

Name #

Gaisay Alam

Dept \*

MLT "A"

ID #

17684

Submitted to \*

Dear Sir, Saad Haider

Date: 30-11-20

Ans : no 1

## Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan flourished from 1817-1898 A.D. 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 Muslims. As a result of the atrocities of the British the Muslims were cut off from the mainstream of political, social, economic and educational development at this critical juncture Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first Muslim leader to realise that if the Muslims continued to keep themselves aloof from the political, social, and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Sir Syed's Educational Services :-

Sir Syed Ahmed 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 Muslim community.

### A - B - C - D :-

(A) Two Madrassahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted education in Persian.

(B) In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of Scientific Society which translated English words into Urdu.

(C) M.A.O High School Aligarh was founded in 1875.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

① In 1877, M.A.O 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.

## Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is regarded as one of the greatest exponent of two nation theory. Because after the Hindu - Urdu controversy he was convinced that hindu were not sincere towards the muslim. Answering a query of Mr. Shakespeare, Commissioner of Benaras, he remarked, 'Now I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole-heartedly in anything. At present there was no open hostility between the two communities but on account of the so-called educated people it will increase immensely in future.'

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Factor responsible for Aligarh Movement :-

- ① Educational backwardness of Muslim.
- ② Economic distress of Muslim Community.
- ③ Need for better of Social Status.
- ④ Need for friendly relations with British rulers.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ans no: 2 :-

Political Phase 1st 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 at the prime ministers Secretariate 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. Seven (7) prime ministers had served between 1947 until Marshal law in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

Governor Generals of Pakistan :-

1) 1st governor general \* Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

x 14 August 1947  $\Rightarrow$  11 Sep 1948.

2) Second governor general \* Khwaja Nazim uddin.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

★ 14 Sep 1948 ⇒ 17 Oct 1951

3) Third governor general ★ Ghulam Muhammad  
★ 17 Oct 1951 ⇒ 6 Oct 1955

4) Last governor general ★ Sikandar Mirza  
★ 6 Oct 1955 ⇒ 23 March 1956

★ President ⇒ Sikandar Mirza  
23 March 1956 ⇒ 27 Oct 1958

## Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1) 1st ★ Liaqat Ali Khan  
★ 14 August 1947 ⇒ 16 Oct 1951

2) 2nd ★ Nazim uddin  
★ 17 Oct 1951 ⇒ 17 Oct 1953

3) 3rd ★ Muhammad Ali Bogra  
★ 17 April 1953 ⇒ 12 August 1955

4) 4th ★ Chaudhary Muhammad Ali  
★ 12 August 1955 ⇒ 12 Sep - 1956



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

5) 5<sup>th</sup> Hussain Shaheed Saharwardi  
12 Sep 1956  $\Rightarrow$  17 Oct 1957

6) 6<sup>th</sup> I.I Chandigarh  
17 Oct 1957  $\Rightarrow$  16 Dec 1957

7) 2<sup>ast</sup> Feroz Khan Noon  
16 Dec 1957  $\Rightarrow$  7 Oct 1958

Ans no : 3 ☺

## Geography 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 the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the India and the Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjab



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Provinces lie on the north-western corner of the India plate while Balochistan and most of KPK lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the Iranian plateau. Gilgit - Baltistan and Azad Kashmir lie along the edge of the India plate and are prone to violent earthquakes where the two tectonic plates collide.

## Geographical Location of

Pakistan is located in South Asia at the northwest of the subcontinent of Indopakistan. It lies between the latitude of 23, 31 and 36, 45 north and between the longitudes of 61, 75 and 75 east. It is bounded to the west by Iran to the east by India to the north by Afghanistan which is called "Durand Line" into the South by Arabia Sea. Pakistan border with India 2620 km. border with China 585 km, border with Afghanistan 2252 km and border with Iran 805 km.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Area and Population :-

Pakistan cover area of 796096 km Square.

★ population of provinces.

- Punjab
- Sindh
- KPK
- Balochistan

Balochistan is largest province covering 43% of the total area where Punjab is 25%, Sindh 3rd with 17% and KPK covering 13%. At the time of partition of the Subcontinent, 1947, the population of the area now forming Pakistan was only 3 Crore. And in respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world. China 1262 billion, India 1014 billion, 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.

Cool weather ★ December, March

Hot weather ★ April, June

Monsoon weather ★ July, September

Post Monsoon ★ October, Mid December

The End