

**Subject: Pak Studies**

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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.**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (October 17, 1817 – 27 March 1898) was a teacher and politician. He was a philosopher as well. He was also a social reformer.

He pushed for educational and social reforms and was a great source of democratic ideals and freedom of speech. In one of his essays he wrote, "Freedom of expression is the right of everyone. Suppression of opinions, be it for any religious fear, or the fear of community and tribe or the fear of being defamed, or the fear of the government is very bad" 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 the Scientific Society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern arts into Urdu.

Sir Syed Ahmad 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 the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Education Congress, later renamed the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference, to bring together education and culture. He emphasized the need for an autonomous Muslim institution free of any government funding.

In 1888, three years after the Indian National Congress was founded, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan delivered a lecture in Meerut on the invitation of the Muslims residing in the area. He was critical of the Congress and talked about how it was essentially a party of Bengali Hindus who could not best represent the viewpoint of a Muslim population. He called for greater representation of Muslims. The unfair interference of these people is this that they have tried to produce a false impression that the Mahomedans of these Provinces agree with their opinions. But we also are inhabitants of this country, and we cannot be ignorant of the real nature of the events. "These proposals of the Congress are extremely inexpedient for the country, which is inhabited by two

different nations who drink from the same well, breathe the air of the same city, and depend on each other for its life. To create animosity between them is good neither for peace,

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

After the partition of India on the midnight of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prim minister based at prim minister secretrate the governor general of Pakistan Quaid e Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to established and lead his administration on 15<sup>th</sup> august 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, 7 Prim ministers had served between 1947 until marshal law in 1971 by Ayyub Khan.

Governor General of Pakistan

- 1<sup>st</sup> governor general Quaid e Azam
- Second Governor general Khawaja Nizam Ud din
- Third Governor Ghulam Muhammad
- Last governor general Sikandar Mirza
- President Sikandar Mirza

Prime Minister of Pakistan

- First Liaqat Ali Khan 14 August to 16 Oct 1951
- Second Nizam Ud din 17 Oct 1951 to 17 Oct 1953
- Third Muhammad Ali Bogra 17 April to 12 August 1955
- Fourth Choudhry Muhammad Ali 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956
- Fifth Hussain shaheed Suhrawardy 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957
- Sixth I.I Chandigarh 16 December 1957 to 17 October 1958
- Last Ferooz khan Noon 17 October 1958

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

Pakistan, populous country of South Asia. Having a predominately Indo-Iranian speaking population, Pakistan has historically and culturally been associated with its neighbours Iran, Afghanistan, and India. Since Pakistan and India achieved independence in 1947, Pakistan has been distinguished from its larger southeastern neighbour by its overwhelmingly Muslim population. Its capital is Islamabad, in the foothills of the Himalayas in the northern part of the country, and its largest city is Karachi, in the south on the coast of the Arabian Sea.

From independence until 1971, Pakistan (both de facto and in law) consisted of two regions West Pakistan, in the Indus River basin in the northwestern portion of the Indian subcontinent, and East Pakistan, located more than 1,000 miles (1,600 km) to the east in the vast delta of the Ganges-Brahmaputra river system. Pakistan encompasses a rich diversity of landscapes, starting in the northwest, from the soaring Pamirs and the Karakoram Range through a maze of mountain ranges, a complex of valleys, and inhospitable plateaus, down to the remarkably even surface of the fertile Indus River plain, which drains southward into the Arabian Sea.

It contains a section of the ancient Silk Road and the Khyber Pass, the famous passageway that has brought outside influences into the otherwise isolated subcontinent. Lofty peaks such as K2 and Nanga Parbat, in the Pakistani-administered region of Kashmir.

Spreading over Kashmir and northern Pakistan, the western Himalayan system splits into three distinct ranges, which are, from south to north, the Pir Panjal Range, the Zaskar Range, and the Ladakh Range. Farther north is the Karakoram Range, which is a separate system adjoining the Himalayas. This series of ranges varies in elevation from roughly 13,000 feet (4,000 metres) to higher than 19,500 feet (6,000 metres) above sea level.

In far northern Pakistan the Hindu Kush branches off southwestward from the nodal orogenic uplift known as the Pamir Knot. The ridges of the Hindu Kush generally trend from northeast to southwest, while those of the Karakorams run in a southeast-northwest direction from the knot. In the extreme northern portion, the ranges are capped with perpetual snow and ice; high peaks include Tirich Mir, which rises to 25,230 feet.