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Q1  
Ans

## "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan"

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great Muslim scholar and Reformer.

Sir Syed Ahmed Awakened the Muslims from their slumber to put up a struggle for the revival of their past position of eminence.

## "Biography"

Name = Ahmed Taqi  
Born = 17 Oct 1817 Delhi  
Father = Mir Mutlagi.  
Mother = Aziz-un-Nisaa.

## Educational and political Services for the muslim.

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



## Main points

- \* Two Madrasahs in Muradabad (1858)
- \* Ghaziabad (1862) which imparted education in Persian.
- \* In 1864, Sir Syed laid the foundation of a Scientific Society which translated English works into Urdu.
- \* M.A.O High School was founded in 1874
- \* In 1877, M.A.O High School was given the status of a college.
- \* Later on, this college became a University in 1920 A.

## "Political"

- Advise to students.
- Urdu Hindi controversy.

## "Religious Services"

⇒ Essay on life of Muhammad (PBUH)  
William Muir, a Christian writer, wrote a book, "Life of Muhammad of (PBUH)" and used derogatory remarks against the last Prophet of Islam.  
Sir Syed took frequent notices of his book and wrote essays on the life of (PBUH) named Kutbat-i-Ahmadiyah in which he gave befitting reply to William Muir.



\* Tabeen-e-AlKalam.

In Syed also wrote a commentary on Bible in a philosophical style and explained the similarities between the Islam and Christianity with solid arguments.

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Q3  
Ans

# "Geography" OF PAKISTAN

- \* complete name → Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- \* Independence → 14 August 1947.
- \* Area → 796096 sq km.
- \* Total Population → About 190 million.
- \* Muslim 98% → Non-Muslim = 2%.

## "Location of Pakistan"

### → Co-ordinates →

- \* Latitude →  $23.5^{\circ} N$  —  $37^{\circ} N$
- \* Longitude →  $61^{\circ} E$  —  $77^{\circ} E$ .

### → Altitude →

- \* Highest point → K-2 (8611m)
- \* Deepest point → Gapsu potam (6500)  $35^{\circ} 37' 0''$  North,  $75^{\circ} 19' 0''$  East.
- \* Lowest point → sea level (0 feet)

The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of

- \* Landscapes
- \* plains
- \* Deserts
- \* Forests
- \* Hills
- \* Plateau
- \* Coastal area Arabian Sea
- \* Mountains.



## "PROVINCES"

- \* Punjab (Lahore)
- \* Sindh (Karachi)
- \* Baluchistan (Quetta)
- \* Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Peshawar)
- \* Azad Kashmir.

### (Sindh and Punjab)

provinces lie on north-western corner of Indian plate.

### (Baluchistan and KPK)

lie within the Asian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian plateau some parts of the middle East and central Asia.

### (Northern Areas and Azad)

lie mainly in central Asia along the edge of the Indian plate.

## Immediate Neighbor Countries.

China	→	North
India	→	East
Arabian sea	→	South
Iran	→	South west
Afghanistan	→	West



## "Mountains"

### ⇒ Northern Mountains

- \* Karakoram Ranges.
- \* Himalaya Ranges.
- \* Greater Himalayas.
- \* Lesser Himalayas.
- \* Siwaliks.

### ⇒ North western Mountains

- \* Hindukush.

### ⇒ Western Mountains.

- \* Saied Koh Ranges.
- \* Waziristan Hills.
- \* Suleman and Rithar Ranges.

## "Deserts"

- \* The Kharan Desert → located in Kharan District.
- \* The Thal → located b/w Indus and Jhelum river.
- \* The Cholistan → spans an area 16000 sq/Km.
- \* The Thar → it is the seventh largest desert of the world and third one in Asia and spans an area of 200,000.

## "plateaus of plateau"

- Baluchistan plateau.
- The potwar plateau and The Salt Range.

(End)



Q2.

## Constitutional Developments from 1947 to 1958.

### ① The interim constitution and the first constituent assembly.

"The Govt of India 1935 became, with certain adaptations, the first constitution of Pakistan. And the provisional constitutional order of Pak established the federation of Pak consisted of 1. East Bengal, Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP. 2. Balochistan 3. The capital Karachi. 4. Areas/States which may accede to Pak."

"Under the Govt of India Act 1935 the GG possessed a unique and paramount position and exercised a large amount of powers in his directions and individual judgment. All these powers lapsed beyond August 14, 1947 with the act of 1947. However the Jinnah exercised vast amount of authority."

### ② "The Objective Resolution"

"The objective resolution was introduced in the assembly by Liaqat Ali Khan on March 7, and it was passed on March 12, 1949."

"Following are the salient features of these resolutions."

(P.T.O)



- 1) Sovereignty Over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah.
- 2) The future form of govt shall be democratic.
- 3) The Principle of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.
- 4) Muslims of Pakistan shall be enabled to offer their lives according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.
- 5) Adequate protection shall be given to the minorities to freely profess and practice religion and develop their cultures.
- 6) Independence of Judiciary.
- 7) Integrity and territories of all the areas included in Pakistan shall be safeguarded.

### The Salient Features of the First report 1950

- Objectives resolution was to be incorporated in the constitution.
- Head of the state to be elected by both the houses of the central legislature
- The prime minister shall be the head of govt.
- There shall be a bicameral legislature consisting of the house of the people and the house of the people.



## political phases.

1st phase 1947 to 1958.

- ⇒ 1st Governor General ⇒ Quaid-e-Azam
- ⇒ 2nd Governor General ⇒ Nazim-un-din
- ⇒ 3rd Governor General ⇒ Gulam Mohammed  
from 1953 to 1955
- ⇒ Last Governor General ⇒ Sikandar Mirza.
- ⇒ president ⇒ Sikandar Mirza.

## "Prime Ministers of Pakistan"

- ⇒ 1st ⇒ Liaqat Ali Khan. (14 Aug - 16 Oct - 1951)
- ⇒ 2nd ⇒ Nazim-un-Din. (17 Oct - 17 Oct - 1957)
- ⇒ 3rd ⇒ Muhammad Ali Bogra (17 April - 12 Aug 1958)
- ⇒ 4th ⇒ Muhammad Ali (12 Aug - 12 Sep - 1956)
- ⇒ 5th ⇒ Hassan Shaheed (12 Sep - 17 Oct - 1957)
- ⇒ 6th ⇒ I.I Chaudhary (16 Dec - 1957)
- ⇒ 7th ⇒ Feroz Khan Noon (7 Oct 1958).

(END)