

Mid-Term Exams (Page 1)

Name :- M. Fahad
Department :- D.P.T 1st
Subject :- Pak-Studies
Reg No. :- 17038
Date :- 30-Nov-2020
Teacher :- Sir Saad Haider

(Q1)

Sir Syed Educational and Political Services?

→ Condition of Muslims after World War 1857 :-

After the war of 1857, it was clear to British Raj that the Hindu-Muslim unity could not be accepted. Hence they decided to give the community in order to break the unity by giving all facilities to Hindus like education, Hospitals, jobs and rise in social order.

(17038) (Page 2)

→ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17 Oct 1817 and died at 27 March 1898.

He was born in an educational family. He was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He was also a social reformer. He was also known as the father of "Two Nation Theory." After the 1857 Independence war, he published "The cause of Indian Mutiny" (Rasala asbaab baghoawat-e-hind) a daring critique at the time. He also played important role in the education of muslims. He founded the school that would later become "Aligarh Muslim University".

→ Educational Service:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan play important role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave much importance to modern education and his effort and contribution to muslim is very important. He was the first muslim leader who realised the importance of education for this people. That's why he is ranked among the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19th century. He opened the following educational institutes.

i→ Two Madrassahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted education in Persian.

(E 1997)

(17038)

(Page 4)

ii→ In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English works into Urdu.

iii→ M.A.D High School Aligarh was founded in 1875.

iv→ In 1877, M.A.D High School was given the status of a college and inaugurated by viceroy Lord Lytten. Later on, this college became a University in 1920 A.D.

→ Political Service:-

Two Nation Theory:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is regarded as one the greatest exponent of "Two nation Theory".

Because after the Hindu-Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu were not sincere toward the Muslims. Answering a query of Mr. Shakespeare commissioner of Benaras, he remarked "Now I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole-heartly in anything. At present there was no open hostility between the two communities, but on account of the so-called educated people it will increase commensly in future.

→ Aligarh Movement:-

- i-→ Educational backwardness of Muslim.
- ii-→ Economic distress of Muslim community.
- iii-→ Need for better of social status.
- iv-→ Need for friendly relations with British rulers.



(Q2) First phase ?

Duration of first phase was from 1947 to 1958. After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947. Pakistan followed the British system by post of Prime Minister based at the P.M. Secrete. The first Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan as the first P.M. of Pakistan. Here is the list of Governor General of Pakistan in first phase (1947 to 1958).

i → First Governor General:-

First Governor General of Pakistan was Quaid-e-Azam from 14 Aug 1947 to 11 Sep 1948.

ii → Second Governor General:-

Second
governor general was Khwaja
Nazim uddin from 1948 to 1951.

iii → Third Governor General:-

Third governor
general of Pakistan was Ghulam
Muhammed from 1951 to 1955.

iv → Fourth Governor General:-

Fourth governor
general of Pakistan was Sikandar
Mirza from 1955 to 1956.

Prime Ministers :-

i → First P.M. :-

Liakat ali Khan.
from 14 Aug 1947 to 16 Oct 1951.

ii → Second P.M. :-

Khwaja Nazim uddin
from 17 Oct 1951 to 17 Oct 1953.

(Page 8) (17038) (Page 8)

iii) Third P.M.:-

M. Ali Bogra from
17 Oct 1953 to 12 Aug 1955.

iv) Fourth P.M.:-

CH. M. Ali from
12 Aug 1955 to 12 Sep 1956.

v) Fifth P.M.:-

Hussain shahed
suharwardi from 12 Sep 1956 to 17 Oct 1957.

vi) Six P.M.:-

I. I chundigarh
from 17 Oct 1957 to 16 Dec 1957.

vii) Seven P.M.:-

Feroz Khan Noon
from 16 Dec 1957 to 17 Oct 1958.



(Q3) Geography of Pakistan

Pakistan is located in south Asia. It forms the north west of sub-continent of indo-pakistan. It lies between the latitudes of 23,31 and 36,45 north and between the longitudes of 61 and 75,31 east. It is bounded to the west by iran to the east by india and to the north by afghanistan which is called turandline and to the south by arabian sea. Pakistan shares 1610 km long border with India and 585 km long border with china and 2252 km long border with afghanistan and 805 km with iran.

*→ Area and Population :-

Pakistan covers 796096 km total area. Balochistan is the largest area which cover 43%. Punjab is the second with which cover 25%. Sindh is the third one which cover 17% and KP is the fourth one which covers 13% area.

At the time of partition of sub-continent in 1947 and the population of was 3.8 crore and now Pakistan is the 7 most populated countries of the world.

→ Climate :-

Climate of Pakistan is extreme and dry in base of climate condition.

(17038) (Page 11)

A → Cold Weather:-

Duration of cold weather is from December to March.

B → Hot Weather:-

Duration of hot weather is from April to June.

C → Monsoon Weather:-

Duration of monsoon weather is from July to September.

D → Post Monsoon:-

Duration of post monsoon is from September October to Mid December.

←—————→
THE END.