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
Pakistan studies

Question No

Q . 1

Syed Ahmad Khan

[Sir Syed Ahmed Taqvi](#) bin Syed Muhammad Muttaqi^[1] [KCSI](#) sir syed; 17 October 1817 – 27 March 1898), commonly known as **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** (also **Sayyid Ahmad Khan**), was an Islamic [pragmatist](#),^[2] [Islamic reformer](#),^{[3][4]} and [philosopher](#) of nineteenth century [British India](#).^{[5][6]} He is considered as the pioneer of [Muslim nationalism in India](#) and is widely credited as the father of [Two-Nation Theory](#) which formed the basis of [Pakistan movement](#).^{[7][8][9]} Born into a family with strong debts to the [Mughal court](#), Ahmed studied the [Quran](#) and [Sciences](#) within the court. He was awarded an honorary [LLD](#) from the [University of Edinburgh](#) in 1889.^{[10][7][6]}

Born	17 October 1817 Delhi, Mughal Empire
Died	27 March 1898 (aged 80) Aligarh, British India
Nationality	British Indian
Other names	Sir Syed
Notable work	<i>The Mohammadan Commentary on the Holy Quran</i> (Tafsir on QURAN).
Awards	 Star of India

Era	19th century
School	Islamic and Renaissance philosophy
Institutions	East India Company Indian Judicial Branch Aligarh Muslim University Punjab University Government College University
Main interests	Pragmatism, Metaphysics, language, aesthetics, and Christianity and Islam
Notable ideas	Two-nation theory, Muslim adoption of Western ideas

In 1838, Syed Ahmed entered the service of [East India Company](#) and went on to become a judge at a [Small Causes Court](#) in 1867, retiring from 1876. During the [Indian Rebellion of 1857](#), he remained loyal to the [British Raj](#) and was noted for his actions in saving European lives.^[3] After the rebellion, he penned the booklet *The Causes of the Indian Mutiny* – a daring critique, at the time, of [British](#) policies that he blamed for causing the revolt. Believing that the future of Muslims was threatened by the rigidity of their orthodox outlook, Sir Ahmad began promoting [Western-style scientific education](#) by founding modern schools and journals and organising Islamic entrepreneurs.

In 1859, Syed established Gulshan School at [Muradabad, Victoria School](#) at [Ghazipur](#) in 1863, and [a scientific society](#) for Muslims in 1864. In 1875, founded the [Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College](#), the first Muslim university in Southern Asia.^[11] During his career, Syed repeatedly called upon Muslims to loyally serve the [British Raj](#) and promoted the adoption of Urdu as the [lingua franca](#) of all [Indian Muslims](#). Syed criticized the [Indian National Congress](#).^[12]

Syed maintains a strong legacy in [Pakistan](#) and among [Indian Muslims](#). He strongly influenced other Muslim leaders including [Allama Iqbal](#) and [Jinnah](#). His advocacy of Islam's rationalist ([Mu'tazila](#)) tradition, and at broader, radical reinterpretation of the [Quran](#) to make it compatible with science and modernity, continues to influence the global [Islamic reformation](#).^[13] Many universities and public buildings in Pakistan bear Sir Syed's name.^[14]

Aligarh Muslim University celebrated its 200th birth centenary with much enthusiasm on 17 October 2017. Former [President of India Pranab Mukherjee](#) was the chief guest.^{[15][16]}

Q No 2

1st phase 1947 to 1958

The **history of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan** began on 14 August 1947 when the country became an independent nation in the form of **Dominion of Pakistan** within the **British Commonwealth** as the result of **Pakistan Movement** and the **partition of India**

Governor General of Pakistan

	Name (Birth–Death)	Took office
1	Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)	15 August 1947
2	Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894–1964)	14 September 1948
3	Sir Ghulam Muhammad (1895–1956)	17 October 1951
4	Iskander Mirza (1899–1969)	7 August 1955

Prime Minister of Pakistan

1 **Liaquat Ali Khan (1896 – 1951)**

Office: 14 August 1947 – 16 October 1951

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Muslim League

Total Duration: 4 Years, 2 Months, 2 Days

2 Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894 – 1964)

Office: 17 October 1951 – 17 April 1953

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Muslim League

Total Duration: 2 Years exactly

3. Muhammad Ali Bogra (1909 – 1963)

In Office: 17 April 1953 – 12 August 1955

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Muslim League

Total Duration: 2 Years, 2 Months, 26 Days

4. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1905 – 1980)

Office: 12 August 1955 – 12 September 1956

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Muslim League

Total Duration: 1 Year, 1 Month exactly

5. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892 – 1963)

In Office: 12 September 1956 – 17 October 1957

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Awami League

Total Duration: 1 Year, 1 Month, 5 Days

6. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (1898 – 1968)

In Office: 17 October 1957 – 16 December 1957

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Muslim League

Total Duration: 1 Month, 29 Days

7. Sir Feroz Khan Noon (1893 – 1970)

In Office: 16 December 1957 – 7 October 1958

Status: Elected democratically

Political Party: Republican Party

Total Duration: 9 Months, 21 Days

Post Abolished: 7 October 1958 – 7 December 1971

Total Duration of Abolishment: 13 Years, 2 Months exactly

Q No (3)

Geography of Pakistan

The **Geography of Pakistan** is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the [Arabian Sea](#) in the south to the mountains of the [Karakoram](#), [Hindukush](#), [Himalayas](#) ranges in the north. [Pakistan](#) geologically overlaps both with the [Indian](#) and the [Eurasian tectonic plates](#) where its [Sindh](#) and [Punjab](#) provinces lie on the north-western corner of the Indian plate while [Balochistan](#) and most of the [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](#) lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the [Iranian Plateau](#). [Gilgit-Baltistan](#) and [Azad Kashmir](#) lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent [earthquakes](#) where the two tectonic plates collide.

Continent	Asia
Region	South Asia
Coordinates	30.00°N 70.00°E
Area	Ranked 33rd
• Total	881,913 km ² (340,509 sq mi)
• Land	97.14%
• Water	2.86%

Coastline	1,046 km (650 mi)
Borders	Total: 7,307 km (4,540.4 mi) Afghanistan : 2,670 km (1,659.1 mi) China : 559 km (347.3 mi) India : 3,320 km (2,063.0 mi) Iran : 959 km (595.9 mi)
Highest point	K2 8,611 m (28,251 ft)
Lowest point	Arabian Sea 0 m (0.0 ft)
Longest river	Indus River
Largest lake	Manchhar Lake
Exclusive economic zone	290,000 km ² (110,000 sq mi)

Pakistan is bordered by [India](#) to the east, [Afghanistan](#) to the northwest and [Iran](#) to the west while [China](#) borders the country in the northeast. The nation is geopolitically placed within some of the most controversial regional boundaries which share disputes and have many-a-times escalated military tensions between the nations, e.g., that of [Kashmir](#) with India and the [Durand Line](#) with Afghanistan. Its western borders include the [Khyber Pass](#) and [Bolan Pass](#) that have served as traditional migration routes between Central [Eurasia](#) and [South Asia](#). At 881,913 square kilometres (340,509 sq mi), Pakistan is the 33rd largest country by area, little more than twice the size of the US state of [California](#), and slightly larger than the Canadian province of [Alberta](#).

The End

