

SECTION: A

BS. ENGLISH.

Nimra Javed.

Paper: Pak-Stu

Q1: Ans:

" SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN "

" Indian Educator and Politician "

INTRODUCTION:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17-Oct-1817 in Delhi, India. and died on 27-Mar-1898 in Aligarh, India.

He was a teacher, politician, philosopher and Islamic pragmatist.

He was a social reformer. He founded a school that would later become Aligarh Muslim University.

" ALIGARH MOVEMENT "

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was interested in Muslims. He wanted to improve relations with British and the positions of Muslims.

• AIMS OF ALIGATH MOVEMENT
The central aims of Aligarh movement were to .

① IMPROVING RELATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND MUSLIMS COMMUNITIES :-

Sir Syed believed that the position of Muslims in Sub-Continent could only be improved if relations with British were improved by the Muslims gained higher-quality education. The two major obstacles to good relations .

(a): British had put the entire responsibility for war of Independence in 1857 on the Muslims .

Sir Syed wanted to ensure that this false view was corrected .

(B): There was a deep-seated resentment of the British among many in the Muslim community .

Sir Syed wanted to ensure that the benefits and advantages of British rule, in particular in areas of science and technology were embraced by Muslim community to improve the lives of the masses.

CONVINCING THE BRITISH

In 1860 Sir Syed wrote "The loyal Mohammedans of India". In this work he defended Muslims and listed the name of those Muslims who remained loyal to British during the uprising. In order to convince that British were wrong ^{to} fully blame the

Muslims for the uprising so he wrote a pamphlet "Essay on the causes of Indian Revolt". In this he appointed the reasons for uprising. He told that British were unable to understand the Indians. This

pamphlet circulated freely among the British officials in India and copies were also sent England.

were studied carefully. Many British sympathizers and accepted the truth in his words. He also cleared misunderstanding that Muslims called British "NADARATH". He told that this was no insult but the word came from Arabic word "Nisat" means helpers.

* CONVINCING THE MUSLIMS *

Sir Syed was aware that British knew little about Islam. Indeed, on a visit to England he was so offended by an English Book on the life of prophet (PBUH) that he immediately wrote his own book work correcting errors.

* INTRODUCE WESTERN EDUCATION *

Sir Syed also supported the idea of western education as he knew Muslims can't succeed if they had no high qualified education. He believed the acceptance is very important of western education.

He wanted to advance Muslims in world of science. He also told the Muslims that it was written in "Quran" that the study and understanding of modern scientific belief actually helped reveal full majesty of God.

He established "Scientific Society" at Ghazipore and main purpose was making scientific writing available to more people. When he visited England, so in "1875" founded Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental college.

its purpose to provide education to Muslims. Subjects: Mathematics, Science, Agricultural Science. In 1920 college became University of Aligarh.

"URDU-HINDI CONTROVERSY"

Urdu grew as common language of all Indians regardless of origin or religion but in 1867 the Banarsi Hindus started campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi. When Sir Syed looked it, so he greatly discourage, said to Shakespeare, Commissioner of Banaras, that since

Since now both nations could not live together. Larest followers of Sir Syed tried their level best to save Urdu Language. Mohsin-ul-Mulk was outstanding person who organized the Muslims in defence of Urdu.

TWO NATION THEORY

Urdu was national language for many years. BUT Hindus opposed it in Urdu controversy. So Sir Syed make his two nation theory.

That Urdu is placed in hearts of Muslims. and can't be replaced.

Sir Syed in 1883 "make separate electorate" demands for elections for good of the Muslims.

According to two nation theory Sir Syed Ahmad suggested that Muslims and Hindus never live together. Their life style, religion, and separate communities. So, Muslims should have separate nation, country.

• CONTRIBUTION OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

= Sir Syed Attempt to achieve a better understanding between British and Muslims

= Sir Syed gave modern education to Muslims. By founded Scientific Society, M.A.O College (1877). He wants that Muslims have good jobs.

=> Sir Syed in Religion United the Muslims by a "Two-Nation-theory" and the Hindi-Urdu-controversy of 1887. So he realized the Threat to Muslims so get United them & gave the them good education.



Q²: Explain 1st Political and Constitutional Phase from 1947 to 1958?

Ans:

POLITICAL PHASES

=> 1st PHASE OF PAKISTAN
FROM [1947 - 1958].

INTRODUCTION:

When India divided into Pakistan and Bharat so on the midnight of 14 and 15 August, 1947. Pakistan followed the British system.

Now posts of Prime Minister created.

The Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan as first Prime Minister of Pakistan. to lead his administration on 15-August 1947.

So, before presidential system, four Governor Generals and seven Prime Ministers had served.

Main Works in 1st phase:

- 1: During this period, policy emphasis was on import substitution.
- 2: Government had established a committee to formulate industrial policy.
- 3: Committee emphasized on manufacturing industries emphasized, reduction of imports, and social and economic advantage to the country.
- 4: Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation (PIFC) and Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) were established in 1948.
- 5: To create skilled labour, a Swedish-Pak Institute of Technology was established in 1955.
- 6: Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistant Centre (PITAC) was established in 1956.

GOVERNER GENERALS OF PAKISTAN OF 1ST Phase:-

(1) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
From [14-Aug-1947] — [11-Sep-1948]
1ST Governor-General of Pakistan.

(2) Khwaja Nazim-U-din 2ND G. General.
[1948 — 1951].

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(3) Ghulam Muhammad Khan From
[1951 — 1955].
3RD Governor General of Pakistan.

(4) Sikandar Mirza Last Governor General
From [1955 — 1956]
BUT From [1956-23-March —
[1958-7-October] . become
first President of Pakistan.
and last Governor General of
Pakistan.

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN OF 1st PHASE.

SEQUENCE WISE.

Seven Prime Ministers :

1) Liqat Ali Khan [14-Aug-1947 —
16-Oct-1951].

1st Prime minister of Pakistan.

2) Nazim-U-din [17-Oct-1951 —
17-Oct-1953].

2nd Prime minister of Pakistan.

3) Muhammad Ali Bogra [17-April-1953 —
12-Aug-1955].

3rd Prime minister of Pakistan.

4) Chaudry Muhammad Ali [12-Aug-1955 —
12-Sep-1956].

4th Prime minister of Pakistan.

5) Hussain Shahid Suharwardi [12-Sep-1956 —
17-Oct-57].

5th Prime minister of Pakistan.

(4)

(6) Ibrahim Ismail Chandigarh from
[17-OCT-1957 — 16-DEC-1957].

7 6th Prime minister of Pakistan.

(7) Feroz Khan Noon. [16-DEC-1957 —
704-1958].

7th Prime minister and last
Prime minister of phase one
or 1st phase.

Q3 What do you know about
geography of Pakistan?

Ans: "GEOGRAPHY OF
PAKISTAN"

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is a muslim
country and its located near
to muslim countries.

BASIC GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is located in "South-
asian side". It forms northwest
of subcontinent of Indopakistan.
It lies between :

Latitude: 23.31° and 36.45° north.

Longitude: 61.75 and 31 east.

DISTANCE FROM NEIGHBOUR
COUNTRIES:

se-A ②

Day: MTWTFSS

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Date: ___/___/___

- (i): Pakistan bounded to west by Iran border with 805 km.
- 2: TO EAST by India border with 1610 km.
- 3: TO North by Afghanistan border with 2252 km and line called Durand line.
- 4: TO South by Arabian Sea.
Pakistan border with china is 585 km.

EXPLANATION OF GEOGRAPHY OF Pakistan ..

Pakistan is divided into three geographic areas:

- ① Northern highlands.
- ② Indus plain → ^{TWO} Divisions. 1. Sindh
2. Punjab.
- ③ Balochistan Plateau.

FOR EXAMPLE :-

WESTERN MOUNTAINS:

This area is situated in western area of Pakistan. These mountains and hills are not green and mostly dry. And this is western border of Afghanistan are sometimes describe separately from Balochistan plateau.

EASTERN BORDER:

On eastern border with India, ~~South~~ south of Sutlej River, that desert may be considered separately from Indus plain.

(A):
=NORTHERN HIGHLANDS:

It includes parts of Hindu Kush, Karakoram Range, and Himalayas.

Its includes famous peaks as
[K2] [Mount Godwin Austen] 8,611
meters the second highest peak
of the world.

South of northern highlands and west of Indus River plain are [Safed Koh] Range along Afghanistan border and Sulaiman Range and Kirthar Range, we define western extent of Sindh and southern coast.

Several large passes cut ranges along the border with Afghanistan.

Among them [Khojak pass, 80 km northwest of Quetta, Balochistan,

Khyber pass, 40 km west of Peshawar and leads to Kabul.

Last Broghol pass is farth north, providing access to Wakan corridor.

So, one-fifth of Pakistan land area has for agricultural use.

2: "INDUS PLAIN"

The name Indus comes from the Sanskrit word hindu, meaning ocean, from which also come other words Sindh, hindh and India. The Indus, one of great rivers of the world, rises in Southwestern Tibet only about (160 km) west of source of Sutlej River. flows through Punjab, India and joins Indus in Pakistani Punjab, Brahmaputra, runs ^{to} eastward before turning southwest and flowing through India and Bangladesh. The area of Indus estimated (1 million. Squ. km) all of Pakistan major river \rightarrow Kabul, Jhelum and Chenab, flow into it.

So, Indus River basin is a large, fertile plain ~~formed~~ formed by silt from Indus. This area has been inhabited by agricultural civilization for at least 5000 years.

[3]. BALUCHISTAN

[PLATEAU].

Baluchistan is largest province of Pakistan by area. Located at eastern edge of Iranian Plateau, and border region between Southwest, Central and South Asia. Its area is $[347,190 \text{ km}^2 [134,051 \text{ square.mil}]$ of Pakistan territory; 48% or 43% total area of Pakistan.

The south region known as [Makran] and central region known as Kalat.

The Sulaiman Mountains dominates the northeast corner and Bolan Pass is natural route into Afghanistan towards Kandahar.

The largest desert is Kharan Desert which occupies the most of Kharan District.

Baluchistan plateau, provide a shortest route from seaports to Central Asia.

(7)

PAKISTAN AREA :

Pakistan cover areas of 7,960.96 Kmsquare. Totally.

POPULATION OF PAKISTAN ::

In 2019 ; pakistan population is 216,563,318.

In 2018 : 212.2 million.

In 2020 : 220,892,340 .

By these all Pakistan is 5th one populated country or

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6th most populated country of world.

POPULATION WISE PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN:

- 1st Punjab most.
- 2nd Sindh
- 3rd KPK
- 4th Balochistan.

AREA WISE PROVINCES:

1st Balochistan is largest province covering 43% of total area.

2nd Punjab is 25% covers.

3rd Sindh is 3rd and 17% covers.

4th KPK covering 13% areas.

COMPARASION OF POPULATION OF PAKISTAN WITH COUNTRIES:

Following: Population wise.

China : 1261 billion.

India : 1014 billion.

USA : 275 Million.

Indonesia : 224 million.

Brazil : 172 million.

Russia : 146 million.

Pakistan : 220 million.

So from above Pakistan
is not seventh most populated
because it shows that Pakistan
is the 5th one populated
country.