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**Ans 1:** Sir Syed ahmad Khanwas the first Muslim leader who relaised the importance of education for his people. The following are the servicesof sir Syed Ahmad khan for education.

1. Two madrasas in moradabad 1858 in rajya bad 1862 are open which imported education in Persian
2. In 1864 sir Syed Ahmad khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated English works into urdu.
3. M. A. High school Aligarh was founded in 1875.
4. In 1877 MAD high school was given the status of a college and inaugurated by voice Roy Lord lytton later on this college became a University in 1920 A. D

**Two nation theory**

Sir Syed ahmad khab is regarded as one of the greatest exponent of two nation theory because after the Hindi urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu are not sincere toward the Muslim answering a query of Mr Shakespeare commissioner of benars he remark” now I am convinced that both these communities will not join hold her hardly in anything at present there was no open hostility between the two communities but in an account of so called educated people it will increase immensely in future.

 **Aligarh movement.**

The aligarh moment was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad the greatest Muslim e educationist of the 19 century the services which sir Syed Ahmad khan rended for the Muslim are now on is the Aligarh moment in the history of Muslim of India Aligarh movement was a aim at apraising the British that Muslim are not only responsible for the war and therefore andye wrath shoukd not be inflicted to them.

**Work of Aligarh movement :**

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. 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. 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 (Muʿtazila) 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.

Parsi maddrasa murad baad 1859

 Victoria school Ghazipore 1864

 establishment of scientific society Aligarh institute gazzette.

Tehzib ul ikhlaq magzine MAO Muhmmadan ango oriental college Aligarh 8 january 1877.

Muhammad educational conferrnce 1886.

Aligarh Muslim university 1920.

**Death:** Great scolar and leader died on 27th March 1898 at Aligarh India. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ans 2:**

**Political phase:**

**Ist phase 1947 to 1958.**

After the partition of India and the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of Prime Minister based at the Prime Minister secretate the Governor General of Pakistan quaid e azam of appointed Liaqat Ali khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947 before the presidential system in 1960 7 Prime Minister had served between 1947 until martial law in 1958 by Ayub khan.

**Governor General of pakistan:**

Ist Governor general: Quaid azam 1947 to 1948.

Second Governor General Khwaja nazim ud din.

Third Governor General Ghulam Muhammad.

Last Governor General Sikandar mirza 1956.

**Prime Minister of pakistan :**

First Minister Liaqat Ali khan 14 aug to 16 oct 1951 second Nazim ud din 17 oct 1951 to 17 oct 1953

 Third Muhammad Ali bogra 17 apr to august 1955.

Chudhry Muhammad Ali 12 aug 1955 to 12 September 1956

Fourth Hussain Shahid Sarwardi 12 sep 1956 seventeen october 1957

six II Chandighar 16 december 1957.

Last Feroz khan noon 7 oct 1958.

**First constitutional phase of pakistan:**

The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also known as the 1973 constitution is the Supreme law of Pakistan drafted by the government of Zulfiaqar ali bhatto with additional assistance from the country opposition party it was approved by the parliament antenna fill in ratified on 14 August 1973.

The constitution is intended intended to guide Pakistan lamb its political culture in system it identify the state its physical existence in its border people in their fundamental rights state constitutional law and order and also the constitutional structure in establishment of the institution in the country armed forces the 1st three chipped chapter established the rules mandate and separate power of the three branches of the government a bicameral legislature in executive branch governor by the Prime Minister is cheap executive in epic special judicial head by Supreme Court.

Pakistan was given the status of Dominion status under independence act 1947 under artikkel age of about act India act of 1935 adapted to be work is an interium constitution with necessary adjustment and inflation till the time of Pakistan frame is constitution.

**Ans 3.**

**Geography of pakistan:**

Pakistan is located in South Asian at forms the northwest of subcontinent of IndoPakistan it lies between the latitude of 2331 and 3645 North in between the longitude 6175 in 31 east. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the East by India to the North by Afghanistan which is called durand line and to the South by Arabia sea Pakistan border with India 1610 kilometer border with China 585 kilometer border with Afghanistan 2252 kilometer in border with Iran 805 kilometers.

**Area and population:**

Pakistan cover area of 796096 square 96 KM square population wise provinces Punjab sing KPK Balochistan baluchistan is largest province covering 43% of the total areawhere Punjab is 25% center with 17% in KPK covering 13% at the time of partition of the subcontinent in 1947 the population of the area now farming population was only three corore and respect our population Pakistan is presently 7 most populated country of the world China 1261 million India 1014 billion USA 275 million Indonesia 224 million Brazil 172 million in Russia 146 million.

**Climate of pakistan:**

Play meter Pakistan is extreme dry and base up climate conditions.

Cold weather December March

 Hot weather April June.

Monsoon weather july september.

Post monsoon October mid December.

Pakistan is divided into three major geographic area than adron Highland the Indus River plane with two major subdivision corresponding roughly to the provinces of Punjab and sin and the baluchistan plate if some geographical resonate additional major reagion.

The longest River is induced River whose brother is 7307 kilometer and the region is South Asia.

**the climate of pakistan varies with its top**The climate of Pakistan varies with its top ography but most of its consists of hot dry desert while the northwest is temperate in the mountainous North though the climate is harsh in consider arctic.

 **END**