IQRA NATIONAL

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PESHAWAR

PAPER : PAK STUDY

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DEPARTMENT:BS ANESTHESIA

1ST SEMESTER

SECTION:B

SIR:SAAD HAIDER

Q1

ANS:

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN IDEOLOGICAL RATIONALE

1. Sir syed ahmad khan (1817-1898) initially worked for East India company as Jurist.
2. After the 1857 independence war ,he published “ The causes of Indian Mutiny” (Rasala asbab baghwat e Hind) a daring critique at the time.
3. He established the Aligarh Muslim University in 1857.
4. Founded Scientific Society of Aligarh Denounced for being pro-hindu and established Muslim League.
5. Sir syed was criticised by Ulema at the time for his approach towards religion.
* Sir syed ahmed khan goals
* Sir syed first and foremost objective was to modernize the Muslims following the Western culture and values that could create friendly environment.
* He motivated the Muslims to learn Western Philosophy and English language to get along with ruling people. To fulfill his desire he established Aligarh university.

Sir syed basic goals are given below:

* To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government.
* To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under British government.
* To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between Muslims and British government.
* To motivate Muslims to learn Western Education.
* To presuade Muslims to abstain from agitational politics.

Urdu- Hindi Controversy

Urdu grew as common language of all the Indians regardless of origin or religion but in 1867 the Benasri Hindus started campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi . To gain objectives , they declared numerous organization , which discouraged Sir syed who said to Shakespeare that since now both the nations could not live together . later the followers of Sir syed tried their level best to save Urdu language . Mohsin ul Mulk was the Muslims in defense of Urdu.

Muslims as a Nation

* Sir syed used the word ‘nation’ for the Muslims .
* Some writers criticize that he declared Hindus and Muslims one nation.
* But as a matter of fact , that he advocated the Hindu-Muslims unity that meant ‘the working relationship’ between the two nations as once he said “Hindus and Muslims should try to be one mind in matters which affected their progress “
* He favored separate electorate for the Muslims in 1883 saying that the majority would over ride the interest of minority.
* In 1888, he set up the Patriotic Association to meet the propaganda of the congress .
* Muslims and Hindus joined the Association .
* It advocated the Muslims emotions.
* In December 1893, Sir syed founded the Association.
* Its main purpose was to protect the political, religious and social rights of the Muslims.

Q2

Ans:

1st Phase (1947-1958)

Governor Generals of Pakistan

1. Quaid -E-Azam became the first governor general of Pakistan at the time of partition in 14th august 1947 to 11th september 1948.
2. Khawaja Nazim -ud- din was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan from 14 september 1948 to 17th october 1951.
3. Ghulam muhammad became the 2nd last governor general of Pakistan from 17th october 1951 to 7th august 1955.
4. Asikander Mirza became the last governor general of Pakistan on 7th august 1955. on 23rd march 1956 he became the 1st President of Pakistan until to 17th october 1958.

Prime Ministers of Pakistan (1947-1958)

* Liaqat Ali Khan became the 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan on 14th august 1947 to 16th october 1951.
* Khawaja Nazim ud din became the 2nd Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17th october 1951 to 17th april 1953.
* Muhammad Ali Bogra became the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17th april 1953 until to 11th august 1955.
* Chaudhary Muhammad Ali became the 4th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 11th august 1955 until to 12th september 1956.
* Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy became the 5th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 12th september 1956 until to 18th october 1957.
* Ibrahim Ismail chundri Gar became the 2nd last Prime Minister of Pakistan on 18th october 1957 to 16th december 1957.
* Feroz Khan Noon became the last Prime Minister of Pakistan of 1st phase on 16th december 1957 until to 7th october 1958.

Q3

Ans:

Geography of Pakistan

* Pakistan is located in South Asia .
* It forms the North-West of subcontinent of Indo-Pakistan.
* It lies between the latitudes of 23,31 and 36 ,45 North.
* In between the longitudes of 61 and 75,31 East.
* It is bounded to the South-West by Iran, to the east by India, to the north by China,to the south by Arabian Sea and to north-west by Afghanistan.
* Borders
1. Pakistan shares “1610 km” long border with India and “585 km” long border with China.
2. Pakistan shares “2252 km” long border with Afghanistan. Pakistan common border with Afghanistan is also known as “DEURAL LINE”.
3. Pakistan shares “805 km “ long border with Iran and “700 km “ is the coastal line.

AREA AND POPULATION

Pakistan covers an area of “796096 km square”.

* Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan which is covering 43.8% area.
* Panjab is covering 25% area .
* Sindh is covering 17.7% area.
* Kpk is covering 13% area.
* Islamabad is covering 1% area.

At the time of partition of the subcontinent in 1947 the population of areas now forming Pakistan is 33.8 million. In aspect of population Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world.

Climate of Pakistan

* Pakistan particular location between the latitudes of 23,31 and 36,45 north gives it particular dry and extreme climatic conditions.
* In the summer season lasting from May to September the plains experience high temperature in summer and extreme cool during winter.
* The summer and winter seasons are intervend by

the rainy season in the northern and central part of country.

Seasons in Pakistan

Around the year Pakistan witnesses the following four seasons in respect of the weather.

* Cold weather season lasting from (mid.December to March).
* Hot weather season lasting from (April to June).
* Monsoon season lasting from  *(* July to September ).
* Post monsoon season lasting from (October to mid December).