**NAME:**

 **ATTAULLAH**

**ID:**

 **17815**

**DEPARTMENT:**

 **MLT**

**SEMESTER:**

 **BS 1st**

**SECTION:**

 **B**

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**Q:1**

**ANS: Educational and Political services of sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Muslims:**

 **Political services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Muslims:**

 In 1878, Sir Syed was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He testified before the education commission to promote the establishment of more colleges and schools across India. In the same year, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Association to promote political co-operation amongst Indian Muslims from different parts of the country. In 1886, he organized the all India muhammadan educational conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity for Muslims. His works made him the most prominent Muslim politician in 19th century India, often influencing the attitude of Muslims on various national issues. He supported the efforts of Indian political leaders [Surendranath Banerjee](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surendranath_Banerjee%22%20%5Co%20%22Surendranath%20Banerjee) and *[Dadabhai](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadabhai_Naoroji%22%20%5Co%20%22Dadabhai%20Naoroji)* [Naoroj](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadabhai_Naoroji%22%20%5Co%20%22Dadabhai%20Naoroji)*[i](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadabhai_Naoroji%22%20%5Co%20%22Dadabhai%20Naoroji)* to obtain representation for Indians in the government and civil services. In 1883, he founded the Muhammadan Civil Service Fund Association to encourage and support the entry of Muslim graduates into the india civil service (ICS). While fearful of the loss of Muslim political power owing to the community's backwardness, Sir Syed was also averse to the prospect of democratic self-government, which would give control of government to the Hindu-majority population.

Later in his life he said, "Suppose that the English community and the army were to leave India, taking with them all their cannons and their splendid weapons and all else, who then would be the rulers of India?

Is it possible that under these circumstances two nations—the Mohammedans and the Hindus—could sit on the same throne and remain equal in power? Most certainly not. It is necessary that one of them should conquer the other. To hope that both could remain equal is to desire the impossible and the inconceivable. But until one nation has conquered the other and made it obedient, peace cannot reign in the land."

### **Two-Nation Theory:**

Sir Syed is considered as the first person to theorize the idea of separate nationhood for Muslims in subcontinent. In a speech at [Meerut](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meerut) in 1866 he presented on overall scenario of post colonial phase in which he described Muslims and Hindus as two nations.[[55]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syed_Ahmad_Khan#cite_note-55) He's regarded as the father of [Two-Nation Theory](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-Nation_Theory) and the pioneer of [Muslim nationalism](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_nationalism_in_South_Asia) which led to the [partition of India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India). [Urdu-Hindi controversy](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu-Hindi_controversy) is seen as the transformation of Sir Syed's views towards Muslim nationhood which he expressed in his speeches during later days.

### **All-India Muslim League:**

Sir Syed's educational model and progressive thinking inspired Muslim elites who supported the [All India Muslim League](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Muslim_League). Ahmad Khan founded the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 in order to promote Western education, especially science and literature, among India's Muslims. The conference, in addition to generating funds for Ahmad Khan's Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, motivated Muslim elites to propose expansion of educational uplift elsewhere, known as the [Aligarh Movement](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh_Movement). In turn this new awareness of Muslim needs helped stimulate a political consciousness among Muslim elites that went on to form the AIML which led Muslims of India towards [formation of Pakistan](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Movement).

Overall, Sir Syed is hailed as a Muslim social reformer who promoted communal harmony and peaceful coexistence of all communities in India. However, in later days he presented the idea of Muslim nationhood under the fear of Hindu domination which became the basis for creation of Pakistan and thus Sir Syed is also considered among the founders of Pakistan. In an undivided India under the British rule, he was worried about Muslim backwardness and unwillingness to adopt modern education. He worked towards social and educational upliftment of Muslims so as to enable them to walk shoulder to shoulder with all other communities in India.

**Educational services:**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement — a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community. He[founded](https://www.amu.ac.in/ourfounder.jsp) the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu. He released two journals to this end — The Aligarh Institute Gazette, which was an organ of the Scientific Society, and the Tehzibul Akhlaq, known as the Mohammedan Social Reformer in English. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh Movement — a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the Muslim community. He[founded](https://www.amu.ac.in/ourfounder.jsp) the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu. He released two journals to this end — The Aligarh Institute Gazette, which was an organ of the Scientific Society, and the Tehzibul Akhlaq, known as the Mohammedan Social Reformer in English.

Khan’s most notable contribution to the field of education is establishing the Madarsatul Uloom in Aligarh in 1875, now known as the Aligarh Muslim University, a premier educational institution of the country. He attempted to model the college on universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. His work on Muslim education was not limited to this alone — he wanted to create a network of educational institutions managed by Muslims and founded the All India Muslim Educational Conference.

In 1886, he [set up](https://www.amu.ac.in/pdf/sseresources/35.%20Sir%20Syed%20and%20Aligarh%20Movement-%20A%20Bicentinary%20Bibliography%20%28vol.%201%20-%20Books%29%20Compiled%20%26%20Edited%20by%20Dr.%20Shayesta%20Khan.pdf) the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Education Congress, later renamed the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference, to bring together education and culture. He emphasised the need for an autonomous Muslim institution free of any government funding.

On this issue he said, “As long as we depend on Government for wants which are essentially of a domestic nature as education necessarily is, we really expect to get what is simply impossible to obtain. The best educational institutions in Europe are either entirely or next to entirely free from any control of the government.”

An avid historian, he [was](https://www.amu.ac.in/pdf/sseresources/35.%20Sir%20Syed%20and%20Aligarh%20Movement-%20A%20Bicentinary%20Bibliography%20%28vol.%201%20-%20Books%29%20Compiled%20%26%20Edited%20by%20Dr.%20Shayesta%20Khan.pdf) the first person to publish an archaeological study in an Indian language. As a result, he was also named as an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He also [collected](https://www.thehindu.com/society/man-of-reason-and-compassion/article19869862.ece) sculptures and rare artefacts, including those of Hindu deities.

Q:2

ANS:

**1ST phase 1947*/ 1958***

•After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947

Pakistan followed the post of prime minister .

•Based at the prime minister secrete the governor general of

Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish

and lead his administration on 15 August 1947.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN:

**1ST Governor general:**

 *Quaid-e-Azam 1947/1948*

Second governor general:

 Khawaja Nazim ud din

Third governor general:

 Ghulam Muhammad

Last governor general:

 Sikandar Mirza

PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN:

1St Prime Ministers:

Liaqat Ali Khan

14 August to 16 October 1953

2nd Prime Minister:

Nazim ud Din

17 October 1951 to 17 October 1953

3rd Prime Minister:

 Muhammad Ali Bogra

17 April 1953 to 12 August 1955

4th Prime Minister:

Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956

5th Prime Minister:

Husain Shaheed Saharwardi

12 September 1956 to 17 October1957

6th Prime Minister:

17 October 1957 to 16 December 1957

Last Prime Minister:

16 December1957 to 7 October 1958

Q:3

ANS: geography of Pakistan:

* Geographical location:

Pakistan is located in south Asian, it forms the northwest of subcontinent of indopakistan.it lies between the latitude of 23,31 and 36,45 north and between the longitude of 61,75 and 31 east.it is bounded to the west by Iran, to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is called ‘durind line’ into the south by Arabia sea. Pakistan border to the India is 1610km, border with china is 585km and border with Afghanistan is 2252km and border with Iran is 805km.

* Area and population of Pakistan:

Pakistan covered area of 796096km square.

Pakistan voice province;

1. Panjab
2. Sind
3. Kpk
4. Baluchistan

Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan covering 43% of the total area. Where Panjab is 25%, Sindh 3rd with 17% and kpk covering 13%.it the time of partition of the subcontinent 1947, the population of the area noew forming population was only 3 crore and respect of population of Pakistan is 7th most populated country of the world. China 1261 million, India 1014 million, USA 275million Indonesia 224 million, brazil 172 million and Russia 146 million.

* Climate of Pakistan:

Climate of Pakistan is extreme, dry in base of climate condition.

* Cold weather – December, march
* Hot weather – April, June
* Monsoon weather – July, September
* Past monsoon – October – mid December