

Subject ,Pak Studies

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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: Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. He came from a wealthy family and his father gave him high quality education. When he was 18 years old, Sir Syed was skilled in Arabic, Persian, mathematics and medicine. He was also introduced as the sub-continent's most able writer.

Educational services:

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational services of the Muslims in India. He wrote *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* to improve educational services of Muslims which contain articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.

Political services:

It is commonly known that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played a vital role in Indian Muslims' political services. He was also very great in social literature and educational reforms. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Association to promote political cooperation amongst Indian Muslims for different parts of the country.

Ans: 2 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 Minister's secreted the Governor General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947 before the presidential system in 1967. Prime Ministers had served between 1947 until martial law in 1958 to 1971 by Ayub Khan.

Governor General of Pakistan:

1:1st governor general quaid e azam 1947 to 1948

2:2nd governor general nazim uddin

3 : 3rd governor general ghulam mehmoood

Ans3: Geography of pakistan:

The geography of pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas, ranges in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with Indian and the Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjab provinces lie on the Indian plate, Western corner of the Indian plate while Balochistan and most of the Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises Iranian plateau. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.

Pakistan is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the northwest and Iran to the west while China borders the country in the northeast.

At 881,913 square kms 340,509 sq mi, Pakistan is the 33rd largest country by area, little more than twice the size of the US state of California, and slightly larger than Canadian province of Alberta.