**Subject ,Pak Studies instructor: Mr. Saad Haider**

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**Midterm Assignment 30 Marks**

**Department AHS First Semester**

Attempt all the following Questions.

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed khan’s educational and political services for the Muslims.

Answer question 1:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan compete an important role in up the Muslim standing. He worked inexhaustibly to revive relations between the Muslims and therefore the British. He brought the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement and showed the importance of education. He brought a plan regarding the Two-nation theory and is thus referred to as "The Father of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Movement. Sir Syed additionally magnified the political awareness of Muslims within the Sub-continent. initially he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity however later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was discovered. It claimed to be the body of each Indian in spite of faith. but it later established to be functioning just for the Hindus and tried to eradicate the Muslims. The Congress created 3 demands. political representation according the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India and Sir Syed opposed it.

Appointment in government should be by competitive examinations. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of the Hindus were much better than the Muslims.\

The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in the Muslim hearts and Sir Syed opposed this. This demand was accepted by the British.

Q2. Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

Answer question 2:

The inaugural session of the first constituent assembly was held from august 10 to 14 of 1947. Jinnah became the first president of the constituent assembly. The assembly had the dual responsibility of making the constitution and working as legislature of the country. The first constituent assembly initially consisted of 69 members which was increased to 74 to give representation to the state of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan and tribal areas upon their accession to Pakistan. The Constitution is meant to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), folks and their basic rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and conjointly the constitutional structure and institution of the establishments and therefore the country's soldiers.

Q3. What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

Answer question 3:

Pakistan is finite by Asian country to the east, Islamic State of Afghanistan to the northwest and Persia to the west whereas China borders the country within the northeast. the state is geopolitically placed inside a number of the foremost arguable regional boundaries that share disputes and have many-a-times escalated military tensions between the nations, e.g., that of geographic region with Asian country and also the Durand Line with Islamic State of Afghanistan. Its western borders embrace the mountain pass and Bolan Pass that have served as ancient migration routes between Central continent and South Asia.

Pakistan is split into 3 major geographic areas the northern highlands; the Indus River plain, with 2 major subdivisions corresponding roughly to the provinces of geographic area and Sindh andtherefore the Baluchistan highland