

Page No 1

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Dept: D.P.T (1st Semester)

Paper: PAK-Studies

Date: 30-11-2020

Q: NO : 1

Discuss Sir -
Syed Ahmed Khan's educational
and Political services
for the muslims.

Ans:-

Sir syed Ahmed
Khan flourished from 1817-1898
A.D. As -the founder
of Aligarh movement, he is
ranked among the greatest
muslim reformers of the
19th century.

Page No: 2

To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government.

To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government.

A visionary who carved for rationalist though gave a new direction to education, and laid the parameters of modernist Urdu prose, is none other than Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He did not only evolve a new philosophy and pedagogy for public instruction and write remarkable discursive prose.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS FOR MUSLIMS :-

A Raj loyalist or a social reformer who transformed education for Muslims - regardless of how he is perceived, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan left

Page No. 3

an indelible mark on India. His legacy is a complicated one he was a "loyal servant" of the British administration before the revolt of 1857. He even penned a pamphlet titled the causes of the India Revolt to explain the reason of the revolt from a "native perspective". However, witnessing the near annihilation of the muslim elites prompted Sir syed Ahmed Khan to take up the case of muslim and his life-long journey as an islamic reformer and educationist is a testament to his dedication.

★ THE ALIGARH MOVEMENT :-

Sir syed Ahmed Khan is best known for the Aligarh movement.

Page no. 4

a systemic movement aimed at reforming the social, political and educational aspects of the muslim community. He founded the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major work 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.

He attempted to model the college on university such as Oxford and Cambridge.

The End @ no 1.

Q NO 2

Explain first political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

Ans.

After the partition of india on the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947 pakistan followed the British system by creating the post prime minister. Based at the prime minister Secratate the gouverner genrall of pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan established and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960 "7" prime minister had served between 1947 untill first marshilaw in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

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Page No. 6

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN:-

- (1) The first governor general of Pakistan is Quaid-e-Azam from 14 August 1947 to 11 September 1948.
- (2) Second ~~pr~~ governor general of Pakistan is Khwaja Nazimuddin 1948 - 1951.
- (3) 3rd governor general of Pakistan is Ghulam Muhammad 1951 to 1955.
- (4) 4th governor general of Pakistan is Iskandar Mirza 1955-1956.

Page No. 7

23 march constitution first sader
of pakistan Silsadar mirza
from 1958-

PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

1st PHASE:-

1. First prime minister of
Pakistan is Liaqat Ali Khan
from 14 August 1947 to
16 October 1951.

2. Second prime minister of
Pakistan is Nazim-ud-din
from 17 October 1951 to
17 Oct 1953.

3. Third prime minister of
Pakistan is Muhammad
Ali Bogra 17 April 1953
to 12 September 1956.

p.T - 0

Page No 8

4 4th prime minister of Pakistan is Chundhary Muhammad Ali He from 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956.

5 5th prime minister of Pakistan is Hussain Shaheed Suhar Wardi He from 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957.

6 Sixth prime minister of Pakistan is I.I Chandigarh Ibrahim Ismail Chandigarh from 16 December 1957.

7 Seventh and last prime minister of first phase of Pakistan He is Feroz Khan Noon He from 16 December 1957 to 17 October 1958.

End of Question no 2

Q No: 3

What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

Ans:

Geographical Locations.

Pakistan is located in South Asian it from the north west of subcontinent of Indopakistan. It lies between the latitude of $23^{\circ}31'$ and $36^{\circ}45'$ north and between the longitudes of $61^{\circ}75'$ and $31'$ east.

It is bounded to the west by Iran to east by India to the north by Afghanistan the south by Arabia Sea Pakistan's border with India 1610 km with

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(2)

Border with China 585 km,
border with Afghanistan
2258 km and border with
Iran 805 km.

AREA AND POPULATION

Cover Area of 796096 km
square population wise
provinces

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Sindh
- (3) KPK
- (4) Balochistan

(1) Balochistan is largest
province covered 43%
area.

(2) Punjab is 25% area covered
by the total area
where.

(3) Sindh is the 3rd with
17% area covered.

(3)

4th 1p covering 13%
 Area covered At the
 time of partition of
 the subcontinent 1947, the
 population of area now
 forming Pakistan was only
 3 Crore and respect of
 population of Pakistan.

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
- Post Monsoon - October - mid December

P.T.O

Spring (4)

March

Maximum T° : 24°C (75°F)

Min average T° : $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ (50°F)

Precipitation: 72 mm ($2.8''$)

Summer

June

Max average T° : $+36^{\circ}\text{C}$ (98°F)

Min ave T° : $+24.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (86°F)

Precipitation 222 mm ($8.7''$)

Autumn

September

Max ave T° : $+30.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (87°F)

Min ave T° : 21°C (70°F)

October

Max ave T° : $+30.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (87°F)

Min average $+14^{\circ}\text{C}$ (58°F)

Precipitation 24 mm ($0.9''$)

End of Q = 3