

Iqra National university

Assignment : Pak study

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Question no 1 : discuss sir syed ahmad khan's educational and political service for the Muslim .

Answer:

Sir syed Ahamd khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well-known Muslim reformer, educator and politician. Syed

Ahmed was born on 17th October 1817 in Delhi.

He is ranked among the greatest muslim reformers of the 19th century. He came to the rescue of his co-religionists after the war of independent (1857)

When British unleashed a arrive of vengeance against the Muslim .

In 1864 He was transferred to Aligarh where he played an important part in establishing

New college. In 1876 he retired from His work in the law to concentrate on running the college and

To devote himself to improving the position of Muslims in the Sub-continent through education.

Sir syed ahmad was the first muslim leader to realise that if the Muslim continued to keep themselves along

from the political , social and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed by the hindu community

Sir syed Educational

Service

Sir syed ahmad 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 knowledge he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutioned the life of the Muslim of community .

- Two madrassahs in muradabad (1898) and ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted Education in persia
- In 1864, sir syed Ahmed laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English works into urdu
- M.A.D high school Aligarh was the founded in (1875)

- In 1877, M.A.D high school was given the status of a college and inaugurated by , viceroy lord Iyten later on this College became a university in 1920 A.D

Sir syed political

service :

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 organised 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 and Dadabhai Naoroji 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 Indian 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:

Two Nation Theory

Sir syed Ahmad khan is regarded as one the greatest exponent of ' Two Nation Theory ' Because after the hindu-urdu controversy he was convinced that hindu were not sincere towards the Muslim .

As answering a query of mr.shakespeare , commissioner of bernas, he remarked, “now iam convinced that both these communities will not join whole – heartly in anything at present there

was no open 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. _ Education backwardness of muslim .**
- 2. _Economic distress of muslim community .**
- 3. Need for better of social status**
- 4. Need for friendly relations with British rulers**

Question no 2 : Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

Answer:

First political phase 1947 to 1958 :

After the partition of india on the midnight of 14 and 15 agust 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister .

Based at the prime ministers secretat the governor general of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed liaqat ali khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 agust 1947 before the president system in 1960 “7” prime minister had served between 1947 untill marshal in 1958 by auyb khan

Governor Generals Of Pakistan

First governor general of Pakistan was the Quaid-e-azam in 14 August 1947 to 11 September 19478 .

1. Second governor general is Khuja nizam uddin from

1948 to 1951 .

2. Third governor general is ghulam Muhammad from 1951 to 1955 .

3. Last governor general is sikandar mirza 1956

- **In 1956 remove the governor generals and the first prident of Pakistan is sikandar mirza in**

Prime minister of **Pakistan:**

1. First prime minister of Pakistan is liaqat ali khan in 14 agust -16 October 1951

- 2. 2nd prime minister is nazim uddin 17 oct 1951 to 1953**

- 3. 3rd prime minister is Muhammad Ali Bogra In Office: 17 October 1951 – 17 April 1953**

- 4. Fourth prime minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali In Office: 12 August 1955 – 12 September 1956**

- 5. 5th prime minister Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy In Office: 12 September 1956 – 17 October 1957**

- 6. 6th prime minister is Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar In Office: 17 October 1957 – 16 December 1957**

- 7. Last prime minister of first phase is Sir Feroz Khan In Office: 16 December 1957 – 7 October 1958**

Question no 3 : What do you know about the geography of pakistan?

Answers:

Geography of Pakistan

Geographical location :

Pakistan is located in south aisan it form the northwest of subcontinent of indo Pakistan Pakistan became a state as a result of the partition of British India on August 14, 1947. Pakistan annexed Azad (Free) Kashmir after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48. Initially, Pakistan also included the northeastern sector of the subcontinent, where Muslims are also in the majority. The East Wing and West Wing of Pakistan were, however, separated by 1,600 kilometers of hostile Indian territory. The country's East Wing, or East Pakistan, became the independent state of Bangladesh in December 1971.

Pakistan occupies a position of great geostrategic importance, bordered by Iran on the west, Afghanistan on the northwest, China on the northeast, India on the east, and the Arabian Sea on the south. The total land area is estimated at 803,940 square kilometers.

The boundary with Iran, some 800 kilometers in length, was first delimited by a British commission in 1893, separating Iran from what was then British Indian Balochistan. In 1957 Pakistan signed a frontier agreement with Iran, and since then the border between the two countries has not been a subject of serious dispute.

Pakistan's boundary with Afghanistan is about 2,250 kilometers long. In the north, it runs along the ridges of the Hindu Kush (meaning Hindu Killer) mountains and the Pamirs, where a narrow strip of Afghan territory called the Wakhan Corridor extends between Pakistan and Tajikistan. The Hindu Kush was traditionally regarded as the last northwestern outpost where Hindus could venture in safety. The boundary line with Afghanistan was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand,

then foreign secretary in British India, and was acceded to by the amir of Afghanistan that same year. This boundary, called the Durand Line, was not in doubt when Pakistan became independent in 1947, although its legitimacy was in later years disputed periodically by the Afghan government as well as by Pakhtun tribes straddling the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. On the one hand, Afghanistan claimed that the Durand Line had been imposed by a stronger power upon a weaker one, and it favored the establishment of still another state to be called Pashtunistan or Pakhtunistan. On the other hand, Pakistan, as the legatee of the British in the region, insisted on the legality and permanence of the boundary. The Durand Line remained in effect in 1994.

In the northeastern tip of the country, Pakistan controls about 84,159 square kilometers of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. This area, consisting of Azad Kashmir (11,639 square kilometers) and most of the Northern Areas (72,520 square kilometers), which includes Gilgit and Baltistan, is the most visually stunning of Pakistan. The Northern Areas has five of the world's seventeen highest mountains. It also has such extensive glaciers that it has sometimes been called the

“third pole.” The boundary line has been a matter of pivotal dispute between Pakistan and India since 1947, and the Siachen Glacier in northern Kashmir has been an important arena for fighting between the two sides since 1984, although far more soldiers have died of exposure to the cold than from any skirmishes in the conflict.

From the eastern end of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, a boundary of about 520 kilometers runs generally southeast between China and Pakistan, ending near the Karakoram Pass. This line was determined from 1961 to 1965 in a series of agreements between China and Pakistan. By mutual agreement, a new boundary treaty is to be negotiated between China and Pakistan when the dispute over Kashmir is finally resolved between India and Pakistan.

The Pakistan-India cease-fire line runs from the Karakoram Pass west-southwest to a point about 130 kilometers northeast of Lahore. This line, about 770 kilometers long, was arranged with United Nations (UN) assistance at the end of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48. The cease-fire line came into effect on January 1,

1949, after eighteen months of fighting and was last adjusted and agreed upon by the two countries in the Simla Agreement of July 1972. Since then, it has been generally known as the Line of Control.

The Pakistan-India boundary continues irregularly southward for about 1,280 kilometers, following the line of the 1947 Radcliffe Award, named for Sir Cyril Radcliffe, the head of the British boundary commission on the partition of Punjab and Bengal in 1947. Although this boundary with India is not formally disputed, passions still run high on both sides of the border. Many Indians had expected the original boundary line to run farther to the west, thereby ceding Lahore to India; Pakistanis had expected the line to run much farther east, possibly granting them control of Delhi, the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire.

The southern borders are far less contentious than those in the north. The Thar Desert in the province of Sindh is separated in the south from the salt flats of the Rann of Kutch by a boundary that was first delineated in 1923-24. After partition, Pakistan contested the

southern boundary of Sindh, and a succession of border incidents resulted. They were less dangerous and less widespread, however, than the conflict that erupted in Kashmir in the Indo-Pakistani War of August 1965. These southern hostilities were ended by British mediation, and both sides accepted the award of the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal designated by the UN secretary general. The tribunal made its award on February 19, 1968, delimiting a line of 403 kilometers that was later demarcated by joint survey teams. Of its original claim of some 9,100 square kilometers, Pakistan was awarded only about 780 square kilometers. Beyond the western terminus of the tribunal's award, the final stretch of Pakistan's border with India is about 80 kilometers long, running west and southwest to an inlet of the Arabian Sea.

Area and population:

Cover area of 796096 km square .

Population voice province

Largest province of Pakistan is Balochistan which covering 43.6 area and Punjab covering 25.8 area and

sindh covering 17.7 area and kpk covering 13 km area at the time of pakistan partition of sub continent 1947 the population of pakistan is presently 38.8 million

Climate of pakistan :

Climate of pakistan is estrem ,dry in base of climated condition .

Seasons in Pakistan:

Around the 1 year Pakistan have following 4 seasons

1. Could weather: december to march
2. Hot weather: april to june
3. Monsoon weather: july to September
4. Post Monsoon: October to mid December