

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Paper Pak Study**

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**Section B**

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### **Ans 1; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Educational services**

Sir syed ahmad khan was the first muslim leader who realize the importance of educational for the people of sub-countinent in order to equipe the ornament of education . and for the bright and shinr furtur of the muslims of India . He work hard to ensure the people about the importance of education. Following are the efforts of Sir Syed

1. Two MADRASSAH in Muradabad and Ghazi abad were open which impart education in persian language.
2. in 1864 Sir khan late the foundation of scientific society which translate english work in urdu.
3. M.A.D High school In Aligarh was founded im 1875
4. In 1877 this(m.a.d) got the status of college and then in 1920 this College got the position of Univeristy .

### **SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN POLITICAL SERVIVES...**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the great Muslim leader. He was renowned Muslim reformer of the 19th century. He had a dream to make the community and country advanced and take them forward on modern shapes. His main interest was the intellectual development of the people through the modern education.

Sir Syed Ahmad khan was the first Muslim leader who gave the visiom that Hindu and Muslims are two different nation. Their living togethee for such a long in sub continent is impossible . Because they are totally different from each other.

Ahmad khan take a keen intrest and used his blodded efforts in the direction of the Muslims

bright future. He knew that education is the key and that's why he wanted to ensure the Muslims from the key role of education.

## **Ans 2: First political and Constitutional phase of 1947 to 1958**

### **Back Ground.**

#### **Creation of Pakistan**

in 1947 was in many ways a unique event which at the same time was bound to have many difficulties due to a consistently hostile attitude adopted by Indian leadership. The Indian leaders continued to create difficulties for Pakistan in the hope that Pakistan would not survive for long.

One of the most uphill tasks for the newly created Pakistan was the framing of its comprehensive Constitution. Both India and Pakistan at their birth adopted Government of India Act of 1935 with essential amendments as the interim constitution i.e. Parliamentary and Federal in nature.

Quaid-e-Azam with his vast and strong background of handling legal matters took up this problem with urgency however gravity of other issues compelled him to pay his attention to other matters which delayed this important process of constitution making.

### **Political phase and constitutional phase 1947-1958:**

The major cause of political instability in Pakistan since 1947-1956. Lack of effective leadership in the PML ruling party and political leaders made it easier for Governor General to dominate the political scene. The opposition, too, failed to offer an effective political alternative. The constitution which Nazimuddin tried to give to the Nation at the end of 1952 was not acceptable to most of politicians. The Islamic provisions of the proposed Constitution, the representation of the two wings in the future parliament, and the language controversy were the main issues of dispute. So long as Nazim-ud-Din was Prime Minister these issues remained unsolved. He was a gentleman no doubt but he failed in politics. Governor dismissed the Nazim ud din, who had confidence in assembly. After him Muhammad Ali Bogra succeeded. The Governor dismissed the Nazim ud Din government without any solid reason and gave statement that he had lost the public confidence and failed to control the problems. In Muhammad Ali Bogra, he found a Prime Minister, who never disobeys him. At that time, Ghulam Mohammad made Daultana to resign from the Chief Ministership of the Punjab. The same year Qaiyum was removed from provincial politics and was brought to the centre.

Following independence, it took three Governor Generals, four Prime Ministers, two

constituent assemblies (1947-1954 & 1955-1956), and nine years of protracted constitution making process to produce the first constitution of Pakistan in 1956. It was rejected on the final day of its adoption (29 February 1956) by all Hindu minority parties and the largest Muslim political party (the Awami League) from East Pakistan – demographically the largest province. Due to lack of consensus among ethnonational groups, the 1956 constitution failed to arrest the political instability that engulfed the entire country following its promulgation, ultimately leading to its abrogation and imposition of the first martial law in the country on 7 October 1958.

This was the earlier stage of Pakistan in which Pakistan was totally unstable according to every angle.

### Ans 3: Geography of Pakistan..

Pakistan is located in the south Asian continent. It forms the north west of the sub-continent. Pakistan lies between the latitude of 23-31° and 36-45° north and between the longitude of 61-75° and 31° east. It is bounded to the west by Iran, to the east by India, to the north by Afghanistan which is called Durand line, and to the south by the Arabian Sea. Pakistan's border with India is 1610 km, with China 585 km, with Afghanistan 2252 km, and with Iran 805 km.

### Area and population

Pakistan covers an area of 796,096 km<sup>2</sup>. In this area, Baluchistan is the largest and Punjab is the 2nd largest, then Sindh and KPK is the smallest 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 in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north.

The history of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan began on 14 August 1947 when the country became an independent nation in the form of Dominion of Pakistan within the British Commonwealth as the result of the Pakistan Movement and the partition of India.

Role of Pakistan in the world trade.

Recent developments present an opportunity for Pakistan to lower barriers to trade not only with India in the

east but also a number of countries (including China) in the west and north, which are accessible via westward land routes. East-west liberalisation of Pakistan's international trade could lead to a large expansion in imports and exports, and have a major impact on Pakistan's economy.

To identify the trade effect of east-west barriers, we used a large data set to estimate a model that explains bilateral trade flows for most trading pairs in the world. We found that the cost of barriers to trade between Pakistan and both India and China are substantial. In the case of trade with India, policy restrictions are the most significant barriers. The most important barrier to trade between China and Pakistan is the high cost of land transportation. Our findings suggest a potential for substantial expansion of trade with China and India if these barriers can be reduced or removed.

Expanding trade with India would require improvement in relations to negotiate reduction of trade restrictions. The recent China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project provides an important opportunity to expand trade with China by reducing the costs of land transportation. CPEC will be more effective in stimulating Pakistan-China trade if it is well connected to large markets and production centres in different provinces in Pakistan.

Therefore Pakistan is know by the **Golden sparrow**.