

Subject ,Pak Studies

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Midterm Assignment

30 Marks

Department AHS

First Semester

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed khan's educational and political services for the muslims.

Ans :- **sir syed ahmad khan**

**Introduction of sir syed ahmad khan:-**

Real Name : Syed Ahmad Khan

**Born : 17 Oct 1817 | Delhi**

**Died : 27 Mar 1898 | Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh**

Sir syed ahmad khan was Initially worked for east india company as a jurist.

- After the 1857 independence war he published the causes mutiny ( asbab e baghawat e hind a diring critique at the time
- To promote established Aligarh muslim university at 1857
- Founded scientific society of Aligarh denounced congress for being pro-hindu and established muslim league
- Sir syed was criticized by ulema at the time for his approach toward religion.

- Sir Syed's first and foremost objective was to modernize the Muslims following the Western cultural values that could create friendly atmosphere for the two communities. He motivated his community to learn the Western philosophy and English literature to get along with the ruling people. Therefore, in order to fulfill this desire he started the Aligarh movement. He had two immediate objectives in view:

- 1) To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government, and
- 2) To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government.

### **Education service:-**

Educational services or Ali Garh Movement:-

As we know that, after the war of independence the condition of the Muslims of India were

very miserable as the British fell more on the Muslims than on Hindus. They considered that

Muslims were responsible for all the wrongs and the war held just because of their harsh and rude

behavior. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation; *they were illiterate and*

*neglected in every sphere of life. Nevertheless, they were economically, politically, socially and*

to be more exact religiously made the subject of ruthless punishment. In such conditions, Sir Syed

Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and

Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position

to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The

main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government.
- Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

The most important movement for the spread of modern education and social reform among

Muslims was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Sir Syed realized that this miserable and deplorable

condition of Muslims was due to the lack of modern education. He believed that the cure of every problem of Muslims was the modern education.

### Establishment Of First School In Muradabad (1859):

Thus, in 1859, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan set up a school for Muslims in Muradabad where

English, Persian, Islamiat, Arabic, Urdu were compulsory subjects

### School in Ghazipur (1862):

In 1862, Sir Syed was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur where he established

another school for Muslims, which was known as Madrass Ghazipur. Here, also the English,

Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamiat were compulsory subjects.

### Scientific Society Ghazipur 1864:

In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society at Ghazipur. The

purpose of this society was to translate the English books into Urdu language. But, later on, in

1866, after his transfer to Aligarh, the main office of the scientific society was also transferred to

Aligarh.

### Aligarh Institute Gazette (1866):

In 1866, the scientific society issued a journal named as Aligarh Institute Gazette.

This journal was published both in Urdu and English languages. The aim of this

journal was to wash away the misconception between Muslims and British government and brought them close to each other.

### Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School 1875:

Hence, in 1875, Sir Syed established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh. In 1877, the school was upgraded to the level of college which was inaugurated by Lord Lytton. The main characteristic of this college was that it offered both Western and Eastern educations. Later on, this college was raised to the level of university, after the death of Sir Syed in 1920.

### Mohammedan Educational Conference 1866:

In 1886, Sir Syed set up an organization which is known as Mohammedan Educational Conference,

which presented a twelve-point program in western and religious education in English and other languages. Its aim was to convey the message of education to the Muslim masses. The Conference held its sessions at different towns of the country to know about the educational problems and then tried to solve them. The conference in its meeting discussed the modern techniques for the development and improvement of the standard of the education.

### Political services:-

Sir Syed advised Muslims of India to stay away from the political activities temporarily because they have had no modern and political education at that time. The Hindus had established "Congress" and had very sharp political knowledge which could be helpful for them in crushing the Muslims very easily. He forbade the Muslims to join Congress since he knew that Hindus will never be of the same interests as that of Muslims. He put stress on acquiring modern and political education before getting into politics.

### Muslim-British Relations:

After the War of Independence, the relationship of Muslims and British Government was in deadly tarnished. Sir Syed knew the only way of revival of Muslims was to maintain the relationship with British Government and wining their trust. In this respect he wrote a magazine "Rasala-e-Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind. In which he explained that not only the Muslims were responsible for the War of Independence but also Hindus and other nations involved and this was backed by ill-measured government policies. In 1886 he formed British Indian Association at Aligarh with the objective of expressing grievances of Indian-Muslims before British Government. In this course he wrote "Loyal Muhammadans of India" a detailed article accounted for the services which were rendered by loyal Muslims to British Government.

### Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a big role in the awareness of the Muslims of South Asia. Unlike other Muslim leaders of his time, Sir Syed was of the view that Muslims should have friendship with the British if they want to take their due rights. To achieve this, he did a lot to convince the British that Muslims were not against them. On the other hand, he tried his best to convince the Muslims that if they did not befriend the British, they could not achieve their goals.

## Question No 2:-

Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.?

. Constitutional Developments from 1947 to 1958.

The interim constitution and the first constituent assembly.

The govt of India 1935 became, with certain adaptations, the first working constitution of Pakistan. And the provisional constitutional order of Pak established the federation of Pak consisted of

1. East Bengal, Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP.
2. Balochistan
3. The capital Karachi.

### Governor genrol of Pakistan:-

1<sup>st</sup> governor genrol of Pakistan was Quaid azam m.ali jinah

15 august 1947 to 11 sep 1948

2<sup>nd</sup> governor genrol of Pakistan was sir khwaja nazam udin

14 sep 1948 to 17 october 1951

3<sup>rd</sup> governor genrol of Pakistan was Sir Ghulam Muhammad

17 oct 1951 to 6 oct 1955

4<sup>th</sup> Sir sikandar mirza was governor genrol of Pakistan

From 6 october 1955 to 23 march 1956

### President of Pakistan:-

1<sup>st</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Iskandar Mirza  
From 23 March 1956 to 27 October 1958

2<sup>nd</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Sir Khwaja Nazam Uddin  
From 17 October 1951 to 17 April 1953

3<sup>rd</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was M. Ali Bogra  
17 April 1953 to 12 August 1955

4<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Chaudhary M. Ali  
From 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1955

5<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy  
From 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957

6<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar  
From 17 October 1957 to 16 December 1957

7<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan Sir Feroz Khan  
16 December 1957 to 7 October 1958

8<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Noor ul Amin  
From 7 December 1971 to 20 December 1971

9<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto  
From 14 August 1973 to 5 July 1977

10<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Muhammad Khan Junejo  
From 24 March 1985 to 19 March 1988

11<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto  
From 2 December 1988 to 18 July 1990

12<sup>th</sup> prime minister of Pakistan was Nawaz Sharif  
From 6 November 1990 to 18 July 1993



## 1947–1958:-

The path to the current constitution and government was often tortuous and accompanied by successive upheavals in the nation's political life. The years between 1947 and 1958 were marked by political chaos moderated by the administrative power and acumen of the CSP. They were also years in which the armed forces, especially the army, expanded its mission and assumed political influence alongside the CSP. Initially, the country was governed by a Constituent Assembly (see Independent Pakistan , ch. 1). The Constituent Assembly had dual functions: to draft a constitution and to enact legislation until the constitution came into effect. It was nine years before Pakistan adopted its first constitution in 1956. Major conflicts in the Constituent Assembly included the issues of representation to be given to major regional groups (particularly the East Wing) and religious controversy over what an Islamic state should be.

The first major step in framing a constitution was the passage by the Constituent Assembly of the Objectives Resolution of March 1949, which defined the basic principles of the new state. It provided that Pakistan would be a state "wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunna; [and] wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to progress and practice their religions and develop their cultures." Seven years of debate, however, failed to produce agreement on fundamental issues such as regional representation or the structure of a constitution. This impasse prompted Governor General Ghulam Mohammad to dismiss the Constituent Assembly in 1954. The Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld the action of the governor general, arguing that he had the power to disband the Constituent Assembly and veto legislation it passed. This preeminence of the governor general over the legislature has been referred to as the viceregal tradition in Pakistan's politics.

The revived Constituent Assembly promulgated Pakistan's first indigenous constitution in 1956 and reconstituted itself as the national legislature--the Legislative Assembly--under the constitution it adopted. Pakistan became an Islamic republic. The governor general was replaced by a president, but despite efforts to create regional parity between the East Wing and the West Wing, the regional tensions remained. Continuing regional rivalry, ethnic dissension, religious debate, and the weakening power of the Muslim League--the national party that spearheaded the country's founding--exacerbated political instability and eventually led President Iskander Mirza to disband the Legislative Assembly on October 7, 1958, and declare martial law. General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Pakistan's first indigenous army commander in chief, assisted Mirza in abrogating the constitution of 1956 and removing the politicians he believed were bringing Pakistan to the point of collapse. Ayub Khan, as Mirza's chief martial law administrator, then staged another coup also in October 1958, forced Mirza out

### Q3.What do you know about the geography of pakistan?

Ans :-

#### Geography of Pakistan:-

Official Name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Capital: Islamabad

Population: 207,862,518 (2018)

Official Languages: Urdu, English

#### Geography :-

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it.

Geography of Pakistan is may be

Pakistan is located in southern Asian it form the northwest of subcontinent of indopakistan . it lies between the latitude of 23, 31, 36, and 46 degrees.

And between the longitude of 61, 75, 31 degree.

Pakistan is bordered by India on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, Iran on the southwest, and Afghanistan on the west and north; in the northeast is the with India of Kashmir, of which the part occupied by Pakistan borders on China.

Borders of Pakistan:-

Pakistan share its border with

- With India 1610 km
- With Afghanistan 2252 km
- With China 585 km
- With iran 805 km

Area and population of Pakistan:-

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 km<sup>2</sup>.

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan which cover the 43.8% area of Pakistan . and 2nd one is Punjab which cover the 25% area of the Pakistan.

And 3rd one is sindh which is approximately cover about 17% area of the Pakistan.

Areas:-

- Sindh 140914 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Kpk 74521 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Fata 27200 km<sup>2</sup>.

- Punjab 2053 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Balochistan 25345 km<sup>2</sup>.
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Capital Territory:-

- Land Area: 906 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Population: 805,235
- Capital: Islamabad

Capital of Pakistan are covering about 1% area of Pakistan

At the time of partition of subcontinent Pakistan in 1974 the population of Pakistan non forming only 38000000 .

In respect of population Pakistan is presenting in the 6 number of the overall world.

- China is the largest country of the world which population is round about 126 billion
- And 2nd india is the largest country of the world which population is round about 1260 million
- 3rd united state is the largest country of the world which population is round about 318 million
- 4th Indonesia is the largest country of the world which population is round 252 million
- 5th is is the largest country of the world which population is round 203million
- And 6th Pakistan is the largest country of the worldwide which population is round about 188 million
- The population of the world about is 7264 billion.

1.1 Mountains

Mountains of Pakistan spread over Northern, and Western parts of it. Therefore they can

be classified as Northern and Western Mountains.

About 225 to 65 million years ago in place of these mountains existed a sea named as Tethys. Contraction of the Tethys bed began about 65 million years ago and continued up to 54 million years. Northern and western mountain ranges began to appear from the bed of Tethys around 26 to 7 million years ago. Emergence of these mountains completed around 2.5 million years ago, but their uplifting is still evident. These mountains are termed as Fold Mountains because of the presence of the folds in their rock strata. These Folds were formed by the contraction of rock strata of Tethys sea bed due to compressional forces of the surface of the earth.

i) The Northern Mountains

These Northern Mountains of Pakistan comprise of three main mountain ranges such as

The Karakoram,

The Himalayas and The Hindu Kush. These ranges have been folded and faulted.

The Karakoram Range: It is located to the North of River Indus and is stretched from River Hunza to River Shyok in an east west direction. Their average height is 6000 meters and Godwin –Austen or Chhogori (K2-8611) is the highest peak, it is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest peak of the world. These ranges have deep narrow valleys, vertically sharp cliffs form a rugged landscape. Karakoram pass is the highest and Khunjrab pass provide link to china through Karakoram Highway which is also known as Silk route. River Hunza, River Gilgit and River Shimshal provide drainage to this area.

**The END....iiii**