

Mid Term Exams

Section # A

Name:- Zainab Iqbal Khan

ID # 17665

Subject :- Pak-Study

Date :- 30th Nov 2020

Q₁:- Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and political services for the Muslims.

Ans:- **Sir Syed** played a vital role in the educational services of the Muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards a journal 'Tahzib ul Akhlaq' which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with "Sir Syed's" approach towards education.

∴ **Sir Syed Ahmed 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 the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major work in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu.

∴ **Educational Services :-**

1. Muzadabad School 1858
2. Establishment of Scientific Society in 1863
3. Victoria School Ghazipur 1864.
4. Aligarh Institutes Gazette

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5. MAO High School in 1875 which was later become MAO college.
6. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920.
7. Organized the Mohammedan Educational Conference.

∴ Political Services :-

1. Advice To Students :-

Sir Syed's advice to Muslims in the political system is also important. He believe in that the European system of democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested separate electorate for Muslims.

2. Urdu Hindi controversy :-

In 1867, Hindus demanded that Hindi should be made an official language of India in place of Urdu. They started an agitation. The Hindus were against Urdu because it was the language of Muslims.

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Sir Syed convinced that the Hindus would never be friend with the Muslims. Due to this reason Sir Syed started "Two nation theory" telling that Muslims and Hindu were two separate kinds of people. Muslims opposed this and supported Urdu as it was the sign and united the Muslims of the India under one language.

Q:- Explain First Political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958?

Ans:- Explanation :-

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 political administrative power and acumen of the CSP.

The constituent Assembly had dual functions for draft a constitution and to enact legislation until the constitution came

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into effect.

∴ First Phase 1947-1958

- ⇒ After the partition of India on the mid-night of 14 and 15 August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post system by the prime minister. Based at the prime minister's seat, the governor general of Pakistan Quaid Azam appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960 '7' prime ministers had served between 1947 until Martial Law in 1971 by Ayub Khan.

∴ Governor General of Pakistan :-

- ① Quaid e Azam 1947 to 1948
- ② Khujja Nazimuddin 1948 to 1951
- ③ Ghulam Muhammad 1951 to 1955
- ④ Sikandar Mirza 1955 to 1956

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∴ First President :-

⇒ Sikandar Mirza was the first president of Pakistan.

∴ Prime Minister of Pakistan :-

- * Liaqat Ali Khan 14 August 1947 to 16 October 1951.
- * Khwaja Nazimuddin 17 October 1951 to 17 October 1953.
- * Muhammad Ali Bogra 17 April 1953 to 12 August 1955.
- * Chaudhary Muhammad Ali 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956.
- * Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957.
- * I I Chaudhary 18 October 1957 to 16 Dec 1957.
- * Feroz Khan Noon 16 December 1957 to 7 December 1958.

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Q3:- What do you know about the geography of Pakistan? ::

Ans:- **Geography of Pakistan:-**

The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forest 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. ::

:: Geo strategic Importance of Pakistan:-

- + Introduction
- + Pakistan geographical location
- + Strategic significance
- + climate
- + conclusion / Analysis

:: Introduction:-

Pakistan is located at a

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region which has great political, economics and strategic location. It has been hub of activities of great powers for last 20 years.

∴ Pakistan Geographically location:-

⇒ Location :- Southern Asia lies between 24 and 36.75 northern latitude and between 61 and 75°E eastern longitude. ∴ Area 7,96,000 sq. km.

∴ Strategic significance:-

⇒ The names are following the belows:-

- (a) Proximity of great power
- (b) Gateway to central Asia (oil and energy game)
- (c) significance as a transit economy
- (d) important link in the chain of Muslim countries.
- (e) only Muslim country with nuclear capability.

∴ Climate :-

Pakistan lies in the temperate zone immediately above the tropic of cancer. The climate varies from tropical

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to temperature. Arid conditions exist in the coastal south, characterized by a monsoon season with adequate rainfall while abundant rainfall is experienced by the province of Punjab and wide variations between extremes of temperature at given locations.

∴ Conclusion / Analysis :-

Pakistan is a junction of South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia, a way from resources efficient countries to resource efficient countries. The world is facing energy crises and terrorism. Pakistan is a route for transportation and a front line state against terrorism. Moreover Pakistan has been traditionally of emerging economic giant China. So in the vague of any change in world politics Pakistan's geo strategic significance would further be enhanced.