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# Submitted to Sir Saad Haider

QNO.1

# Answer.

# GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is located in the South Asia ,that makes the NorthWest of the subcontinent of IndoPakistan.

# LOCATION

It lies between the latitiude of 23,31 and 36 and 45 North and between the longitude 61,75 and 31 East.

1.it is bounded to the west by Iran.

2.the east by India

3.the northy by Afghanistan.

4.east by Arabian sea.

# BOARDERS

Pakistan shares 1600km long boarders with India,585km long boarder with China ,2252km long boarder with Aghanistan and is known as DURRAND ,line

AREA AND POPULATION

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 sqkm.

# PROVINCES

Balochistan is the largest province covering 43% of total area whereas Punjab is second covering 25%, sindh 3rd with 17.5% whereas KPK 4rth with 13% area.

# IMPORTANCE

Pakistan is covering as the centre of Islamic world which gives it as the important location both as defence point of view and financial point of view reguard as the CPEC.

# CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan particular location between the latitude of 23,31 and 36,45 North gives,at particular dry and extreme climatic condition.In summer season lasting from May to September , the plans experienced high temperature and extreme cool tempersature during the the winter.Summer and winter season are intertwined by the rainy season by northern and central parts of the country.The monsoon winds which travel from the Bengal eastward along the Himalayas mountains and cause heavy rain in the northern areas during the months july and august each year.

# Season in Pakistan

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

5.Hussain Shaheed Saharwardi (12September1956-17october1957)

6.Ibrahim Ismail Chandigar (16December,1957)

7.Feroz Khan Noon (7october,1958).

Q NO 2

**Ans.** Sir Sayed Ahmad educationtal services

Sir sayed ahmad khan is best known for aligar movement, a systametic movement aim it reforming the sociasl, political, and educationatl aspect of the muslim community.

# SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

He found the scientific society in 1863 to translate major works in the sciences and modern art into urdu.

# ALIGARH INSTITUTE

The Aligarh institute gazette, which was an organ of the scientific society and the TEHZIB-UL-IKHLAQ known as the MUHAMMADAN social reformer in English

# MADRASATUL ALOON

Khans most notable contribution to the field of education establishing the madarsatul aloon in Aligarh in 1875, now known as Aligarh muslim university, a premier educational institute of the country

# OXFORD & CAMBRIGDE

He attempted to model the college on universities such as oxford and cambrigde. His works on muslim education was not limited to this alone, he wanted to create a network of educational institution manage by muslims and founded the all india muslim educational conference

# ORIENTAL COLLEGE

In 1886 he setup the MUHAMMADAN anglo-oriental educational conference to bring together education and culture.

# POLITICAL SERVICES

Civil Service: in 1883 ,he found the mohammadan civil service fund association to encourage and support the entry of muslims graduates and to the Indian civil service (ICS).

# TWO NATION THEORY

Sir syed is considered as the first person to theorize the idea of separate nationhood for muslim and sub-continent.

# POST COLONIAL PHASE

In a speech at meerut in 1866,he presented on overall senerio of post colonial phase in which he described Muslim and Hindus as two nation,he reguarded as the Father of two nation theory and the pioneer of Muslim Nationalism which let to the partion of india.

# ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Sir syed educational model and progressive thinking inspired muslim allieds who supported the all india muslim league.

# GOALS

1. To remove the state of tention between the muslim and the british government.

2. To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government.

QNO3.

# ANSWER.

# INTRODUCTION

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 at the prime minister secretate.the Governor general of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to established and lead his administration on 15th August 1947.Before the presidential system in 1960,7 prime minister had served between 1947 to 1958 until Martial Law held in 1958 by Ayub khan.

# GOVERNOR GENEROLS OF PAKISTAN

1.Quaid-e-Azam (1947 -1948)

2.Nazim-ud-Din Malik (14 september1948-17 october,1951)

3.Ghulam Mohammed (1951) who dismissed the constitution assembly.

4.Iskandar Mirza (6October1956-27October1958),who lateron became the president

# PRIMEMINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

1.Liaquat Ali KHAN (14August-16october1951)

2.Nazim UD Din (17 october1951-17 October,1953)

3.mohammed Ali Bogra (17ctober,1953-12August1955)

4.Chaudary Mohammed Ali (12 August,1955-12 Spetember,1956)

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