

INU

Mid Term Exam

Paper Pak study

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Section B

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Sir Syed Ahmad Khan flourished from 1817 to 1898 A.D.

As the founder of Aligarh Movement, he is ranked among the

Greatest muslim reformer of the 19th century. He came to the

Rescue of his religionists after the war of independence 1857 .

When British unleashed a wave of vengeance against the muslim

Were cut off from the mainstream of political social, economic and

Educational development .At this critical juncture Sir syed Ahmad

Khan was the first muslim leader to realise that if the Muslim continued

To keep themselves along from the political , social and educational

Activities, then they would be completely absorbed by the Hindu community.

Sir syed Ahmad Khan

Sir syed Ahmad Khan was the first muslim leader who realised the importance of education for his people .In the ornament of educational institutions and societies which revolutioned the life of the muslim of community .

(a)Two madrassah in Murahabad 1862 were opened which imparted education in persian .

(b) In 1864 ,Sir syed Ahmad khan laid the foundation of scientific society which translated english to Urdu .

(c) M.A.O high school Aligarh was(1875) .

(d) 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 University in 1920 A.D.

Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmad khan is regarded as one the greatest exponent of two Nation Theory

Because after the Hindi Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu were not sincere

Towards the muslim . Answering a query of Mr.shakespeare , commissioner of convinced

That both these communities will not join whole heartly in anything .At present there was

No open hostility between the two communities ,but an account of the So called educated

People it will increase immensely in future.

Factor Responsible for Aligarh

- 1) Educational backwardness of muslim .*
- 2) Economic distress of muslim community.*
- 3) Need for better friendly relations with british rulers.*

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Questions No 2

Answer no 2

Political phase

Phase from 1947 to 1958

After the partition of india on the mid night of 14 and 15 August 1947 Pakistan followed the british system by creating the first prime minister : Based at the prime minister secretrate .the governor general of Pakistan Quaid e Azam appointed Liaqut 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 Marshall in 1971 by Ayub khan .

Governor general of Pakistan

=1st governor general of Pakistan Quaid e Azam from 1947 to 1948.

=Second governor general khawaja Nazimudin .

= *Third Governor general Ghulam Muhammad .*

= *Last governor general Sikkander Mirza and also remind and became first president of Pakistan .*

Prime Minister of Pakistan

1st Liaqat Ali Khan from 14 August 1947 to 16 October 1951 .

Second Nazimuddin from 17 October 1951 to 17 October 1953 .

Third MUHAMMAD Ali 17 April to 12 August 1955 .

4th Chaudhary MUHAMMAD Ali 12 August 1955 to 12 Sep 1956.

5th Hassan Shaheed Suhrawardi 12 Sep 1956 to 17 October 1957 .

Last Feroz Khan Noon 7 October 1958.

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Q No 3 Geography of Pakistan?

Ans.

The **Geography of Pakistan** (Urdu: جغرافیہ پاکستان) 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 **Indian** and the **Eurasian tectonic plates** where its **Sindh** and **Punjab** provinces lie on the north-western corner of the Indian plate while **Balochistan** and most of the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** lie within the Eurasian plate which mainly comprises the **Iranian Plateau**. **Gilgit-Baltistan** and **Azad Kashmir** lie along the edge of the Indian plate and are prone to violent **earthquakes** where the two tectonic plates collide.

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 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](#), and slightly larger than the Canadian province of [Alberta](#).