

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PESHAWAR



B.S ANAESTHESIA

MID TERM PAPER

SUBMITTED TO:

SIR SAAD HAIDER

SUBJECT:

PAK STUDY

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SECTION: B

SEMESTER: IST

Attempt all the following Question Answer Sheet

Q1. Discuss Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational and political services for the Muslims

Ans: Sir Syed Educational Services

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader who realised the importance of education for his people. In order to equip the Muslim with the ornament of knowledge, he opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutionised the life of the community.

- (a) Two madrasahs in Muradabad 1858 and Ghaziabad 1862 were opened which imparted education in Persian.
- (b) In 1864, Sir Syed laid the foundation of the Scientific Society which translated English into Urdu.
- (c) M.A.D. High School Aligarh was founded in 1875.
- (d) In 1877, M.A.D. High School was given the status of a college and inaugurated by the Viceroy Lord Lytton. Later on, this college became a university in 1920 A.D.

Sir Syed Political Services

- (a) Sir Syed's role in education at that time is the highlight of his services.
- (b) He has a keen sense that Muslims cannot progress without accepting Western education.
- (c) In 1859, he established a Persian school at Muradabad.
- (d) In 1863, he established a Scientific Society in Ghazipur for the translation of scientific work written in English to languages that the Muslims can understand including Arabic, Urdu, and Persian.
- (e) Sir Syed Ahmed believed that there should be reserved seats for Muslims.

Q2.Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

Ans: **1st Phase 1947 to 1958**

After the Partition of India on the midnight of 14/15 August 1947, Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime minister based at the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The then Governor-General of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, took advice from the Founding Fathers of the nation and appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947

Governor Generals of Pakistan

- First Governor General Quaid-e-Azam 1947 to 1948.
- 2nd Governor General Khwaja Nizam Ud din 1948 to 1951.
- Third governor genral Ghulam Mohammed 1951 to 1955.
- Last governor genral Sikandar Mirza 1955 to 1958.

Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1st Liaqat Ali khan 14 Aug 1948 to oct 1951

2ndSeco Nizam ud Din 1951 to 1953

3rd Mohammed Ali Bogrha 153 to 1955

4th Chauhdry Mohammed Ali 1955 to 1956

5th Hussain Shaheed 1956 to 1957

6th I I Chandigarh 1957

Last Ferooz Khan till 7 Oct 1958.

3.What do you know about the geography of pakistan?

Ans Pakistan is located in southern Asia. Pakistan is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the south, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, and China to the north. Pakistan is located in sou

Area and population

Pakistan, is a country in South Asia. It is the world's fifth-most populous country with a population exceeding 212.2 million. It has the world's second-largest Muslim population. It is the 33rd-largest country by area, spanning 881,913 square kilometres (340,509 square miles). Pakistan has a 1,046-kilometre (650-mile) coastline along the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman in the south and is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the west, Iran to the southwest, and China to the northeast.

Cover area of Pakistan 79606 km square.

Provinces

Punjab

Sind

KPK

Balochistan

Climate of Pakistan

Pakistan's climate is a continental type of climate, characterized by extreme variations in temperature, both seasonally and daily, because it is located on a great landmass north of the Tropic of Cancer (between latitudes 25° and 36° N). Very high altitudes modify the climate in the cold, snow-covered northern mountains; temperatures on the Balochistan plateau are somewhat higher. Along the coastal strip, the climate is modified by sea breeze. In the rest of the country, temperatures reach great heights in the summer; the mean temperature during June is 38 °C in the plains, theThe dry, hot weather is broken occasionally by dust storms and thunderstorms that temporarily lower the temperature. Evenings are cool; the daily variation in temperature may be as much as 11°C to 17°C. Winters are cold, with minimum mean temperatures in Punjab of about 4 °C in January, and sub-zero temperatures in the far north and Balochistan