Subject, Pak Studies                                  instructor: Mr. Saad Haider  
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Midterm Assignment 30 Marks   
Department AHS First Semester  
  
Attempt all the following Questions.  
Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed khan’s educational and political services for the Muslims.             Q2.Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.  
Q3.What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?  
  
Ans1: Sir Syed Ahmad khan 1817-1898:  
  
Historical background: Sir Syed Ahmed Nourished from 1817-1898 A.D As the founder of the Aligarh movement, he is ranked among the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19th century. He came to the rescue of his co-religionist after the war of independence (1857) when British unleashed a 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 Ahmed khan was the first Muslim leader to realize that if the Muslims continued to keep themselves along from the political, social and education activities then they would completely absorbed by the Hindu community?  
  
Sir Syed’s educational services: Sir Syed Ahmed khan was the first Muslim leader who realized the importance of education for his people. In order to equip the Muslim with the ornament of knowledge he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutionized the life of the Muslim community.  
  
A: two madrasahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted in Persian.  
  
B: in 1864 sir Syed Ahmed khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English work into Urdu.  
C: M.A.O High school Aligarh was founded in (1875)  
D: In 1877, M.A.O High school was given The status of a collage and inaugurated by viceroy Lord Lytten. Later on, this collage became a university in 1920 A.D.  
  
Two Nation Theory: Sir Syed Ahmed khan i regarded as one of the greatest exponent of "two nation theory". Because after hindi-urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu were not sincere towards the Muslim. Answering a query of Mr. Shakespeare, commissioner of Benaras, he remarked, "Now, I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole-heartily in anything, At present there was no hostility between the two communities, but on the account of so-called educated people it will increase immensely future.  
  
Factor responsible for Aligarh movement:  
1: Educational backwardness of Muslims.  
2: Economic distress of Muslim community   
3: Need for better of social status.  
4: Need for friendly relations with British rulers.

Ans2: First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958:

1st phase 1947 to 1958  
After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15 august, 1947 Pakistan   followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister:  
Based on the prime ministers Secretariat. The governor general of Pakistan Quaid e Azam appointed Liaqat Ali khan to establish and lead his administration on 15th august 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, "7" prime ministers had served between 1947 until Marshal law in 1958 by Ayub khan  
Governor general of Pakistan:  
1st Governor general => Quaid-e-azam (1947-1948)  
Second governor general Khawaja Nazim ud-din  
Third governor General Ghulam Muhammad.  
Last general Sikandar Mirza (1956)  
President Sikandar Mirza

 Prime ministers of Pakistan:  
1st Liqata Ali Khan (14 aug-16-oct-1961)  
2nd Nazim ud-Din (17 oct-1551-17oct-1953)  
3rd Muhammad Ali Bogra(17 April-12 Aug 1955)  
 4th Choudhary Muhammad Ali (12-aug-1955 to 12-sep-1956)  
5th Hussain shaheed Suharwardi (12-sep-1956 to 17-aug-1957)  
6th I.I Chandigorh (16 decemeber-1957)  
Last Feroz khan noon (7-Oct-1958)

Ans3: "Geographical Location" Pakistan:  
Pakistan is located in south Asian it form the northwest of subcontinent of indo Pakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23, 31 and 36, 46 north and between the longitudes of 61, 75 and 31 east. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan by which is "Durand line" into the south by Arabian Sea. Pakistan border with India 1610Km, Border with China 585Km, Border with Afghanistan 2252Km and border with Iran 805km.   
Area and Population:

Pakistan covers an area of 796096km square population voice provinces  
1. Punjab  
2. Sindh  
3. KPK  
4. Baluchistan

Baluchistan is largest province covering 43% of the total area where Punjab is 25, Sindh 3rd with 17% and KPK covering 13% at the time of partition of the Sub-continent 1947. The population of the area now forming population was only 3 crore and respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world. China 1261 billion, India 1014 billion, USA 275 Million, Indonesia 224, Brazil 172 Million and Russia 146 Million.

Climate of Pakistan:

Climate of Pakistan is extreme, dry in base of climate Condition.  
Cold Weather --- December, March  
Hot weather -- April, June  
Monsoon weather -- July, September  
 Post monsoon -- October- mid December.  
Temperature and Pakistan: Pakistan is a vast country which stretches from the Himalayas and Karakorum mountains in the north to the warm waters of Arabian Sea in the south. This vast expanse of latitude from 24 Degree N to 37 Degree N has endowed it with all sorts of physical features e.g. mountains, deserts, plateaus and plains. Thus Pakistan witnesses a wide range of temperature ranging from below zero degree Celsius in the north to 49 degree Celsius in the south. Pakistan's temperature can be termed as hot (above 32 degree C) warm (21 to 31 degree C), mild (10 to 20 degree C), cool (0 to 9 degree C) and cold (below zero degree).  
Temperature Zones: Different parts of Pakistan experience different temperature ranges during the air on this basis Pakistan can be divided into the following four temperature zones.  
1: Hot summer and Mild winter  
2: Warm summer and Mild winter  
3: Warm summer and Cool winter  
4: Mild summer and cool/cold winter  
Climate Divisions:   
1:Sub-Tropical continental Highland  
2:Sub-Tropical continental plateau  
3:Sub-Tropical continental lowlands  
4: Tropical coastlands