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I'D : 18269
Paper : Pak Study.

Q No 1:

Ans:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is best known for the Aligarh movement - A systematic 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. He released two journals to this end - the Aligarh Institute Gazette, which was an organ of the Scientific Society, and the Tehzibul Akhlaq, known as

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The Mohammedan Social Reformer in English. Sir Syed Ahmad is the most notable contribution to the field of education is establishing the Madrasah-ul-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 the alone. He wanted to create a network of educational institutions managed by Muslims and founded the All India Muslim Educational Conference.

- He founded Scientific Society in Ghazipur in 1863.
- He opened school in Muzdabad in 1864.
- He also opened school in Ghazipur in 1864.

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- He set up Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School in Aligarh on 24 May 1875.
- He also set up Muhammadan educational Conference in 1886 to raise the standards of education.

Goals: To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan induce them to get jobs and other activities under them the new government.

Educational Services:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who realized the importance of education for his people.

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Two Nation Theory:

The two nation theory formed on the basis of the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The theory simply states that Muslims and Hindus of South Asia are two different nations based on their contrasting and incompatible religions. This theory implied two viable scenarios for Muslims of India once the colonial rule ended while the life style differences between the two had been a

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QNO 2:

Ans:

Political Phase

1947 to 1958:

After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15 August, 1947 Pakistan followed the British system. The first prime minister of Pakistan was Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah. He was appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960, the prime minister had served between 1947 until 1958 by Ayub Khan.

Governor general
of Pakistan:

1st Governor

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- Quaid-e-Azam (1947-1948)
- The second governor general is Nazim-ud-Din (1948-1951)
- Third governor general of Pakistan is Ghulam Muhammad 1951-1955
- Last governor general is Iskandar Mirza. 1956-1958.

Prime Minister of Pakistan:

- Liaquat Ali Khan become the first prime minister of Pakistan in 1947. Assassinated in 1951
- Khawaja Nazimuddin is the second prime minister of Pakistan.

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- Muhammad Ali Bogra elected as new prime minister in 1953.
- Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, as prime minister in 1955
- Suhrawardy held the post in 1956 for more than a year and was dismissed in 1957.
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar elected as prime minister in 1957.
- Feroz Khan was elected as the seventh prime minister of Pakistan in 1957 by Iskander Ali Mirza.
- He was dismissed in 1958.

Q NO 3: Ans:

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Geography of Pakistan:

Pakistan is located in South Asia in the north west of the Sub-Continent of Indopakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23, 31 and 36, 45, north between the latitude of 61, 75 and 31, east. It is bounded the west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is called Durand line. In the south by Arabian Sea Pakistan border with India 1660 Km border.

Climate of Pakistan:

Climate of Pakistan is extreme, Day in base of climate condition.

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- Cold weather - December
March
- Hot weather - April, June
- Monsoon weather - July, September.
- Post monsoon weather - mid-
- December.