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

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(October 17, 1817 - 27 March 1898)

He was a teacher and
Politician. He was a philosopher
as well as a social
reformer.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
is best known for the
Aligarh movement. He founded
the Scientific Study Society
in 1863 to translate major
works in the sciences and
modern arts into Urdu.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first
Muslim leader to realise that
if the Muslim continued to keep
themselves from the political, social &
educational activities then they would

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be completely absorbed by Hindu community.

POLITICAL VIEW OF SIR SYED

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in the Subcontinent. At first he believed in Hindu-Muslim unity but later resolved to the two nation theory. He favoured separate electorate for the Muslims in 1883 saying that the majority would override the interests of the minority.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India. Sir Syed gave much importance to modern education and his efforts and contribution to Muslim education is very important. His first and foremost objective was to modernize

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the Muslims following the western cultural values that could create friendly atmosphere for the two community. Therefore, in order to fulfill this desire he started the Aligarh movement. He had two immediate objectives in view.

- 1) To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and the British government, and.
- 2) To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government.

He opened the following educational institutions and societies which revolutionised the life of the Muslim Community.

- a) Two Madrasahs in Muradabad (1858) and Ghaziabad (1862) were opened which imparted education in Persian.
- b) In 1864 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of

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Scientific Society which translated English works into Urdu.

c) M.A.O high School Aligarh was founded in 1875.

d) In 1877 MAO high school was given the status of a collage and inaugurated by viceroy Lord Lytton. Later on this collage become a university in 1920 A.D.

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.

What do you know about Geography of Pakistan?

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Pakistan is located in Southern Asia. Pakistan is bordered by the Arabia Sea to the south, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, and china to the north.

The border with china is 559 km.

The border with Iran is 959 km.

The border with Afghanistan is 2,670 km.

The border with ~~to~~ India is 3,320 km.

Pakistan is the 33rd largest country by Area.

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Physical features

It is a land mass of diversified relief with vast plains in the Indus basin, a rocky expanse of mountains in the north with beautiful valleys, snow covered peaks and glaciers. Pakistan extends from 24° to 37° N latitude and from 61° to 75° E longitude.

AREA AND POPULATION:

Pakistan covered an area of 796096 km square

Population wise provinces.

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Kpk
- Balochistan

~~Pakistan is largest~~

Balochistan is the largest province covers 43% of the total area.

Punjab is 25%, Sindh covers about 17% and KPK cover an area of 13%. At the time of Partition of the Sub-continent 1947, the population of the area now forming Pakistan was 3 crore and respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world.

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

Climate of Pakistan is extreme, dry in base of climate condition.

Cold weather
December - March

Hot weather
April - June

Monsoon weather
July - September

Post Monsoon
August - December

Explain First Political & Constitutional Phase from 1947 to 1958?

FIRST 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.

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

1. Liaqat Ali Khan 1947-1951
2. Khawaja Nazimuddin 1951-1953
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra 1953-1955
4. Chaudary Muhammad Ali 1955-1956
5. Hussain shaheed suhrawardi 1956-1957

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6. Ibrahim Ismail Chandigar
1957-1958

7. Malik Feroz Khan Noon
1957-1958

GOVERNOR GENERAL

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali
Jinnah 1947-1948

2. Khawaja Nazimuddin 1948-1951

3. Ghulam Muhammad 1951-1955

4. Iskander Ali Mirza 1955-1956