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Roll No. **17779**

Subject Name: **Pakistan Studies**

Midterm Assignment

**First Semester**

Department AHS HND Human nutrition and deities

**Answer NO 1.**

**SIR SYED AHMED KHAN 1817-1898**

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN flourished from1817-1898 AD. As the founder of Aligarh Movement he is ranked among the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19th Century. He came to the rescue of his co-religionists after the war of independence (1857) when British unleashed a wave of vengeance against the Muslim. As a result of the atrocities of the British the Muslim were cut off from the mainstream Of Political, Social Economic, and educational development. At this critical juncture Sir SYED AHMED Khan was the first Muslim leader to realize that if the Muslims continued to keep themselves along from the political, social and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu Community.

**SIR SYED’S EDUCATIONAL SERVICES:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim lead who realized the importance of education for his people to 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 Madrassahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted education in Persian.
2. In 1864,Sir SYED AHMED KHAN laid the foundation of Scientific society which translated English works into Urdu
3. MAO high school Aligarh was founded in 1875
4. In 1877, MAO High school was given the status of a collage and inaugurated by Viceroy Lord Lytten. Later on this collage become a university in 1920 AD

**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 was not sincere towards 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 immensely in future.

**FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ALI MOVEMENT.**

1. Education backwardness of Muslim
2. Economic distress of Muslim community
3. Need for better of social status.
4. Need for friendly relations with British rulers.

**Answer No. 2**

**GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF PAKISTAN:**

**FIRST PHASE:**

1947 TO 1958IS THE FIRST phase of political, after the patrician of India in the midnight of 19th and 15th August Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister. Base at the prime minister Secretariat than governor general of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah establish and lead his administration on 15 and 1917 before the Presidential system in 1960 7 prime minister had served between 1947 until 1st martial law 1958

**GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF PAKISTAN**

1. Quaid e Azam: 14 august 1947 to 11 Sep 1948
2. Khawaja Nazim-ud-din: 14 sep 1948 to 17 October 1951.
3. Ghulam Muhammad: 1951 to 6 October 1955
4. Sikandar Mirza;l 3rd march 1955 was last Governor general President until 27 October, 1958

Prime Minister of Pakistan:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan: 1947 to 16 October,1951
2. Nazim-ud-din : 1951 to 17 April 1955
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra: 17 April to 12 August 1955
4. Chaudhry Muhammad: 12 august 1955 to 12 Sep, 1956
5. Hussain Soharwardy: 12 September 1956 to 17 October, 1957
6. I I Chaudhry Gharh: from 17 October to 16 Dec 1957
7. Feroz Khan Noor: from 16 December 1957 to 7 October 1958

**Answer No. 3**

**Geography of Pakistan**

Pakistan is located in south Asia. It forms the northwest of sub-continent of India and Pakistan it lies between the latitudes of 23, 31, 36 and 45. North India between the longitudes of 61, 75, 31 east. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the east by Indian, to the north by Afghanistan and to the south by Arabia Sea. Pakistan Shares 1660 KM border long with India, 85Km long border with China, and 2252 KM long border with Afghanistan is known as Durand. From the eastern of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, a boundary of about 520 KM runs generally southeast between China and Pakistan, ending near the Karakoram Pass. This line was determined from 1961 to 1955 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 Karakorum Pass west-southwest to a point about 130Km Northeast of Lahore. This line, about 770 KM long, was arranged with United Nations UN assistance at the end of the Indo-Pakistani war of 1947-1948. 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.