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Class section B.

Paper pakstudy.

Q1..

Ans ... **SIR SAYED AHMAD KHAN** educational service

**.Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is Best known** For the Aligarh movement as a systemic moment aimed at reforming the social political and educational services of the Muslim community.. he founded the Scientific Society in 1863 translated major works in the science modern art into Urdu. In the order of equip the Muslim ornament of knowledge he opened the following which educational and political society which revolutionized the life of the Muslim of community.

- (a) Two madrasahs in Muradabad 1858 and Ghaziabad 1862 where opened which imported educational period.
- (b) In 1864 Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of Scientific Society which translated English work to Urdu..
- (c) M.A.D HIGH school Aligarh was found in 1875.
- (d) In 1877 M.A.D was given the status of a college and inaugurated by Viceroy Lord Lytton later on the college became a university in 1920 A.D

**Two Nation Theory..**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is considered as a Father of Two Nation Theory. First time Syed Ahmed Khan realized that Muslim and Hindus cannot live together and considered Muslims as a separate nation and demanded a distinct homeland where the Muslims can practice their way of living according to Islam. He was convinced that Hindus 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 wholeheartedly 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.."

**Factor responsible for Aligarh Movement..**

The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim population of British India, during the later decades of the 19th century.[1] The movement's name derives from the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in Northern India and, in particular, with the foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875.[2] The founder of the Oriental College, and the other educational institutions that developed from it, was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement.

The educational reform established a base, and an impetus, for the wider Movement: an Indian Muslim renaissance that had a profound implications for the religion, the politics, the culture and society of the Indian sub-continent

## QUESTIONS NO 2.

ANS. Geographical Location Pakistan.

Pakistan is located in South Asia and is at the junction of Central Asia and Middle East, which gives its location great significance. Pakistan's total land border is 6,774 kilometres long and it borders four countries. Pakistan borders India in the east, Afghanistan and Iran in the west and China is situated at the northeast. While surrounded by land from three sides, the Arabian Sea lies in the south. Here we will focus on Pakistan's international borders and some interesting facts about them.

### Pakistan-China

The border between Pakistan and China is nearly 523 kilometres long and is situated in the northeast of Pakistan. A number of agreements took place between 1961 and 1965 in which the borderline was determined between the two countries. The famous agreement called the Sino-Pakistan Agreement or the Sino-Pakistan Frontier Agreement, was passed in 1963 between Pakistan and China, according to which both countries agreed on the border between them..

### Pakistan-India

The Radcliffe Line became the official border between Pakistan and India on August 17, 1947. As the border was established by Sir Cyril Radcliffe — the chairman of the Indo-Pakistan Boundary Commission — therefore it was named after him. The Pakistan-India border is almost 2,912 kilometres long. When discussing Indo-Pak border, Wagah is an important place for both countries. It is the only road border crossing between India and Pakistan, and lies on the Grand Trunk Road between the cities of Amritsar and Lahore.

Wagah is also famous for 'the lowering of the flags' ceremony which is held there every evening, and is witnessed by a large crowd from both the nations. Wagah is actually a village from which the Radcliffe line was drawn separating India and Pakistan.

### Pakistan-Afghanistan

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called as the Durand Line and is 2,430 kilometres long. The border came into existence in November 1893 after an agreement between Afghanistan and the British Empire. The Durand Line got its name from Sir Mortimer Durand, who was the foreign secretary of the British India. He was appointed by the government of British India in Afghanistan to resolve numerous issues — settling the border issue was one of them.

### Pakistan-Iran

The border between Pakistan and Iran is also called the Pakistan-Iran Barrier and is 909 kilometres long. A concrete wall (three feet thick and 10 feet high) is currently under construction and would replace the bordering fence. The wall holds a controversial position as the people of Balochistan oppose its construction as many of their lands are situated at the Pakistan-Iran border and the wall would create hindrances for them..

### The Arabian Sea

The Arabian Sea is located south of Pakistan with a coastline of 1,046-kilometres. Pakistan's Indus River drains out in the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea also serves as an important trade route between Pakistan and other countries, and Karachi is the major port city for conducting trade

## (CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN )

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).

Pakistan map of Köppen climate classification.

Very hot temperatures in the world, 53.7 °C (128.66 °F) on 28 May 2017, the hottest temperature ever recorded in Pakistan and also the second hottest measured temperature ever recorded in Asia. [1]

The 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 (39 °F) in January, and sub-zero temperatures in the far north and Balochistan...

Question no 2..

ANS.

1st Phase 1947.1958

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 Minister selected the Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to establish and lead his administration on 15 August 1947 before the presidential system in 1968. 7th Prime Minister between 1947 until Marshal had served between 1947 until Marshal known in 1958 by Ayub Khan.

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

1st Governor General Quaid-e-Azam 1947.1948 in Pakistan

2nd Governor General of Pakistan Khwaja Nazim Uddin.

3rd Governor General of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammad.

Last Governor General of Pakistan Sikandar Mirza in 1956 to 1971

President of Pakistan Sir Fazlur Rahman.

Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1st Liaquat Ali Khan 16 August 1947 to 16 October 1951.

2nd NAZIM UDDIN 17 October 1951 – 17 October 1953.

3rd Muhammad Ali Bugra 17 April 1955 to 12 August 1955.

4th Chudhary Muhammad Ali 12 August 1955 to 12 September 1956.

5th Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy 12 September 1956 to 17 October 1957.

6th I.I. Chaudhary - 16 December 1957.

Last Feroz Khan Noon 7 October 1958...