

Question 1 Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan educational and political services for the muslim.

Sir syed efforts for British Muslims friendly relation

In his journal he wrote a magazine by the name of Asbab -e- Baghawat -e- Hind

And tried to remove hatred from the hearts of British.

Sir syed contribution towards educational reform

- **Sir syed Ahmed Khan and modern education**

Sir syed tried successfully to the acquisition of modern education for the Muslims.

He thought that all their problems could be solved through modern education

He took the following steps.

- **Muradabad School**

Sir syed wrote many magazines to attract the Muslims for western education

He established madrassas and schools at different places

In this regard he established the first school at Muradabad in 1859.

- **Scientific society**

The important achievement of sir syed was the establishment of a scientific society to translate books into Urdu.

- **Aligarh Institute Gazette**

In 1864 sir syed was transferred to Aligarh

In Aligarh he translated several books

These included history of India by Elphinstone, ancient Greek history and the history of China etc.

- **Committe Khwastagan**

Sir syed set up a committee at banaras to act upon his educational objectives

After great effort the committee arrived at the conclusion that Muslims should have their own colleges so it was proposed to set up another committee to collect funds.

- **Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School**

MAO school was inaugurated in May 1875

The Governor General Lord Northbrook donated 10,000 ruppees

Molvi samiullah took keen interest in the establishment of this school.

- **MAO college**

After two years the school was upgraded to college level

In the college special care for early religious education was ensured

Offering of prayers was must.

Sir Syed contribution in political reforms

- **Two Nation Theory**

He was no doubt in the favour of Hindu Muslim unity in the beginning but after Urdu-Hindi Controversy he came to know the nature of the Hindu nation. Then for

the first time in the History he used the word "Nation" for the Muslim in 1867 So we

can say he was the founder of two-nation theory in sub-continent. On the basis of Two Nation Theory, Sir Syed asked for special safeguards for the Muslims in different fields. Special seats for the Muslims in the local councils

- **Quota in services**

Started a movement against the open competitive examinations for superior services. Rejected the government of the majorities because that could lead to the monopoly of the Hindus

3. Advice to avoid politics

After the war of 1857, he advised the Muslims to remain away from politics until they would become strong in education.

- **Urdu Hindi Controversy**

After Urdu Hindi Controversy in Benaras Sir Syed understood the mentality of the Hindus and he pressurized the British to avoid replacing Urdu with Hindi.

- **Behaviour towards Indian National Congress**

Sir Syed forbade the Muslims to join the Indian National Congress founded by A.O. Hume in 1885, as he could understand the objectives of this party.

- **Political Reforms**

He restrained the Muslims from joining congress and struggle for special seat of the Muslims in local council. He also started a movement against the open competitive exams to avoid the monopoly of the Hindus.

Conclusion

The services of Sir Syed were highly applaudable, therefore, he is recognized as one of the founders of Pakistan. Maulvi Abdul Haque appreciated the role played by Sir Syed and said,

“The first stone of the foundation of Pakistan was laid down by this old man.”

Q2 Explain 1st political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958?

Political And Constitutional Phase from 1947 to 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.

Sectreat

Governor general of Pakistan Quaid-e-Aam Muhammad Ali Jinnah appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947.

Before the presidential system in 1960 seven PMs had served between 1947 until March 1958 by Ayub Khan.

1 Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first governor general of Pakistan from 14-8-1947 to 11-9-1948

2 Khwaja Nazim-Uddin

Khwaja nazim uddin was the second Governor General of Pakistan from 14-9-1948 to 17-10-1951

3 Ghulam Muhammad

Ghulam Muhammad was the 3rd Governor General of Pakistan from 17-10-1951 to 6-10-1955

4 Sikandar Mirza

Sikandar Mirza is the last Governor General of Pakistan and became the first President of Pakistan in 1956. And he was Selected In 1955 as the last Governor General of Pakistan and he dismissed the Muhammad Ali Bogra And the National Assembly of Pakistan

Prime Ministers Of Pakistan

1 Liaqat Ali Khan

Liaqat Ali Khan was the first PM of Pakistan After the partition from 14-8-1947 to 6-10-1955 He was killed by a Afghan boy during when He duning speech to people

2 Khwaja Nazim Uddin

Khwaja nazim uddin is the second PM of Pakistan of Pakistan from 17-10-1951 to 17-4-1953

3 Muhammad Ali Bogra

Muhammad Ali Bogra was the 3rd prime minister of Pakistan from 17-4-1953 to 12-8-1955

4 Chudary Muhammad Ali

Chudary Muhammad Ali was the 4th pm of Pakistan from 12-8-1955 to 12-9-1957

5 Hussain Shaheed Suhar Wardi

Hussain shaheed suhar wardi was the 5th PM of Pakistan from 12-9-1957 to 12sep to 17 October 1957

6 Ibrahim Ismail Chandigarh

Ibrahim ismail Chandigarh was the 6th pm of Pakistan from 17oct 1957 to 16december 1957

Feroz Khan Noon

Feroz Khan Noon was the last pm of 1st phase from 16december to 7oct 1958

Martial law

- in 1958 Ayoub Khan imposed the martial law
- And dismissed the government of Sikandar Mirza

Question 3 What do you about the geography of Pakistan?

Pakistan is located in the northwestern part of the South Asian subcontinent, Pakistan became a state as a result of the partition of British India on August 14, 1947. Pakistan annexed Azad (Free) Kashmir after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48. Initially, Pakistan also included the

northeastern sector of the subcontinent, where Muslims are also in the majority. The East Wing and West Wing of Pakistan were, however, separated by 1,600 kilometers of hostile Indian territory. The country's East Wing, or East Pakistan, became the independent state of Bangladesh in December 1971.

Pakistan occupies a position of great geostrategic importance, bordered by Iran on the west, Afghanistan on the northwest, China on the northeast, India on the east, and the Arabian Sea on the south. The total land area is estimated at 803,940 square kilometers.

The boundary with Iran, some 800 kilometers in length, was first delimited by a British commission in 1893, separating Iran from what was then British Indian Balochistan. In 1957 Pakistan signed a frontier agreement with Iran, and since then the border between the two countries has not been a subject of serious dispute.

Pakistan's boundary with Afghanistan is about 2,250 kilometers long. In the north, it runs along the ridges of the Hindu Kush (meaning Hindu Killer) mountains and the Pamirs, where a narrow strip of Afghan territory called the Wakhan Corridor extends between Pakistan and Tajikistan. The Hindu Kush was traditionally regarded as the last northwestern outpost where Hindus could venture in safety. The boundary line with Afghanistan was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand, then foreign secretary in British India, and was acceded to by the amir of Afghanistan that same year. This boundary, called the Durand Line, was not in doubt when Pakistan became independent in 1947, although its legitimacy was in later years disputed periodically by the Afghan government as well as by Pakhtun tribes straddling the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. On the one hand, Afghanistan claimed that the Durand Line had been imposed by a stronger power upon a weaker one, and it favored the establishment of still another state to be called Pashtunistan or Pakhtunistan. On the other hand, Pakistan, as the legatee of the British in the region, insisted on the legality and permanence of the boundary. The Durand Line remained in effect in 1994.

In the northeastern tip of the country, Pakistan controls about 84,159 square kilometers of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. This area, consisting of Azad Kashmir (11,639 square kilometers) and most of the Northern Areas (72,520 square kilometers), which includes Gilgit and Baltistan, is the most visually stunning of Pakistan. The Northern Areas has five of the world's seventeen highest mountains. It also has such extensive glaciers that it has sometimes been called the "third pole." The boundary line has been a matter of pivotal dispute between Pakistan and India since 1947, and the Siachen Glacier in northern Kashmir has been an important arena for fighting between the two sides since 1984, although far more soldiers have died of exposure to the cold than from any skirmishes in the conflict.

From the eastern end of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, a boundary of about 520 kilometers runs generally southeast between China and Pakistan, ending near the Karakoram Pass. This line was determined from 1961 to 1965 in a series of agreements between China and Pakistan. By mutual agreement, a new boundary treaty is to be negotiated between China and Pakistan when the dispute over Kashmir is finally resolved between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistan-India cease-fire line runs from the Karakoram Pass west-southwest to a point about 130 kilometers northeast of Lahore. This line, about 770 kilometers long, was arranged with United Nations (UN) assistance at the end of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48. The cease-fire line came into effect on January 1, 1949, after eighteen months of fighting and was last adjusted and agreed upon by the two countries in the Simla Agreement of July 1972. Since then, it has been generally known as the Line of Control.

The Pakistan-India boundary continues irregularly southward for about 1,280 kilometers, following the line of the 1947 Radcliffe Award, named for Sir Cyril Radcliffe, the head of the British boundary commission on the partition of Punjab and Bengal in 1947. Although this boundary with India is not formally disputed, passions still run high on both sides of the border. Many Indians had expected the original boundary line to run farther to the west, thereby ceding Lahore to India; Pakistanis had expected the line to run much farther east, possibly granting them control of Delhi, the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire.

The southern borders are far less contentious than those in the north. The Thar Desert in the province of Sindh is separated in the south from the salt flats of the Rann of Kutch by a boundary that was first delineated in 1923-24. After partition, Pakistan contested the southern boundary of Sindh, and a succession of border incidents resulted. They were less dangerous and less widespread, however, than the conflict that erupted in Kashmir in the Indo-Pakistani War of August 1965. These southern hostilities were ended by British mediation, and both sides accepted the award of the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal designated by the UN secretary general. The tribunal made its award on February 19, 1968, delimiting a line of 403 kilometers that was later demarcated by joint survey teams. Of its original claim of some 9,100 square kilometers, Pakistan was awarded only about 780 square kilometers. Beyond the western terminus of the tribunal's award, the final stretch of Pakistan's border with India is about 80 kilometers long, running west and southwest to an inlet of the Arabian Sea.