

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

NAME :-

ZAHID IQBAL

ID NO :-

17226

PROGRAM :-

(BS MIT) Sec (A)

SEMESTER :-

1st

SUBJECT :-

Pak - study

SUBMITTED TO :-

Saad haider

DATE :-

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Q No 1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:-

- * Sir syed Ahmad Khan was a great Muslim scholar and Reformer-
- * Sir Syed Ahmed Awakened the muslims from their slumber to put up a struggle for the revival of their past position of eminence-

↳ Biography:-

Name : Ahmad Taqi

Born : 17 oct 1817 Delhi

Father Name: Mir Muttazi

Mother name : Aziz-un-Nisaa

Maternal Grand father: Khawaja Farid-ud-din-

Death : 27 march 1898, at Aligarh, india.

↳ Education:-

* He got his primary education from his maternal grand father, which include, Study of Holy Quran, Arabic and Persian Literature-

* Later he also acquired excellence in History, mathematics and medicine.

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★) He had also been introduced to some of india's most able writers and has developed a love for literature.

↳ Employment:-

★) Joined East india company as Record keeper (Naib Munshi), he rose to the position of chief Assessment official (chief judge in some reference).

★) During his employment at Bijnor, he saved the lives of British Women & children at risk of his life.

↳ Journey to England:-

★) In 1868, he went England and visited educational institutions. The University of Cambridge impressed him the most.

★) This visit provided him an opportunity to think over and give a final shape to his plan to establish institutions in india.

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↳ Two Nation Theory :-

*) The two Nation theory means the culture, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus & Muslims of the Sub Continent -

*) This theory means that there were two nations in the Subcontinent, the Hindus and the Muslims.

*) Subcontinent consists of two different communities having their own philosophy of life.

*) This theory gave rise to two distinct political ideological that was responsible for the partition of India into two independent states.

↳ Aligarh Movement :-

*) The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslims population of British India, during

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the later decades of the 19th century --

*The founder of the oriental college, and the other educational institutions that developed from it was Sir syed Ahmed Khan-

↳ Effect of Aligarh Movement:-

*The impact of Aligarh Movement was not confined to the Northern India only, but it's expansion could be seen on the other regions of the Indian sub-continent during the 20th century. The Aligarh Movement has made a weighty and lasting contribution to the political emancipation of India Muslims.

↳ Main Objectives :-

*) The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:
 Loyalty to British Government.
 Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
 To keep away the Muslims from politics.

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↳ Principles of Aligarh Movement:-

- * Sir Syed Ahmed Khan decided to counter these evils and appealed the Muslims to follow these principles to shun their social evils and the religious backwardness-
- 1) * The teachings given in the Quran are real and should be followed honestly.
 - 2) * God (Allah) is omnipotent. Remember him always.
 - 3) * All Muslims are equal. Do not hate the slaves or low class people.
 - 4) * Teachings in religious book except the Quran, should be considered wisely.
 - 5) * Do not believe in miracles and false rituals.
 - 6) * According to Islam, it is not necessary to perform force marriages. Avoid this social evils.
 - 7) * Do not hate other religion, Respect him. Jihad or religious war is unjustified.

Q No 2 Political phases of Pakistan:-

1) 1st Phase :- (1947-1958)

*) After the partition of Pakistan on 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's Secretariat the governor general of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaqat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947.

*) Before the presidential system in 1960, 7 prime ministers had served between 1947 until Martial Law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

↳ Governor Generals of Pakistan:-

1) Quaid-e-Azam became first Governor General of the nascent

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State of Pakistan on Aug 15, 1947
upto 1948-

2) Khawaja Nazim-ud-din became the
second governer general of Pakistan
on 14 sep. 1948 upto 17 oct, 1951.

* He was born on 19th July 1894 and
died 22 oct 1964-

3) Ghulam Mohammad became the
third governer general of Pakistan.
on 17 oct 1951 upto 6 oct 1955 -

* He was born on 20 April 1895 and
died 12 sep 1956-

4) Sikander Mirza became the
forth governer general of the
nascent state of Pakistan on
6 oct 1955 upto 23 march 1956-

* He was born on 13 Nov 1899 and
died 12 Nov 1969-

↳ Prime Ministers of Pakistan:-

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1st ⇒ Mr. Liqat Ali Khan became
first Prime minister of Pakistan
on 15, Aug 1947 upto 16 oct 1951-

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2nd ⇒ Sir Khawaja Nazim-ud-din became second Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17 Oct, 1951 upto 17 April 1953

3rd ⇒ Mir. Mohammad Ali Bogra became third Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17 April 1953 upto 11 Aug, 1955.

4th ⇒ Chaudry Muhammad Ali became fourth Prime Minister of Pakistan on 11 Aug 1955 upto 12 Sep, 1956.

5th ⇒ Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi became fifth Prime Minister of Pakistan on 12 Sep 1956 upto 18 Oct 1957.

6th ⇒ Mir. Ibrahim Ismail Chaudhri became sixth Prime Minister of Pakistan on 18 Oct 1957 upto 16 Dec 1957.

7th ⇒ Malik Feroz Khan Noon became seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan on 16 Dec 1957 upto 07 Oct 1958.



QNO3 Geo graphy 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 ~~Karakoram~~ 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 & most of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian plateau.

* Gilgit-Baltistan & Azad Kashmir lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.

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Day: MTWTFSS

Date: ___/___/___

- * Continent \Rightarrow Asia
- * Region \Rightarrow South Asia
- * Area \Rightarrow Ranked 33rd
- * Coordinates \Rightarrow 30.00°N 70.00°E
- * Total \Rightarrow 887,913 km²
 \hookrightarrow (340,509 sq mi)
- * Water \Rightarrow 2.86%
- * Land \Rightarrow 97.14%
- * Coastline \Rightarrow 1,046 km (650 mi)
- * Highest point \Rightarrow K2
 (8,611 m) 28,251 ft)
- * Lowest point \Rightarrow Arabian Sea
 (~~0~~ 0 m (0.0 ft))
- * Longest River \Rightarrow Indus River
- * Largest Lake \Rightarrow Manchar Lake
- * Exclusive economic zone \Rightarrow 290,000 km²
- sorry * ~~Border~~ (110,000 sq mi)
- * Borders \Rightarrow
 - \hookrightarrow Total: 7,307 km (4,540.4 mi)
 - \hookrightarrow Afghanistan: 2,670 km (1,659.1 mi)
 - \hookrightarrow China: 559 km (347.3 mi)
 - \hookrightarrow India: 3,320 km (2,063.0 mi)
 - \hookrightarrow Iran: 959 km (595.9 mi)

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↳ 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 ~~not~~ 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, &

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slightly larger than the Canadian province of Alberta.

↳ Climate Geography :-

== == == == == == == * The monsoon and Western Disturbance are the two main factors which alter the weather over Pakistan; Continental air prevails for rest of the year. Following are the main factors that influence the weather over Pakistan -

* Western Disturbances :-

== == == == == == == * Mostly occur during the winter months and cause light to moderate showers in southern part of the country while moderate to heavy showers with heavy snowfall in the northern parts of the country.

* Fog :-

↳ Occurs during the winter season and remains for week in upper Sindh, Central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

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↳ Southwest Monsoon:-

↳ Occurs in summer from the month of June till September in almost whole Pakistan excluding western Balochistan, FATA, Chitral and Gilgit - Baltistan.

↳ Monsoon rains bring much awaited relief from scorching summer heat.

↳ Tropical Storms:-

↳ Usually form during the summer months from late April till June and then from late September till November.

↳ They affect the coastal localities of the country.

↳ Dust storms:-

↳ Occur during summer months with peak in May and June. They are locally known as Andhi. These dust storms are quite violent.

↳ Heat waves:-

↳ Occur during May

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and June especially in Southern Punjab, Central Balochistan and Sindh.

↳ Thunder storms :-

===== ↳ Most commonly occur in northern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad - Kashmir -

↳ Continental air :-

===== ↳ Prevails during the period when there is no precipitation in the country.

★ ~~Paki~~

Pakistan has four seasons: a cool, dry winter from Dec through Feb; a hot, dry spring from March through May; the summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon ~~per~~ period from Jun through Sep; and the retreating monsoon period of Oct and Nov.

Thank You 😊