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DEP: BS RADIOLOGY

Q1) Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and Political services for the Muslims.

Ans) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) initially worked for East India Company as a Jurist.

→ After the 1857 Independence war, he published "the causes of Indian Mutiny" (Rasala asbaab bagawaaat - e - Hind).

* SIR SYED'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICES:

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

- a) Two Madrasahs in Muradabad (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 and inaugurated by viceroy Lord Lytton ~~to~~ later on, this college became a university in 1920 A.D.

* TWO NATION THEORY:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is regarded as one of the greatest exponents of "Two Nation theory" because after the Hindi-Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindus were 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 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:

⇒ SIR SYED'S POLITICAL SERVICES:

1) ADVICE TO STUDENTS:

Sir Syed Advice to Muslims in the political field is also important. He believed that under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested separate electorate of Muslims. He advised the Muslims not to join Congress.

2) URDU - HINDU CONTROVERSY:

In 1867, Hindus demanded that Hindi should be made an official language of India in place of Urdu. They started an agitation. The Hindus were against Urdu because it was the language of Muslims. Sir Syed convinced that the Hindus ~~were against~~ would never be friend with the Muslims. Due to this reason Sir Syed started Two Nation Theory telling that Muslims and Hindus were two separate kinds of people. Muslims opposed

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this and supported urdu as it was the sign and united the Muslims of the India under one language.

~~other points~~ are on page 27.

~~Sorry~~.

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Q2) Explain First Political and Constitutional Phase from 1947 to 1958.

* CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1947 TO 1958.

⇒ Under the Govt of India Act 1935 the CIG possessed a unique and paramount position and exercised a large amount of powers in his discretion and individual judgment. All these powers lapsed beyond August 14, 1947 with the Act of 1947.

However the Jinnah exercised vast amount of authority.

⇒ The inaugural session of the first constituent assembly was held from August 10 to 14 of 1947, Jinnah became the first president of the constituent Assembly.

⇒ The assembly had the dual responsibility of making the constitution and working as legislature of the country.

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⇒ There were only two parties in the CA, INC and AIML. The former represented the 12 million Hindus and later was the largest party in the assembly with 59 seats.

⇒ Despite the paramount position of the GG, the interim constitution established parliamentary form of Govt with independent judiciary and the GG was supposed to act in consultation with the council of ministers.

⇒ Similarly the governors of the provinces were supposed to act on the advice of the chief minister.

Q3) what do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

Ans) GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN:

The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plain to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjab provinces lie on the north western corner of the Indian plate while Balochistan and most of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian plateau, some parts of the Middle East and Central Asia. The Northern Area and Azad Kashmir lie mainly in Central Asia along the edge.

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of the Indian plate and hence are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.

* LOCATION AND NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES:

⇒ LOCATION:

Pakistan is located between 23 degrees North to 37 degrees ~~South~~^{North} latitude and 61 degrees East to 77 degrees ~~West~~^{East} longitude.

⇒ NEIGHBOURS:

- 1) China lies in the north.
- 2) Afghanistan and Iran are in the west.
- 3) India lies in the East.
- 4) Arabian sea in south.

⇒ PROVINCES:

- 1) Punjab
- 2) Balochistan
- 3) Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
- 4) Azad Kashmir.
- 5) Sindh.

* MOUNTAINS:

- 1) K-2 the second highest peak of the world.
- 2) The Himalaya Range.
- 3) The Karakoram Range.
- 4) The Hindu Kush.
- 5) The Sulaman Range.

* RIVERS & SEA:

- 1) The Indus
- 2) The Sutlej
- 3) The Ravi
- 4) The Jehlum
- 5) The Chenab
- 6) The Kabul
- 7) Arabian sea at extreme south.

* LAKES:

- 1) Saif-al-Maluk
- 2) Dadi patsar
- 3) Ansu Jheel
- 4) Attabod lake
- 5) Hanna lake etc.

* VALLEYS:

- 1) Chitral valley.
 - 2) Kaghan valley.
 - 3) Swat kalam valley
 - 4) Skardu.
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