

Iqra national university Peshawar

Paper: Pak study

ID:17810 – Mid term exam

Attempt the following questions.

Q1: Discuss Sir syed Ahmad Khaan’s educational and political services for the Muslims?

Ans:

Educational services:

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of the muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards:

Set up a journal , Tehzid-ul- Akhlaq, which contained articles of influential. Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed’s approach towards education.

Sir Syed As a founder of aligurh Movement:

The greatest Muslim reformer of the ninth century. He can be called the savior of his co- religionist after the war of independence 1857.

First Muslim leader who realized importance of education. For his people the muslim of ornament of knowledge. He opened the following institutions which revolutionized the life of Muslim community.

- Two madrasas in Murad abad 1858.
- 1867 translated English words into Urdu.
- 1875 M-AD high school in Ali guruh.
- 1920 AD college became university factor responsible for Ali Gurh.
 - i. Edu- Back wardness of Muslims.
 - ii. Economics distress of Muslims country.

Sir Syed Political services for Muslims:

Following are the political services of Sir Syed for Muslims.

Muslim as a Nation:

Sir Syed used the word ‘nation’ for the Muslims. Some writers criticize that he declared Hindu and Muslims one nation but as a matter of fact he educated the

Hindu Muslims unity that meant the working relationship between the two nation as once he said “ Hindu and Muslims should try to be of one mind and matters which affected their progress”. He favoured separate electorate for the muslims in 1883 saying that the majority would override the interest of the minority.

Muhammadan System:

Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan association to promote political cooperation amongst Indian Muslims from different parts of the country. In 1886 he organized the all India Muhammadan educational conference in Ali Gurb which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity for muslims.

Q2: Explain first political and constitutional phase from 1947-1958?

Ans:

Governor Generals of Pakistan 1947-1958:

- **Quid-e-Azam** became the first governor general of Pakistan in 1947.
- **Khwaja Nazimuddin** 14 September 1948 to 17 October 1951 became the second governor general of Pakistan.
- **Malik Ghulam Muhammad** became third governor general in 1951. He dismissed the constitutional assembly.
- **Iskander Ali Mirza** became governor general in 1955. He was the fourth governor general of Pakistan. He dismissed Muhammad Ali Bogra and the national assembly of Pakistan.

Prime Ministers of Pakistan:

- **Liaqat Ali Khan** became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1947. Assassinated in 1951.
- **Khwaja Nazimuddin** became the second prime minister of Pakistan in 1951.
- **Muhammad Ali Bogra** elected as a new prime minister in 1953 by Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
- **Chaudhry Muhammad Ali** elected as a prime minister in 1955 by Iskandar Mirza. He was dismissed in 1956.
- **Saharawardy** held the post in 1956 for more than a year and was dismissed in 1957 due to differences with Iskandar mirza.

- **Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar** elected as a prime minister in 1957. Chundrigar was dismissed in December 1957.
- **Feroz Khan Noon** was elected as the seventh prime minister of Pakistan in 1957 by Iskandar Mirza. He was dismissed in 1958.

Martial Law:

In 1958 Ayub Khan imposed the martial law and dismissed the government of Iskandar Mirza.

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

Ans: Geography of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located in South Asia. It is in the north-west of the subcontinent of Indo-Pakistan. It lies between the latitude 23-31° and 36-45° north between the longitude 61-75° and 31° east. West by Iran, East by India, North by Afghanistan called Durand line into the south by Arabia borders with India 1610 km, China 585 km, Afghanistan 2252 km, Iran 805 km.