

Iqra national university Peshawar

Allied health sciences

Mid term examination fall 2020

Pakistan studies paper

Name shahzeb Hassan

Id number 18053

Class anesthesia B

Date of paper 30,11,2020

Q1/. SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

INTRODUCTION

Sir syed ahmad khan was born on 17 october 1817 in delhi india .

His full name is ahmad taqvi bin syed muhammmad mutaqi.

He has studied from east india company college .

He died on 27 march 1898 and buried in Aligarh india .

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN 1817-1898;

Sir syed ahmad khan flourished from 1817-1898 AD .he is legacy is a complicated one .he was a loyal servant of the british administration before the revolution of 1857. As the founder of Aligarh movement he is ranked the greatest muslim reformer of the 19th century .he came to the rescue of his coregionists after the war of independence when british unleashed a wave of vengeance against the muslims.as a result of these issues muslims cut of from the mainstream of political,social,economic and educational development .

In these hard times faced by the muslims of subcontinent only sirsyed ahmad khan a person who accompany the muslims and guided them towards a right path .without the help of sir syed muslims would be completely under the rule of Indian hindus .

SIR SYED EDUCATIONAL SERVICES;

- Sir syed ahmad khan was a first person who re;ised the imporatance of education for the muslims of subcontinent because education is the only key to success without education muslims would be kept deprived of their general rights .so he have some importance regarding educational services that are given below,
- Two madrasa in muradabad in 1858 and Ghaziabad in 1862were opened which imparted education in Persian
- In 1864 laid the foundation of scientific society which translate English work into urdu
- M.A.D high school Aligarh was founded in 1875
- In 1877 M.A.D. was given the status of college from high school by viceroy lord letton, later on this college was also given the status of university in 1920.

TWO NATION THEORY;

TWO NATION THEORY WAS PROPOSED BY SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

That's why he is regarded one the greatest exponent of tw nation theory after the HINDU-URDU controversy he bacme to lknow that hindus are not sincere towards muslims. Taking an interview he said that ; 'know I am convinced that both these communities could not live together as one "

As education was a key to success so only by education muslims coyuld get rid of hindus dominations so education was compulsory for muslims for their due rights and representative

Muslims were also economically very disstres so such economics steps have to be taken for their improvement and this was the factor

Muslims were also very weak socially which was the factor

For having representatives they must have good relations with british rulers

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

First sir syed was in view of that hindu and muslims are one neation but later on he changed his view that muslims and hindus could not live as a one nation because of thire life styles religion and many others haram halal things so he proposed ttwo nation theory whoich later on results in Pakistan

Also he want muslims to get rid of slavery so he intoroduced education amongst muslims

On a visit to London there he saw a magazine wich really impressed him and thinks to have a m,agazine in Pakistan also he by returni ng to Pakistan introduce the magazine

Q2. FIRST CONTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL PHASE 1947 TO 1958;

ANSWER; ‘

FIRST PHASE

AFTER THE PARTITION OF india on the midnight of 14 and 15 august 1947 pakistan followed the british system by creating the post of prime minister

Based on the pm secetrate the governor generals of Pakistan quaid azam appointed liaqat ali khan as first pri me minister and leded on 15 august

Befor thr presidential system in 1960 7 prime miniters have served until marshal law in 1971 by ayub khan

Governors generals of Pakistan

- First governor general of Pakistan was QUAID E AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH from 1947-48 because he died soon
- Second governor general khwaja nazim uddin
- Third governor general GHULAM MUHAMMAD
- Last governor wgeneral was SIKINDAR MIRZA FROM 1956

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

- 1ST PM LIAQAT ALI KHAN FROM 14 AUG TO OCT 1951
- 2ND PM NAZIM UD DIN (17 OCT TO -1953)
- 3RD MUHAMMAD ALI BOGRA FROM 17TH APRIL TO 12 AUG 1955

- 4TH CHAUDHRY MUHAMMAD ALI FROM 12 AUG 1955 TO 12 SEP 1956
- 5TH HUSSAIN SHAHEED SUHARWADI FROM 12 SEP 1956 TO 17 OCT 1957

- 6TH I.I CHANDIGARH 16 DEC 1957

- LAST PM FERAZ KHAN NOON 7 OCT 1958

A Brief Background Constitutional History:

By the end of World War II, the British imperial government granted independence to its Indian colony and for that matter the British Parliament enacted the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Under the Act, the British Crown relinquished its sovereign powers over India and transferred those powers to the newly established dominions of India and Pakistan on 14 August 1947. The Government of India Act, 1935, hitherto the constitution of British India, was amended to bring it in consonance with the aims and objectives of independence as laid down in the 1947 Act. The combination of these two constitutional instruments served as an interim constitutional order for both countries until their respective constituent assemblies adopted their own constitutions.

QNO 3. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN?

PRESENTATION OF PAKISTAN : GEOGRAPHY

Country's official name :

Pakistan

Capital:

Islamabad

Population of main cities (including suburbs):

Karachi (9,339,023) ; Lahore (5,143,495) ; Faisalabad (2,008,861) ; Rawalpindi (1,409,768) ; Multan (1,197,384) ; Hyderabad (1,166,894) ; Gujranwala (1,132,509) ; Peshawar (982,816)

Area:

796,100 km²

Type of Climate :

There are normally three seasons in Pakistan:

Winter (November to March): is warm and cooled by sea breezes on the coast;

Summer (April to July): has extreme temperatures,

Monsoon (July to September): has the highest rainfall on the hills.

The maximum temperature in Karachi goes to around 35 degree C in May/June.

The best time to visit Southern part of Pakistan is between November and March, when the days are cool and clear. On the other hand, the best time to visit Northern part of Pakistan is from April to October.

Local Time:

It is -- In Islamabad

Summer Time Period :

None

Official Language:

Urdu, English

Other Languages Spoken:

Punjabi (spoken by 48% of country's population), Sindhi (12%), Siraiki [a Punjabi variant] (10%), Pashtu (8%), Balochi (3%), Hindko (2%), Brahui (1%), Burushaski and Other (8%)

Business Language(s):

Practically all business correspondence is made in English, though Urdu is also sometimes used by local companies.

In Pakistani cities and urban areas, majority of the people can speak and understand English. However in case of rural areas, one may need the services of an interpreter.

Location

Located in south asia

Forms the orth west of subcontinent

Lies between latitudes of 23,31 and 36,35north ands between longitude of 61 ,75 and 31 east

Bounded west with iran sharing border 805 km

East by india dharing borders 1610 km

North by Afghanistan which is also called Durand line sharing border 2252 km

South bounded by Arabian sea

It also lies with china and border is 585km

Area and population

Covers area of 796096square km

Population province vice

Punjab it covered 25% of the total area of Pakistan

Sindh it covered 17%

Kpk its covered 13%

Balochistan is largest province covering 43%

Climate of Pakistan

Its is extreme, dry in base of climate condition

Cold weather which comes in months of December to march

Hot weather comes in months of april to june

Monsoon come I n july to September

Post monsoom from October mid December

The end

Thanks to almighty Allah

