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(2)

Attempt all the following questions.

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational & political services for the Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: 1817-98

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan flourished from 1817-1898 A.D. 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 Muslims. As a result of the atrocities of the British the Muslim wave cut off from the mainstream of political, social, economic & educational development. At this critical juncture Sir Syed Ahmed

(3) Khan was the first Muslim leader to realise 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 Educational Services.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader who realised the importance of education for his people. In the words of equip the Muslim with the ornament of knowledge he opened the following educational institutions & societies which revolutioned the Muslim life of community.

(a) Two Madrasahs in (9)
Muradabad in (1858) and
Ghaziabad (1862) were
opened which imparted
education in Persian.

(b) In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed
laid the foundation of
Scientific Society which
translated English works
into Urdu.

(c) M.A.D High school Aligarh
was founded in (1875)

(d) In 1877, M.A.D High School
was given the status
of a college & inaugu-
rated by Viceroy Lord
Lytton. Later on, this
college became a University
in 1920 A.D.

Two Indian Theory.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
is regarded as one of the
greatest exponent of "two
nation theory" because
after the Hindi-Urdu

(E) Controversy he was convinced that hindu were not sincere towards the muslims. Answering a query of V. Mr. Shakespear, commissioner of Benares, 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."

Factors responsible for Aligarh Movement.

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

Q2: Explain first political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958. (6)

Ans: Political Phases.

→ 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 at the prime ministers secretariate the governor general of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, "7" prime ministers had served b/w 1947 until Martial Law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

• Governor General of Pakistan. ①

- 1st Governor General → Quaid-e-Azam (1947-1948).
- Second Governor General → Khwaja Nazim-Ud-Din.
- Third Governor General → Ghulam Muhammad.
- Last Governor General → Sikandar Mirza - 1956
- Sikandar Mirza was the first President of Pakistan.

• Prime Ministers of Pakistan.

- 1st p.m. Liaqat Ali Khan. 14 Aug - 16 Oct - 1951.
- 2nd p.m. Nazim Ud Din. 17 Oct - 1951 - 17 Oct - 1953.
- 3rd p.m. Muhammad Ali Bogra. 17-April - 12 Aug 1955.
- 4th p.m. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali 12-Aug-1955 - 12-Sep-1956.
- 5th p.m. Husain Shaheed Suhrawardi. 12 Sep - 1956 - 17 Oct - 1957.

→ 6th P.M I.I chandigarh →

18-Dec-1957.

(8)

→ Last P.M Feroz Khan Noon →
7-Oct-1958.

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

Ans:

Geography of Pakistan.

Geographical location: Pakistan is located in South Asian it forms the northwest of subcontinent of Indopakistan. It lies b/w the altitude of $23^{\circ}31'$ and $36^{\circ}45'$ north & b/w the longitudes of $61^{\circ}75'$ & $31'$ East. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan, which is called "Durand line" into the south by Arabian Sea. Pakistan border with India 1610 km, border with china 585 km, border with Afghanistan 2257 km & border with Iran 805 km.

①. Area & Population.

covers area of 796096 km² square.

Population wise provinces

Punjab

Sindh

KPK

Balochistan

Balochistan is the largest province covering 43% of the total area where

Punjab is 25%, Sindh is 3rd with 17% and

KPK covering 13%. At the time of Partition of

the Subcontinent 1947,

the population of the area now forming population

of the area was only 3 cror & respect of

population Pakistan is

presently 7th most populated country of the world.

Climate of Pakistan. (10)

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

Cold weather → December - March

Hot weather → April, June

Monsoon weather → July - Sep

Post monsoon → Oct - mid december.

THE
END