

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(October 17, 1817 - 27 March 1898)

- He was a great teacher and politician, philosopher as well.
- He is also well known as a social reformer.
- He founded the school that would later become Aligarh Muslim University. And is so founder of "AMU".

Role OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN In (1857):

- In 1857 there was a time when the people of India refuse to obey orders and fought against the British. During that time Sir Syed kept loyal to British; during that time he saved many European's lives.

Reaction OF SIR SYED AFTER FIRST WAR (INDIAN) OF INDEPENDENCE (1857):

one of speech of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan which he gave in Meerut (1888) clearly showed that Sir Syed turned to arguments fielded by religious fanatic in order to develop a communal alliance between Indian Muslims & British Christians.

He said,

Our Hindu provinces (our Hindu Brothers of these provinces) are leaving us and joining the Bengalis. Then we ought to unite with the nation with whom we can unite. No Muhammadan can say that English are not "people of Book". No Muhammadan can deny this that God has said that no people of other religion can be friend of Muhammadans except "Christians". He who reads the Quran and believes it, he can know that our nation (Muslim) cannot expect friendship & affect

from any other people. At this time our Nation is in Bad state as regards education and wealth, but God gives us the light of religion, the Quran is present for our guidance, which was ordained them (Christian) & Muslims (us) to be friends"

EFFORTS OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN ON MAKING MUSLIM POSITION:

- He was so unhappy about the position of Muslims in India As their social and economic status was declining. According to him Muslims had to bring a positive approach to the British and accept their ways of Education.
- He wanted the Muslims to benefit from the British. For this he brought about cooperation between the Muslims & the British.

He did following things to fulfill his MEAN DESIRE:

- wrote a pamphlet "Easy on the cause of Indian Revolt" & pointed out the reason for the outbreak of 1857.
- Wrote Tabyin-ul-Kalam to point out similarities between Islam & Christianity.
- Established the British Indian Association.

Role of SIR SYED AHMED KHAN In UPLIFTING of Muslims EDUCATION:

He played a very vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslim in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards:

- Set up a journal, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq, which contained articles of influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed's approach towards education.
- Founded Scientific Society in GHAZIPORE in 1863
- opened School in Muradabad in 1859

opened School in Ghazipur in 1864

Made a committee to raise funds for new school

Set up Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School in Aligarh on 25th May 1875.

Set up Muhammadan Educational Conferences in 1866 to raise the standards of education

POLITICAL SERVICES OF SIR SYED AHMED

KHAN:

Sir Syed also increased the political awareness of Muslims in Sub-continent. At first he believed in Hindu Muslim unity but later resolved to the two nation theory. In 1885

- In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It claimed to be the body of every India regardless of religion. However later it was proved to be functioning only for the Hindus & tried to eradicate the Muslims
- The Congress made 3 demands

(1) Political representation according to the population. This obviously meant Hindu domination as they were a dominant majority in India & Sir Syed opposed it.

(2) Appointment in government should be by competitive examination. Sir Syed opposed this because he knew that the educational standards of Hindus was much better than the Muslims.

(3) The next official language should be Hindi replacing Urdu. Urdu had a special place in Muslim heart.

and Sir Syed opposed this too. This demand was accepted by British.

OVERALL SERVICES OF SIR SYED FOR INDIAN MUSLIM:

Sir Syed AHMED Khan played a vital role in improving the Muslim Status. He worked tirelessly to restore relation between the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement & showed the importance of education. He brought an idea about the Two-Nation theory and is so known as "The Father of Pakistan movement"

UPLIFTING OF EDUCATION:

The Supreme interest of Syed's life was education in the widest sense of his. He wanted to create Scientific Temperament among the Muslims of India and make the western knowledge of Science Available to them.

- He championed the cause of modern education at a time when all the Indians in general and Indian Muslims in particular considered it a sin to get modern education and that too through English language
- Through Aligarh Institute Sir Syed succeeded in agitating the minds in the traditional Muslim Society

Although he faced a lot of opposition and that was so strong that some of the traditionalist and orthodox Muslims called him *Mulhid*, *Kafir* etc. - But he stood and stepped forward and brought out another journal "Tehzeeb ul IKHLAQ" which greatly influenced new desires among Muslims for acquiring modern language knowledge

- He reached to the conclusion that lack of education was the main cause of the backwardness of the community
- He got moral & financial support from the cross section of Society

- He wanted MAO college to act as a bridge between the old and New, the east and the west.
- The Aim of Sir Syed was not only restricted to establishing a college at Aligarh but at spreading a network of Muslim managed educational institution throughout the length and breadth of the Country.
- He instituted All Muslim Educational Conference. This conference motivated the Muslims to construct open number of educational institution in India.

Conclusion:

- Today Muslims lag behind in all works of life. The main reason for their poor status is their backwardness in modern education. Only the vision of Syed's can help the Muslim to come out from the present situation.
- It is the high time we realize the message of Sir Syed and the spirit behind the Aligarh movement for creating a modern society with scientific outlook.

FIRST POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE (1947-58)

After the partition of India on the Mid night of 14th & 15th August 1947 Pakistan followed the British system by creating the post of prime Minister based at the prime minister Secetrate.

First Governor general of Pakistan was Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali JINNAH. Appointed Liaquat Ali Khan to established and let his administration on 15th August 1947 before the presidential system in 1960.

- 7th prime minister had served between 1947 until First (Marshall Law) in 1958 by Ayub KHAN.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN.

The First

Governor general of Newly born State:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali JINNAH was the first governor general of Pakistan.

- Duration: Duration was from 14th August 1947 till 11 September 1948).

(2) KHAWAJAH NAZIM UDDIN was the Second Governor General of Pakistan.

TIME OF DURATION: From 1948 to 1951)

(3) General GHULAM MUHAMMAD WAS the 3rd Governor General of Pakistan.

Duration time: (From 1951 till 1955)

(4) 4th and LAST GOVERNOR General of PAKISTAN "SIKANDAR MIRZA"

HE GAVED His SERVICES from 1955 to 1956.

PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN (FIRST PHASE):

* 1st prime Minister: Liaquat Ali Khan was the first prime Minister of first phase of political & Constitutional phases.

• He was killed by Bullet Fire on the same place as the Mohatma Balmazeer Bhutto was killed

* 2nd prime Minister: KHAWAJAH NAZIM UDDIN was selected as the 2nd prime minister

Duration: 4th Oct 1951 - 17 Oct 1953)

* Muhammad Ali BHOGRA was the 3rd prime minister

of New State (Independent State) Pakistan and it is from 17th Oct 1953 - 12 August 1955) and given his services to his nation.

* 4th prime MINISTER: (CHoudary Muhammad Ali)
(12th August 1955 - 12 Sep 1956)

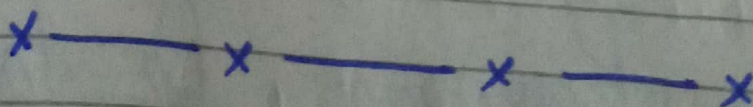
* 5th prime MINISTER: (Hussain Shaheed Sohar Wardi)
(12th Sep 1956 - 17 Oct 1957)

* 6th prime MINISTER: (Ibrahim Ismail Chaudary (Gark))
(17th Oct 1957 - 16 Dec 1957)

* 7th prime MINISTER: 7th & the last prime Minister of Pakistan was (Feroz Khan Noon).
Duration: (16th Dec 1957 - 17 Oct 1958)

* The period from 1947 - 1958 witnessed that there is a political conflicts between the selfish politician which led to the rise of and fall of seven P.M's, dissolution (failure) of first constitutional Assembly, imposition of governor rule in East part (Pakistan), Mushroom growth of political parties

These all above mentioned reason led the Army to step up and governs the country the first Martial-Law was so applied on the country on 1956 till 1965.



GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN:

Geography of PAKISTAN is profound bend of landscap which varying from plains to deserts, forest & plateaus which ranges from the coastal Area of Arabian Sea in South to the Mountain in North

LOCATION OF PAKISAN:

It is located on the South Asia of the subcontinent (Indo PAKISTAN)

LATITUDE:

It lies between the latitude of $23^{\circ} 31' 23.645$ North And between the longitude of $61^{\circ} 27' 31$ East.

BOUNDARIES:

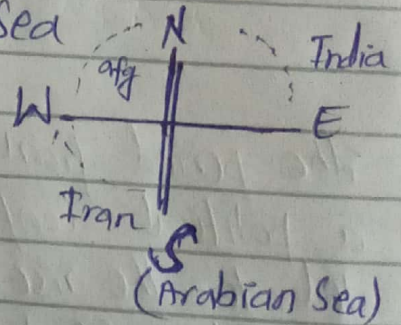
It is bounded to the West by Iran to the East by India to the North west with afghanislan. (Durand line) and to the South by Arabian Sea

West \Rightarrow Iran.

East \Rightarrow India.

North west \Rightarrow Afghanistan

South \Rightarrow Arabian Sea



Area OF PAKISTAN SHARED IN BOUNDARIES:

pakistan Shares

1610 km long boarder with India

585 km long boarder with China

2252 km long border with Afghanistan

And 805 km long border with Iran

AREA AND POPULATION OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan covers an area of 7 Lakh 96096 km

provinces:

PAKISTAN has mainly 4 provinces

- PUNJAB
- KP
- Balochistan
- SINDH

- on the basis of population punjab is on the top of the list
- Sindh is on the 2nd number on the basis of population
- KP is on the 3rd
- Balochistan is on the 4th number.

ON the basis of Area:

- Balochistan is the largest province covering 43% of the total Area of Pakistan.
- Where as punjab is on 2nd number covering 25% of the total Area of Pakistan.
- SINDH ON 3rd Covering 17%.
- KP ON 4th Covering 13% of total Area of Pakistan.

POPULATION OF PAKISTAN:

At the time of partition the population of new state PAKISTAN was only 33.8 Million (33 Kharor 80 LAKH)

PAKISTAN'S estimated population (Excluding Azad Kashmir & Gilgit Baltistan) in 2017 was 207,774,520

220,892,340 (population in 2020)

In respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country. According to New research it is now on 5th number.

COUNTRIES HAVING MORE POPULATION THAN PAKISTAN:

- (1) CHINA (1261 million)
- (2) India (1014 million)
- (4) Indonesia (224 million)
- (3) US (275 million population)
- (5) Brazil (172 million population)
- (6) Russia (146 million population)
- (7) PAKISTAN.

- In Ranking of Area Pakistan is Ranked on 33rd
- Pakistan have 97.14% land covering area
And have 2.86% of water.
- Highest point is K2 and lowest point is Arabian Sea
largest River is Indus River
largest lake is Manchar Lake.

And so this was all about what i know about Geography of Pakistan.