

**Subject: Pak Studies      Teacher: Saad Haider**

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**Q1) Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and political services for muslims.**

**Ans:** Indian authority was shifted from the Muslims to the British hands, as a result of the war of independence. This event changed the structure of entire South Asia's social and political life to the depth of its roots. This event gave birth to a person like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He stood by the British side in the war of independence and had saved the lives of many British gentlemen in the war.

Following were the objectives of Sir Syed's efforts:

- 1) To bring about conciliation among the Muslims and the British.
- 2) To make the Muslims loyal subjects of the British government.
- 3) To develop friendly relations between the Muslims and the British.

**Sir Syed's Services and efforts:**

He took the following major steps for the achievement of his objectives:

- 1) Causes of Indian mutiny:** Sir Syed wrote a book titled "Asbab-e-baghawat-e-hind", especially meant for reading by the members of the British parliament. In this book, he tried to prove that the uprising of 1857 was, by no means, a war of independence; this was just an upheaval spurred by a few trouble mongers. The Muslims,

generally, liked to label the 1857 events as “war of independence” but Sir Syed called it a mutiny.

- 2) The Loyal Muhammadans of India:** In the year 1860 Sir Syed launched a magazine under the title “Loyal Muhammadans of India”. In this magazine, he highlighted the services of those Muslim nobles who had put their lives in danger to save the lives of British officials and citizens.
  
- 3) Establishments of schools:** During the days of his services, Sir Syed opened schools at different places i.e. Murad Abad(1859), Ghazipur(1862).
  
- 4) Study of British Education System:** He visited England in 1869 and took advantage of his visit by visiting the most prestigious education institutions and on his return, established a committee named “Khawastgaran-e-Taraqi-e-Taleem-e-Musalmanan-e-hind” to establish educational institutions conforming to the British standards.
  
- 5) Establishment of MAO school:** As the first step of the committee, he established a school Aligarh in the year 1875 and it was named, “Muhammad Anglo Oriental School”
  
- 6) Establishment of MAO College:** The MAO school was upgraded to the level of college in the year 1877. Viceroy Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the college and donated a sum of rupees ten thousand from his own purse.

**7) Establishment of the Muhammadan Educational Conference:** To motivate the muslims for acquiring modern knowledge, Sir Syed established Muhammadan educational conference in 1886. Annual meetings of the conference were held at different places throughout India.

Sir syed ahmed khan is called as the father of “two-nation theory” because he was the first one to use the word “nation” for muslims.

**Q2) Explain the first Constitutional and political phase from 1947 to 1958.**

**Ans)** After the partition of India, on the mid-night of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, Pakistan followed the British system, by creating the post of prime minister based at the prime minister secretariat. First governor general was Quaid e Azam. He appointed Liaqat Ali Khan. Liaqat Ali Khan established and lead his administration on 15<sup>th</sup> august 1947. Before, the presidential system in 1960, seven Prime ministers had served between 1947 until first martial law in 1958 by General Ayub Khan.

### **Governor generals of Pakistan**

**1<sup>st</sup>** governor general was Quaid e Azam from 14<sup>th</sup> august 1947 to 11<sup>th</sup> september 1948.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** governor general was Khwaja Nazim ud din from 1948 to 1951.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** Ghulam Muhammad was the third governor general from 1951 to 1955.

4<sup>th</sup> governor general was Sikandar Mirza from 1955 until his presidency in 1958 .

### **Prime ministers of Pakistan**

1<sup>st</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Liaqat Ali Khan from 1947 to 1951.

2<sup>nd</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Khwaja Nazim ud din from 1951 to 1953.

3<sup>rd</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Muhammad Ali Bogra 1953 to 1955.

4<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Chaudhry Muhammad Ali from 1955 to 1956.

5<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi from 1956 to 1957.

6<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was I.I Chandigarh from 17 oct 1957 to 16 dec 1957.

7<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Feroze Khan noon from 1957 to 1958.

### **Q3) What do you know about Geography of Pakistan?**

**Ans:**

Pakistan ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in population of the world with the population of 220 million people.

**Location:** Pakistan is located in South Asia. It covers 17% of the total area of south asia and forms the north west of the sub-continent of Indo-Pak. It lies between the latitudes of 23 to 36 degree north and is having longitudes of 61 to 75 degree east.

**Boundries:** It is bounded on the west by Iran, to the east by India, to the north-west by Afghanistan and to north by China. The Pak-Afghan border is the Durand line. Pakistan is bounded to the south by Arabian sea. Pakistan shares 1610 km border with India. 585 km border with China. 2252 km border with Afghanistan and 805 km border with Iran.

**Area:** Pakistan covers an area of 796096 km<sup>2</sup>. Balochistan is the largest province with 43% of the total land whereas Punjab is 2<sup>nd</sup> with 25%, Sindh is 3<sup>rd</sup> with 17% and KPK is 4<sup>th</sup> with 13%.

**Seasons:**

Pakistan's climate is dry and extreme based on climatic conditions.

**Summer:** Starts in April and ends in September.

**Winter:** Starts in October and continues till February.

**Spring:** Short season of two months i.e. March and April

**Monsoon:** Sets in August and ends in October. Mercury starts falling in the month of August and temperature becomes moderate in September and October.