

# Pakistan Studies

BS English

17664

Section (A)

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Answer 1 :-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Taqvi bin Syed Muhammad Muttaqi, commonly known as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, was an Islamic pragmatist, Islamic reformer, and philosopher of nineteenth century British India. He was born on 17 October 1817 in Delhi, India and died on 27 March 1898 in Aligarh India.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Educational Service:-

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

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

(B) In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed laid the foundation of scientific

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society which translated English work 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 college and inaugurated by viceroy Lord Lytton later on, this college became a university in 1920, A. D.

### Political Services Of Sir Syed :-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has done so many of political services for muslims.

### Two Nation Theory:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is regarded as one of the greatest exponent of "Two Nation Theory" because after the Hindi-Urdu controversy, he was convinced that hindus 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 join whole-heartly in anything. At present

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there was no open hostility between the two communities but on account of the so-called educated people it will increase immensely in future.

### Factors Responsible For Aligarh Movement:-

The Aligarh movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India during the later decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The movement name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in particular, with the foundation of the Oriental College, and the other educational institutions that developed from it, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base, and an impetus or impetus for wider movement: an Indian Muslim renaissance that had



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a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent

Answer 2:-

First Phase :-

After the partition of India on the midnight of 14-15 August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister.

Based at the prime minister's residence the Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, 7 prime ministers had served between 1947 until Martial Law in 1958 by Ayub Khan. Quaid-e-Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan after British India is divided into two independent states.

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## Constitutional Phase Of Pakistan:-

### Governer Generals Of Pakistan:-

- Quaid-e-Azam first governer-general of pakistan. It was from 1947 to 1948.
- Khuaja Nazimuddin second governer-general → 1948 to 1951
- Ghulam Muhammad third governer-general → 1951 to 1955
- Sikandas Mirza forth governer-general → 1955 to 1956

### First President :-

Sikandas Mirza was the first president of pakistan.

### Prime Ministess Of Pakistan:-

- Liaqat Ali Khan → 14 August 1947 to 16 October 1951
- Khuaja Nazim uddin  
17 october 1951 to 17 october 1953
- Muhammad Ali Bogra  
17 Apsil 1953 to 12 August 1955
- Chaudhary Muhammad Ali  
12 August 1955 to 12 september 1956
- Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi  
12 september 1956 to 17 october 1957

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- I. I. Chaudhary  
18 October 1957 to 16 December 1957
- Feroz Khan Noon  
16 December 1957 to 7 October 1958

Answer 3 :-

### Geography Of Pakistan :-

#### Geographical Location :-

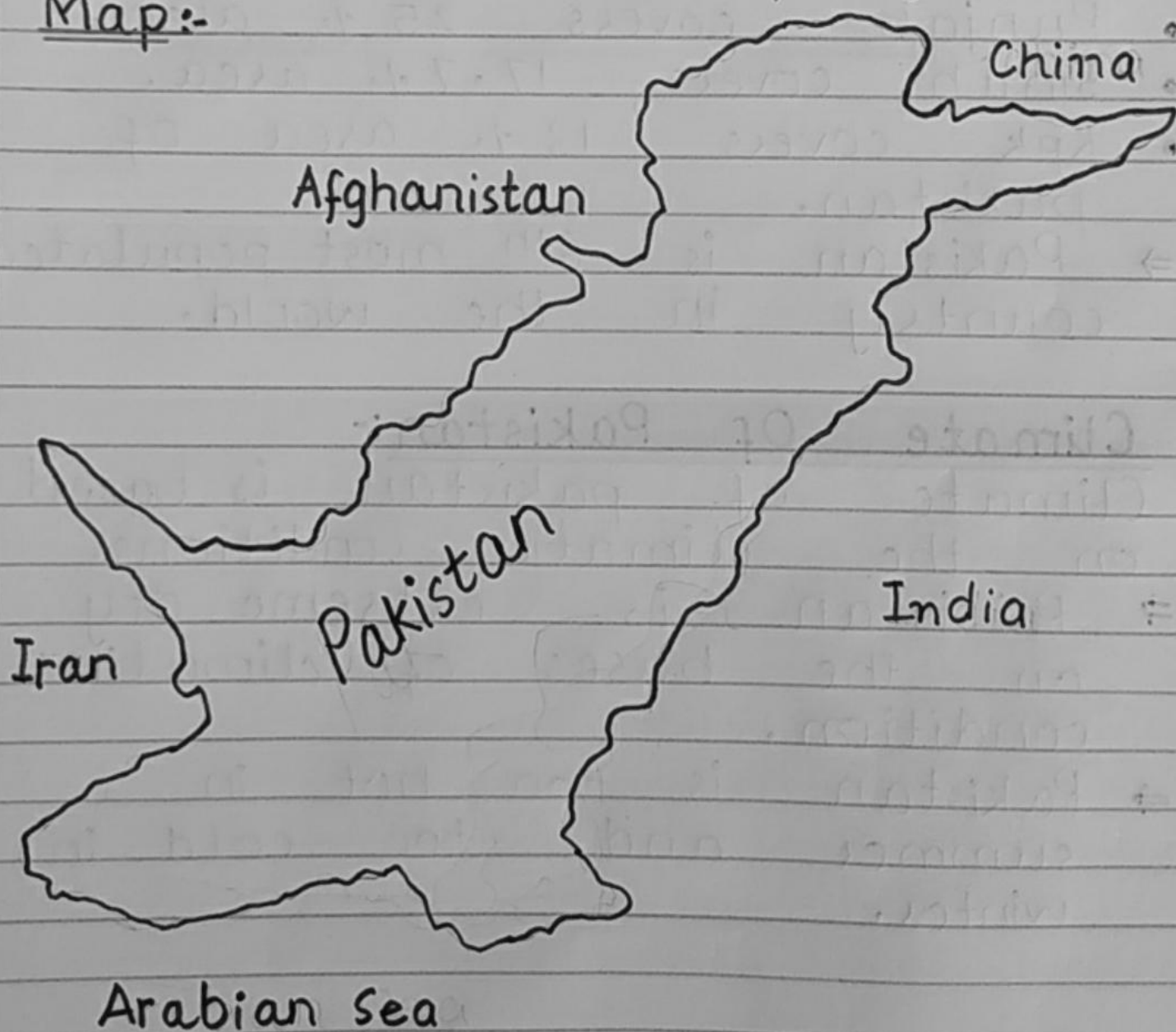
Pakistan is located in south Asian it forms the north west of subcontinent of Indopakistan. It lies between latitude of  $23.31^{\circ}$  and  $36.45^{\circ}$  north and between the longitude of  $61.75^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  east. It is bounded to west by Iran to the north by Afghanistan which is called Durand line into the south by Arabian Sea. Pakistan has borders with India about 1610 km, It has borders with China about 585 km, It has borders with Afghanistan 2852 km, and it has borders with Iran about 805 km.

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### Dusand line:-

Dusand line is the 2,640-km (1,640-mile) border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It's the result of an agreement between six months Dusand, a secretary of British Indian government, Abdus Rehman Khan, the emir of ruler, of Afghanistan.

### Map:-





### Area And Population:-

The Total area of Pakistan is 796,096 sq/km. Pakistan comprises of four provinces, Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by an area. It covers 43% area.
  - Punjab covers 25% area.
  - Sindh covers 17.7% area.
  - Kpk covers 13% area of Pakistan.
- ⇒ Pakistan is 6<sup>th</sup> most populated country in the world.

### Climate Of Pakistan:-

Climate of Pakistan is based on the climatic conditions.

- ⇒ Pakistan is extreme dry on the bases of climatic condition.
- ⇒ Pakistan is too hot in summer and too cold in winter.

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- From December to March there is winter, the weather is cold.
- From April to June, it has hot weather.
- From July to September, it is monsoon weather.
- And from mid October to mid December it is post monsoon.

