

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SUBMITTED TO. Sir sad Haider

Subject. Pak studies

I'd no. 18119

Department. BS Anesthesia

Section B

Q.no.1. *Discuss sir syed Ahmad khan educational and political service for the Muslim.*

Ans. Sir syed Ahmad khan Educational service.

Sir syed Ahmad khan was the first Muslim leader who realised the importance of

Education for his people in the order of equip the Muslim with the ornament of the knowledge

He opened the following educational institution and societies which revolution the life of the Muslim of community.

1. Two Madrassahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which important education in Persian
2. In 1864, sir syed Ahmad khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English work into Urdu
3. M.A.D high school Aligarh was founded in (1875)
4. In (1877), M. A. D high school was given the status of the college and inaugurated by , Viceroy Lord Lytton latter on, this college become a university in 1920 A. D

TWO NATION THEORY

Sir syed Ahmad khan is regarded as one the greatest exponent of 'two nation theory ' because after the Hindi. Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindi was 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 fain whole -heartly in anything At present there was no opened 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 Muslims
2. Economics distress of Muslims community
3. Need for better of social status
4. Need for friendly relation with British rules.

POLITICAL SERVICE OF SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

Political career. In 1878, **Sir Syed** was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. ... In 1886, he organised the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and **political** unity for Muslims.

Founded: Gulshan School, MAO College, Scientific Society of Aligarh, Muhammadan

VIVEW OF POLICAL SERVICE

Sir Syed also increased the **political** awareness of Muslims in the Sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress **was** set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion.

ALIGARH MOVEMENT POLICAL SERVICE .

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. ... To keep away the Muslims from **politics**.

Q. No. 2.

Ans.

1. political phase from 1947 to 1958

2. Liaqat Ali Khan (first PM)

- His achievements.
 - Efficiently controlled Riots
 - The problem of refugees was tackled with success
 - He setup administrative system of the country
 - Passed objectives resolution from the constituent assembly
 - Successfully signed ceasefire with India in Kashmir
 - Established central Bank in 1949
 - Assassinated in Rawalpindi on October 16, 1951

3. Khwaja Nazzimmuddin (second PM)

- His Times.
 - His govt faced a number of problems like
 - The movement for protection of prophecy in Punjab
 - Food problem in Punjab
 - Anti-ahmadiya movement started by Ahrar organization
 - Ahrar were supported by CM Punjab Mian Mumtaz Dultana
 - First martial law was imposed in Lahore
 - On April 17,1953 the GG Ghulam Muhammad removed him from office

4. Muhammad Ali Bogra (Third PM)

- Ambassador of Pak to US
 - He made c-in-c as defense minister. Thus paving way for military involvement in politics
 - He introduced his famous formula known as Bogra formula on October 07, 1953
 - On October 24, 1954 the GG dissolved constituent assembly (CA). And asked Bogra to continue as PM
 - The speaker of CA Maulvi Tammizzuddin challenged the dissolution in Sindh chief court. And the case was decided in favor of the speaker
 - The federal govt challenged the decision of the chief court in federal court which decided the case in favor of GG and the decision of the chief court was null and void
 - Bogra was dismissed by the GG Iskandar Mirza on August 8, 1955

5. Chaudhry M. Ali (fourth PM)

➤ His Govt.

- Appointed as PM by GG Iskandar Mirza on August 11, 1955
- He succeeded in framing the constitution of 1956 which was implemented on March 23, 1956
- He made the political blunder of appointing DR. Khan Sahib (Republican Party) as CM of West Pak
- Many leaguers started opposing him on the appointment of a republican as CM
- He resigned from premiership and party position on September 8, 1956

6. Hussain S. Suharwardy(fifth PM)

- The problems he faced
 - Appointed as PM on September 12,1956 by president Iskandar Mirza
 - The issue of electorate system cost him his office
 - He passed electorate bill(oct 10,1956) from the assembly ridiculously introducing joint electorate in east Pak and separate electorate in west Pak
 - Similarly one unit system also became a problem for him
 - He was dismissed from office on oct.10,1957

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I.I Chundrigar. (sixth PM)

- Appointed as PM in October and resigned from office in December
- He asked the coalition parties to support him in introducing separate electorate in west Pakistan which they refused and he resigned

8. Malik Feroz Khan Noon (7th)

- He was appointed as prime minister in December 1957 and removed from office in October 1958 when Major Gen: Iskandar Mirza imposed Martial law in the country
- He started an aggressive anti smuggling campaign in east Pakistan

2.CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE FROM 1947 TO 1958

1. 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. 4. Areas/States which may accede to Pak.
- Under the govt of India act 1935 the GG 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.

Cont:

- The 2nd CA assembly was facilitated by the ground work done by its predecessor but the assembly faced the enormous problem of coalition of ML and UF which consisted of different components of diametrically opposite views. So the sessions were repeatedly adjourned
- After months of deliberation the first draft of the constitution was published on January 8, 1956 which was adopted on February 29, and implemented on March 23

Cont:

- The constituent assembly made a number of committees. Among these the Basic Principles committee(BPC) was the most important one. BPC was entrusted with the responsibility to present its report to the CA on the basic principles of the constitution. BPC further broken down itself in different subcommittees. All the committees were empowered to take the assistance of experts. Apart from BPC there were other committees like the committee on fundamental rights and the rights of minorities, state negotiating committee and tribal negotiating committee.

Cont:

- 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

2. The Objectives Resolution

- The objectives resolution was the first significant step towards the constitution making in the country. It defined the shape and nature of the future constitution of the country
- The objective resolution was introduced in the assembly by Liaqat Ali Khan on March 07, and it was passed on March 12, 1949
- Following are the salient features of this resolution

Cont:

1. Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah
2. The future form of govt shall be democratic
3. The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed
4. Muslims of Pakistan shall be enabled to offer their lives according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah
5. Adequate protection shall be given to the minorities to freely profess and practice religion and develop their cultures

Cont:

6. Independence of judiciary
7. Integrity and territories of all the areas included in Pakistan shall be safeguarded.

The salient features of the first report 1950.

- Objectives resolution was to be incorporated in the constitution
- Head of the state to be elected by both the houses of the central legislature
- The prime minister shall be the head of the govt
- There shall be a bicameral legislature consisting of the house units and the house of the people
- The report did not give a clear picture of the composition of the central legislature but it was laid down all the units shall be equally represented in the upper house and both the houses shall possess coequal powers

Cont:

- If there is dispute on any question, a joint session of both the houses shall decide the question.
- There was to be a head of the province and he will appoint the chief minister as head of the provincial govt. Provinces shall have unicameral legislatures.
- Urdu was to be the national language of the state.
- East Pakistan rejected the report on two grounds. First they objected to the principle of equality in the upper house and secondly they objected to Urdu being the national language.

The second report of the BPC 1952.

- PM Nazzimmuddin presented the second report to the CA on December 22, 1952
- The second draft was more exhaustive and introduced the principle of parity in representation between east and west wings of the country
- The second report laid down that the central legislature shall be bicameral
- The upper house shall consist of 120 members to be equally elected by east wing and the units of west wing. Thus sixty seats were given to the east and sixty to the west wing of the country

Cont:

- The lower house shall consist of 400 members and shall be equally elected by the east and west wing of the state
- This time, the reaction in the Punjab was extremely unfavorable. They objected to the principle of parity. Critics saw no logic in treating a single unit, east Bengal, of equal importance with all the other units put together and regarded it as the violation of the principle of federation where all the units, large and small, are equally represented in the upper house

4. The second constituent assembly

- After dissolving the first CA, the federal court ordered Ghulam Muhammad to convene a new Constituent convention (later CA)
- Ghulam M. summoned a new sixty member constituent assembly by proclamation. The strength was increased to 80 later on Distributed equally b/w east and west pak
- There was a complete absence of women from this assembly while the first CA had 2 women.
- On September 30, 1955 the assembly passed one unit bill merging the federating units in west pak as one unit

Cont:

- The 2nd CA assembly was facilitated by the ground work done by its predecessor but the assembly faced the enormous problem of coalition of ML and UF which consisted of different components of diametrically opposite views. So the sessions were repeatedly adjourned
- After months of deliberation the first draft of the constitution was published on January 8, 1956 which was adopted on February 29, and implemented on March 23

5. The problems/hindrances in making of constitution.

- The following problems were faced by the politicians of Pakistan to frame a constitution immediately after independence. Following are also the reasons which delayed the constitution making for nine years.
 1. The quantum of representation b/w East and West Pakistan
 2. Due to racial, linguistic, cultural and other differences the making of the federation became a problem
 3. Distribution of powers b/w the central and provincial govt

Cont:

4. The problem of language
4. Nature of govt
5. Nature of state

Q. No. 3.

Ans. 3.

Geography of Pakistan.

Definition.

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**.

Located .

Pakistan is **located** in southern Asia. **Pakistan** is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the south, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, and China to the north.

Important of Geography of Pakistan.

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has Sino-**Pak** Border. ... With the total area of 9,96096 km square, **Pakistan** emerges to be one of the most **significant geographical** patches of Asia August 2020

BORDER WITH COUNTRY.

1. WITH AFGHANISTAN.(2252km).
2. With Iran (805km).
3. With china(585km).
4. With India (1610km) .

Deuralline.

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Deuralline.

