

# **IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERISTY PESHAWAR**

**Mid-Exam 2020**

**Subject: Pak Studies**

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**Section A**

**Department Social Science**

## **Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and political services for the Muslims.**

Answer) **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Educational and Political Services for Muslims**

### **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Educational Services**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who realized the importance of education for the people, in order to equip the Muslims with the ornament of knowledge, he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutionized the life of the Muslim community.

- 1) Two Madrasahs in Moradabad 1858 and Ghaziabad 1862 were opened which imparted education in Persian.
- 2) In 1864 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of Scientific Society which translated English works into Urdu.
- 3) M.A.O high school Aligarh was founded in 1875.
- 4) In 1877 M.A.O 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 Ahmad Khan**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan flourished from 1817-1898 as the founder of the Aligarh movement. He ranked among the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He came to rescue co-religionists after the war of independence when the British unleashed the wave of vengeance against the Muslims. As a result of the atrocities of the British, the Muslims were cut-off from the mainstream of political, social, economic, and educational development at this critical juncture. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim to realize that if the Muslims continued to keep themselves apart from the political, social, and educational activities, then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.

- 1) In 1878, he founded the Muhammadan Association to promote political co-operation amongst Indian Muslims from different parts of the country.
- 2) In 1886, he organized the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity for Muslims. He supported the efforts of Indian political leaders Surendranath Banerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji to obtain representation for Indians in the government and civil services.
- 3) In 1883, he founded the Muhammadan Civil Service Fund Association to encourage and support the entry of Muslim graduates into the Indian Civil Service (ICS). While fearful of the loss of Muslim political power owing to the community's backwardness, Sir Syed was also averse to the prospect of democratic self-government, which would give control of government to the Hindu-majority population.
- 4) Sir Syed is considered as the first person to theorize the idea of separate nationhood for Muslims in the subcontinent. At Meerut in 1866 he presented an overall scenario of the post-colonial phase in which he described Muslims and Hindus as two nations. He is regarded as the father of Two-Nation Theory and the pioneer of Muslim nationalism which led to

the partition of India. Urdu-Hindi controversy is seen as the transformation of Sir Syed's views towards Muslim nationhood which he expressed in his speeches during later days.

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## **Q2.Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.**

Answer) **Political and Constitutional Phase 1947 to 1958.**

### **First phase of 1947 – 1958**

After the partition of India on the mid night of 14 and 15 august 1947. Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of “Prime Minister”. Based at the Prime Minister secretariat the Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 august 1947. Before the presentational system in 1960 seven prime minster had served between 1947 until Martial Law in 1958 by Ayub khan.

### **Governor General of Pakistan**

- 1) First Governor General : Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah 1947-48
- 2) Second Governor General: Khawaja Nazim Uddin
- 3) Third Governor General: Ghulam Muhammad
- 4) Forth Governor general: Sikandar Mirza

### **Prime minister of Pakistan**

- 1) Liaqat Ali khan
- 2) Khawaja Nazim Uddin
- 3) Muhammad Ali Boghra
- 4) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
- 5) Hussain Shaheed sahrwardi
- 6) I.I Chandigarh
- 7) Firoz khan Noon.

### **Constitution of 1947 to 1958.**

Objective Resolution:

- Allah is the supreme, sovereign and sovereignty belongs to Allah.
- The state shall exercise its power & authority through the elected representatives.
- The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice as enunciated by Islam will be completely adhered.
- Muslims shall been able to evolve their lives individually as well as collectively according to the teachings of the Holy Quran & Sunnah.

- Minorities would be protected and would be free to profess and practice their religion.
- Pakistan will be Federation, where Provinces will enjoy autonomy in conformity to national unity & interest.
- Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of backward areas and depressed classes.
- All basic rights granted to the people of Pakistan.
- Judiciary will be free and independent.

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### **Q3.What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?**

#### **Answer) Geography of Pakistan**

Pakistan is located in south Asia. It forms the north west of subcontinent of Indo-Pakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23, 31 and 36, 45 north and between the longitude 61, 75 and 31 east. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is called Durand line. In the south by Arabian Sea. Pakistan share border with India 16110 Km, border with china 585 Km, Afghanistan with 2252Km and Iran with 805km.

Pakistan is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the northwest and Iran to the west while China borders the country in the northeast. The nation is geopolitically placed within some of the most controversial regional boundaries which share disputes and have many-a-times escalated military tensions between the nations, e.g., that of Kashmir with India and the Durand Line with Afghanistan. Its western borders include the Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass that have served as traditional migration routes between Central Eurasia and South Asia.

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, and Himalayas ranges in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the Indian and the Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjab provinces lie on the north-western corner of the Indian plate while Balochistan and most of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian Plateau. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.

#### **Area and Population:**

Pakistan covers area of 796096 km sq. population wise provinces. Punjab Sindh KPK Balochistan. Balochistan is the largest province covering 43 percent of the total area where Punjab is 25 percent Sindh 3<sup>rd</sup> with 17 percent and kpk covering 13 percent .At the time of partition of the subcontinent 1947 the population of the area now forming population was only 3 crore and respect of population Pakistan is presently 7<sup>th</sup> most populated country of the world. China 1261 billion, India 1014 billion, USA 275 million, Indonesia 224 million, Brazil 172 million and Russia 146 million.

#### **Climate of Pakistan**

Climate of Pakistan is extreme dry in base of climate condition

Cold weather	December to March
Hot weather	April to June
Monsoon weather	July to September
Post monsoon	October to Mid-December

## **Geographical regions**

Pakistan is divided into three major geographic areas: the northern highlands; the Indus River plain, with two major subdivisions corresponding roughly to the provinces of Punjab and Sindh; and the Balochistan Plateau. Some geographers designate additional major regions. For example, the mountain ranges along the western border with Afghanistan are sometimes described separately from the Balochistan Plateau, and on the eastern border with India, south of the Sutlej River, the Thar Desert may be considered separately from the Indus Plain. Nevertheless, the country may conveniently be visualized in general terms as divided in three by an imaginary line drawn eastward from the Khyber Pass and another drawn southwest from Islamabad down the middle of the country. Roughly, then, the northern highlands are north of the imaginary east-west line; the Balochistan Plateau is to the west of the imaginary southwest line; and the Indus Plain lies to the east of that line.

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