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**SUBMITTED TO SIR SAAD**

**QNO1.**

**ANSWER.** **SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN**:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Sayyid also spelled Syad, or Syed, Ahmad also spelled Ahmed, (born Oct. 17, 1817, Delhi - died March 27, 1898, [Aligarh](https://www.britannica.com/place/Aligarh), India), Muslim educator, jurist, and author, founder of the [Anglo-Mohammedan Oriental College](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Aligarh-Muslim-University) at Aligarh, [Uttar Pradesh](https://www.britannica.com/place/Uttar-Pradesh), [India](https://www.britannica.com/place/India), and the principal motivating force behind the revival of Indian [Islam](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Islam) in the late 19th century. His works, in Urdu, include *Essays* on the Life of Mohammed (1870) and commentaries on the [Bible](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Bible) and on the [Quran](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Quran). In 1888 he was made a Knight Commander of the [Star of India](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Star-of-India).

* Syed’s family, though progressive, was highly regarded by the dying [Mughal dynasty](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mughal-dynasty).
* His father, who received an allowance from the Mughal administration, became something of a religious recluse; his maternal grandfather had twice served as [prime minister](https://www.britannica.com/topic/prime-minister) of the Mughal emperor of his time and had also held positions of trust under the [East India Company](https://www.britannica.com/topic/East-India-Company).
* Syed’s brother established one of the first printing presses at [Delhi](https://www.britannica.com/place/Delhi) and started one of the earliest newspapers in [Urdu](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Urdu-language), the principal language of the Muslims of northern India.
* The death of Syed’s father left the family in financial difficulties, and after a limited [education](https://www.britannica.com/topic/education) Syed had to work for his livelihood. Starting as a clerk with the East India Company in 1838, he qualified three years later as a sub judge and served in the judicial department at various places.
* Sayyid [Ahmad](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Muhammad) had a versatile personality, and his position in the judicial department left him time to be active in many fields. His career as an author (in Urdu) started at the age of 23 with religious tracts. In 1847 he brought out a noteworthy book, on the antiquities of Delhi. Even more important was his pamphlet, “The Causes of the Indian Revolt.” During the [Indian Mutiny](https://www.britannica.com/event/Indian-Mutiny) of 1857 he had taken the side of the British, but in this booklet he ably and fearlessly laid bare the weaknesses and errors of the British administration that had led to dissatisfaction and a countrywide explosion. Widely read by British officials, it had considerable influence on British policy.

His interest in [religion](https://www.britannica.com/topic/religion) was also active and lifelong. He began a sympathetic interpretation of the Bible, wroteEssays on the Life of Mohammed and found time to write several volumes of a modernist commentary on the Quran. In these works he sought to harmonize the Islamic faith with the scientific and politically progressive ideas of his time.

These institutions were for the use of all citizens and were jointly operated by the Hindus and the Muslims. In the late 1860s there occurred developments that were to alter the course of his activities. In 1867 he was transferred to Benares, a city on the Ganges with great religious significance for the Hindus.

* Sayyid advised the Muslims against joining active politics and to concentrate instead on education. Later, when some Muslims joined the [Indian National Congress](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indian-National-Congress), he came out strongly against that organization and its objectives, which included the establishment of [parliamentary democracy](https://www.britannica.com/topic/parliamentary-system) in India. He argued that, in a [country](https://www.britannica.com/topic/nation-state) where communal divisions were all-important and education and political organization were confined to a few classes, parliamentary [democracy](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/democracy) would work only inequitably. Muslims, generally, followed his advice and abstained from politics until several years later when they had established their own political organization.

QNO3:

ANSWER: Geographical location of Pakistan:

The **Geography of Pakistan**  is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the [Arabian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Sea) in the south to the mountains of the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram), [Hindukush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindukush), [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas) ranges in the north. [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) geologically overlaps both with the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Plate) and the [Eurasian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasian_Plate) [tectonic plates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plate_tectonics) where its [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh) and [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_Pakistan) provinces lie on the north-western corner of the Indian plate while [Balochistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan,_Pakistan) and most of the [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the [Iranian Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Plateau). [Gilgit-Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan) and [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent [earthquakes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake) where the two tectonic plates collide.

Pakistan is bordered by [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) to the east, [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan) to the northwest and [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) to the west while [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) borders the country in the northeast. The nation is geopolitically placed within some of the most controversial regional boundaries which share disputes and have many-a-times escalated military tensions between the nations, e.g., that of [Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir) with India and the [Durand Line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durand_Line) with Afghanistan. Its western borders include the [Khyber Pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pass) and [Bolan Pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolan_Pass) that have served as traditional migration routes between Central [Eurasia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasia) and [South Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia).

At 881,913 square kilometres (340,509 sq mi), Pakistan is the 33rd largest country by area, little more than twice the size of the US state of [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California), and slightly larger than the Canadian province of [Alberta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alberta).

INTERNATIOANL BORDER **;** Pakistan shares its borders with four neighbouring countries – [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China), [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), and [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) while [Tajikistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan) is separated by thin [Wakhan Corridor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wakhan_Corridor)– adding up to about 7,307 km (4,540.4 mi) in length (excluding the coastal areas).

**Afghanistan–Pakistan border;** The [border with Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan%E2%80%93Pakistan_border) which is known as the [Durand Line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durand_Line), 2,670 km (1,659.1 mi), which runs from the [Hindu Kush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_Kush) and the [Pamir Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamir_Mountains). A narrow strip of Afghanistan territory called the [Wakhan Corridor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wakhan_Corridor) extends between Pakistan and [Tajikistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan).

# China–Pakistan border

The eastern tip of the Wakhan Corridor starts the [Sino-Pak border](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93Pakistan_border) between the [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China) and Pakistan spanning about 559 km (347.3 mi). It carries on south-eastward and ends near the [Karakoram Pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram_Pass). This line was determined from 1961 to 1965 in a series of agreements between China and Pakistan and finally on 3 March 1963 both the governments, of [Islamabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamabad) and [Beijing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing), formally agreed. It is understood that if the dispute over Kashmir is resolved, the border would need to be discussed again.

# India–Pakistan border

The [Northern Areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Areas) has five of the world's seventeen highest [peaks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain) along with highest range of mountains the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) and [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas). It also has such extensive [glaciers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glacier) that it has sometimes been called the "[Third Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siachen_Glacier)". The [international border-line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Pakistan_border) has been a matter of pivotal dispute between Pakistan and India ever since 1947, and the [Siachen Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 between their National Armies facing each other.

The Pakistan-India [ceasefire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceasefire) [line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border) runs from the Karakoram Pass west-southwest to a point about 130 kilometres northwest of Lahore.

# Iran–Pakistan border

The [boundary with Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_border), 959 km (595.9 mi), was first delimited by a British commission in the same year as the Durand Line was demarcated, separating [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) from what was then British India's [Baluchistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baluchistan_(Chief_Commissioners_Province)) province.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Pakistan#cite_note-CITEREFPakistanGeography-1) Modern Iran has a province named [Sistan va Baluchistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistan_va_Baluchistan) that borders Pakistan and has [Baluchis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baloch_people) in an ethnic majority. In 1957 Pakistan signed a frontier agreement with Iran in [Rawalpindi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawalpindi) according to which the border was officially declared and the two countries haven't had this border as a subject of serious dispute at all.

# CLIMIT CHANGE OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan lies in the [temperate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperate) zone, immediately above the [tropic of cancer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropic_of_cancer). The climate varies from [tropical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical) to temperate. [Arid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arid) conditions exist in the coastal south, characterized by a [monsoon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) season with adequate rainfall and a dry season with lesser rainfall, while abundant rainfall is experienced by the province of [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(Pakistan)), and wide variations between extremes of temperature at given locations. Rainfall varies from as little as less than 10 inches a year to over 150 inches a year, in various parts of the nation.

Pakistan has four seasons: a cool, dry winter marked by mild temperatures from December through February; a hot, dry spring from March through May; the summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon period, from June through September; and the retreating monsoon period of October and November.

The climate in the capital city of [Islamabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamabad) varies from an average daily low of 5 °C (41.0 °F) in January to an average daily high of 40 °C (104 °F) in June.

**QNO2:**

**ANSWER:** First Political and Constitutional Phase 1947 to 1958.

After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 to15 august 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by grating the post of prime minister;

Based at the prime mister secrete he governor general of Pakistan Quid-e-azam appointed liaqat ali khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 august 1947 before the presidential system in 1960 ‘7’ prime minister had saved between 1947 until Marshal law in 1958 by Ayoub khan.

# GOVERNER GENDRAL OF PAKISTAN

QUID-E-AZAM: Quaid-i-Azam became first Governor General of the nascent state of Pakistan on August 15, 1947. The new responsibility was like bed of thrones for him. The new country was faced with lot of problems like refugee rehabilitation, issue of princely states, non-availability of a workable system for running affairs of the State, farming of new constitution and financial strains etc.

Quaid-i-Azam was fully aware of the part played by Muslims of India in the creation of Pakistan.

Quaid-i-Azam was fully aware of the role of officials taking interest in politics are being dragged to serve political ends. In his talk to Government Officers at Peshawar on 15 April 1948.

Quaid-i-Azam firmly believed that no nation can consolidate without education.

Quaid-i-Azam stressed on the economic and financial development of the country. “The organizations like Muhammadi Shipments, Orient Airways, Habib Bank, Muslim Commercial Bank, All India Federation of Muslim Chambers of Commerce and Industries and Printing Press came into being.

# Second Khawaja nazim Uddin:

**Sir Khwaja Nazim uddin** ( [Bengali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengali_language):  19 July 1894 – 22 October 1964), [KCIE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight_Commander_of_the_Order_of_the_Indian_Empire) , was a Bengali [conservative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism_in_Pakistan) politician and one of the leading [founding fathers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Pakistan_Movement_activists) of [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). He is noted as being the first Bengali leader of Pakistan who ruled the country first as the [Governor-General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor-General_of_Pakistan) (1948–51), and later as the [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Pakistan) (1951–53).

Born into an [aristocratic *Nawab*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhaka_Nawab_Family) family in [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal_Presidency) in 1894, he was educated at the [Aligarh Muslim University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh_Muslim_University) before pursuing his post-graduation studies at the [Cambridge University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge_University). Upon returning, he emabarked on his journey as a politician on the platform of [All-India Muslim League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-India_Muslim_League).

# Third Ghulam Muhammad.

**Sir Malik Ghulam Muhammad** CIE ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): ملک غلام محمد‎; 20 April 1895 - 29 August 1956), was a Pakistani politician and financier who served as the third [Governor-General of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor-General_of_Pakistan), appointed in this capacity in 1951 until being [dismissed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dismissal_(employment)) in 1955 due to health conditions.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malik_Ghulam_Muhammad#cite_note-storyofpakistan-1) He co-founded Mahindra & Mohammed in 1945 (later [Mahindra & Mahindra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahindra_%26_Mahindra) in 1948) with [Jagdish Chandra Mahindra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagdish_Chandra_Mahindra) and [Kailash Chandra Mahindra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kailash_Chandra_Mahindra).

Educated at the [Aligarh Muslim University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh_Muslim_University) (AMU), he joined the [Indian Civil Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Civil_Service_(British_India)) as a [chartered accountant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chartered_accountant) at the [Indian Railway Accounts Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Railway_Accounts_Service) before being promoted to join the [Ministry of Finance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Finance_(India)) under [Liaquat Ali Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaquat_Ali_Khan) in 1946. After the [Independence of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India) in 1947, he joined the [Liaquat administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:First_Pakistani_Cabinet) as the country's first [Finance Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finance_Minister_of_Pakistan) where he helped draft the [first five-year plans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Five-Year_Plans_(Pakistan)) to alleviate the [national economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Pakistan).

# PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN LIAQAT ALI KHAN 14 AUGEST TO OCT 1951

THE SEOUND MINISTER OF PAKISTAN NAZIM UDDIN 17 –OCTP- 1953

THE 3RD PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN MUHAMMAD ALI BORAD 17 APRIL TO AGU 1955.

THE 4TH PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN CHAUDARY MUHAMMAD ALI 12 AUG TO 12 SEP 1956

THE 5TH PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN HUSSAIN SHAHEED SUHARWAIDI 12 SEP 1956 TO 17 OCT 1957

THE 6TH PRIME MINTER OF PAKISTAN I.I CHANDIGARH 16 DEC 1957

THE LAST PRIME MINITER OF PAKISTAN IS FEROZ KHAN NOON 7 OCT 1958.