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Question 1

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, one of the architects of modern India was born on October 17, 1817 in Delhi.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan father Mutlaqi was a Mughal noble descendent who had in the time of Akbar migrated to India from Herat.

As the founder of the greatest Muslim reformers of the 19th century. He came to the rescue of his co-religionist after the war of the independence (1857).

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Vision

The 1857 revolt (the war of independence) was one of the turning points of Syed Ahmad's life. Before it his career had been that of a civil servant and a scholar.

In 1847, he published the famous archeological masterpiece "Asar-e-Sadeed" a book that provided a wealth of information on countless historical monuments in Delhi from the eight hundred year long Muslim era's 1855

→ He published yet another book "Ain-e-Akbari" After the 1857 revolt, Syed Ahmad authored the marvellous book "Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind" this book is related to the cause of the Indian Revolt).

→ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first Muslim leader to realise that if the Muslims continued to keep themselves alone from the political, social and educational activities then they would be completely absorbed or finished by the Hindu community.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Ambitions

To the Muslim community Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was and is like the eye which weeps for the suffering of any and every part of the body.

The sufferings of the community worried him. He took an oath to reform, educate and empower the Muslim community and was successful to a great extent in implementing it.

deposited strong opposition from a section of the Muslim community which hated the British and their language.

Sir Syed's Educational Services

Sir Syed Ahmad 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.

First Maddarsa Muradabad:-

He set up a Persian school at Muradabad in 1815. This college was upgraded to the college and the university level after his death.

Victoria School Ghazipur:-

Sir Syed established first modern Victoria School at Ghazipur (1864). In this school, besides Modern Education five languages (English, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit) were also taught.

Establishment Of Scientific Society

A more ambitious undertaking was the foundation of the scientific society in 1863 at Ghazipur which published translation of many educational texts and issued a bilingual journal in Urdu and English.

The basic purpose of the

society was translation of English, Persian and Arabic writing into Urdu language.

Aligarh Institute Gazette:-

During his stay at Aligarh he issued a weekly gazette called Aligarh Institute Gazette. The imparted information on history

It was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as **Madrasatul Uloom**

Musalmaman-e-Hind. In 1875 which later became Mohammadan Anglo Oriented College (MAO college)

Mohammedan Educational Conference

Its branches were established in cities and towns to report on the educational needs of the community

Sir Syed's Political Services:-

Advice To Students:-

Sir Syed advice to Muslims in the political field is also very important. He believed that under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested separate electorate for Muslims.

Urdu - Hindi Controversy:-

In 1867 Hindu demanded that Hindi should be made an official language of India in place of Urdu. This started an agitation. The Hindus were against Urdu because it was the language of Muslims. Sir Syed convinced that the Hindus would never be friends with the Muslims due to this reason Sir Syed started "two nation theory".

Two Nation Theory:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is regarded as one of the greatest exponent or founder of two nation theory. After the Hindi Urdu controversy he was convinced that Hindu were not sincere with the Muslim. Answering a query of Mr. Shakespeare

"Now I am convinced that both these communities (Hindu and Muslims) will not join whole heartily 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:-

→ Educational backwardness of Muslim

Economic distress of Muslim community
 Need for friendly relations with
 British community and rules.
 Need for better of social status.

"Question 2"

Explain first political and constitutional phase
 from 1947 - 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.

Based on the prime minister's
 secretary. 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 1960 "7" prime minister had
 served between 1947 until Martial-law
 in 1958-1971 by Ayub Khan.

Governor General's of Pakistan

1st Governor General:-

The first Governor General of Pakistan
 is Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 (14 August 1947 - 11 September 1948)

2nd Governor General:-

Second Governor General of Pakistan is Khawaja - Nazim uddin (14 September 1948 - 17 October 1951)

3rd Governor General:-

Third Governor General of Pakistan is Ghulam Muhammad (17 Oct 1951 - 6 Oct 1955)

Last Governor General:-

Last Governor General of Pakistan is Sikandar Mirza (6 Oct 1955 - 23 March 1958)

1st President:-

The first President of Pakistan is Iskender Mirza (23 March 1956 - 1958)

Prime Minister of Pakistan

1st Prime Minister:-

1st Prime Minister of Pakistan is Liaquat Ali Khan (14 August 1947 - 16 October 1951)

2nd Prime Minister:-

2nd Prime Minister of Pakistan is Nazim-uddin (17 October 1951 - 17 October 1953)

3rd Prime Minister:-

3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan is M. Ali Bogra (17 Oct 1953 - 12 August 1955)

4th Prime Minister:-

4th Prime Minister of Pakistan is Chaudry Muhammad Ali (12 August 1955 - 12 Sep 1956)

5th Prime Minister :-

5th Prime minister of Pakistan is
Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi (12 Sep 1956 - 17 Oct 1957)

6th Prime Minister :-

6th Prime minister of Pakistan is
I I Chaudhary (17 Oct 1957 - 16 Dec 1957)

7th (Last Prime Minister) :-

The 7th or last prime minister of
1st phase is Feroz Khan Noon (16 Dec 1957 -
7 Oct 1958)

" Question 3 "

What do you know about the Geography
of Pakistan.

Geographical Location :-

Pakistan is located in South Asia

It forms the north west of sub-continent
of Indopakistan

It lies between the latitude
of 23,31 and 36,45 north and
between the longitudes of 61,75 and
31 east.

Boundaries :-

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 1610 km

Pakistan border with China (385km)
 Pakistan border with Afghanistan (2252km)
 Pakistan border with Iran (805km).

Area And Populations

Pakistan cover area of 796096 km square

Population Vice Provinces

- Punjab
- Sindh
- KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhawa)
- Balochistan

Balochistan is largest Province covering 43% of the Total area

Punjab covers 25% of the total area.

Sindh covers 17% of the total area

KPK covers 13% of the total area

At The time of partition of the sub-continent 1947, the population of the area now forming Pakistan was only 3-crore and respect of population Pakistan is presently 7th most populated country of the world.

- China 1261 billion
- India 1014 billion
- USA 275 billion
- Indonesia 224 million
- Brazil 172 million
- Russia 146 million

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DAWN Imported
M T W T F S S

Date:

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 → October - Mid december