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SUBJECT:PAKSTUDY

DEPARTMENT:DPT01

## ***QUESTION NO 1***

### **ANSWER:**

#### **Educational Services**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement — a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community. He founded the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu. Beliefs Sir Syed was extremely unhappy about the position of Muslims in the subcontinent. Since the days of the Mughal declined the social and economical status of Muslims had declined sharply and the role of Muslims in the war of Independence had left further decline as British took measures to ensure that their control was unchallenged. Sir Syed Ahmed felt that the poor status of Muslims was due to they were treated as second-class citizen by British and Hindus and they had to take some responsibilities themselves.

### **POINTS:**

1. wrote the loyal Muhammadans of India to prove that Muslims were not disloyal to British and to ask the British to end their hostility.
2. wrote a pamphlet "essay on the causes of Indian Revolt" and pointed out the reasons for the outbreak of 1857. This pamphlet was circulated for free amongst the British officials.
3. wrote Tabyin-ul-kalam to point out similarities between Islam and Christianity.
4. Established the British Indian Association
5. 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:
  6. set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq, which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.
  7. founded scientific society in Ghazipore in 1863.
  8. Opened school in Murdabad in 1859
  9. Opened school in Ghazipore in 1864

#### **Political Service (Two Nation Theory)**

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion. However it later proved to be functioning only for the Hindus and tried to eradicate the Muslims. The Congress made three demands:

## **POINTS**

1. Political representation according to the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India and Sir Syed opposed it.
2. Appointment in government should be by competitive examinations. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of the Hindus were much better than the Muslims.
3. The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in the Muslim hearts and Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by the British.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in improving the Muslim status. He worked tirelessly to restore relations between the Muslims and the British. He brought the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement and showed the importance of education. He brought an idea about the Two-nation theory and is hence known as "The Father of The Pakistan Movement"

## **Question No 2**

### **ANSWER:**

First cabinet The newly created state of Pakistan formed its first constituent assembly in August 1947. Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah took oath on 15th August 1947 and became the first Governor General of Pakistan. He exercised a great amount of influence on the provincial, as well as, central affairs. The first cabinet of Pakistan was also created by Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, after a continuous search for talented administrators. The first cabinet of Pakistan took oath on 15th August 1947.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali's ministry was changed and he was made in charge of the Ministry of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation. Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister [1947-1951] Being the first Prime Minister of the country, Liaquat Ali Khan had to deal with a number of difficulties that Pakistan faced in its early days. But deep problems arose when boundaries in Punjab had to be fixed; there were also a substantial number of Hindus and Sikhs residing in this region, other than the Muslims. However, the province was partitioned. At the time of partition, the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rupees 4,000 million. At the beginning of December 1947, India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rupees 750 million as her share. Rupees 200 million had been already paid to Pakistan while Rupees 550 million were to be paid immediately. But this amount was withheld on the plea that Pakistan would use it in the war going on in Kashmir. However, as this stand was morally untenable, the remaining amount was later on released after Gandhi's fast and underworld pressure on January 15, 1948.

On April 1, 1948, India cut off the supply of water from the two headworks under her control. The treaty allowed for a transitional period of 10 to 13 years, after which the three eastern rivers would fall exclusively to

India's share and the three western rivers to Pakistan. During the transitional period, Pakistan would construct a system of replacement works consisting of two dams, five barrages and seven link canals financed by the Indus Development Fund. 3. Accession of Princely States Prior to partition, there existed in British India many semi-autonomous Princely states whose future had to be settled before Britain withdrew from India. There were some 560 such states all over the Sub-continent. Some fell within Indian territory, others in Pakistan. On July 25, 1947.

The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules. One of the main features of the Constitution was its Islamic character. The Islamic provisions were contained in the directive principles of the state policy. Along with other Islamic provisions in the Constitution, the president, who was required to be a Muslim of at least 40 years of age, was to set up an organization for Islamic research with the aim of establishing a true Islamic society. The Objectives Resolution was, however, only made the preamble of the Constitution and not included in its main text. The Constitution vested the executive authority of the President in the Federation. The President had the discretionary powers to make the appointment of the Chairman and members of the Election Commission, Delimitation Commission and Public Service Commission. He also had the power to appoint the Prime Minister from amongst the members of the National Assembly. However, his appointee had to take a vote of confidence from the Assembly within two months of his appointment.

### QUESTION NO 3

**ANSWER:**

#### **Geography Of Pakistan:**

The **Geography of Pakistan** is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north.

populous and multiethnic [country](#) of [South Asia](#). Having a predominately Indo-Iranian speaking population, Pakistan has historically and culturally been associated with its neighbours [Iran](#), [Afghanistan](#), and [India](#). Since Pakistan and India achieved independence in 1947, Pakistan has been distinguished from its larger southeastern neighbour by its overwhelmingly Muslim population (as opposed to the predominance of Hindus in India). Pakistan has struggled throughout its existence to attain political stability and sustained [social development](#). Its capital is [Islamabad](#), in the foothills of the [Himalayas](#) in the northern part of the country, and its largest city is [Karachi](#), in the south on the coast of the [Arabian Sea](#).

Pakistan, officially called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is located in the [Middle East](#) near the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. It is bordered by [Afghanistan](#), [Iran](#), [India](#), and [China](#). Pakistan is also very close to Tajikistan, but the two countries are separated by the Wakhan Corridor in Afghanistan. The country has the sixth-largest population in the world and the second-largest Muslim population in the world after Indonesia. The country is divided into [four provinces](#), one territory, and one capital territory for local administration.

## **Fast Facts: Pakistan**

- **Official Name:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- **Capital:** Islamabad
- **Population:** 207,862,518 (2018)
- **Official Languages:** Urdu, English
- **Currency:** Pakistani rupee (PKR)
- **Form of Government:** Federal parliamentary republic
- **Climate:** Mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north
- **Total Area:** 307,373 square miles (796,095 square kilometers)
- **Highest Point:** K2 (Mt. Godwin-Austen) at 28,251 feet (8,611 meters)
- **Lowest Point:** Arabian Sea at 0 feet (0 meters)

## **Geography and Climate of Pakistan:**

Pakistan has a varied topography that consists of the flat, Indus plain in the east and the Balochistan plateau in the west. In addition, the Karakoram Range, one of the world's highest mountain ranges, is present. This glacier is considered one of the longest glaciers outside of the Earth's polar regions.

The climate of Pakistan varies with its topography, but most of it consists of hot, dry desert, while the northwest is temperate. In the mountainous north, though, the climate is harsh and considered Arctic.

## **Economics and Land Use in Pakistan:**

Pakistan is considered a developing nation and has a highly underdeveloped economy. This is largely because of its decades of political instability and a lack of foreign investment. Textiles are Pakistan's main export, but it also has industries that include food processing. Resources include natural gas reserves and limited petroleum.

## **Urban vs. Rural:**

Just over one-third of the population lives in urban areas (36.7 percent), though that number is increasing slightly. Most of the population lives in the areas near the Indus River and its tributaries, with Punjab the most densely populated province.

## **Earthquakes:**

Pakistan is situated above two tectonic plates, the Eurasian and Indian plates, and their motion makes the country primarily a site of major strike-slip earthquakes. Earthquakes above 5.5 on the Richter scale are relatively common. Their location in relation to population centers determines whether there will be extensive loss of life. For example, the 1935 earthquake measured 7.6, killed 80,000, and left 4 million homeless. More than 900 aftershocks rolled on afterward for almost three weeks.

