made part of Pakistan in Yahya Khan government. When East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan when Bengal separated from Pakistan on 16th December, 1971 Yahya Khan handed over all the charges of Martial Law administrator president to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

**ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO. (President and premier
December, 1971 to July , 1977).**

After the separation of East Pakistan on 16th December, 1947, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan decided to quit as the head of the state.

○ **4th Phase 1977 to 1988.**

**GENERAL MUHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ
(3rd Martial Law).**

___ General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq saved the Country from a political catastrophe by imposing martial law on 5th July, 1977. Historically speaking it was the 3rd Martial Law of Pakistan since 1958. General Zia-ul-Haq on the administration of the country became stronger. However, the rule of Zia-ul-Haq ended abruptly on 17th August, 1988, when his C-130 Aircraft exploded shortly after taking off from the Bahawalpur Air port. This disaster also claimed the lives of five generals, five brigadiers, one squadron leader, American ambassador and fourteen members of the crew. Thus ended in a sad manner the eleven-year long unchallenged rule of General Zia-ul-Haq.

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

Ans. Geography of Pakistan:

Geographical location:

Pakistan is located in south Asian it form the Northwest of sub continent of indopakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23,31 and 36,45 north and between the longitudes of 61,75 and 31 east. It is bounded to the west by iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is called “durind line” into the south by arabia sea Pakistan border with India 1610km border with China 585km border with Afghanistan2252km and border with iran 805km.

Area and population:

Pakistan cover area of 796096km square population voice provinces

---Punjab

---Sindhi

---Kpk

---Baluchistan

Baluchistan is largest province covering 43% of the total area where Punjab is 25%, Sindh 3rd with 17% and Kpk covering 13%. At the time of partition of the sub continent 1947, the population area was only 3cror. And respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world . China 1261 billion . India 1014 billion ,

Usa 275 million, and Indonesia 224 million , Russia 146 million , Brazel 172 million.

Climate of Pakistan:

Climate of Pakistan is extreme, dry in base of climate condition.

Could weather--- December March

Hot weather--- April, June

Monsoon weather--- July -September

Post monsoon--- October Mid December.