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Assignment Pak. Study by SAAD-
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Mid term ⇒

Q1 ⇒

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Educational Service ⇒

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in the educational uplift of Muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards; set up a journal, Tahzib-ul-Akhlak, which contained articles of influential Muslim who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.

Educational Service ⇒

⇒ Educational Institutes:

1. ⇒ Muradabad School (1858).

⇒ Established of Scientific Society in (1863).

- ⇒ Victoria School Ghazipur (1864).
- Aligarh Institute Gazette.
- ⇒ Mau High School in 1875 which was later became MIAD college.
- Aligarh Muslim University 1920.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan received his education under the old system prevailing at that time.
- ⇒ He learnt to read the Holy Quran under a female teacher at his home.
- ⇒ He was also interested in Persian Arabic and Mathematics.

Political Service of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan →

Political career: → In 1878, Sir Syed was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In 1886, he organised the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity for Muslims.

Political Views of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan →

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two-nation theory. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It claimed to be the body of every Indian regardless of religion.

① ⇒ Political and Constitutional Phases from 1947 to 1958 ⇒

Political Phases ⇒

From 1947 to 1958 ⇒

→ After the partition of India on the night of 14 & 15 August 1947, Pakistan followed the post-British system by creating a Prime Minister:

Based at the Prime Minister Secretariat the general of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his Administration on 15 August 1947.

Before the presidential system in 1960, 17 Prime Ministers had served. Until Marshall Law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

Governor Generals of Pakistan ⇒

⇒ 1st Governor General ⇒

Quaid-e-Azam from
1947 - 1948.

⇒ 2nd Governor General ⇒

Khawja Nazim uddin.

⇒ 3rd Governor General ⇒

General Ghulam Muhammad.

⇒ Last Governor General ⇒

General Sikandar Mirza.

President ⇒

Sikandar Mirza.

Prime Ministers of Pakistan ⇒

1st Liaqat Ali Khan.

Oct 1951.

2nd Nazim uddin

1951 to 1953.

3rd Muhammad Ali Bogra.

1953 to 1955.

- 4th. Choudhry Muhammad Ali.
1955 to 1956.
- 5th. Hussain shaheed Suhrawardi.
1956 to 1957.
- 6th. I.I Chandigarh.
17 Oct - 16 Dec 1957.
- 7th. Feroz Khan Noon.
7 Oct - 1958.

1956 constitution ⇒

The first Pakistani constitution was elected in 1947 and after nine years adopted the first indigenous constitution, the short-lived constitution of 1956. In October 1958, President Iskandar Mirza abrogated the constitution. Shortly afterwards General Ayub Khan deposed Iskandar Mirza and declared himself president.

Q3:→

Geography of Pakistan:→

The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests & plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south of the mountains of the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north.

Geographical Location of Pakistan:→

Pakistan is located in Southern Asia. Pakistan is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the south, Iran & Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, & China to the north.

Geographical Importance of Pakistan:→

Pakistan is one of those few countries in the world whose geographical and strategic position is of immense importance.

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, coastal belt, deserts & total area of 796096 km squares. Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches area of Asia.

The End