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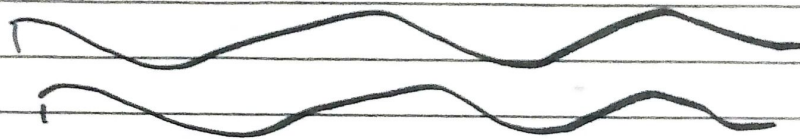
Semester:- 1<sup>st</sup> semester

Section:- A

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Paper:- Pak Study

Submitted:- Sir Saad Haider



Question # 1

Answer # 1

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan  
Educational Services:-



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who realised the importance of education for his people. In the order of equip the muslim with the ornament of knowledge he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutioned the life

of the muslim of  
Community.

① Two maddrasah in the  
Muradabad (1858) and  
Ghaziabad (1862) were  
opened which imparted  
the education in Persian.

② In 1864, He laid the  
foundation of Scientific  
Society which translated  
English work into  
the Urdu.

③ M.A.D High School  
Aligarh was founded  
in the 1875.

④ In 1877, M.A.D high  
school was given the  
status of a college and  
inaugurated by, Viceroy  
Lord Lytton later on,  
this college became  
a university in 1920 AD.

## Sir Syed Ahman Political Services:-

In 1838, Sir Ahmad  
Khan enter the services  
of East India Company  
and went on to become  
a judge at a small  
Causes Court in 1867,  
retiring from 1876.



He founded the **Mohammadian Association** to promote political co-operation amongst Indian Muslims from the different parts of the country. In the **1886**, he organised the All India **Mohammadian Educational Conference** in Aligarh, which promote his vision of modern education & political unity for Muslims.

During the **Indian Rebellion of 1857**, he remained loyal to the British Raj and was noted for his action in saving European lives.

After the rebellion, he penned the booklet the **Causes of the Indian Mutiny**.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Political Services began after 1857. He provided political leadership by uniting the people under a banner of Islam. He wrote various notable works in order to remove the mistrust of the Britishers towards the Muslims, he advocated 'loyalty' to the government and to the British he

he asked to review their policies which will win the support of largest minority in Country.

## ① The Causes of Indian Revolt:-

He was so overwhelmed by the trouble of the Muslims in the sub-continent to make effort to save the Muslim nation from total ruins.

## ② Pamphlet:-

The loyal of Muhammadan of India, In the Pamphlet, he drew their attention for the criticisms to the services of Muslim had served their life.

## ③ Indian national Congress:-

He known the intention of the Hindus and advised the Muslims to not join it.

He thought that Congress is a Hindus party & it not work for the Muslims.

He advised the Muslims to get political education to protect their rights.

After receiving in Persian & Arabic. He joined the



## Government Services:

As a social reformer, a political leader, and a religious thinker and as moralist, a rationalist, a humanist & a jurist, He performed a great role in political services.

## Question # 2

## Answer # 2

### Political Phases:-

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Phase 1947 to 1958

After the partition of India on the midnight of 14 and 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating most of Prime Minister.

Based at the Prime Minister secretate the governor general of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.

Before the Presidential system in 1960, "7" Prime ministers had served between 1947 until Marshal law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

## Governor general of Pakistan.

⇒ 1<sup>st</sup> governor general → Quaid-e-Azam  
1947 - 1958.

⇒ Second governor general →  
Khwaja Nazim ud Din.

⇒ Third governor General →  
Ghulam Muhammad.

⇒ Last Governor general →  
Sikandar Mirza 1956.

⇒ President → Sikandar Mirza.

## Prime minister of Pak:-

⇒ 1<sup>st</sup> P.M. ⇒ Liaqat Ali Khan  
14<sup>th</sup> Aug - 16 - Oct - 1951.

⇒ 2<sup>nd</sup> P.M. ⇒ Nazim ud Din  
17 - Oct 1951 - 17 Oct 1953

⇒ 3<sup>rd</sup> P.M. ⇒ Muhammad Ali  
Bogra  
17 - April → 12 Aug 1956.



Date \_\_\_\_\_

(7)

Day  M  T  W  T  F  S

⇒ 4<sup>th</sup> → Chauhadry Muhammad Ali

12 - Aug - 1955 →  
12 Sep 1956.

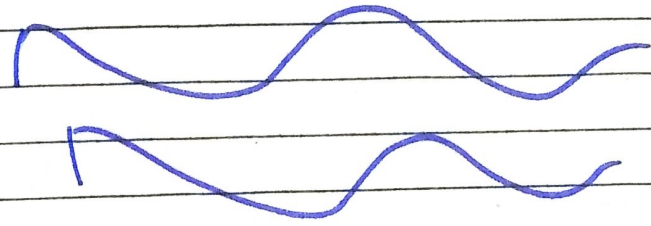
⇒ 5<sup>th</sup> → Hussain Shaheed Saharwardi

12 Sep 1956 → 17 Oct 1957.

⇒ 6<sup>th</sup> ⇒ I. I Chomeligarh  
→ 16 Dec 1957.

⇒ Last P.M ⇒ Feroz Khan Noon.

7 Oct 1958.



Question # 3

Answer # 3

# Geography of Pakistan:-

Pakistan is located in South Asian it form the north west of the subcontinent of Indo Pakistan. It 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 ~~of~~ by Afghanistan which is called "**durind line**" into the south by Arabia Sea.

Pakistan border with India **1610 km**, border with China **585 km**, border with the Afghanistan **2252 km**, and border with the Iran **805 km**.

## Area and Population

Pakistan cover area of **796096 km** square.

### Population wise provinces

Province	Percentage	Area & Square
Punjab	25%	2 Lack 5 thousand 345 km
Balochistan	43%	3.74, 19 km
Sindh	17%	1.40, 914 km
KPK	10% + 3%	74.521 km
Islamabad	1%	906 km.

Balochistan is the largest covering **43%** of the total area where Punjab is **25%**, Sindh **3rd** with **17%** and **KPK** covering **13%**.



At the time of partition, of the ~~con~~ Subcontinent 1947, the population of the area now forming Pakistan was only 3 crore and respect of population of Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world.

China 1261 billion,  
 India 1014 billion,  
 USA 275 billion,  
 Indonesia 224 million,  
 Brazil 172 million,  
 Russia 146 million.

## Climate of Pak:-

The Pakistan climate is extreme, dry in base of climate condition.

Cold weather → December, March.

Hot weather → April, June.

Monsoon weather → July, September

Post Monsoon → October, Mid december

