

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Mid Term Exam

Department: Bs Anesthesia

Paper: Pak study

SUBMITTED To :

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SECTION : *B*

SEMESTER : *1st*

Question No 1 : Discuss sir Ahmad khan educational and political services for the Muslims?

Political service :

Ans: Sir sayed Ahmad khan flourished from 1817 to 1898 AD. As the founder of Aligarh Movement he is ranked among the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19th century. He came to the rescue of his co religionists after the war of independence 1857. when British unleashed a wave of vengeance against the Muslim. As the Result of the Artocites of the British the Muslim ware cut of from the mainstream of political' social' economic and educational development. As this critical Juricture.

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader to that if the Muslim continued to keep themselves along from the political social and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.

Two Nation Theory :

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is considered as a Father of **Two Nation Theory**. First time **Syed Ahmed Khan** realized that Muslim and Hindus cannot live together and considered Muslims as a separate **nation** and demanded a distinct homeland where the Muslims can practice their way of living

according to **Islam.**

Sir Sayed Educational services:

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who released 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 Madrassa in Murradabad 1858 And Ghaziabad 1862 were opened which imparted education in Persian..
2. In 1864 sir sayed ahmad khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English works into urdu.
3. M. A. D high School Aligarh was founded in 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 A. D.

Factors responsible for Aligarh Movement..

- 1.** Educational backwardness of Muslim.
 - 2.** Economic distress of Muslim community.
 - 3.** Need for friendly relation with British rulers.
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Question No 2:

Explain the political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958?

Ans: 1st phase 1947 to 1958

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 Prime Minister's secretariat the Governor General of Pakistan Quaid Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947. Before the presidential system in 1960.

7 prime Minister had served btween 1947 untill Marshal law in 1958 (1971)by Ayub khan.

Governor General of pakistan :

1. *1st Governor General Quaid Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah(1947 to 1948)*
2. *second Governor General khawaja Nazim
uddin.*
3. *Third Governor General Ghulam
Muhammad.*
4. *last Governor General skindar Murza
1956.*
5. *president skindar Mirza.*

Prime Minister of Pakistan :

1. *Liaqat Ali Khan (14 August to 16 October 1951).*
2. *Second Nazim ud Din (17 October 1951 to 17 October 1953)*
3. *3rd Muhammad Ali Bugra 17 April to 12 August 1955.*
4. *Chaudhary Muhammad Ali 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956.*
5. *5th Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957.*
6. *6th I.I Chandigarh 16 Dec to 1957.*
7. *Last Ferooz Khan Noon 7th October 1958.*

Constitutional Phase:

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.

Following independence, it took three Governor Generals, four Prime Ministers, two constituent assemblies (1947-1954 & 1955-1956), and nine years of protracted constitution making process to produce the first constitution of Pakistan in 1956. It was rejected on the final day of its adoption (29 February 1956) by all Hindu minority parties and the largest Muslim political party (the Awami League) from East Pakistan – demographically the largest province. Due to lack of consensus among ethnonational groups, the 1956 constitution failed to arrest the political instability that engulfed the entire country following its promulgation, ultimately leading to its abrogation and imposition of the first martial law in the country on 7 October 1958. Between its promulgation and abrogation, four federal ministries changed. The military dictator General Ayub Khan, who had taken over the reins of power, enacted the 1962 constitution to the country through an executive order. The current constitution, enacted by the third constituent assembly in 1973, was twice suspended by military coups of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1985) and General Musharraf (1999-2002), and at the time of its 'restoration', both in 1985 and 2002, the military regimes amended it in ways that fundamentally changed its Islamic and federal character. One such amendment on both occasions was the grant of power to the president to dissolve the lower house of the federal legislature. With this power in the hands of presidents – which office was usurped by both dictators at the time of restoring the constitution – the ensuing parliaments on both occasions were forced to give constitutional cover via the 8th and 17th Amendments to the acts of suspensions of the constitution, and all other acts of the military dictators during the period between the suspension and restoration of the constitution.

Question No 3:

What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

Ans:

Geographical location :

Pakistan is located in south asian it form the northwest of subcontinent of indopakistan. It lies between the lattitude of 23, 31 and 36,45 north and between lengitude of 62,75 and 31 east. It is bounded to the west by iran to the east by india to the north by afghanistan which is called Durined line into the south by arabia sea pakistan border with (india 1610 km)

*boundary with china 585 km
border with Afghanistan
2252 km and border with iran
805 km.*

Area and population :

*Pakistan area cover of
796096 km square.*

- 1. Population voice
provinces*
- 2. Punjab*
- 3. Sindh*
- 4. Kpk*
- 5. Balochistan.*

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

At the time of partition of the subcontinent 1947 the population of the area now forming Pakistan was only 3 crore and present population of Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world. China 1261 million, India 1014 million, USA 275 million, Indonesia 224 million, Brazil 172 million, and Russia 146 million.

Climate of Pakistan :

- Climate of Pakistan is extreme dry in base of climate condition.

- Cold weather _____December To March.
- Hot Weather _____April to june.
- Monsoon weather ____ July to September.
- Post Monsoon October MidDecember. ⁱ

The EnD!!!!!!!!!!!!