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MID EXAMS
PAK. STUDY
ID: 17951
ANESTHESIA

ANSWER 1

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

INTRODUCTION

Sir syed was born 17th Oct, 1817 at Dehli. Sir Syed Ahmed Taqvi common known as Sir syed Ahmed Khan who was the Islamic reformer, philosopher of British India.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR MUSLIMS

In 1863, Sir Syed Khan founded scientific society to translate the work in the modern arts and sciences in urdu.

⇒ He gave very importance to modern education and contribute to Muslims education and says education is very important for muslims.

⇒ He also opened many schools, and also scientific society.

OBJECTIVES

Sir syed Ahmed Khan first and foremost objective to modernize the muslim following

western cultural values that create friendly atmosphere for the communities. He motivated the community to learn literature, English & philosophy.

Therefore, to fulfill the desire, the Aligarh movement was started.

He had two main objectives which was given below:

-(Remove Tension) -

→ To remove the tension between Muslim and British government.

-(New facilities / jobs) -

→ Induce them to get new facilities and jobs under the new government.

MUSLIMS AS A NATION

Sir Syed also gives the two nation theory. Some writers criticize the muslim one nation.

But, sir syed ahmed Khan advocated the "Hindu Muslim unity meant that the working relationship between two nation" as once he also said "Hindus and Muslims should try to be one mind in matter,

which one affect their progress.

→ In 1883 he also saying that the majority override

the interest of the minority
POLITICAL SERVICES

Sir Syed also promote the political awareness of Muslim in Sub-continent. In 1886, he also organized the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which also promote his vision of modern education and political unity for Muslims.

ANSWER 2

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL

PHASE

1st PHASE (1947 to 1958)

— (1st GOVERNOR GENERALS OF PAK.)
After the partition of India, Quaid-e-Azam became the first governor general of Pakistan, from 14th August 1947 to 11th September 1948. They solved the problems in better way.

— (2ND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAK.) —

Khawaja-Nazim-u-din is the the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan from 14th September 1948 to 17th Oct 1951.

— (3rd GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAK.) —
Ghulam Muhammad is the

-(4th GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAK.)-
Skindar Mirza is the
4th Governor General of Pakistan
or last Governor General of
Pakistan from 7th August 1955

-(PRESIDENT OF PAK)-

After the constitution of
1955, 23rd March 1956 became
the first president of Pakistan
until 17th October 1958.

-(1ST MARSHAL LAW)-

1st Marshal law was held
in first from 1947 to
1958.

-(PRIME MINISTER'S OF PAK.)-

1st Phase (1947 to 1958)

-(1st Prime Minister of PAK.)-

Liaquat Ali Khan became
the first prime minister of
Pakistan from 14th August
1947 to till 16th October
1951. In reign of Liaquat Ali Khan an
enormous struggle was launched for economic
(2nd Prime Minister of Pak.)-growth.

Khawaja Nazim-u-din became
the 2nd prime minister of
Pakistan from 17th October
1951 to 17th April 1953

-(3rd Prime Minister of Pak)-
Muhammad Ali Bogra
became the 3rd prime
minister of Pakistan from
17th April 1953 to 11th
August 1955

-(4th Prime Minister of Pak)-

Choudary Muhammad Ali
became the 4th prime minister
of Pakistan from 11th August
1955 to 12th September
1956.

-(5th Prime Minister of Pak.)-

Hussain saheed Suhrawardi
became the 5th prime
minister of Pakistan from
12 September 1956 to 18th
October 1957.

-(6th Prime Minister of Pak.)-

Ibrahim Ismail Chundari
Gardh became the 6th
prime minister of Pakistan from
18th October 1957 to 16th
December 1957

-(7th Prime Minister of Pak.)

Feroz Khan is 7th and
last prime minister of Pakistan
from 16th Dec 1957 to
7th Oct 1958.

ANSWER 3

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

Location :-

→ Pakistan is located in South Asia.
It forms the northwest of
sub-continent of Indo-Pakistan

Latitudes :-

It lies between the latitudes
of 23° , 31° , 36° and 45°

Longitudes :-

Its longitudes is
between 61° , 75° , 31° east

Bounded :-

Pakistan is bounded to
the "east" by "India"

It is bounded to the "southwest"
by "Iran"

"North", it is bounded by "China"
and "east" it is bounded by
"India" and "Northwest" it
is bounded by "Afghanistan"
and "South" it is bounded
by "Arabian Sea"

(BORDER SHARE 'S)

Pakistan shares many border to many countries which are given below:-

-(India)-

Pakistan shares a border of "1610 km" with India.

→ It forms the long border of Pakistan with India.

-(China)-

Pakistan shares a border of "585 km" with China.

-(Afghanistan)-

Pakistan shares a border of 2252 km with Afghanistan.

Durand Line

Pakistan have common border with Afghanistan they also known as "Durand line"

(Iran)

Pakistan shares a border of 805 km with Iran.

(AREAN POPULATION)

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 square km.

-(1st LARGE PROVINCE)-

Balouchistan is the 1st largest province of Pakistan, which is covering an area of "43.8%".

It also covers an area of "25345" square km.

2ND LARGE PROVINCE

Punjab is the 2nd largest province of Pakistan. It covers an area of "25%" of Pakistan.

It also covers an area of "205345" square km.

3rd LARGE PROVINCE

Sindh is 3rd large province of Pakistan. It covering an area of "17.7%" of Pakistan.

⇒ It also covers an area of "104914" square km.

4th LARGE PROVINCE

Kpk is the 4 province of Pakistan. It covers an area of "13%" of Pakistan.

⇒ It also covers an area of "74521" and Fata is "27200".

(CAPITAL OF PAK.)

Islamabad is a capital of Pakistan. It covers an area of "706 square" km and "1.1%".

(AT THE TIME OF PARTITION)

At the time of partition of sub-continent in 1947, the population of the area, now Pakistan was only (38.3 million) and also (3 to 4 crore)

(According to Population)

According to population, Pakistan is presently 6th most populous country of the world. It has many fertile lands, plains, rivers and beautiful valleys.

1 st	China	=	1261 million
2 nd	India	=	1041 million
3 rd	USA	=	276 million
4 th	Indonesia	=	224 million
5 th	Brazil	=	172 million
6 th	Russia	=	146 million
7 th	Pak.	=	38 million

(CLIMATE OF PAK)

Pakistan located in South Asia and lies the latitudes of 23°, 31°, 35° and 45° north.

North, gives the particular dry and extreme climatic conditions

Hot cities of Pakistan :-

Sibbi, Multan, Hyderabad etc are most hot cities of Pakistan. In it, the temperature is at the peak.

Cold cities of Pakistan :-

Skardu, Swat, Deer, Gilgit are most cold cities of Pakistan. In it, temperature is extreme cold.

IN SUMMER SEASONS

In summer seasons, start from May to September, the plains experience high temperature in the summer and extreme cold season in autumn.

In winter and summer season are intervent rain season in the central parts of country and also northern.

(SEASONS In Pak)

In Pakistan, around the year, Pakistan have four seasons with respect of

weather
(Cold)

Cold weather in Pakistan,
start from the mid of
December and till March.
Temperature is extreme cold.

(Hot)

Hot weather in Pakistan,
start from the April
and till June. In which
temperature is very hot.

-(Monsoon)-

Monsoon season of Pakistan
start from July and till
September. This season is that
season in which the weather
is pleasant.

-(Post monsoon)-

Post monsoon season of Pakistan
starts from the month of
October and mid of
December.