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Ancient History of Indian Subcontinent

Indus valley civilization

Indus valley civilization was a Bronze Age civilization in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300BCE to 1300BCE, and it's mature from 2600BCE to 1900BCE. Indus valley civilization also known as Harappan Civilization. Present day Pakistan and India.

Geographical Range: Indus River

Period: Bronze Age South Asia

Date: 3300BCE-1300BCE

Type site: Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro

Arya arrived in Sind:

The Arya arrived from Central Asia roughly 2000BCE and 1500BCE, and brought Indo-European languages to the subcontinent.

Religion of Arya: Hinduism

Gandhara Civilization:

Gandhara was an ancient region in the Peshawar basin in the North West of the ancient Indian subcontinent, present day Pakistan (KPK) and north east Afghanistan.

Capital: Taxila

Government: Monarchy

Date: 750BC-518BC

Historical Era: Ancient Era

Religion: Buddhism

Maurya Dynasty

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Maurya dynasty in ancient India.

Region: 324BC

Religion: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

Historical Era: Iron Age

Capital: Bihar (India)

Language: Magadhi Prakrit

Area: 1900,000 sq. Miles

Population: 50 million

Currency: Panas

Today part of: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan

Rulers of Muarya Dynasty

1. Chandragupta
2. Bindusara
3. Ashoka (Promote Buddhism)
4. Samprati
5. Shalishuka
6. Devavarman
7. Shatadhavan
8. Brihadratha

Gupta dynasty

Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire existing from mid to late 3rd century CE to 543CE. This period is considered Golden period of India. Gupta dynasty founded by Sri-Gupta and the most notable rulers of dynasty were Chandragupta, Samudragupta, Chandragupta (Second), Vikramaditya.

Established: 3rd century CE

Language: Sanskrit

Religion: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

Government: Monarchy

Today part of: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan, Burma

History of subcontinent 712-1857

Muhammad bin Qasim al Thaqafi

Born: 31 December 695 (Mosul, Iraq)

Died: 18 July 715

War: Battle of Aror (Sind)

Nationality: Umayyad

Rank: Umayyad General

Year of service: 710-715

Real name Muhammad Bin Qasim and title Amadudin. He was a Arab military commander during the region of Umayyad. He came to Sind in 712 the region of Omayad period, Caliph walid I, bin Abdul Malik. Governor of Iraq Hajjaj Bin Yousuf, handover the mission in 712 against Bahaman Dynasty in Sind. He entered in Sind with 12000 army.

Campaign: Campaign Third Expedition Makran Arman Belah (Lasbela) Debal (Karachi) Sadusan (Sehwan), Nerun (Hyd), Brahmanabad (Shehdad Pur) Ar-rur (Rohri, Nawabshah) met by Dahir's forces Captured (Multan).

Reason for Success: Reason for Success Superior military equipment Troop discipline and leadership. The concept of Jihad as a morale booster. [4] Religion; the widespread belief in the prophecy of Muslim success. The 'Samanis' the majority of the population was Buddhist who were dissatisfied with their rulers, who were Hindu.

Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi (971 - 1030):

Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi Son of Sabuktigin Ruled from 997 to 1030 Dynasty (Afghanistan, Eastern Iran, Pakistan, North East India) 17 expeditions on India.

Campaign: Campaign Started from (Khorsan, Balkh, Herat, Merv) Afghanistan, from Samanids in 999 Seistan (Iran) 1000 Ghandhara (Peshawar) defeats Jaypal 1001 Multan, Ismail shah & Anandapala Expeditions in India against Rajput (Ujjain, Gwalior, Kalinjar, Kannauj, i Ajmer, Kangra. Takes Lahore on his return Nehrwalla, Kathiawar, Somnath this raid was his last major campaign. Somnath 1025: killing over 50,000 people who tried to defend it Sultan Mahmud died on April 30, 1030 at Ghazni.

Sultan Muhammad Shahabu-ud-Din Ghorī (1150 – 15 March 1206):

Mu'izzuddin Muhammad Bin, Title Sultan Muhammad Shahabu-ddin Ghorī Same Born in Ghor, Afghanistan Brother Ghayassu-ud-Din Ghorid's Dynasty (Afghanistan, Pakistan, North East India)

Campaign: Campaign Multan & Uch 1175 Attacked Gujrat 1178, defeated by Rajput Bhimdev Solanki II Capture Lahore 1181 Conquered Sialkot 1181 Attacked Terrain (Delhi) against Prithvi Raj Chohan (Rajput) 1191, Loss Attacked Terrain 1192 again, become Victorious Moved to Ajmer + North Rajasthan Attacked Ayodhya temple, capture Delhi 1193 Made Qutb-ud-Din Aibak his Deputy of Sultanate Conquered Bengal.

Battle of Tarain

First Battle of Tarain: 1191

Shahabu-ud-Din Ghorī vs Chahamana King Prithviraj Chauhan

War result: Chahamana King Prithviraj Victory

Second battle of Tarain: 1192

Shahabu-ud-Din Ghorī vs Chahamana King Prithviraj Chauhan

War Result: Shahabu-ud-Din Ghorī Victory

Third Battle of Tarain: 1216

Mamluk King ILTUTMISH vs Ghurid General Taj-al-Din Yildiz

War result: Mamluk King ILTUTMISH Victory

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Empire based in Delhi over a large part of subcontinent for 320 years (1206-1526). In Delhi Sultanate five dynasties ruled over the Indian subcontinent. The first ruler of Delhi Sultanate Qutb-ud-Din Aibak and last ruler Ibrahim Lodi.

1. Mamluk (Slave Dynasty) 1206-1290
2. Khilji Dynasty 1290-1320
3. Tughlaq Dynasty 1320-1414
4. Sayyid Dynasty 1414-1451
5. Lodi Dynasty 1451-1526

Mamluk (Slave Dynasty) 1206-1290

Established: 1206

Disestablished: 1290

Founder: Qutb-ud-Aibak

Mamluk Slave Dynasty was founded by Qutb-ud-Aibak in 1206.

Qutb-ud-Aibak

Born in Turkestan: 1150
Died: 1210 (age 60)
Burial: Anarkali Bazar, Lahore
Religion: Islam
Language: Persian
Region: 25 June 1206-1210
Capital: Lahore (1206-1210)
Government: Sultanate

Qutb-ud-Aibak was a general of Ghurid king Mu’izz-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori. He was in-charge of Ghurid territories in the norden India, and after Mu’izz-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori death he became the ruler of an independent kingdom Delhi sultanate, and ruled by Mamluk Dynasty. He ruled for only four years form 1206-1210 AD.

Early life: A native Turkestan, Aibak was sold into slavery as a child. He was purchased by a Qazi at Nishapur in Persia, where he learned archery and horse riding among other fighting skills. He was resold to Mu’izz-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori in Ghazni, where he rose the position of officer in army.

Historical Constriction: Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque and Qutab Minar at Delhi, and completed by Iltumish.

Death: He was died while playing Polo in Lahore.

Rulers of Slave Dynasty:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Qutb-ud-Aibak | 1206-1210 |
| 2. Aram Shah | 1210-1211 |
| 3. Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish | 1211-1236 |
| 4. Rukn-ud-Din Feroz | 1236 |
| 5. Razia Sultana | 1236-1240 |
| 6. Muiz-ud-Din Bahram | 1240-1242 |
| 7. Ala-ud-Din Masud | 1242-1246 |
| 8. Nasiruddin Mahmud | 1246-1266 |
| 9. Ghiyath-ud-Din Balban | 1266-1287 |
| 10. Muiz-ud-Din Muhammad Qaiqabad | 1287-1290 |

Khilji Dynasty 1290-1320AD

Khilji Dynasty was a Turko-Afghan dynasty which ruled on Delhi sultanate.

Founded by: Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khalji

Established: 1290

Disestablished: 1320

Capital: Delhi

Language: Persian

Religion: Islam

Government: Sultanate

Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khalji:

Born: Unknown

Died: 1296 Kara, India

Region: 1290-1296

Rulers of Khilji Dynasty:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khalji | 1290-1296 |
| 2. Alauddin Khalji | 1296-1316 |
| 3. Shihab-ud-Din Umar | 1316 |
| 4. Qutb-udDin Mubarak | 1316-1320 |

Tughlaq Dynasty 1320-1414

Established: 1320

Disestablished: 1414

Founded by: Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq

Capital: Delhi

Language: Persian

Religion: Islam

Government: Sultanate

Currency: Taka

Today part of: India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh

Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq:

Born: Unknown

Died: 1325 Delhi, India

Region: 1320-1325

Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.

Rulers of Tughluq Dynasty:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq | 1320-1325 |
| 2. Muhammad Bin Tughluq | 1325-1351 |
| 3. Firuz Shah Tughluq | 1351-1388 |
| 4. Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq shah | 1388-1389 |
| 5. Sultan Abu Bakar Shah | 1389-1390 |
| 6. Sultan Muhammad Shah | 1390-1394 |
| 7. Sultan Ala-ud-Din Sikander Shah | 1394 |
| 8. Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Shah | 1394-1414 |

Syed Dynasty 1414-1451

The Syed Dynasty was the fourth dynasty of Dehli sultanate, with four ruler ruling from 1414 to 1451. Founded by Khizr Khan a former governor of Multan, they succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled the sultanate until they were displaced by the Lodi dynasty.

Established: 1414

Disestablished: 1451

Capital: Delhi

Government: Sultanate

Language: Persian

Today part of: India and Pakistan

Religion: Islam

Khizr Khan Sayyid

Region: 1414-1421

Born: Unknown

Died: 1421

Burial: Delhi, India

Rulers:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Khizr Khan Sayyid | 1414-1421 |
| 2. Mubarak Shah | 1421-1434 |
| 3. Muhammad shah | 1434-1443 |
| 4. Ala-ud-Din Shah | 1443-1451 |

Lodi Dynasty 1451-1526

Lodi dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi sultanate from 1451-1526. It was the last dynasty of the Delhi sultanate and was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodi when he replaced the Sayyid dynasty.

Established: 1451

Disestablished: 1526 (Mughal Empire)

Capital: Delhi

Religion: Islam

Government: Monarchy (Kingdom, empire)

Language: Prison

Bahlul Lodi:

Born: 1401

Died: 1489

Region: 1451-1489

Rulers of Lodi dynasty:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Bahlul Lodi | 1451-1489 |
| 2. Sikandar Lodi | 1489-1517 |
| 3. Ibrahim Lodi | 1517-1526 |

The Great Mughal Empire 1526-1857

Babur the first Mughal emperor, was born in present day Uzbekistan. The Mughal dynasty was founded by Chagatai Turkic prince name Babur who was descended from the Turkic conquer Timur on his father side and from Chagatai, second son of the Mongol ruler Genghis Khan, on his mother side. He became the ruler of Kabul (Afghanistan) in 1504. He attack on subcontinent 1504-1524 for five time. He invaded the Kingdom of Lodi dynasty in Northern India in 1526. He defeated the Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat near Delhi and established Mogul dynasty. Mogul dynasty was rule for three centuries in subcontinent.

Panipat:

Panipat is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.

1. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 A.D.
2. Second was between Bairam against Hemu Baqal in 1556 A.D.
3. The third was between Ahmad Shah Abdali versus Marhata leaders in 1761 A.D.

Established: 1526

Disestablished: 1857

Capital: Agra (1526-1648) , Fatehpur Sikri (1571-1585), Lahore (1586-1598),

Delhi (1648-1857)

Government: Monarchy

First Monarch: Zaher-ud-Din Babur

Last monarch: Bahadur Shah Zafar

Residence: Agra Fort 1526-1639, Red Fort 1639-1857

Area: 04 Million Square Kilometers

Population estimated: 110-150 Million

Religion: Islam 1526-1857 , Deen-e-Ilahi in Akbar region (1582-1605)

Currency: Rupee, Taka, dam

Today part of: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal

Language: Persian, Urdu-i-Mua'lla , Hindi, Arabic, Turkic, South Asian languages

Zaher-ud-Din Babur:

Born: 1483

Died: 1530

Father: Umar shaikh Mirza

Mother: Qutlung Nigar Khanum Religion: Islam

Region: 1526-1530 (India) , Kabul(504-1530)

Burial: Kabul (Afghanistan)

Rulers of Mughal dynasty:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Babur | 1526-1530 |
| 2. Humayun | 1530-1540-1555-1556 (1540-1555 Suri Sultanate) |
| 3. Akbar | 1556-1605 |
| 4. Jehangir | 1605-1627 |
| 5. Shah Jahan | 1627-1658 |
| 6. Aurangzeb Alamgir | 1658-1707 |
| 7. Bahadur shah (awal) | 1707-1712 |
| 8. Jahandar Shah | 1712-1713 |
| 9. Farrukhsiyar | 1713-1719 |
| 10. Rafi-ud-Drajat | 1719-1719 |
| 11. Shah Jahan (Second) | 1719-1719 |
| 12. Muhammad Shah | 1719-1748 |
| 13. Ahmed Shah Bahadur | 1748-1754 |
| 14. Alamgir (Second) | 1754-1759 |
| 15. Shah Alam(Second) | 1760-1806 |
| 16. Akbar Shah (Second) | 1806-1837 |
| 17. Bahadur Shah Zafar | 1837-1857 |

Anglo-Indian wars

1. Anglo-Mughal war (1686-1690)

Anglo-Mughal war: England (Sir Josiah) Vs Mughals (Aurangzeb)

Result : Mughal victory

2. Battle of Plassey 1757

Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-dola vs British Robert Clive

Result: British Victory

3. First Anglo-Mysore war (1766-1779)

First Anglo-Mysore war conflict between the Sultanate of Mysore and East India Company.

Leader of Mysore Hyder Ali and East India Company Joseph smith

Result: Hyder Ali victory

4. First Anglo Maratha war (1775-1782)

The three wars fought between East India Company or British Empire and Maratha Empire in India.

British Empire Warren Hastings vs Mahadji Shinde Maratha Empire.

Result: Maratha victory

5. Second Anglo-Mysore war (1780-1784)

This war fought between British, East India Company (Sir Eyre) vs Kingdom of Mysore (Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan).In this war French and Dutch supported to Hyder Ali.

Result: Hyder Ali victory

6. Third Anglo-Mysore war (1789-1792)

This war fought between British, East India Company, Maratha, Hyderabad vs Kingdom of Mysore with supported by French.

Leader of Mysore kingdom The Great Tipu Sultan vs Willim Medows (British) , Hari pant (Maratha) , Muhabat Jung (Hyderabad)

Result: Tipu defeated and lost one half of its territory of Mysore kingdom

7. Forth Anglo-Mysore war (1798-1799)

Leader of Mysore Tipu Sultan and the Leader of British East India company George Harris , Leader of Hyderabad Daccan Asaf Jah, Mr Aslam, Sham Raj.

Result: Anglo-Hyderabad victory

8. Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-1805)

East India company (Gerard Lake) vs Maratha Empire (Daulat Scindhia)

Result: British Victory

9. Anglo-Nepalese war (1814-1816)

East India Company(Francis Rawdon Hastings) vs Nepal (Girvan Yuddha , Bikram Shah)

Result: British Victory

10. Third Anglo-Maratha war (1817-1818)

East India Company (Francis Rawdon Hastings) vs Maratha (Bapu Gokhale)

Result: British Victory

11. First Anglo-Sikh war (1845-1846)

East India Company vs Sikh Empire

Result: British victory

12. Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848-1849)

East India Company vs Sikh Empire

Result: British Victory

13. Great Indian rebellion (1857-1858)

War started on 10 May 1857-01 November 1858) one year and six month.

Result: British Victory, End of Mughal Empire (Bhadur shah zafar vs Lord Canning), Transfer of power to British crown in India.

British control a large part of India.

Ideological development for separate Country in Indian Subcontinent

Mujadad Alif Sani

Name: Mujadad Alif Sani , title Shaikh Admed Sirhindi

Born: 1564 (Sirhind , Punjab India)

Died: 1624

Religion: Islam

Tariqa: Naqshbandi

Occupation: Islamic scholar, Sufism

Movement: Struggle against Mughal Emperor Akbar that invent Deen-e-Ilahi.

Deen-e-Ilahi (1582-1605)combination of religions (Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Islam)

Mughal Emperor Akbar invented Deen-e-Ilahi in 1582.

Qutb-ud-Din Ahmed Waliullah (Shah Waliullah)

Name: Qutb-ud-Din Ahmed Waliullah

Father Name: Shah Abdur Rahim

Born:1703 (Muzaffar Nagar ,Uttarperdaish India)

Died: 1762

Religion: Islam

Nationality: Indian

Commonly known: Shah Waliullah Dehlawi

Occupation: Islamic Scholar, Muhadith, Renewer , Hectographer, theologian and Philosopher

Movement: Renaissance in Indian Muslim Community

Translation of Holy Quran: Translation of Quran into Persian Language first in Indian Subcontinent.

Notable work: Translation of Quran into Persian Language , Hujjatullah-il-Baligha , Al-Fauzul Kabeer, Al-Kidatul Hasanah , Majmua Rasail Imam

Tariqa: Naqshbandi

Son: Shah Abdul Aziz , Shah Rafi-ud-Din , Shah Abdul Qader

Madrasah-i-Rahimiyah

Madrasah-i-Rahimiyah is an Islamic Seminary located in Delhi, India. it was founded by Shah Abdur Rahim the father of Shah Waliullah during the region of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. After the death of Shah Abdur Rahim in 1718, Shah Waliullah started teaching at the Madrasah-i-Rahimiyah. After the death of Shah Waliullah in 1762, his Son Shah Abdul Aziz teaching Hadith at Madrasah-i-Rahimiyah for 60 years.

Shah Abdul Aziz: Teaching of Hadith in Indian Subcontinent. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was the student of Shah Abdul Aziz who fight in the way of Allah against Sikh kingdom in Indian Subcontinent.

Shah Rafi-ud-Din: Shah Rafi-ud-Din translated Holy Quran into Urdu first in Indian Subcontinent.

Shah Abdul Qader: Tafseer Quran in Urdu first in Indian Subcontinent.

Syed Ahmed Shaheed

Born: 1786 Uttarparadish India

Martyred: 1831 Balakot , Mansehra(KPK) Pakistan

Occupation: Jihad

Battle against Sikh Kingdom: At Akora in Dec 1826, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Victory. 11 January 1827, allegiance was sworn on his hand and he was declared Caliph and Imam. On 06 May 1831, on the day of Holy Friday, Syed Ahmed forces prepared for the final battle at Balakot. Syed Ahmed army was 600 and Sikh army was 10,000. Syed Ahmed was Martyred on 06 May 1831 during Jihad against Sikh army.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. After early education he joined East India Company in 1835 as a sub clerk in the Court of law. In 1846 he promoted to Chief Judge. During the war of independence (1857) he was in Bajnor where he saved British women and children putting himself into the risk. Owing to this service Sir Syed was asked to work as a Governor but he refused because he wanted to serve the Muslims.

Back ground: After the war of independence the Muslims were the target of the revengeful activities of the British Govt. And the Hindus got an opportunity to make the British believe that the Muslims were a threat to the British rule. As a result national recognition of the Muslims was in sever danger. At that crucial time Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first leader to come forward and tried to rescue the national pride of the Muslims, He started Aligarh Movement.

Objectives of Aligarh Movement: Aligarh Movement was established to fulfill the following targets:

1. To build confidence between the government and the Muslims.
2. To persuade the Muslims to acquire Modern knowledge and English language.
3. To hold back the Muslim from the politics. Educational Services:

Educational Services of Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted the Muslim nation to be educated to keep pace with the modern advancement. He was of the opinion that honor of the nation could be achieved only by education. He advised the Muslims to get the most modern western education. He established educational institutions for the Muslim youth and guided them both theoretically and practically.

1. School in Muradabad

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the educational institution in Muradabad 1859. That was a Persian school.

2. School in Ghazi Pur Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a school in Ghazi Pur in 1862.

3. Scientific Society:

Sir Syed established a unique institution Scientific Society in Ghazipur in 1863. The Headquarters of this society were shifted to Aligarh in 1876. The purpose of its establishment was to acquire the

books in other languages, and translate them in Urdu. Sir Syed stressed upon the need for education in English language so that the Muslim generation could learn the Western and modern knowledge as soon as possible.

4. Establishment of M.A.O. School Aligarh

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up M.A.O. School in Aligarh in 1875; later on (in 1877) it was upgraded to college. This institution became Muslim University Aligarh in 1920.

5. Muhammadan Educational Conference:

Sir Syed established another organization in 1886 to provide funds to fulfill the requirements of Aligarh movement. This organization served the Muslim community in all the fields (social, political and religious). The main aim was to inspire the Muslims to work in the field of education. It was this movement that laid the foundations of All India Muslim League in Dhaka in 1906 in its annual meeting. Syllabi: "Philosophy will be in our right hand, natural science in our left hand and the crown of Islamic ideology will be on our head" were the thoughts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan when deciding the syllabi of the institutions. He put every effort to make the syllabus a good blend of Western, Eastern and Islamic education.

Conclusion:

No doubts Sir Syed Ahmed Khan uplifted the educational status of the Muslims. The services of the English teachers like Arnold, Morrison and Archibald were hired. Some versatile personalities of the sub-continent were appointed as teachers. The Teacher to teach Sanskrit was a Hindu. Many other institutions were also found following the Aligarh Movement in various cities of the country. Thus Aligarh Movement was the pioneer to bring a revolution in the field of education. **Literary**

Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

1. Prolific Writer:

Sir Syed himself was a prolific writer. Luckily he was assisted by a group of intellectuals, essayists, critics, historians and poets. He used literature for the national progress.

The Muslims followed the Aligarh Movement, and they achieved their objectives.

2. Khutabat-e-Ahmadiya:

In 1869 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote a book Khutabat-e-Ahmadiya to defend the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in reply to "A More" book.

3. Tabbain-ul-Kalam:

He wrote a commentary on Bible called Tabbain-ul-Kalam

4. Risala Tehzib-ul-Ikhlāq:

In 1870 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published a pamphlet, Risala Tehzib-ul-Ikhlāq in which he described social problem of the Muslims and he tried to eliminate the prejudice among the Muslims towards the Non-Muslims.

5. Asar-us-Sanadeed:

For the social welfare of the Muslims he wrote Asar-us-Sanad

6. Translation Works:

Following books were translated: Ain-akbari, Tuzok-e-Jahangiri, & Tarikh-e-Sarkashi Bajnori

In addition to all this Sir Syed also wrote Tafseer-ul-Quran, Loyal Muhammadans of India & Asbab-e-Baghawat Hind.

7. Works of the other writers:

Maulana Shibli Nomani wrote Seerat-un-Nabi, Al-Farooq, Al-Ghazali, Al-Mamoon. Deputy Nazeer Ahmed wrote Mareat-ul-Uroos, Toba-tun-nasuh, Ibne-ul-Waqat. Maulana Altaf Hussain Hall wrote Mussadas-e-Hali, Diwan-e-Hali, Moazana Dabir-o-Anees and Hayat-e-Javaid.

Social and Economic Services of Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed took many steps to regain the lost social and economic status of the Muslims. The suppressed and ruined community became dynamic.

1. Lost Glory

Sir Syed Ahmed guided the Muslims on every level to regain their lost glory.

2. Risala-e-Asbabe-Baghawat-e-Hind

After the war of independence 1857, he wrote Risala-e-Asbabe-Baghawat-e-Hind in which he described the actual reasons behind this war.

3. Loyal Muhammadans of India

Sir Syed wrote this book to make the British aware of the services of the Muslims. Through this book he got sensible behaviour of the British for the Muslims of India.

4. Government Jobs for the Muslims

As a result of Sir Syed's campaign, the Muslims of India got remarkable jobs in Govt. sector on a large scale.

5. Orphanages

He established orphanages for Muslim children so that they may not become Hindu or Christian. It was really a great service of him. In this way he tried to construct a bridge between the British and the Muslims. He succeeded in getting attitude finally changed and the Muslims, once again, joined the main stream.

Political Services of Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed advised the Muslims to remain away from politics and he himself took important steps to educate the Muslims for their socio-economic restoration so that they might acquire the status equivalent to that of Hindus. He was of the view that education is the only weapon to keep pace with model advancement.

1. Two Nation Theory

He was no doubt in the favour of Hindu Muslim unity in the beginning but after Urdu-Hindi Controversy he came to know the nature of the Hindu nation. Then for the first time in the History he used the word "Nation" for the Muslim in 1867. So we can say he was the founder of two-nation theory in sub-continent. On the basis of Two Nation Theory, Sir Syed asked for special safeguards for the Muslims in different fields. Special seats for the Muslims in the local councils

2. Quota in services

Started a movement against the open competitive examinations for superior services Rejected the government of the majorities because that could lead to the monopoly of the Hindus

3. Advice to avoid politics

After the war of 1857, he advised the Muslims to remain away from politics until they would become strong in education.

4. Urdu Hindi Controversy 1867

After Urdu Hindi Controversy in Bin eras Sir Syed understood the mentality of the Hindus and he pressurized the British to avoid replacing Urdu with Hindi.

5. Behaviour towards Indian National Congress

Sir Syed forbade the Muslims to join the Indian National Congress founded by A.O. Hume in 1885, as he could understand the objectives of this party.

5. Political Reforms

He restrained the Muslims from joining congress and struggle for special seat of the Muslims in loc council. He also started a movement against the open competitive exams to avoid the monopoly of the Hindus.

Conclusion

The services of Sir Syed were highly applaudable, therefore, he is recognized as one of the founders of Pakistan. Maulvi Abdul Haque appreciated the role played by Sir Syed and said, "The first stone of the foundation of Pakistan was laid down by this old man."

The Tehrik-i-Deoband

The Tehrik-i-Deoband was started with the establishment of a Madrassah at Deoband for religious education. The Madrassah was named as Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband and was started at Deoband, a small town of Saharanpur. It began functioning on 14th April, 1866 in a small mosque.

Founders of Deoband

It is believed that a reputed saint and sufi, Haji Muhammad Abid floated the idea of the establishment of this Madrassah for imparting religious education to the Muslims. He suggested that funds should be collected and a Madrassah be established. Haji Muhammad Abid took lot of pains in the collection of funds and collected a substantial amount. He then informed Maulana Muhammad Qasim of the results of his efforts and requested him to come and teach at Deoband. A managing committee including Mdulana Muhammad Qasim, Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, Maulana Zulfikar Ali and Mulla Muhammad Mahmood was set up. Maulana Muhammad Yaqub, a leading educatidnist, was appointed as the Headmaster.

Though Haji Muhammad Abid is said to be the original founder of the Dar-ul Uloom, but the quick development and success of the institution was mainly due to the sincere efforts of Maulana Muh Qasim Nanautvi who joined it a couple of years after its establishment. Maulana Muhammad Qasim was appointed its first Principal and along with his cousin Maulana Muhammad Yaqub, rendered valuable services for the development of the institution. Maulana Muhammad Qàsım and Maulana Muhammad Yaqub broughtwith them rich experience in the educational field which extremely helped in the organizational sector of the Dar-ul-Uloom Maulana Muhammad Qasim left his government service to join the Dar-ul-Uloom at a paltry

salary of Rupees Ten a month. Maulana Muhammad Qasim was a great teacher and religious preacher. Due to his dedicated services for the institution, the Madrassah at Deoband, with the time, came to be known as Qasim-al-Uloom-i-Deoband. Apart from Maulana Muhammad Qasim and Maulana Muhammad Yaqub and other eminent persons like Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hassan and Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani also imparted religious education at the Dar-ul-Uloom. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani did not take any remuneration for his services while Mautana Mabmud-ul-Hasan worked on a monthly pay of Rs. 50 only. Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi worked day and night to spread the Tehrik-i-Deoband in every corner of the country. He established a number of other institutions of religious education. The number of students in Deoband grew with amazing quickness mainly due to Maulana Qasims efforts. Iii 1931,

900 students were on the rolls of the Dar-ul-lloom who came from UP Bengal, NW.F.P and Bukhara.

Activities of Dar-ul-Uloom

The activities of the Dar-ul-Uloom were not restricted to the sub-continent but it spread the light of religious education to the other parts of the world as well. The Dar-ul-Uloom attracted fairly a large number of students from other parts of world due to its high educational standard. It has been rated as one of the prestigious seat of Islamic learnings and next to the Azhar University of Cairo, the most respected theological academy of the Muslim world. Administratively Dar-ul-Uloom was an excellent set up which provided administrative guidance to other educational institutions, in the spheres of syllabi, conduct of examinations and imparting of education in different disciplines.

The Dar-ul-Uloom at Deoband followed Madrasah-i-Rahimiya established by Shah Wali Ullah's father, in the teaching of Hadith and other religious disciplines. But it also had a number of features of British educational system which were division of students in regular academic group's maintenance of attendance registers and written examinations. These characteristics introduced a disciplined conduct in the working of Madrasah which produced amazing results both in academic and administrative sectors of the institution. It was all due to the broad vision, saintliness and great influence of Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi, who put his soul into the Dar-ul-Uloom to make it an ideal institution of the Muslim world.

As already mentioned the Dar-ul-Uloom started functioning in a small mosque as it had no building. However, immediately after its establishment, the work for the construction of a building for the Dar-ul-Uloom began. A huge building was raised gradually with different departments which included Dar-ul-Hadith and Dar-ul-Tafsir as the most important and famous departments. Dar-ul-Uloom has its own library with a large collection of excellent and rare books on different subjects.

Teachers/Students of Dar-ul-Uloom

Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband has been a place of prestigious learnings where people with extraordinary qualifications rendered services for the noble task of the impart of religious education. Deoband produced men of high intellectual status who worked for the spread of Islam in the sub-continent. These respected personalities

Pakistan Studies Compiled by:

Include Shah Abdur Rahim Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni, Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Maulana Abdul Haq, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Maulana Ubaid Ullah Sindhi, Mufti Kifayat Ullah, Maulana Ahmad Ali Lahori, Maulana Mufti Muhammad Shafi, Shams-ul-Ulema Maulana Tajwar Nakibabadi, Maulana Ehtesham-ul-Haq Thanvi as the most famous persons who were benefited from the Deoband. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the trusted companion of Quaid-i-Azam during the freedom movement.

Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband got the services of great scholars who served there as teachers. Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi was its first Principle who raised the institution to the pinnacle of glory, and fame with his devotion in the academic and administrative aspects of the Dar-ul-Uloom. Apart from him M. Muhammad Yaqub, Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Anwar Shah Kashmiri, Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni and Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, served the Dar-ul-Uloom. They were highly pious men who inspired their students with their spiritual and academic qualities.

Political Trends of Deoband:

Deoband was influenced by the All India National Congress in its political trend. However, there was one clear group under Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi and Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani who differed with Congress in political approach. The Madni group formed their political organization as Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind and supported the political philosophy of the Congress. The Thanvi group set up Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam and supported Pakistan movement and extended valuable assistance to the Quaid-i-Azam. The Madni group which included Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni and Mufti Kifayat Ullah was influenced by Maulana Abu-ul-Kalam Azad. This group worked in collaboration with Congress and was opposed to the partition of India.

Educational Aspect of the Deoband:

The Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband is regarded as a prestigious seat of Islamic learnings. It imparts education in different disciplines which include education on Quran, Hadith, Arabic, Islamic Jurisprudence, Philosophy and Islamic History. The Ulema of the Deoband are considered as the highly respected personalities in the religious spheres and their Fatwas carry great authenticity and importance in the whole of sub-continent.

Maulana Muhammad Qasim remained the head of the Dar-ul-Uloom till 1880. He died on 15th April 1880 at a young age of 49 years. Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi became the head of the institution after the death of Maulana Qasim. Maulana Rashid Ahmad was a great theologian, a Sufi and a Muhaddis. He was in favour of Muslims participation in the Congress politics. Maulana Rashid Ahmad died in 1905. After his death Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan took over the charge of Deoband who completed his studies in 1873. He joined Dar-ul-Uloom as a teacher

after the completion of his education. He has written a number of books and has translated the Holy Quran.

DAR-UL-ULOOM- AND ALIGARH

The Tehrik-i-Deoband, immediately after its inception did not see eye to eye with the Aligarh movement due to the working strategy of the Aligarh. The Aligarh movement was based on the policy of reconciliation with the British whereas the Tehrik-i-Deoband stressed on the religious aspects of the Muslims and was opposed to the policy of reconciliation with the British. The completely different approach to the politics had widened the gulf between the authorities of Deoband and Aligarh. Maulana Muhammad Qasim, a leading and important personality of the Deoband remained engaged in the controversy with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. They had sharp differences on the political matters of the country. Maulana Qasim and his companions actively fought against the British and for some time set up their own government in their own area. On the other hand Sir Syed Ahmad, though very active during the War of 1857, remained loyal to the British. He had adopted the reconciliatory posture simply because he felt it essential for the protection and revival of the Muslims after the War.

Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi. Maulana Qasim's companion who succeeded him as the head of the Dar-ul-Uloom, was put in jail after the war while his spiritual mentor had to flee to Makkah to avoid British wrath. These events compelled these gentlemen to adopt a rigid posture against the British. When Sir Syed Ahmad advised the Muslims to keep away from the Congress politics, Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi opposed him. The anti-British attitude was a marked feature of Deoband whereas Aligarh followed the policy of co-operation with the British. The leaders and Ulema of Deoband emphasised on the religious superiority of the Muslims and believed that the Muslims must strictly adhere to their religious customs so that they could easily combat the impact of secularism.

Another glaring contrast between Deoband and Aligarh was their different approach toward the educational system. Aligarh laid stress on the western and English education. MAO. College was the centre of English teaching and its main objective was to prepare a bunch of students well equipped in the western style of education. On the other side Deoband was a seat of Islamic and religious leanings. It laid stress on the religious disciplines.

However, despite the differences, the two great institutions, Deoband and Aligarh, did enjoy some mutuality of thought and action on certain issues. A number of important leaders of both movements were desirous of Muslim welfare and their social and economic revival. When Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan became the head of Deoband, he encouraged contacts between Aligarh and Deoband. In his time the sentiments of brotherhood and amity between the two institutions received a fillip.

In 1906 Jamiat-ul-Ansai was established at Deoband. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh College attended the meeting of this organization. It was agreed that the Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband would make special arrangements for teaching religious subjects to the graduates of Aligarh College, while similar facilities would be extended by the Aligarh College to teach English and western subjects to the students who had completed their studies at Deoband. In view of this agreement a central institution, Jamiat Milia was established at Delhi in November, 1920. This institution included many features of both Aligarh and Deoband.

However, the political tension between the two institutions could not be lessened till 1947. This led to many controversies, but the establishment of a central institution, combining the features of two movements and imparting education to the Muslims in religious and western field, did have a healthier and unifying effect.

Nadva-tul-Ulema of Lucknow

The Aligarh and Deoband movements stood apart and worked with glaring contrasts in their objectives and strategy. Aligarh was not a religious movement and emphasized on the acquisition of western education by the Muslims. It laid greater stress on the western education so that the Muslims could get into government service in order to compete with the Hindus in political and economic spheres of life. Due to its stress on western education the Aligarh completely ignored the religious aspect and, therefore, did not make any effort to! Strengthen the religious aspect of the Muslim society. As a result of this policy the graduates of the Aligarh seriously lacked in religious education and could not cultivate religious leanings.

Tehrik-i-Deoband rendered educational services to the cause of the Muslims, but it was a purely religious movement and laid greater stress on religious education. The Deoband seminary was totally incompatible with the modern trends of education. It prepared great Ulema, Sufis and spiritual leaders who could only take on the responsibilities of spiritual and religious guidance of the Muslims by becoming priests and leaders of prayers. They were fiery orators whose primary objective was the spread of Islam. The students of Deoband were completely oblivious of the western and modern knowledge and were unable to guide the people in the modern education.

In these circumstances there was enough room for an institution which could combine the broad features of both western and religious trends of education so that the extremist view of Deoband and Aligarh could be minimized.

Establishment of Nadva-Tul-Ulema

In 1892 it was decided in a meeting held at Madrasah-i-Faiz-i-Aam Cawnpore that a committee should be set up for the guidance of the Muslims. The Nadva Ulema was established in 1894 as a result of efforts of some religious minded government servants, Sufis and Ulema who wished to bring the ulema together in order to remove the sectarian differences. The main objective of this institution, as mentioned earlier, was to guide and prepare the Muslims well equipped in the religious and modern knowledge. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, in the beginning, did not like the idea and was somewhat sceptical of the institution's success but later on welcomed the move.

Founders of Nadva

Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor, Deputy Collector is said to be its earliest founder. Maulana Shibli Naumani, sometime a close associate of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, was closely associated with the Nadva. He and Maulana Abdul Haq prepared the rules and regulations of the Nadva and chalked out a liberal programme which was to put an end to the extremist elements in order to cater the needs of the prevailing environments.

Objectives of Nadva

The main work of the organization was the establishment of a Dar-ul-Uloom at Lucknow. The Nadva stood for general reformation of Muslim society by attracting the Muslims toward religion. It had been established with a view of promoting religious knowledge, moral uplift and social regeneration of the Muslims of India. Apart from these objectives the Nadva worked to remove sectarian differences among the different groups of Ulema. The Nadva kept aloof from the political activity and trusted upon separating the political issues from its main objectives.

The establishment of Nadva-Tul-Ulema was widely hailed in the sub It regularly started functioning on 2nd December, 1898 at Lucknow. The regular classes began with its establishment. A large number of philanthropists contributed generously for the Nad However, the establishment of Nadva invited some criticism from different quarters. Sir Anthony MacDonal, who was the Governor of UP at that time lashed out at Nadva and declared it as the centre of political activities

Nadva-Tul-Ulema and Maulana Shibli

Maulana Shibli was born in 1857 at Azamgarh. He received his education in the old Islamic Madrassah and was deeply influenced by Maulana Muhammad Farooq who was bitterly opposed to Sir Syed's movement. Maulana Shibli's father, greatly influenced by Sir Syed's vision and foreshadowed suggested him that he should acquire English education. He, however, did not act upon this advice and continued with the attainment of highest Islamic education.

He joined Aligarh College as Assistant Professor of Arabic - in 1883 after vainly trying for several years to seek a government job. Maulana Shibli impressed Sir Syed Ahmad Khan with his scholarship and devotion as a teacher. Maulana Shibli was a well-read and keen person who took to his job with utmost sincerity Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, observing the rich talent in the young Shibli, greatly encouraged him with the sympathetic approach. Maulana Shibli utilized the opportunity with enthusiasm and soon became a valuable asset to the Aligarh College.

However, the cordial relationship could not last very long and some serious differences, mainly due to Maulana Shibli's nature, developed between Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Maulana Shibli. Shibli was a highly sensitive and proud person by nature. He was not very happy with the treatment he received at Aligarh College as he expected a highly elevated position being an Assistant Professor of Oriental languages. He disliked the educational pattern of Aligarh and was of the view that the ideal system of education would be a mingling of the old and the new, a modified form of the old system and not the new which was being practised at Aligarh. He openly negated the religious views of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and resigned from the Aligarh College in 1904.

The establishment of Nadva-Tul-Ulema was a boon from heavens for the ambitious Shibli. He saw in it the opportunity he so eagerly desired to capture in order to experiment his educational philosophies. Maulana Shibli believed that the Nadva would provide him a chance to become the leader and head of the religious Ulema and ultimately to acquire the authority and status much higher than Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He, therefore, actively took part in the meetings of Nadva-Tul-Ulema and finally joined it after the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Maulana Shibli's association with Nadva greatly enhanced the prestige of the institution. He worked very hard to make Nadva a useful institution for the people because in its success he saw the realisation of his dreams. He was made the incharge of Madrassah which was maintained by Nadva. He introduced a number of changes in the curriculum on the basis of his experience he had received at Aligarh. He also introduced the study of English language as a compulsory subject at the Madrassah. He gave his special attention to a chosen group of students and took great pains in training them as his trustworthy disciples who could carry on his work and spread his message. He gave them training in writing so that they could become writers and authors to provide intellectual leadership after him. Few of his most celebrated pupils were Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Maulana Abu-al-Kalam Azad who ably succeeded him in the political and literary circles. Maulana Shibli's efforts strengthened Nadva's financial position to a large extent. He established an academy of authors (Dar-ul-Musanifin) at Azamgarh which carries on his message to this day. He laboriously

tried to gather support for his developing institution from all quarters and maintained friendly relation with Viqar-ul-Mulk and Mohsin-ul Mulk.

However, Maulana Shibli invited criticism from his colleagues at Nadva. Maulana Shibli suffered because of some personal lapses of character and himself provided an opportunity of criticism. He was a highly sensitive and touchy man which made it difficult for others to pull along with him. Moreover, he had posed himself as the champion of the religious group, but his views and personal character lacked religious tinge which did not enhance his reputation as a leader of a religious movement. His colleagues at Nadva soon got fed up of his views and especially of his arrogant style and combined to get rid of him. Maulana Abdul Karim wrote an article on Jihad in 19 He criticised the views of Maulana Shibh. Maulana Shibli, who always boasted to be a great advocate of intellectual freedom took disciplinary action against Maulvi Abdul Karim and removed him from the teaching staff This led to a strong agitation against him, and Shibli taking him as indispensable tendered his resignation. The resignation was accepted and all his efforts, later on, to stage a come-back were foiled by his opponents.

Maulana Abdul Hayee, Nawab Husain Ali Khan and Dr. Syed Abdul A succeeded Maulana Shibli as administrators of Nadva. The resignation of Maulana Shibli adversely affected the working of Nadva which could never gain that glory which Maulana Shibli had brought to it.

The NadvaL Tul_Ulema produced men with high academic and intellectual foresight: Although Nadva could not accomplish its desired aim yet its services for the promotion of Islamic education are immense. A number of students of Nadva led the people in the freedom struggle which include Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Maulana Abdul Salam Nadvi and Masood Alam Nadvi. Maulana Shibli issued a research journal Ma`arif under the auspices of Dar-ul-Musanifin (Academy of Authors) which occupies a high status in the literary circles.

ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM, LAHORE

The Aligarh produced amazing results in the educational uplift of the Muslims. It had created awareness amongst the Muslims which set an incentive for the people of other areas as well. The Province of Punjab was under Sikh domination in those days. The Sikh regime had cruelly suppressed its Muslim subjects and the economic, social and educational conditions of the Muslims of Punjab was deplorable. The Muslims were unable to seek admission in the educational institutions run by the Christian and Hindu missionaries.

The dedicated Muslim leaders of the Punjab were much worried on the educational decline of their people and sincerely wanted to adopt measures for the educational advancement of the Muslims of the Punjab. The success of Aligarh educational reforms had set an incentive for others to follow in the noble task of educational reforms of the Muslims of the Punjab. Some leading and sincere Muslim leaders picked up the incentive in order to lessen the influence of Hindu and Christian missionaries and decided to set up Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islami at Lahore. The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islami was established on 24th September, 1884 in a mosque known as Masjid Bakan Khan inside Mochi Gate, Lahore, where nearly 250 Muslims decided to set up the Anjuman for the educational guidance of the Muslims of the Punjab. Khalifu Hameed-ud-Din laid down the foundation of the Anjuman. He became its first President. Apart from Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din Dr. Muhammad Nazir and Munshi Abdul Rahim were prominent workers of the Anjuman.

The Anjuman faced financial problems in the beginning. The workers of the Anjuman went from door to door to collect funds for the Anjuman. A scheme known as Math lihar Ata was started to collect funds for the Anjuman. Under this scheme every housewife was asked to spare a handful of flour at the time of cooking and accumulate it in a pot. The Anjuman workers every day collected that flour and sold it in the market. The money thus collected was deposited in the Anjuman funds. However, with the passage of time the people began to donate generously towards the Anjuman funds.

Objectives of Anjuman

Following were the aims and objects of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam:

1. Establishment of the educational institutions where modern „education could be given to the Muslims.
2. To effectively counter the propaganda of the Christian missionaries.
3. To look after the Muslim orphan children and to give them proper education.
4. To establish the Muslim society on sound and stable foundations.
5. To strive for the social and cultural progress of the Muslims.
6. To organize the Muslim masses politically for the safeguard of Islam.

Educational Services

In order to accomplish its goal the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam served with devotion. The Anjuman began its struggle by establishing a primary school for the girls.

The Anjuman followed the pattern of Aligarh in its educational programme by setting up a number of educational institutions. Two schools were opened in 1884 which gradually rose to fifteen within ten years. A girl's school was opened in 1925 which was upgraded to the level of a high school within one year.

The Anjuman began its educational programme simultaneously in the male and female sector. Islamia College, for Women, Cooper Road was established in 1938. The regular classes for Islamia College, Cooper Road were started in the Crescent Hostel with 75 girl students. MA. classes in Arabic and Geography were started in 1942 and 1943 respectively.

In the male sector the Anjuman opened its first institution in 1889 in the Sheranwala Gate, Lahore. It was a primary school which was called as Madrasah-Tul Muslimin. It was upgraded to the middle and high school standard. This school is known as Islamia High School Sheranwala Gate. In 1892 a male College was established in two rooms of the Islamia High School, Sheranwala Gate, Lahore where temporarily classes for Islamia College began. In 1905 50 kanals of land was acquired at Railway Road, Lahore, where Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore, was established. The College building was completed in 1913 and Amir Habib Ullah Khan of Afghanistan laid down its foundation stone. Islamia College, Civil Lines, Lahore and Islamia College, Lahore Cantt, were also established to cater for the increasing demands of the Muslims. Himayat-i-Islam Law College was also established which imparted legal education. Apart from educational institutions the Anjuman also set up orphan houses, Dar-ul-Aman Tibbia College and Centers for adult education.

The Anjuman held its meetings every year which were presided over by important personalities like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal, Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk, Maulana Altaf Husain Hali, Sheikh Abdul Qadir and Justice Shah Din. The Anjuman awoke national spirit among the people and created awareness about the interests of the people.

Political Services of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam:

The Anjuman rendered commendable services in organizing the people under the banner of Muslim League. It worked in a dedicated way during the Pakistan Movement. The annual meetings of the Anjuman were political gatherings where resolutions in favour of Pakistan were passed. The students of Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore took active part in the freedom struggle and proved efficient workers of the Muslim League. They took the message of freedom to every corner of the country. They rendered valuable services to popularize the freedom movement. The Quaid-i-Azam hoisted the Pakistan flag in the historic ground of Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore. The students of Islamia College were the devoted companions and body guards of the Quaid-i-Azam. They took active part in making the historic session of Muslim League a complete success in 1940. The Quaid-i-Azam was escorted to Iqbal Park, the meeting place of the Lahore Session, by the students of Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore. The students of Islamia College, Railway Road, founded Muslim Students Federation under the leadership of Hameed Nizami which extended maximum assistance to the Quaid-i-Azam in the Pakistan movement. The Anjuman organized political meetings to promote the Two-Nation Theory. Famous leaders of the freedom struggle like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk and Maulana led the people in the freedom struggle from Anjuman's platform.

Sindh Madrasah, Karachi:

During the Aligarh movement, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to set up educational institutions in their areas on the pattern of Aligarh so that the Muslims need for education could be sufficiently fulfilled. The British Government had put an end to the separate status of the province of Sindh and attached it with Bombay presidency. The Hindu majority of Bombay did not like to see the Muslims progressing in the field of education. The British government, in order to please the Hindu majority, did not pay any attention toward the educational requirements of the Muslims of Sindh. Consequently there was no mentionable educational institution in the whole of Sindh which could cater for the needs of education of the Muslims. Syed Hasan Ali Afandi, a devoted Muslim citizen of Karachi was desirous of the Muslim educational progress. He was the founder and president of the Central Mohammodan Association of Karachi, which was established by Syed Ameer Ali. He was a great admirer of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and highly in favour of the Aligarh movement. He decided to set up an educational institution in Karachi and formed a committee to look into the possibility of the project. Syed Hasan Ali Afandi collected funds for the establishment of the Madrasah. He laid down the foundation of the Madrasah in a small building near Bolton Market in 1885. The Madrasah was known as Sindh Madrasah-tul-Islam. After some time land was acquired for the construction of the building which was inaugurated in 1886 by Lord Dufferin. Hasan Ali died in 1896 and his son Wali Muhammad succeeded him as the administrator of the Madrasah. Wali Muhammad was successful in acquiring government patronage for the Madrasah. The government allocated annual grant to the Madrasah but put certain conditions as well which created bad feeling among the administration of the Madrasah. The administrative and teaching pattern was drafted on the style of Aligarh. The first two principals of the Madrasah were Britishers who sincerely worked for the uplift of the Madrasah. English and religious education was given in the Madrasah and the students were required to offer prayers regularly. Wali Muhammad was succeeded by his son Hasan Ali Abdur Rehman in 1938, after his death, as the administrator. Hasan Ali Abdur Rehman managed to pull out Madrasah from the Government control. The administrative Board of the Madrasah decided to make it Sindh Muslim College in 1943. According to the will of the Quaid-i-Azam a sizable portion of his property was surrendered

to the Sindh Muslim College. Quaid-i-Azam received his early education at Sindh Madrassah. The Sindh Madrasah tul-Islam took active part in the freedom movement and became a centre of Two-Nation concept. Hasan Ali Afandi took active part in the freedom struggle as an ordinary worker of the Muslim League.

Islamia College, Peshawar

The Christian missionaries began their educational activities in the N.W.F.P. A mission was opened in 1868 which became Edward College, Peshawar in 1888. It was known as Municipal High School. This school was made Government College, Peshawar and Allama Inayat Ullah Khan Al-Mashriqi became its first principal. There were no proper arrangements for the religious education in the N.W.F.P. An acute dearth was felt for the educational institutions in the province where both religious and modern education could be given to the Muslims. The Muslim leaders of the N.W.F.P. the need of establishing an educational institution in NWFP which could impart religious as well as modern knowledge to the Muslims. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was one of those Muslim leaders who took initiative for the educational uplift of the Muslims of N.W.F.P. and endeavoured a lot for this noble objective. With his sincere efforts the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established in the N.W.F.P. which opened a school in 1902 known as Islamia College, Peshawar. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was a great reformer and leader of the N.W.F.P. It was mainly due to his efforts that the Muslims of the N.W.F.P. were able to progress in the educational field. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was born on 12th December, 1863 at Swabi, District Mardan. He received his early education at Mission High School and entered government service in 1887. He rose to the status of political agent by dint of hard work and honesty of purpose. He rendered valuable services for the enforcement of constitutional reforms. He died on 4th December, 1937.

Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Islamia

Sahibzada Sir Abdul Qayyum was a staunch follower of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and a great advocate of the Aligarh movement. He desired to establish an educational institution in the N.W.F.P. on the pattern of Aligarh College. He set up a Committee in 1912 to collect funds for the establishment of an educational institution. Two hundred acres of land was acquired where the Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Islamia was established. George Ross Capel, a friend of Sahibzada Sir Abdul Qayyum helped him in the establishment of Dar-ul-Uloom. Haji Tarangzai, a great leader of Silk Handkerchief Movement laid down the foundation stone of the Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Islamia. In the beginning Dar-ul-Uloom was a high school. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum worked hard to raise it to the status of a college. The Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Islamia very soon developed into a college and was named as Islamia College, Peshawar. Islamia College. Peshawar became the centre of educational and cultural activities of the whole of the N.W.F.P. It became an effective source of spreading the knowledge and awareness among the Muslim youth who fought for Pakistan in the later stages. It was entirely due to Sahibzada's sincere efforts that the college gained immense importance in the N.W.F.P. as a prestigious seat of learning. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum worked day and night to erect a splendid campus for the College.

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was responsible for running the administrative affairs of the College. He remained Secretary of the College Administrative Board till his death, and made tremendous contributions in enhancing the college's academic prestige. He was elected as the President of All India Mohammedan Educational Conference in recognition of his educational services in 1925. „He is regarded as Sir Syed Ahmad Khan of the N.W.F.P. for the educational services he rendered to the N.W.F.P.“ The students and teachers of Islamia College Peshawar took active part in the freedom movement. It were the students of Islamia College, Peshawar who made a major contribution in making the referendum of 1947 a complete success. The Quaid-i-Azam had great liking for the institution. A sizeable portion of Quaid-i-Azam's property was given to Islamia College, Peshawar in accordance with his desire.

Sind Madrasa-tul-Islam

Established in: 1885

Founder: Hassan Ali Effendi

Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Muhammad Ali Jinnah studied basic education in Sind Madrasa from 187-1892.

School raised to the level of College Sind Muslim College in: 1943

SMI University status granted in: 2012

Location: Karachi

Islamia College Peshawar

Established in: 1913

Founder: S.A Qayyum Khan and George Roos-Keppel

History of Pakistan 1857-1947

Indian National Congress 1885

Indian National Congress was first political party in Indian subcontinent. It is first Nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia.

Established in: 28 December 1885

Founder: Allan Octavian Hume (British)

First president: Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee

First session in Bombay: 28 December 1885

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was joined Indian National congress in 1896 and left 1920.

Partition of Bengal 1905

The portion of Bengal separated in largely Muslim eastern area from the largely Hindu western area on 16 October 1905, by Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India.

In 12 December 1911, King George announced reunification of Bengal.

Shimla deputation 1906

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk organized Muslim leader's deputation on 01 October 1906, a deputation of 35 Muslim Leaders lead by agha khan meet Lord Minto in Shimla. They demands the separate elections of Muslim. This showed the success of the deputation. Eventually in 1909, the Morely Minto Reforms made provisions for a separate electorate for the Muslims of the India.

All India Muslim League 1906

All India Muslim League was a political party established in 1906 in British India. Its strong advocacy for the establishment of separate Muslim majority Nation, State Pakistan. This party successfully led to the partition of India in 14th August 1947, from the British Empire.

Established: 30 December 1906 Dacca, Bangladesh

Founder: Nawab Khawaja Salimullah

First president: Sir Aga Khan

First president in London branch: Sayyid Ameer Ali

Headquarter: Lucknow

Ideology: Two Nation Theory

Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined Muslim league in 1913.

Minto Morely Reforms 1909

Indian council Act 1909, commonly known as Minto Morely Reforms. A momentous introduction in the reforms were the separate electorates where seats were reserved for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled.

Lucknow Pact 1916

The Lucknow pact was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at joint secession of both parties in Lucknow and signed a pact in December 1916. Jinnah arose a devoted champion of Hindu Muslim Unity. Jinnah presidential speech at Lucknow. Due to reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the congress and League, gave him a title Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Government of India Act 1919

Government of India Act 1919, was an Act of the parliament of the United Kingdom. It was passed to expand the participation of Indians in the Government of India. The act embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the Secretary of the state of India, Edwin Montague, and the viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. The act covered 10 years, from 1919 to 1929. It was set to be reviewed by the Simon Commission in 10 years. The act was royal agreement on 23 December 1919.

Rowlatt Act 1919

Passed: March 18, 1919

Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Lord Chelmsford Extraordinary powers were given to government to suppress the freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant.

Chauri Chaura Incident 1922

On 04 Feb 1922, at Chauri Chaura (Uttarperdasih India) a large group of protesters participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement clashed with police who open fire. The reaction against police by protestor's fire to a police station and led to the death three civilians and 22 policeman.

Delhi proposal 1927

20 March 1927, Jinnah presided over the session in Delhi the demand of new act. The greatest constitutional contention between Muslim League and congress was the matter of electorate. Congress Propagated joint electorate as to them separate electorate would have weekend the foundations of the Indian Nationalism. The Muslim League demand separate electorate.

Nehru Report 1928

Nehru Report of 28 August 1928 was a memorandum to appeal for a new dominion status and a federal setup of government for the constitution of India. It also proposed for the joint electorates with the reservation of the seats for minorities in the legislatures. It was prepared by a committee of the all parties conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru acting as a secretary. There are nine other members in this party. This report demanded Dominion status for India.

Muslim League reaction to the Nehru Report

Muslim leaders rejected the Nehru proposals. In reaction Jinnah drafted 14 points in 1929, which became the core demands the separate electorate in India.

Fourteen points of Jinnah 1929.

The fourteen points of Jinnah as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of the Muslims in a self-governing India. In 1928 Nehru report demanded Dominion status for India. . In reaction Jinnah drafted 14 points in 1929, which became the core demands the separate electorate in India.

Allahabad Address 1930

Allahabad Address speech by Allama Muhammad Iqbal during 25th annual session of the All India Muslim league on 30 December 1930 at Allahabad, British India. In this address Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for Muslim majority province northwestern India, thus articulate Two Nation Theory.

Round table conferences 1930-1932 (London)

First round table conference (Nov-Jan) 1930-1931

Second round table conference (Sep-Dec) 1931-1931

Third round table conference (Nov-Dec) 1932-1932

Word Pakistan

On 28 Jan 1933, Chaudhry Rehmet Ali voiced the idea in a pamphlet titled Now or Never, the word PAKISTAN referred to the five northern units of India viz , Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Kpk, and Kashmir. The end of 1933, Pakistan become common in vocabulary.

White Paper 1933

Due to solve the result of round table conferences, a new dominated National government in London decided to go ahead with drafting its own proposals white paper, March 1933. The review of white paper for a year and half 1933-1934, and passed into Law on 02 August 1935, name government of India Act 1935.

1936-1937 Provincial elections

Provincial election held in British India in winter of 1936-1937 as mandated by the government of India Act 1935. Election was held in 11 provinces. Final result declared in 1937. All India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.

On 22 October 1939, all congress ministers were called upon to tender their resignations. On 02 December 1939, Jinnah put out an appeal calling for Indian Muslims to celebrate “Day of Deliverance” from congress.

Pakistan Resolution 1940

The day celebrates the adoption of the Pakistan resolution by the Muslim League at the Minar-e-Pakistan (Pakistan Tower) that called for establishing an independent federation comprising Muslim majority locations on 23 March 1940. In this event, the Muslim League led by Jinnah. The resolution was moved by Abul Kashem-Fazlul Huq, passed on 24 March and had signature from the founding fathers of Pakistan.

Cripps mission 1942

The mission was headed by senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps. The Congress planning a major public revolt, the Quit India Movement which demanded British withdrawal from India. The Jinnah against congress planning and revolt divide and go out from India. Cripps mission failed.

Wavell plan 1945

On 14 June 1945, Lord Wavell new viceroy of India, announced a plan for a new executive council in India. In the council equal representation of high caste Hindus and Muslims. The general election had been held in United Kingdom in 1945 and Labor party in power. Labor party wanted to transfer the power to the Indians as quickly as possible. The new government sent the Cabinet mission to India.

Cabinet Mission 1946

The cabinet mission came to India aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving Indians Unity granting the independence. Formulated at the initiative Clement Attlee the PM of United Kingdom.

Indians Provincial elections 1945-1946

Provincial elections 1946 elect members of the British Indian provinces. Congress won 90% of general non-Muslim seats and Muslim League won 87% in provinces. The election laid the path to Pakistan.

Indian Independent Act 1947

The 03 June 1947 plan was also known as Mountbatten plan. The British government proposed a plan, announced on 03 June 1947 that included the Principle of partition. Indian Independent Act 1947, is an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the new dominions of India and Pakistan. The act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947 and Indian and Pakistan, comprising west (Pakistan) and East (modern day Bangladesh) regions came into being on 15 August.

The legislature representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and Sikh community came to an agreement with Lord Mountbatten on what has come to be known as 03 June plan or Mountbatten plan. This plan was the last plan of independence.

Independence 1947

Pakistan as an independent nation state came into existence in 14 August 1947, in response to the Muslim claim for a separate nation for Muslims in Hindu majority British India.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan became the PM of Pakistan.

Integration of princely states

There were over 560 princely states in India on the verge of the partition of India. About 500 states had joined India before August 15 because of the motivation by V. P. Menon and Mountbatten. The princes were inclined to honor every gesture of the British representative so Pakistan Studies.

They conceded what the member of the Royal family (Mountbatten) wished. The Hindu-British conspiracy blocked states to join Pakistan.

Junagadh

It was a small state with access to sea having about 7 lakh population and 3377 mile area. The ruler was Muslim while the majority of its population was Hindu. The ruler decided to accede to Pakistan and Pakistan also accepted the accession. In November 1947, the Indian troops entered the state and took its control. The referendum favored India.

Hyderabad

It was geographically big and financially a rich state. Its ruler was Muslim and majority Population was Hindu. It was surrounded by India from all sides. The Nizam wanted to stay independent. Mountbatten discouraged him and signed Standstill Agreement. But India built pressure on the Nizam by sending its troops in September 1948 claiming that serious law and order situation had developed. The state was integrated in India.

Kashmir

The most important state was Kashmir naturally connected with Pakistan. Its ruler was Hindu while population was Muslim. The population inclined towards Pakistan but the Hindu ruler declared to join India. The Kashmiri people revolt against the ruler in Poonch area and soon it became widespread. The ruler sought Indian support. India demanded accession.

On October 27, 1947 Indian troops landed in Srinagar. The people continued their struggle for independence and India promised to finally settle the matter with reference to the people under the UN Resolutions.

Constitutional Struggle of Pakistan

The Objectives Resolution (1949)

The Objectives Resolution was the first constitutional document that proved to be the ‘foundation’ of the constitutional developments in Pakistan. It provided parameters and sublime principles to the legislators. It made the constitution-making process easy task setting some particular objectives before them that would be acceptable to the people of Pakistan who had suffered a lot under the Hindu-dominated majority. The Resolution was moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and approved on March 12, 1949.

The Constituent Assembly 1947

The first Constituent Assembly came into existence under Indian Independence Act 1947.

Constitution Making (1947-56)

Constitution is a basic document in the handling of domestic affairs. It sets out the framework for governance and exercise of power. It gives guiding lines of relationships among the federating units. Law making is always within its limits. The modified Government of India Act (1935) became the Interim Constitution of Pakistan in 1947. The Constituent Assembly (CA) was given the task of framing the Constitution. The first meeting of the CA was held on August 11, 1947 at Karachi. In the lecture 17 we have discussed the constitutional issues that the CA had to deal with, mainly 6 major issues. Now we will discuss the stages of constitution making. The process began with the passing of the Objectives Resolution (Lecture 16) in which the Islamic and democratic values were adopted as grounds for the future constitution. The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) consisting of 24 members was made to work for the constitutional powers. The various sub-committees on Federal and provincial powers, Franchise, Judiciary, and Fundamental Rights started working. Board of Talimat-i-Islamia was also set up to seek advice on the religious matters. First BPC Report, 1950

1: The Objectives Resolution to be included in the Constitution as the directive principles.

2: Legislature: Two houses of the parliament.

Upper: (House of Units) Equal representation for the units

Lower: (House of People) On the basis of Population. Both the Houses would enjoy the equal powers.

3: The Head of State elected by joint session would be for five years (Two terms only). President had discretionary and emergency, appointment and other powers. President was not answerable to anyone, might be a Muslim or non-Muslim, would be assisted by the Prime Minister (PM) and Cabinet that would be answerable to the CA. Parliament may impeach him by 2/3 majority. He was given the power to abrogate the constitution.

4: Cabinet responsible to both the Houses.

5: No mention of national language

Criticism:

This report was severely criticized throughout the country. It could not satisfy both the wings, East and West. The religious group objected that the report contained nothing about Islamisation. On the question of representation, the East Pakistan (EP) protested that their majority had been denied by the Report. They remarked that they were thrown into a permanent minority. The population of

EP was slightly larger than that of the West Pakistan (WP) but it was treated as the small provinces because both the Houses were given equal powers. So the domination of WP was intolerable for the East wing. The language issue proved subversive to the national solidarity. The Eastern Pakistanis condemned the proposal that made Urdu as official language.

Second BPC Report, 1952

1. Head of State would be Muslim and no change in powers.
2. Equal representation to East and West wings: UH (Upper House) 60, 60 LH 200, 200
3. More powers were given to Lower House. Cabinet was made responsible to Lower House.
4. It was promised that law making would be in accordance with ISLAM. No law would be made in violation of Islamic principles.
5. Advisory Board of five Islamic scholars was founded.
6. Silent on national language.

Criticism:

The politicians particularly from the Punjab deplored the Report because formation of the UH on the basis of representation was not acceptable. It was declared against the principle of federation. The WP favoured equality only for Upper House. The political crisis removed Prime Minister Nazimuddin and attention diverted from the core issue.

Third Report: Muhammad Ali Formula October 1953

The proposals were revised in the light of the criticism and decided:

Upper House: Equal representation to all five units

Lower House: More representation to Eastern part

While in joint session, both wings had equal representation:

East Pak West Pak

Upper House 10 40

Lower House 165 135

Joint Session 175 175

Decision by majority but it must include 30 percent members from each zone.

Criticism:

It suggested some difficult process but mostly it was widely acceptable. Two languages, Urdu and Bengali, were approved as official languages that injured the national unity as Quaid-i-Azam had wished Urdu as national language.

This is important that after the Formula, the work began on constitution drafting because the deadlock was over.

CA Dissolution

In October 1954, GG (Governor General) dissolved the CA that was challenged in the Sindh court by Maulvi Tamizuddin. The court declared the dissolution illegal but the Federal Court upheld the GG action but asked for setting up an elected CA.

2nd Constituent Assembly, June-July 1955

Ghulam Muhammad called a Convention on May 10, 1955. All its members were to be elected indirectly (by the provincial assemblies). In this way, the 2nd CA came into existence. One Unit Scheme, October 1955, The presence of different provinces in the WP had complicated the issue of the WP representation in the CA. It was handled by uniting all the WP units into ONE (One Unit, October 30, 1955). Now both the parts had become two units and could be addressed equally. Constitution-making, One Unit scheme helped the task of constitution making to accomplish successfully. The previous committees report helped the new Assembly that completed its work and presented in the 2nd CA on January 9, 1956. It, with certain amendments, was approved on January 29, 1956 and enforced on March 23. With this Pakistan had become an Islamic Republic.

The 1956 Constitution

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long deliberations. It replaced the Interim Constitution. It has 234 Articles and 6 Schedules. It declared that the name of the country would be the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

There was clear impact of the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Interim Constitution.

Features:

1: Parliamentary System

Executive Authority vested in the President who exercised it on the advice of the Prime Minister except in the matters he had discretion. President had ceremonial functions and exercised limited powers. The President would be of 45 years of age, Muslim and qualified to be a member of National Assembly. He was to be elected by National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assemblies. Prime Minister: PM would be appointed by President. President could not remove him unless he was sure that PM did not enjoy the support of majority in the National Assembly. The President would be its sole judge. He could ask PM to show his support. Cabinet was collectively responsible to NA. PM was the head of government assisted by cabinet.

One House Parliament:

National Assembly was the only house of the parliament having a membership of 300 plus 10 women seats. Principle of parity was observed for representation. Method of direct elections was adopted for general seats. All legislative powers were rested with NA.

President could return, reject or sign the bills. Regarding monetary bills of ordinary expenditure NA had all powers but they could not vote on Consolidated Fund List. Salaries of President, judges, federal service commission, etc. were to be paid through Consolidated Fund. NA could control the Executive.

2: Federal System

The constitution provided three lists: Federal, Provincial and Concurrent. There were two Provinces in the federation of Pakistan.

3: Provincial Structure:

At the provincial level there was elected Assembly. The Parliamentary System under the nominal headship of Governor. The real powers were given to Chief Ministers and his cabinet. Centre had some overriding powers and some Emergency powers too. They were

Clause 191: Security or economic life was under threat for external or internal reasons.

Clause 193: Constitutional crisis in provinces.

4: Independent Judiciary

At center level the highest court was Supreme Court, then High Courts in provinces and Subordinate courts were established. Higher Courts have the power of Interpretation of the constitution. They could hear the disputes between governments. They were guardians of the Legal rights of the citizens.

5: Fundamental Rights

Civil and Political Rights were given to the people of Pakistan but they could be suspended in Case of emergency.

6: Directive Principles of State Policy

These principles provided guidelines for policy making. Principles of Objectives Resolution were included as preamble. The other principles included surety about Islamic practices, Welfare of people, non-discrimination, and fulfillment of basic needs, etc.

7: Islamic Character

The name of the country was the Islamic Republic, Objectives Resolution was the Preamble. Other Islamic clauses were part of Directive Principles. No law can be made to violate Islamic principles and teachings. Existing laws would be brought in conformity with Islamic teachings. A Commission was to be appointed to examine the laws for bringing them in conformity. Whether a Law is Islamic or not, NA had to decide. The matter could be taken up with the Judiciary. Islam was not declared state religion. Islamic heritage and roots are combined with modern notions of governance and a moderate political system was adopted.

Working of the Constitution

No elections were held after the enforcement of elections. It was finally abrogated on October 7, 1958.

It worked from March 23, 1956 to October 7, 1958.

The 1962 Constitution

1: Background

Military took over on 7 October 1958 and consequently Ayub Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator. One major task was to frame a new Constitution. The administration was critical of Parliamentary system because it caused instability in the past. They sought stability of the nation in the gradual development of democracy.

2: Constitution Making

The government introduced Basic Democracies in October 1959. Under this system Forty Thousand basic democrats (local councilors) were to be elected in each province. They have to Perform functions as local government and their role in developmental work. They also acted as an electoral college for the election of president and the national assembly. Elections for the Basic Democracies (BD) were held in December 1959 and January 1960. Then Presidential referendum was held by the elected BD members on February 17, 1960. A Constitutional Commission was established in February 1960 under the chairmanship of Justice Shahabuddin, former Chief Justice. The tasks assigned to the Commission were:

- To examine the causes of failure of Parliamentary system.
- Recommend a new system keeping in view the
 - (a) Genius of people
 - (b) Standard of education
 - (c) Internal conditions of the country
 - (d) Need of development

Commission presented its report in May 1961 after then two committees reviewed it. Under the report of these committees the new Constitution was drafted. Ayub announced the Constitution on March 1, 1962. Elections to the National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assemblies (PAs) were

held in April and May 1962 respectively. The new Constitution was enforced on **June 8, 1962**. Martial Law was withdrawn. The new Constitution was consisted of **250** articles, **5** schedules.

Salient Features of the Constitution:

1- Title of the State

Republic and Islamic Republic

2- Presidential System

A Powerful President who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state. He should be a Muslim, at least 40 years of age, should be qualified to be a member of NA. He would be elected through indirect elections for a period of five years. If he has held office for more than 8 years, he could seek reelection with the approval of the NA and the PAs. National Assembly was given the power to impeach the president, however it was difficult to achieve.

President could dissolve the NA but in that case he must seek re-election.

3-Powers of the President:

President was the Focal point of all the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Cabinet was responsible to him. All key appointments were to be made by President. He could issue Ordinances. He could also declare State of Emergency in the country.

4-National Assembly (NA)

NA was consisted of one house on the basis of principle of parity between two wings of the country. There were 150 seats plus 6 seats were reserved for women. All were elected indirectly. For the membership minimum age limit was 25 years.

5-Legislative Powers:

NA had all the powers of law making but law was to be finally ratified by the president.

President could sign, reject or return the bill.

6-Financial Powers:

Financial Powers of NA were limited. Only new expenditure could be voted. NA could not reject Consolidate Fund List and Recurring Expenditure.

7-Federalism:

There were two provinces of the federation: East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

Only one list of subjects, i.e. the Central list was given in the constitution.

8-Provincial Governments:

Governors were head of the provinces and govern the province with his cabinet. Provincial Governments were directly under the control of President. There was a strong center with a Powerful President. He had enough powers to manage provincial affairs. In case of emergency powers Central government could take direct control of the province.

9-Principles of Policy:

- National solidarity would be observed.
- Interests of backward people would be looked after.
- Opportunities for participation in national life.
- Education and well-being of people.
- Islam would be implemented in day to day life.

10-Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental Rights were provided in the constitution.

11-Political Parties

Originally Political Parties were not allowed.

Political Parties Act was introduced in 1962.

12-Islamic Provisions:

Objectives Resolution was the Preamble of the Constitution. Other Islamic provisions were a part of Principles of Policy and not the constitution.

13-Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology:

An Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology was made in the constitution having 5-12 members. It was a recommendatory body.

14-Islamic Research Institute:

It was designed for the Research and instructions in Islam for assisting the reconstruction of Muslim society on truly Islamic lines.

15-Working of the Constitution:

Constitution remained enforced from June 8, 1962 to March 25, 1969.

The 1973 Constitution:

Background

Abrogation of the 1962 Constitution on March 25, 1969 led to second martial law in the country. Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on December 20, 1971 after the first general elections. But martial law continued and there was no constitution.

National Assembly approved an Interim Constitution, which was enforced on April 21, 1972.

Constitution Making

Constitutional Committee comprising National Assembly (NA) members from all parties was setup in April 1972. Law Minister was the Chairman of this Committee. All parties agreed on the

future political system in October 1972. The Committee reported on December 31, 1972. After long deliberations and compromises final draft was approved unanimously on April 10, 1973. The new Constitution was enforced on August 14, 1973. The Constitution functioned since then with two gaps. It remained operational during following periods:

1973-77: Operational

1977-1985: Suspended

1985-1999: Operational after changes

1999-2002: Suspended

2002 onwards Operational after changes

Features of the Constitution

1-Parliamentary System:

It was a parliamentary constitution having powerful Prime Minister (PM) as head of government with a very weak President. President must act on the advice of PM. All his orders were to be countersigned by PM. Prime Minister to be elected by the NA. PM exercised all executive authority. PM was answerable to the NA. In 1985, powers of the President were increased. He enjoyed some discretion in appointments of PM. He had power to dissolve the NA. He had the powers of appointment of caretaker PM. He gives his assent to bills passed by the parliament or returns these.

2-President:

Must be at least 45 years of age, Muslim, qualified to become member of the NA. He is elected by the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies for 5 years.

3-Parliament with two houses:

Upper House called Senate. In this house equal representation is given to Provinces. Seats are reserved for the tribal areas, women and technocrats. Its original strength was 63, which was later raised to 87 and then 100. Senate is elected indirectly. It's a permanent House as half of its members are elected after three years. Lower House, National Assembly is elected on population basis. Its Original strength was 210 but now it is 342. NA is elected for five years.

Senate Indirect elections and National Assembly by direct elections voting age for the franchise is lowered from 21 to 18. Parliament under 1973 constitution is a powerful legislative body. It enjoys all Legislative powers. It has control of the executive through questions, resolutions, parliamentary committees etc. National Assembly is more powerful than the Senate. Budget is presented before NA. Cabinet is answerable to National Assembly.

4-Federal System:

Federation of Pakistan has four provinces and federally administered areas. Two lists are given in the constitution: Federal list and Concurrent list. Residuary powers belong to provinces.

5-Provincial Structure:

Provincial Governors are appointed by the President on the advice of the PM. Elected Chief Minister exercises executive powers. Parliamentary system is there in the provinces. Size of the provincial assemblies varies:

In 2002:

Punjab 371

Sindh 168

NWFP 124

Baluchistan 65

Enough provincial autonomy is guaranteed. Tradition of strong center continues. Centre has emergency powers. Governor's rule can be imposed if the government cannot function in the provinces. Provinces are dependent on center for Finances.

6-Principles of Policy:

Islamic provisions are provided in Principles of Policy. Foreign policy principles are also given under this heading.

7- Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental Rights are secured in the constitution and are implemented through the highest court.

8-Islamic Provisions:

Title of the state is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The objectives resolution was the Preamble in the initial constitution but through article 2-A of 8th amendment it was inserted in the constitution in 1985. Islam was declared the State Religion of Pakistan. Definition of Muslim was included by an amendment. Principles of Policy also carry some Islamic clauses. Council for Islamic Ideology is established under the constitution. Federal Sharia Court was added in 1981.

9-National Language:

Urdu is declared National Language, however English may be used for official purposes until arrangements would be made for its replacement by Urdu. Provincial Assembly may prescribe measures for teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.

10-National Security Council:

National Security Council was added in 2002 in advisory capacity.

11-Judiciary:

An independent judiciary is given under the constitution. Supreme Court of Pakistan is the highest court. One High Court is established in each province and one in Azad Kashmir. A chain of lower courts is there under the high courts.

Political History

1. 1947-1971
2. 1972-1977
3. 1977-1985
4. 1985-1999
5. 1999-2008
6. 2008-2013
7. 2013-2018
8. 2018-2021

1-First Phase: 1947-1971

1947-58

1958-69

1969-71

First Eleven Years (1947-58)

Pakistan won independence under extremely difficult conditions. The next task was setting up of a new state. There was no administrative structure. Riots, refugee's problem and economic pressures were challenging for the new state. Negative attitude from Indian government and war on Kashmir created problems in relations with India.

The Government of India Act 1935 was adopted as the first Interim Constitution. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General (GG) of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister (PM).

Governor Generals:

1. M. A. Jinnah August Sept. 1947-Sept. 1948
2. Kh. Nazimuddin Sept. 1948-Oct 1951
3. Ghulam Mohammad Oct. 1951-Oct. 1955
4. Iskander Mirza Oct. 1955-March 1956

President:

1. Iskander Mirza March 1956-Oct. 1958

Prime Ministers:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan August 1947-Oct 1951
2. Kh. Nazimuddin Oct. 1951-April 1953
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra
(i) April 1953-Oct 1954 Oct.
(ii) 1954-August 1955
4. Ch. Muhammad Ali August 1955-Sept 1956
5. H.S. Suhrawardy Sept. 1956-Oct 1957
6. I.I. Chundrigar Oct. 1957-Dec 1957
7. Firoz Khan Noon Dec. 1957-Oct. 1958

Major Issues:

1. Constitution-making
2. Elections at the provincial level
3. Punjab, NWFP 1951
4. Sindh 1953
5. East Bengal 1954
6. 1st Constituent Assembly (CA) was dissolved and 2nd CA was constituted in 1955.
7. One Unit Scheme October 1955
8. Economic management, Agriculture, Industrialization and Education was a question dealt in 1st Five Year Plan.
9. Political Instability was there. Weak and short-lived governments shattered the whole political system.
10. Decline of Political Parties created bad name for politicians.
11. Instability was also there at the provincial level.

Second Phase (1958-69)

Martial Law remained imposed from October 1958 to June 1962. Constitutional Rule was restored on June 1962 and remained till the 2nd Martial Law on March 1969. Ayub Khan took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) and the President. He got himself elected through referendum in 1960 and re-elected in January 1965 through presidential elections.

Important Policy Measures:

Important Policy Measures taken by the Ayub government were:

1. Administrative Reforms which included removal of unwanted officials, some 1662 in number.

2. Restrictions on political activities. Political leaders were stopped from taking part in politics for 6 years on the charge of corruption and other charges under the law named EBDO.
3. Economic planning was done for industrial development and green Revolution.
4. Educational Reforms.
5. Constitution was introduced.

Downfall of Ayub Khan:

Indo-Pakistan war started and at the end of war Tashkand Pact was signed with India. People were not satisfied with this pact. They also resented the election results of 1965. Fruits of economic development were not distributed at masses level. Wealth of nation was concentrated in a few hands. This brought people to agitation and public demand resulted in resignation of the president.

Third Phase (1969-71)

Ayub Khan handed over power to Army Chief Yahya Khan. He imposed Martial Law and 1962 Constitution was abrogated. He took some immediate steps:

1. a) Removal of officers 303
2. b) Provinces Revived: March 30, 1970
3. c) Abolition of Parity
4. d) Legal Framework Order (LFO) as interim law issued in March 1970 which provided basic principles for:
5. e) Constitution making
6. f) Rules and regulations for elections
7. g) Seats in the assemblies
9. h) National Assembly 313 (300 plus 13 women seats), for East Pak 162 plus 7, West Pak 138 plus 6

General Elections

General Elections were held in December 1970. Election Results were:

1. a) Awami League 160 general seats
2. b) Pakistan People's Party 81 general seats
3. c) Transfer of power became a major problem. Failure of dialogue for transfer of Power among three top leaders led to confrontation and military action on March 25, 1971. It ultimately resulted in Civil war and alienation of East Pakistan.
4. d) India played a very negative role. It attacked on East Pakistan and India-Pakistan war started which ended with the separation of East Pakistan.

2-1972-1977:

Z. A. Bhutto assumed power on December 20, 1971. First he became President of Pakistan and also the first civilian Chief Marshal Law Administrator.

Major Policies

The first task was the Constitution making. In 1972 Interim Constitution was adopted and then the Parliament of Pakistan unanimously adopted 1973 Constitution.

The major policy of Mr. Bhutto was Nationalization. His government nationalized:

1. Emerald mines in Swat
2. Key industries like Iron & Steel, Basic metals, heavy engineering, heavy electrical, Motor Vehicles & Tractors, Heavy & Basic Chemicals, Petro- Chemicals, Cement, Gas, Oil Refinery etc.
3. Life Insurance in 1972
4. Banks in 1974
5. Schools and Colleges in 1972. New University Ordinance was issued in 1973.
6. Managing and sub-agencies were abolished.

Labour Policy

A new Labour Policy was announced in which more rights and concessions were given to the working classes.

Health Policy

Under new Health Policy cheap medicine and facilities were promised to the masses.

Administrative Reforms

Administrative Reforms were introduced to eradicate corruption in the country. Hundreds of civil servants were removed on the charge of corruption.

Problems of Reforms:

Reforms were good in outlook but as their results were not according to the expectations of the masses. Discontentment took the place of initial optimism.

1977 Elections and Agitation: As a result of elections of 1977 PPP won the elections. But joint opposition blamed a mass rigging in the election results. They demanded fresh elections. Bhutto initially was stubborn but later showed inclination to compromise but history has taken a U-turn. As he refused to negotiate the elected majority party in 1971, now opposition refused to compromise and took the case to the streets. Urban shopkeepers, businessmen, students, women and even the intelligentsia joined hands against the government. The result was the third Martial Law and end of democracy.

3-1977-1985:

Chief of Army Staff General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq took over and imposed Martial Law. He suspended constitution. It was the longest military Rule in the history of Pakistan. To justify his rule Zia-ul-Haq presented his Agenda about:

1. Effective Administration
2. Islamic policies
3. Return to Democracy

Major Policies:

Zia-ul-Haq promised Elections first within 90 days, and then extended this period after the reforms. These reforms included:

1. Accountability of the ousted regime.
2. Restrictions imposed on political activities and press.

Islamic policies:

In his way of Islamisation of the system he introduced many steps for forging cooperation of some Islamic groups.

He also introduced Constitutional and legal changes to emphasis on Islamic values in the society.

He established:

1. Shariat benches established in 1979;
2. Federal Shariat Court was established in 1981;
3. Introduced Islamic Punishments;
4. Amputation of hands, Stoning to death and lashing etc;
5. Interest free banking initiated in 1981 on the principle of profit & loss sharing;
6. Zakat deducted on saving accounts & investments;
7. Ushar was imposed on agricultural produce in 1983;
8. New education Policy with Islamic character of syllabus along with Pakistan
9. Studies and Islamiat compulsory for all the classes up to graduation.
10. Islamisation of Mass media;
11. Prayers break was introduced in offices, and Mohaallah Salat Committees were formed to observe the compliance of Prayer Ordinance;
12. Pakistan Bat-ul-Mall was established.

Return to democracy

In order to return to democracy Zia-ul-Haq took the following measure:

1. Local Bodies elections, 1979.
2. Referendum was held to elect Zia-ul-Haq as president for next five years on December 1984.
3. Then he held elections on non-party basis on February 1985.
4. New National Assembly (NA) was formed and a Civilian government was installed.
5. Revival of the Constitution Order March 1985 with most controversial 8th Constitutional Amendment was introduced.
6. Withdrawal of martial law, Dec 30, 1985.

3: 1985-1999 Civilian Rule

Democracy was restored but no civilian government could complete its tenure of five years and became the victim of 58-2B of 8th amendment by virtue of that President can dissolve NA and dismiss the elected government.

1. Junejo March 1985-May 1988
2. Benazir Bhutto November 1988-Aug 1990
3. Nawaz Sharif October 1990-July 1993
4. Benazir Bhutto October 1993-November 1996
5. Nawaz Sharif February 1997-October 1999

Interim Prime Ministers appointed for holding fair elections were:

1. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi: August-November 1990
2. Bulkh Sher Mazari: April-May 1993
3. Dr. Moeen Qureshi: July-October 1993
4. Malik Meraj Khalid: November 1996-February 1997

1. Civilian government adopted policies for the welfare and betterment of the people but their effects were compromised due to several reasons:
2. Problem of keeping coalitions intact;
3. Weak political parties, which weakened the government;
4. Greater confrontation;
5. Complaints of corruption and misuse of state resources.

4: 1999-2008:

In 1999 again Military Rule was imposed against the civilian government's attempt to concentrate power in the office of Prime Minister. Nawaz government introduced political and constitutional changes to have a complete control on all branches of the government. Nawaz government's

attempt to remove the Army Chief, while he was out of the country and returning from his visit to Sri Lanka, proved counterproductive. General Musharraf took over as the Chief Executive of the country and suspended the constitution. Martial law was not declared. No military courts were established. Political and press freedoms remained intact.

Political Priorities:

1. General Musharraf announced his Political Priorities.
2. Rebuild national confidence and morale;
3. Strengthening federation;
4. Remove inter provincial disharmony;
5. Restore national cohesion;
6. Revival of the economy and restoration of investor's confidence;
7. Improving Law and order situation and dispensation of Justice;
8. Depoliticize the state institutions and devolution of power;
9. Swift and across the board accountability.

General Musharraf designed the following policies to achieve these goals:

1. Accountability and return of looted wealth of the state;
2. Revival of the economy through increasing Foreign exchange reserves and reducing International debt burden through rescheduling;
3. Poverty Reduction and social uplift.
4. General Musharraf introduced New Local Bodies System, delegation of power to the District Government.

In the process of Return to Democracy he held:

1. Referendum, April 2002.
2. Introduced Legal Framework Order (LFO).
3. Held General Elections of National And Provincial Assemblies on 10th Oct 2002.
4. Revival of the Constitution.
5. Civilian Governments formed in the provinces and the Centre.
- 5: Civilian Rule Established

In the new set up Musharraf is President in uniform. Mir Zafer-Ullah-Khan Jamali was the head of a coalition government. In three provinces there are governments of Muslim League (Q) and in NWFP there is the government of MMA working successfully. Let's hope for the gradual consolidation of democratic rule.

General Pervez Musharraf held the presidency 2001-2008. Political party All Pakistan Muslim League.

2008-2013

Pakistan People's party Asif Ali Zardari President of Pakistan 2008-2013. The Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Geelani. PPP was founded in 1967 by Zulfqar Ali Bhutto.

Policies and Actions:

Go-wader port to china road.

Iran Gas Pipeline

Kashmir issue

2013-2017

Following the 2013 election, the PML(N) won a polarity seats in the National Assembly through a simple majority.

Policies and Actions:

Jinnah International Attack.

Operation Zarb-e-Azb started against terrorism.

Policies for Afghanistan.

Iran Pakistan Gas pipeline.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

PM youth programme.

Establishing military court commission.

Establishing National counter terrorism.

2018-Present

25 July 2018 general elections held throughout the country. PTI won 116 seats in National Assembly.

Policies and Actions:

CPEC project

Kashmir issue

Relationship with Islamic Countries

Dams

Loans

ACT AND MISSIONS

1-Reforms/Acts during British Period

Prohibition of Sati and Female infanticide:

1829

Lord William Bentinck

Supported by Raja Ramous Roy

2. Doctrine of Lapse

1848

Lord Dalhousie

Adoption of sons by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned

3. Indian Legislative Council Act

1861

Lord Canning

Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.

4. Elbert Bill

1883

Lord Ripon

To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing

5. Indian Council Act

1892

Lord Lansdown

Membership of the central legislative councils was enlarged

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6.Minto-Morley Reforms

1909

Lord Minto II

Separate electorates to widen the gulfbetween Hindus and Muslims

7. Indian Councils Act 1909

Lord Minto II

(See Morley-Minto reforms)

8.Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (Dyarchy) 1919

Lord Chelmsford

Meaning dual system of Government (See Rowlatt act)

9. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1919

Lord Chelmsford

Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer

10. Rowlatt Act 1919

Lord Chelmsford

Extraordinary powers were given to government to suppress the freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant

11.Simon Commission 1927

Lord Irwin

To report working of the reforms; recommended diarchy in provinces India to be constituted as a Federation and Indianization of armed forces

12. Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931

Lord Irwin

Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference

13. Communal Award 1932

Lord Wellington

Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs

14. Government of India Act 1935

Lord Wellington

Provided for a federal type constitution

15. Cripps Mission 1942

Lord Linlithgow

Proposed Dominion status for India afterthe Second World War

16. INA Trial 1945

Lord Wavell

INA prisoners of war were tried at Red Fort

Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru defended them

17. Wavell Plan

1945

Lord Wavell

Envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India

18.Cabinet Mission Plan

1946

Lord Wavell

Envisaged establishment of Constituent

Assembly to frame the Constitution

19. Indian Independence Act

1947

Lord Mountbatten

India partitioned and attained independence

War

Battle Hydaspes : 326 BC

Battle between: Alexander and Porus

Won by:Alexander

Fought on the banks of the Jhelum, which is called Hydaspes‘ in Greek; opened relations between India and the West

Kalinga War : 260 BC

Battle between : Ashokaand King of Kalinga (Orissa)

Won by : Ashoka

West Vast destruction and bloodshed changed the attitude of Ashoka and he embraced Buddhism

First Battle of or Thaneswar 1191AD

Battle between :Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohd Ghori

Won by : Prithviraj Chauhan

Second Battle of Paipat : 1192AD

Battle between :Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohd Ghori

Won by : Mohd Ghori

Establishment of an Islamic empire in India Onset of the Mughal Tarain empire in India

First Battle of Panipat : 1526AD

Battle between :Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur

Won by : Babur

Onset of the Mughal Empire in India

Battle of Kannauj : 1527AD

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Battle between :Babur and Rana Sangha

Won by : Babur

Battle of Kannauj : 1540 AD

Battle between : Sher Shahand Humayun

Won by: Sher Shah

Sher Shah became emperor of India

Second Battle of Panipat : 1556 AD

Battle between : Akbar and Hemu

Won by: Akabr

Ended Afghan rule, strengthened mughal rule

Battle of Talikota : 1564-65 AD

Battle between : Combined forces of Muslim rulers of Deccan and Ramraja of Vijaynagar

Won by: Muslim forces

Destroyed Hindu Kingdom of the Deccan; sealed the fortunes of Vijaynagar empire

Battle of Haldighati : 1659 AD

Battle between: Aurangzeb and Imperial forces led by Dara

Won by: Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb captured the Mughal throne

Battle of Plassey : 1757 AD

Battle between: Siraj-uddaula and English forces under Clive

Won by: English forces

Fought at Plassey. The Englishbecame masters of British rule

Third Battle of Panipat : 1761 AD

Battle between: Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marathas

Won by: Ahmed Shah Abdali

Gave a setback to Marathas in the north; sealed destiny of Mughal empire and made British entry easier

Battle of Buxar : 1764 AD

Battle between :Joint forces of Muslims and English
Won by:English forces
Led to English occupation of India
Third Mysore War 1790-92 AD
Battle between : English forces and Tipu Sultan
Won by:English forces
Tipu Sultan had to sign treaty of the Seringapattam
Fourth Mysore War 1799 AD
Battle between : English forces and Tipu Sultan
Won by:English forces
Fought at Malavali and brought the Mohammedan dynasty of Mysore to end
First Sikh War: 1854 AD
Battle between: English forces and Sikhs
Won by: English forces
Sikh kingdom came under the British
Indo-Pak War 1948
Battle between: India and Pakistan
Fought in Kashmir, ceasefire agreed to on actual line of occupation
Sino-India War: 1962
Battle between: India and China
China invaded India on the north eastern front. Ceasefire was agreed to on the intervention of other countries.
Indo-Pak War 1965
Battle between: India and Pakistan
Fought in the western sector, led to Tashkent Pact between India and Pakistan; described as the heaviest tank battle since World War II
Indo-Pak War 1971
Battle between:India and Pakistan
On Dec. 3. 1971 Pakistan attacked; India helped Mukti Bahini on the eastern front and East Pakistan was liberated and the state of Bangladesh was formed

Area of Pakistan

Name	Area in (sq.km)
1. Pakistan	796096
2. Punjab	205344
3. Sind	140914
4. Baluchistan	347190
5. KPK	74521
6. Islamabad	906
7. FATA	27220
8. AJK	13297

Pakistan Boundary Length

1. Pak-China	595 km
2. Pak-Afghan	2252 km
3. Pak-Iran	805 km
4. Pak-India	1610 km
5. Coastline	1046 km

National Information

1. Independence Day:	14 th August
2. Founder of Pak:	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
3. National Poet:	Allama Muhammad Iqbal
4. National Anthem written by:	Hafeez Jullundhri
5. National Anthem composed by:	Ahmed G. Changla
6. National Flag designed by:	Ameer-ud-Din Kidwai
7. Moto of Pakistan:	Iman-Ithad-Nazm (Faith, Unity, Discipline)
8. National Emblem of Pakistan:	crescent and Star
9. Pak became the member of UNO:	30 th Sep 1947
10. Pak became Nuclear Power:	28 May 1998
11. National flower of Pak:	Jasmine

12. National Tree of Pak:	Deodar
13. National Animal of Pak:	Markhor
14. National Bird of Pak:	Chakor
15. National Museum of Pak:	Karachi
16. National Game of Pak:	Hockey
17. National Juice of Pak:	Sugar Cane
18. National Language of Pak:	Urdu

Governor Generals of Pakistan

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	15 Aug 1947-11 Sep 1948
2. Khawaja Nazimuddin	14 Sep 1948-17 Oct 1951
3. Malik Ghulam Muhammad	19 Oct 1951-05 Oct 1955
4. Maj Gen. Iskandar Mirza	06 Oct 1955-22 March 1956

First Five president of Pak

1. Iskander Mirza	23 March 1956-27 October 1958	Republican Party
2. Muhammad Ayub Kha	27 Oct 1958-25 March 1969	Military
3. Yahaya Khan	25 March 1969-20 Dec 1971	Military
4. Zulfqar Ali Bhutto	20 Dec 1971-13 Aug 1973	PPP
5. Fazallahi Chaudhry	13 Aug 1973-16 Sep 1978	PPP

First Five PM of Pakistan

1. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan	15 Aug 1947-16 Oct 1951
2. Khawahja Nazimuddin	17 Oct 1951-17 April 1953
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra	17 April 1953-11 Aug 1955
4. Ch. Muhammad Ali	12 Aug 1955-12 Sep 1956
5. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi	12 Sep 1956-16 Oct 1957

Current President and PM of Pakistan

01. Arif Alvi 13th President
02. Imran Khan 22nd PM of Pakista

Geography of Pakistan

- Total area of Pakistan is 769,096 sq km, and the total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 km.
- Pakistan lies between 61E to 75.5 E longitrade and 24N to 37N Latitudes.
- The standard time of Pakistan is five hours ahead of Greenwhich Mean time.
- The tropic of Cancer (23N 30N) does and allow the sun rays to become very, therefore
- Pakistan records high temperature in summer and the winter are not very severe.
- Pakistan is surrounded by land on three sickles east, west and North and Arabian Sea is on its South and makes 1046 km (650 miles) coast line.
- Pakistan's territory sea limit is 12 nm; the Exclusive meantime economic zone of Pakistan is 240 nm.
- Out of the total area of Pakistan 1% is levered by Islamabad (906 sq km).
- Out of total area of Pakistan, FATA covers 3% I, e. 27,220 sq km.
- 58% area of Pakistan is covered by Mountains and plateaus and 42% by plains and detests.

Pakistan is Land locked from three sides. It has following immediate neighbors.

- **East India**, 1610 km (1000 miles) border. Radchiff live and Run off Kuchh are two boundary lines between India and Pakistan. Run off kuchh is also called 24th parallel line, it was signed in 1968. Two railway lines connect Pakistan with India. One through Wagah near Lahore connects Atari near Amritsar. Other exists between khokrapar (Sindh) and Munabao (India) in 1949 leare-fire line came into existence, but line of control (720 km) was demarcated in 1972 (simla agreement).

- **China** lies in the North of Pakistan. Karakoram and Himalayas are two snowcapped mountain Ranges which make a border between the two countries. Boundary agreement between china and Pakistan was signed in 1963. The border between Pakistan and china is 585 km.
- **Afghanistan** is located of the North Western border of Pakistan. Pakistan had a longest border with Afghanistan which is 2252 km. It is called Durand line. It was established in 1893 by an agreement between Afghanistan British Rulers. There are two important Roads that link Afghanistan with Pakistan. One links Peshawar with Kabul Via the famous Khyber Pass. Another links Quetta to Kandhar via the Khojak Pass.
- **Iran** lies to the South west of Pakistan. There is 805 km long direct border between Pakistan and Iran. The boundary line demarcated in 1960. There is a railway link between Pakistan and Iran. Koh-i-Taftan is border railway station in Pakistan and Zahedan in Iran. Another road links southern Balochistan through Turbat and Mand with Iran.
- **Wakkan**, a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from **Tajikistan** one of the Land locked central Asian states. The Strait of Hormuz is close to Pakistan. Pakistan port Gawadar is very strategically located. It can effectively guard the Strait of Hormuz which is a major route for oil and other traffic of the Gulf area.

Provinces

- **Baluchistan** is the largest province according to area and least populous province of Pakistan. It covers 44% total area of Pakistan. It has common borders with Iran and Afghanistan. It shares its border with the remaining three provinces and the Arabian Sea also.
- **Punjab** is the second largest province according to area and first largest in population. It covers 25.8% area of the total area of Pakistan. In the east, it has a common border with India and internally Sindh lies to its south, KPK to the west and Jammu and Kashmir to the North.
- **Sindh** is the third largest province according to area and second largest in population. It covers 17.7% of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with India, Punjab, Baluchistan and the Arabian Sea.
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** covers 6% area out of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with Punjab, Balochistan and Northern Area.
- **Islamabad** 906 sq km. 0.1% of total Area of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN

Nation's Motto of Pakistan

The scroll supporting the shield contains Muhammad Ali Jinnah's motto in Urdu, which reads as "Iman, Ittehad, Nazm" translated as "Faith, Unity, Discipline" and are intended as the guiding principles for Pakistan.

Official Map of Pakistan

Official Map of Pakistan is that which was prepared by Mahmood Alam Suhrawardy

National Symbol of Pakistan

Star and crescent is a National symbol. The star and crescent symbol was the emblem of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, and gradually became associated with Islam in late 19th-century Orientalism.

National Epic of Pakistan

The Hamza Nama or Dastan-e-Amir Hamza narrates the legendary exploits of Amir Hamza, an uncle of the Prophet Muhammad, though most of the stories are extremely fanciful, "a continuous series of romantic interludes, threatening events, narrow escapes, and violent acts

National Calendar of Pakistan

Fasli which means (harvest) is derived from the Arabic term for division, which in India was applied to the groupings of the seasons. Fasli Calendar is a chronological system introduced by the Mughal emperor Akbar basically for land revenue and records purposes in northern India. Fasli year means period of 12 months from July to June.

National Reptile of Pakistan

The mugger crocodile also called the Indian, Indus, Persian, Sindhu, marsh crocodile or simply mugger, is found throughout the Indian subcontinent and the surrounding countries, like Pakistan where the Indus crocodile is the national reptile of Pakistan

National Mammal of Pakistan

The Indus river dolphin is a subspecies of freshwater river dolphin found in the Indus river (and its Beas and Sutlej tributaries) of India and Pakistan. This dolphin was the first discovered side-swimming cetacean. It is patchily distributed in five small, sub-populations that are separated by irrigation barrages

National Fish of Pakistan

Tor putitora, the Putitor mahseer, Himalayan mahseer, or golden mahseer, is an endangered species of cyprinid fish that is found in rapid streams, riverine pools, and lakes in the Himalayan region and south Asia

National Amphibian of Pakistan

Bufo stomaticus (commonly known as the Indian marbled toad, Indus Valley toad, or marbled toad) is a species of toad found in Asia from Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan to Nepal extending into Peninsular India from the plains to about 1800m. It is particularly common in the Indus valley.

National Predators of Pakistan

The snow leopard is a large cat native to the mountain ranges of Central and South Asia. It is listed as endangered species. As of 2016, estimates for the size of the global population vary from at least 4,080 to about 8,700 individuals.

National Dance of Pakistan

Kathak is one of the ten major forms of Indian classical dance. The origin of Kathak is traditionally attributed to the traveling bards of ancient northern India, known as Kathakars or storytellers.

National Instrument of Pakistan

The daf is a large Persian frame drum used in popular and classical music. The frame is usually made of hardwood with many metal ringlets attached, and the membrane is usually goatskin. Daf is mostly used in Arabia, Egypt, the Levant, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Iran, Armenia, Turkey, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

National Dish of Pakistan

Biryani is a National dish of Pakistan. Biryani also known as biriyani or biriani, is a South Asian mixed rice dish with its origins among the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent.

National Icon of Pakistan

The Teen Talwar (Three Swords) monument is located in Clifton, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. The three marble swords are inscribed with Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's creeds Unity, Faith and Discipline. It was commissioned by Pakistan's former President and Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

National Mountain of Pakistan

K2, also known as Mount Godwin-Austen or Chhogori is the second highest mountain in the world, after Mount Everest, at 8,611 metres (28,251 ft) above sea level. It is located on the China-Pakistan border between Baltistan, in the Gilgit–Baltistan region of northern Pakistan and the highest point in Pakistan. K2 is known as the Savage Mountain due to the extreme difficulty of ascent.

National River of Pakistan

The Indus River is a major south-flowing river in South Asia. The total length of the river is 2900km which makes it one of the longest rivers in Asia. It is originated from the western part of Tibet. It is the longest river and National river of Pakistan.

National Flag of Pakistan

Pakistan's National Flag comprises dark green colour with Crescent and Star in it and a vertical white stripe. Green part shows the majority of Muslims and white stripe represents minorities of Pakistan. Syed Amir ud Din Kidwai designed this flag based on the flag of All India Muslim League. It was approved by Constituent Assembly on 11 August, 1947. Pakistan's National Flag presented in National constitutional Assembly by Liaqat Ali Khan.

National Emblem/ Logo of Pakistan

National Emblem was adopted in 1954. Its colour is green. Crescent and Star is at the top while Urdu version of Quaid's Motto Faith, Unity and Discipline (ایمان ' اتحاد ' تنظیم) are written at bottom. In the centre, four major crops of that time (cotton, wheat, tea and jute) are shown in a form of shield and signify the importance of agriculture. This shield is surrounded with beautiful floral design.

National Anthem of Pakistan

"Pak Sarzamee Shad Baad" is the national anthem of Pakistan. At the time of Independence, Pakistan has not any national anthem. Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla created the composition without lyrics. Later on., Abu Al Asar Hafeez Jullandhri wrote its lyrics. National Anthem of Pakistan is unique as its music preceded its lyrics. National Anthem was first time broadcast on Radio Pakistan on 13 August, 1954 while formally announced by government on 16 August 1954 followed by a performance of 11 singers including Ahmed Rushdi.

21 instrument and 38 saz were used. The time line is one minute and 20 seconds. There are 03 stanzas and each stanza consists of five lines. Pakistan's National anthem in Persian language.

National Language of Pakistan

Urdu is national language of Pakistan while English is official language of Pakistan. Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Seraiki and many other regional languages are also spoken.

Great Leader/Father of the Pakistani Nation

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. He is regarded as father of the nation. Baba e Qaum and Quaid-e-Azam are his titles. He was a lawyer by profession. Muhammad Ali Jinnah served the All India Muslim League from 1913 till 14 August 1947. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died 11 September 1948 at the age of 71 years.

Mother of the Pakistani Nation

Fatima Jinnah is regarded as the mother of Pakistani nation and known as Madr-i-Millat. She was the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam. She was a dental surgeon by profession. She actively participated in independence movement with his brother. After independence, she participated in politics of Pakistan. She died on 9 July 1967 at the age of 73 years.

National Poet of Pakistan

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. He was a great poet, philosophy, scholar and leader of Pakistan Movement. He was poet of Urdu and Persian languages. He was born in Sialkot. He gave the idea of Pakistan and Pakistanis also known him as Musawar-e-Pakistan.

National Masjid of Pakistan

Faisal Masjid Islamabad is the national masjid of Pakistan. It is the largest masjid in Pakistan. It was designed by a Turkish Architect Vedat Dalokay in the form of a desert tent. It is named after the late king of Saudi Arabia, Shah Faisal bin Abdul Aziz. Faisal Masjid was completed in 1986. It has 4 minarets of 90m height, 5000 sq. meters is covered area. It has capacity of 74,000 persons in main areas while another 200,000 persons in adjoining grounds.

National Monuments of Pakistan

Pakistan Monument Islamabad and Bab-e-Pakistan Lahore are two national monuments of Pakistan. National Monument Islamabad was completed in 2007. It represents four provinces and three territories of Pakistan. It is located on Shakar Parian Hills of Islamabad. Bab-e-Pakistan (Gateway to Pakistan) is built on the site of a major refugee camp at the time of dependence.

National Library of Pakistan

National Library of Pakistan is located at Constitution Avenue, Islamabad. It was inaugurated in 1993. It also serves as cultural centre of Islamabad and a working place for Scholars and students.

National Mausoleum of Pakistan

Mazar-e-Quaid is regarded as national mausoleum of Pakistan. Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is at this place in Karachi.

National Dress of Pakistan

Shalwar Kameez is the national dress of Pakistan. It has some variation for men and women.

National Sports of Pakistan

Field Hockey (or simply Hockey) is the national sport of Pakistan. However Cricket is most popular sport in Pakistan. Squash, Badminton, Boxing, Volley Ball and Kabadi are also played in Pakistan.

National Animal of Pakistan

Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan. It usually found on mountains. Its height is about 26 to 45 inches and weight is about 40 to 100 kg. Its color is tan while sometimes it has white and black shades too. These have corkscrew shaped horns; up to 65 inches long in males and up to 10 inches in females.

National Bird of Pakistan

Chukar is the national bird of Pakistan. It is a beautiful bird with light brown back, grey chest and buff belly. Its face is white with black border. Its sound is very nice to listen.

National Flower of Pakistan

Jasmine or Gardenia is the national flower of Pakistan. It belongs to the coffee family of plants and has about 250 species of flower plants.

National Tree of Pakistan

Deodar or Cedrus Deodara is the national tree of Pakistan. Its height is about 40 to 60m long and its trunk may be of up to 3m diameter.

National Drink of Pakistan

Sugarcane Juice is national drink (beverage) of Pakistan. It is called “Roh” in Pakistan. In summer season, you can easily find a vendor selling fresh sugarcane juice in Pakistan.

National Fruit of Pakistan (summer)

Mango is the national fruit of summer of Pakistan. Mango is indigenous to sub-continent. There are different kinds and varieties of mangoes.

National Fruit of Pakistan (winter)

Guava is the national fruit of winter of Pakistan.

National Religion

National Religion of Pakistan is Islam. Islam is religion which professes that there is only one and incomparable God (Allah) and that Muhammad (PBUH) is the last messenger of God. It is the world's second-largest religion and the fastest-growing major religion in the world, with over 1.7 billion followers or 23% of the global population, known as Muslims.

National Tower

National Tower of Pakistan is Minar-e-Pakistan. Minar-e-Pakistan (“Tower of Pakistan”) is a public monument located in Iqbal Park which is one of the largest urban parks in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The tower was constructed during the 1960s on the site where, on 23 March 1940, the All-India Muslim League at the time of British colonial rule over British India passed the Lahore Resolution.

State Bird of Pakistan

State Bird of Pakistan is Peregrine Falcon. The peregrine falcon also known as the peregrine, and historically as the duck hawk in North America, is a widespread bird of prey in the family Falconidae. A large, crow-sized falcon, it has a blue-grey back, barred white underparts, and a black head. The peregrine is renowned for its speed, reaching over 320 km/h (200 mph) during its characteristic hunting stoop (high speed dive), making it the fastest member of the animal kingdom.

National Vegetable

National Vegetable of Pakistan is Lady Finger. Okra or okro known in many English-speaking countries as ladies' fingers, ochro or gumbo, is a flowering plant in the mallow family. It is valued for its edible green seed pods. The geographical origin of okra is disputed, with supporters of West African, Ethiopian, and South Asian origins. The plant is cultivated in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions around the world.

National Colors: National Colors of Pakistan are Green & White. White is an achromatic color, a color without hue. Green is the color between blue and yellow on the spectrum of visible light. It is evoked by light with a predominant wavelength of roughly 495–570 nm.

National Airline

National Airline of Pakistan is PIA. Pakistan International Airlines commonly known as PIA is the national flag carrier of Pakistan. Its main hub is Karachi while Lahore and Islamabad are its secondary hubs. The airline was nationalized on 10 January 1955 and was renamed Pakistan International Airlines. Its first international flight was in 1955, operating to London, via Cairo and Rome.

National Day

National Day of Pakistan is 23rd March. Pakistan Day is a public holiday in Pakistan to remember the Lahore Resolution on March 23 each year. The word "Pakistan" was never used but the Lahore Resolution is considered a major milestone in the Muslim struggle for an independent state in undivided India.

National Document

National Document of Pakistan is Lahore Resolution. The Lahore Resolution commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution was a political resolution, or statement drafted between 22nd to 24th March 1940, by the 25-member Working Committee of the All-India this resolution asked for greater Muslim autonomy within British India. However, later on most people thought of this as a call for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan. The resolution was presented at Minto Park in Lahore, by Maulvi A.K. Fazlul Huq on 23 March 1940.

PAKISTAN JOINED WHICH ORGANIZATION IN WHICH YEAR?

01. Pakistan joined UNO on 30 September, 1947.
02. Pakistan joined ILO in 1947.
03. Pakistan joined FAO in 1947.
04. Pakistan joined UNESCO in 1949.
05. Pakistan joined World Bank in 1950.
06. Pakistan joined IMF in 1950.
07. Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954
08. Pakistan left SEATO in 1973.
09. Pakistan joined CENTO in 1955.
10. Pakistan left CENTO in 1979.
11. Pakistan joined OIC in 1969.
12. Pakistan joined NAM in 1979.
13. Pakistan joined SAARC in 1985
14. Pakistan joined WTO in 1995.
15. Pakistan joined SCO in 2017.

Dams in Pak

Tarbela Dam (or the National Dam), the world's largest earth-filled dam on one of the world's most important rivers -the Indus-, is 103 km from Rawalpindi near Haripur District. It is a major source of Pakistan's total hydroelectric capacity. Tarbela Dam is part of the Indus Basin Project, which resulted from a water treaty signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, guaranteeing Pakistan water supplies independent of upstream control by India. Construction began in 1968, completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs.18.5 billion. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity.

Mangla Dam was constructed on the river Jhelum in 1967.

Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 314 km upstream of Tarbela Dam and about 165 km downstream of Gilgit. The dam is supposed to have a power generation capacity of 4500 megawatts. It is expected to considerably ease up the skewed hydro to thermal power generation ratio in Pakistan.

Mirani Dam multipurpose project is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan.

Hub Dam is a large water storage reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River on the arid plains north of Karachi on provincial border between Balochistan and Sindh, Pakistan.

The **Kalabagh dam** is a mega water reservoir that Government of Pakistan is planning to develop across the Indus River, one of the world's largest rivers. The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh in Mianwali District of the northwest Punjab province, bordering KP.

Ghazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad.

Gomal Dam is located on Gomal River in South Waziristan, KP.

Namal Lake is located in one corner of the Namal valley in Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan. This lake was created when Namal Dam was constructed in 1913.

Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan.

Tanda Dam is located in Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. The site comprises a small water storage area in semi-arid hills in the catchments of the Kohat Toi River.

TANAZA DAM is a small dam located at about 35 Km southwest of Rawalpindi on Dhamial Road. Ideal for a day trip, the lake has a quiet atmosphere.

Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.

MISRIOT DAM. Misriot dam is located 12 km southwest of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities.

Peak Mountain Range Height (m) Years of conquered

1. K2 Karakoram	8611	1954
2. Naga parbat Himalaya	8126	1953
3. Crasherburm I Karakoram	8068	1958
4. Board Peak Karakoram	8047	1957
5. Crasherburm II Karakoram	8035	1956
6. sherburm III Karakoram	7952	1975
7. Crasherburm IV Karakoram	7925	1958
8. Pakaposhi Karakoram	7788	1958
9. Turch Mir Hindu Kush	7690	1950
10. Noshag Hindu Kush	7484	1960

NEW Name OLD Name

- Hyderabad Neroon Kot
- Quetta Shal Kot
- Jaccoabad Khan Garh
- Sialkot Salwan Kot
- Attock Cambell pur
- Faisalabad Lyallpur
- Sahiwal Montgomery
- Bin Qasim Pepri
- Muslim Bagh Hindu Bagh
- Pakpatten Ajodhan pur
- Islamabad Raj Shahi
- Karachi Kalanchi
- Lahore Mahmood pur
- Gujranwala Khan Pur

- Zhob Fort Sanemars
- Peshawar Persha pur
- Swat Rowdayana

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

- Land of Five River: Punjab
- City of Colleges: Lahore
- City of lightening: Karachi
- Manchester of Pakistan: Faisalabad
- Gateway of Pakistan: Karachi
- Brasilia of Pakistan: Islamabad
- Valley or city of Flowers: Peshawar
- City of Textiles: Faisalabad
- Switzerland of Pakistan: Swat
- Little Pakistan: Bradford
- Gateway of Invaders: Khyber Pass
- Pearl of the Himalaya: Kaghan Valley
- Killer Mountain of the world: Nanga Parbat
- Salt Home of the world: Pakistan
- Land of pure people: Pakistan
- City of greeneries: Islamabad
- Bread Basket of Pakistan: Punjab
- Queen of crops: Punjab

Extreams in pakistan

- Larges Oil refinery Pak-Arab Oil refinery
- Biggest mosque in Pakistan Faisal Mosque Islamabad
- Tallest building of Pakistan Muslim commercial Bank Building (KaracOldest forest of
- Pakistan Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat
- Longest Motorway in Pakistan M-8
- Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan National Hockey Stadium Lahore
- Biggest industry of Pakistan Textile
- Biggest industrial unit in public sector Pakistan Steel Mills
- Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan Khojak
- Longest tunnel Lawari Tunnel
- Province which have longest coastline Baluchistan
- Largest language Punjabi (48)
- Pakistan's largest museum Karachi museum
- Biggest park in Pakistan Ayub National park
- Larges Dam in Pakistan Terbela Dam
- Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan Terbela Dam
- Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (1972)
- Biggest fort of Pakistan Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
- Oldest fort of Pakistan Daraward Fort
- Coldest place in Pakistan Skardu
- Highest dam in Pakistan Mangla Dam
- Highest glacier of Pakistan Siachen
- Longest glacier of Pakistan Siachen
- Largest Island of Pakistan Manora
- Oldest Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage
- Highest mountain peak K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
- Highest railway station of Pakistan Khan Mehtarzai
- Highest Road Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
- Oldest news agency of Pakistan APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
- Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan National Stadium Karachi
- Largest shipping company of Pakistan Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
- Largest university of Pakistan Punjab University
- Largest (biggest) province by area Balochistan
- Biggest province by population Punjab
- Biggest library found in Pakistan Punjab Library
- Biggest airline of Pakistan PIA
- Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan Mughalpura (Lahore)
- Largest city of Pakistan Karachi
- Largest District of Pakistan Chaghi
- Biggest desert found in Pakistan Thar

- Highest battle field in Pakistan Siachin Glacier
- Hottest place in Pakistan Jacobabad
- Biggest airport of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
- Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan Habib Bank Limited
- Biggest Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage (1932)
- Oldest airline of Pakistan Orient Airline
- Oldest private Airline of Pakistan Hajvery Airline
- Largest & longest river Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
- Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
- Biggest natural lake in Pakistan Manchar Lake (Dadu)
- Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange Karachi
- Highest pass Mustagh Pass (6000 meters)
- Biggest Gas field Sui Gas field
- Biggest hydroelectric power station Tarbela Dam
- Largest jungle of Pakistan Changa Manga
- Highest military award Nishan-e-Haider
- Highest civil award Nishan-e- Pakistan
- The Longest Coastal area in Pakistan Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
- The Longest Frontier Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 kms)
- The Longest Railways Platform Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,896 feet
- The Longest Railway Track in Pakistan Karachi to Landi Kotal
- The Longest Road in Pakistan Karachi to Peshawar
- The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan Khojak Balochistan (Length 2.43 miles)
- The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan Lowari (Length 5 miles)
- The Longest (Water) in Pakistan Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
- The Tallest Tower in Pakistan Minar-e-Pakistan (Height 196 feet 8 inches)
- The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.
- The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan Muztagh Pass (Northern Areas) height 19,030 feet
- The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
- The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan Khan Mehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)
- First Loin of Pakistan was designed by Brandley
- The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan Nokkundi
- The oldest Pakistani TV Station is located in Lahore
- Largest mobile company in Pakistan Mobilink
- Largest sector of Pakistan's economy Agriculture sector
- Largest Trade partner of Pakistan USA
- Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan Indian Ocean
- Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan Kot Addou
- Biggest export item in Pakistan Textile (Cotton)
- Highest rainfall area of Pakistan Murree
- Largest mine excavated in Pakistan Salt mines Khewra
- Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan Islamabad
- Highest population density rate in Pakistan Islamabad
- Lowest population density rate in Pakistan Chaghi district
- Largest seaport of Pakistan Karachi
- Largest radio station in Pakistan Islamabad
- Highest radio station in Pakistan Gilgit
- Longest road in Pakistan Pakistan Highway
- Largest Division of Pakistan Kalat
- Smallest Division of Pakistan Karachi
- Shortest river of Pakistan Ravi River
- Largest Canal of Pakistan Llovd Barrage Canal
- Largest Hospital in Pakistan Nishtar Hospital
- Largest mausoleum in Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
- Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan Jang
- Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan Daily News
- Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan KANUPP

First in Pakistan

- First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider: Captain Raja Sarwar
- First Lady Major General in the Pakistan: Army Dr. Shahida Malik
- First Governor General of Pakistan: Quaid-e-Azam
- First President of Pakistan: Iskandar Mirza
- First Prime minister of Pakistan: Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan

- First elected President of Pakistan: Field Marshal Ayub Khan
- First elected Prime Minister: Z. A. Bhutto
- First Vice President of Pakistan: Nur-ul-Amin
- First Chief Justice of Pakistan (Federal court) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
- First Chief Justice Federal Shariat court of Pakistan Justice Salahuddin Ahmad
- First Chief Minister of Punjab Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
- First Chief Minister of Sindh Ayub Khoro
- First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Dr. Khan Sahib
- First Chief Minister of Balochistan Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
- First Governor of Punjab Sir Francis Moody
- First Muslim Governor of Punjab Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- First Governor of Sindh Ghulam Hussain HidayatullahFirst Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP) Sir George Cunningham
- First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sahibzada Mohammad KhurshFirst Governor of Balochistan Lt Gen Riaz Hussain
- First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan Shamma Khalid
- First Joint chief of Staff committee General Muhammad Sharif
- First Commander-in-chief of Army Gen.Frank Meservy
- First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army G.M. Ayub Khan
- First Commander-in-chief of Air Force Air vice Marshal Allan Perry KeeFirst Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force Air Marshal Asghar Khan
- First Commander-in-chief of Navy Rear Admiral James
- First constitution of Pakistan was enforced March 23, 1956
- Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced 8 June 1962
- Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced 14 August 1973
- First Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sir Zafarullah Khan
- Chief Election commissioner of Pakistan F.M. Khan
- First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam
- First SOS village of Pakistan Lahore (1977)
- Pakistan first private Channel STN (1990)
- First Pakistan Postal stamp issued July 1948
- First constructed Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage (1932)
- First DNA Test laboratory Islamabad (March, 2006)
- First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997 Islamabad Lahore Motorway
- First governor of State Bank of Pakistan: Zahid Hussein
- First martial law was imposed in Pakistan 7 October 1958
- First Passport was issued in Ayub Region in: 1960
- First captain of Pakistani cricket team Hafeez Kardar
- First female chancellor in the Pakistan Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali Khan
- First female vice chancellor in Pakistan Najma Najam
- First female university of Pakistan Fatima Jinnah Women University
- First female gold champion in Pakistan Shehzadi Gulfam
- First female representative of Pakistan in the UN Shaista Ikramullah
- First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize Adrees Latif
- First female governor State Bank of Pakistan Shamshad Akhtar
- First women Pilot in Pakistan Shukriya Khanam
- First Secretary General of Pakistan Ch. Muhammad Ali
- First Administrator of Karachi Syed Hasham Raza
- First Chairman of senate Habib ullah Khan President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam
- First female deputy speaker in Pakistan Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
- First female member of Parliament Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
- First female minister of education Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan
- First female minister of Population Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
- First Pakistan minister of information Syeda Abida Hussain
- First female Pakistani minister of finance Benazir Bhutto
- First female minister of law and human rights Shahida Jamil
- First female —foreign ministry spokesperson Tasleem Aslam
- First private Airline of Pakistan Hajvery Airline
- First public airline of Pakistan Orient Airline
- First capital of Pakistan Karachi
- First TV Station Lahore
- First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
- First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan Majida Razvi
- First Speaker of Constitution Assembly Molvi Tameez ud Din

- First Sports channel of Pakistan Super Geo
- First Pakistani who received noble Prize Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
- First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
- First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan Benazir Bhutto Youngest Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto
- First female Speaker of National Assembly Fahmeeda Mirza
- First Finance Minister of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammdd
- First Finance Minister of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammdd
- First Census in Pakistan 1951
- First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan Sui (1952)
- First time won the cricket world cup 1992
- Pakistan's First cabinet sworn August 15, 1947
- First news agency of Pakistan APP
- First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games :Naseem Hameed
- First state to join Pakistan Bahawalpur
- First railway track Karachi and Kotri (1861)
- First Five year plan of Pakistan 1955-1960
- First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest Nazir Sabir (2000)
- First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole Numira Saleem
- First emergency was declared in Pakistan July 25, 1948
- First rocket launched by Pakistan Rahbar
- First missile launched by Pakistan Hat 70
- First female Governor of Pakistan Begum Ra'an Liaquat Ali
- First Chief of staff of the Armed Forces Gen. Tikka Khan
- First Chief of staff of the Air Force Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
- First Chief of staff of the Navy Hafeez Ahmed

Marshall Law in Pakistan

- First Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup d'etat. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- The second martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in- Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.
- The third martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.
- The fourth martial law, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5, 1977, in a bloodless coup d'etat.

Indo Pak History Ancient to 1857

- The word Hindu is derived from the Sanskrit word : Sindhu
- Sanskrit is a Language of South Asia belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the: Indo-European Language , Indo-Iranian Language and Indo-Aryan Language
- The pre-classical form of Sanskrit is known as: Vedic Sanskrit
- The Era of Vedic Sanskrit: 2000BCE-600BCE
- Sanskrit is regarded as the ancient language in: Hinduism , Buddhism and Jainism
- Word used Sindhu when: Aryan came into Indus Valley
- Sindhu later called: Hindustan (The land of Hindu people)
- Sindhu present day called: Sind the Indus river or its region (Pakistan)
- Darius conquered Sind in: 516BCE.
- Darius word Sindhu used for: Lower indus basin (Indus valley)
- Darius was a: Persian King
- Darius dynasty was: Achaemenid
- Darius region: 522BCE-486BCE
- In Arabic Language word used for: Al-Hind
- Word Hindustan entered in English Language in: 17th century
- The word subcontinent used in English Language in: 19th century

- During British Raj 1857-1947 word used: India
- Now latest word used alternative India is: Baharat
- Indus valley civilization: 3000BC
- The most famous town of Indus civilization: Mohenjo-Daro
- Mohenjo-Daro means: Mound of the dead
- Occupation of Indus valley civilization: Agriculture
- Indus valley civilization was discovered in: 1922
- Indus valley civilization was worshiped: Mother Goddess
- Indus valley civilization also known as: Harrapan civilization
- The valley of Peshawar was the center of ancient kingdom: Gandhara
- Harappa is located near the: Sahiwal
- Harappa is old city: 4000 years
- Alexander the great arrived in Taxila in: 326BC (First European invader)
- The greatest university of the ancient world in: Taxila
- Ashoka was the king of Murya dynasty(3rd Century BC) promoted: Buddhism in ancient India
- Founder of Murya dynasty: Chandragupta
- First Muslim invasion in India: Muhammad Bin Qasim
- Muhammad Bin Qasim attack in Sind: 712A.D with 12000 Army
- Muhammad Bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir in Sind in: 712 A.D
- Sind is called: Bab-ul-Islam
- Muhammad Bin Qasim ruled in Sind: 02 years
- Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sind and: Multan
- Raja Dahir was ruled in Sind during the region of: Umayyad's dynasty
- Umayyad's dynasty region: 661-750
- In 750 A.D Abbasids overthrew the: Umayyad's dynasty
- Abbasids Governor Hisham came to Sind in: 757A.D
- Umayyad's dynasty established by: Muawiyah ibn e Abu Sufyan
- Sind was conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim during the region of: Umayyad's dynasty
- Muhammad Bin Qasim belong to: Iraq
- After Arab Somro family ruled in: Sind
- Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by: Sulaiman Bin Abdul Malik
- Abbasid caliphate region: 750-1258
- With Sultan Mahmud Gaznavi, Hazrat Data Gunjbaksh came to: India
- Mahmud Gaznavi was born in 971 and died in: 1030
- Region of Mahmud Gaznavi was: 999-1030
- Mahmud Gaznavi was the son of: Sabuktigin
- Mahmud Gaznavi belong to: Gazni, Afghanistan
- Mahmud Gaznavi was the first independent ruler of the: Turkic Ghaznavids dynasty
- Ghaznavids dynasty region: 977-1186
- Ghaznavids dynasty was founded by: Sabuktigin in 977
- Mahmud first important battle was fought against Jaipal near Peshawar in: 1001
- Mahmud Gaznavi attack on Somnath temple in: 1025
- Mahmud Gaznavi famous as: Bootshikn
- Somnath temple today: Gujrat (India)
- Mahmud Gaznavi rulling from: 999-1030
- Al-Beruni came to India with: Mahmud of Gazni
- Mahmud Gaznavi destroyed the temple: Somnat (1026)
- Mahmud Gaznavi developed as a culture of Islam: Lahore
- Ali al-Hujwiri was born in 1009 in Gazni(Afghanistan) and died in: 1077 (Lahore)
- Ali al-Hujwiri wrote: Kashf-al-Mahjub
- Ali al-Hujwiri spread Islam in: Hindustan
- Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri established the Muslim rule in: North India
- First battle of Tarain (Haryana India) was fought in: 1191 (Muizz-ud-Din vs Prithviraj)
- Second battle of Tarain was fought in: 1192 (Muizz-ud-Din vs Prithviraj)
- Last Hindu ruler in subcontinent: Raja Pirthavi Raj
- Muizz-ud-Din title name: Shihab-ud-Din Ghori
- Muizz-ud-Din born in 1149 and died: 1206
- Bukhtiar Khalji was the General of Sultan Shihab-ud-Din Ghori who conquered Bengal with: 17 soldiers

- Delhi sultanate started from: Slave dynasty
 - Region of Delhi sultanate 1206-1526 (320 years)
 - Founder of slave dynasty: Qutb-ud-Din Abik
 - Slave dynasty ruled: 84 years (1206-1290)
 - Qutb-ud-Din Abik region: 1206-1210 (04 years)
 - Qutb-ud-Din Abik was: Turkic (Kazakhstan)
 - Qutb-ud-Din Abik was born in 1150 and died in: 1210 (Lahore)
 - Qutb-ud-Din Abik was died while playing: Polo
 - Masjid Quwat-ul-Islam and Qutb Minar was constructed by: Qutb-ud-Din Abik in Delhi (Completed by Sultan Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish)
 - Official language of Delhi sultanate: Persian
 - Religion of Delhi sultanate: Islam (Sunni)
 - Region of slave dynasty: 1206-1290 (84 years)
 - Region of Khalji dynasty: 1290-1320 (30 years)
 - Region of Tughlaq Dynasty: 1320-1414 (94 years)
 - Syed Dynasty: 1414-1451 (37 years)
 - Lodi Dynasty : 1451-1526 (75 years)
 - Mughal dynasty: 1526-1857 (331 years)
 - British Raj: 1857-1947
- British came into power in subcontinent in 1757 that first battle of Plassey so British ruled 1757-1949 for 190 years.
- The founder of Slave dynasty: Qutb-ud-Din Abik
 - The founder of Khalji Dynasty: Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khalji
 - The founder of Tughlaq dynasty: Ghiyath-ud-Din Tughluq
 - The founder of Syed dynasty: Khizr Khan
 - Founder of Lodi dynasty: Bahlol Lodi (First Afghan dynasty in India)
 - Longest period of Delhi sultanate: Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish
 - Delhi sultanate was ended due to invasion of Babar
 - Founder of Mughal dynasty: Babur (Uzbek)
 - Babar ruled in subcontinent: 04 years (1526-1530)
 - Tomb of Babar in: Kabul (Afghanistan)
 - Humayun was the son of: Babar
 - After Babar death, the ruled: Humayun in 1530
 - Humayun defeated Afghans in 1532: Battle of Dadrah
 - Battle of Qanauj: Humayun was homeless (1540-1555) (Sher shah suri defeated Humayun)
 - Humayun captured state Kabul and Qandhar with the help of Persian army in: 1545
 - Humayun captured Delhi again: 1555
 - Humayun died in: 1556 (Falling down library stairs)
 - Chagatai Turks were also known as: Mughals
 - Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and captured Delhi and Agra in: First Panipat war 1526
 - Agra fort built by: Akbar
 - When Akbar young, guardian of Akbar: Bariam Khan
 - Akbar was became King after the death of his father Mamyun in: 1556
 - Fatehpur Sikri was founded by: Akbar
 - Mansabdari system introduce by: Akbar
 - Akbar mindset was: Secular
 - Delhi became the Capital of Mughal Empire during the region of: Akbar
 - Akbar Mughal Empire invented Deen-i-Ilahi in: 1582
 - Akbar Mughal Empire conquered Kashmir in: 1586
 - Great musician in Akbar court: Tanseen
 - Akbar conquered two states Sind and Baluchistan in: 1591 & 1595
 - First woman Ruler of Delhi: Razia Sultana
 - Parrot of India: Amir Khusro
 - Jahangir Mughal Empire to allow Bruisers to trade link with: India
 - East India Company was founded in India during the region of: Jahangir
 - Aurangzeb Mughal Empire banned: Music and Dancing
 - Vasco-D-Gama discover sea route to India in: 1498 (Portuguese)
 - Red fort of Delhi was built by: Shahjehan (Mughal Emperor)
 - Shah Jahan Mughal Empire shifted capital from Agra to: Delhi
 - Peacock throne was made by: Shah Jahan Mughal Empire

- During Mughal empire biggest port: Surrat
- Shah Jahan Mughal Empire ruled in Subcontinent for: 30 years
- Shah Jahan Mughal Empire Mughal Empire Was: Prince of builders:
- Dutch East India was founded in: 1602
- Portuguese East India was founded in: 1628
- British East India Company was built first factory in: Surat (1612)
- French East India company: 1664
- East India company extended commercial activities in Bengal in: 1700AD
- Kingdom of great Britain was created in: 1707
- Shah Waliullah born in 1703 and died in: 1762
- Shah Waliullah translated Quran into : Persian Language
- Shah Waliullah Tariqa: Naqshbandi
- Haider Ali was the ruler of: Maysore
- Tipu Sultan was ruled: 17 years
- Tipu Sultan was Martyred in: 1799
- Franc was allied of: Tipu Sultan
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi in: 17 October 1817
- Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram sMohn Roy in: 1828
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed is the founder of: Jihad Movement in subcontinent
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was Martyred in Balakot: 1831
- Before rising Ranjit Singh Punjab was under the control: Marathas
- Farizi Tehreek was started by: Haji Shariat Ullah
- In 1809, Ranjit Singh signed a treaty with: East India Company
- Sikh Kingdom was founded in Punjab: Ranjit Singh
- Sikh Kingdom capital: Lahore

Kashmir History

- First Muslim ruler in Kashmir: Sultan Sadar-Ud-Deen (1320-1323)
- Amritsar treaty: 16 March 1846
- Amritsar treaty between East India Company and: Gulab Singh dogra
- Under Amritsar treaty Gulab Singh Dogra: Purchased Kashmir (75 Lakh Nank Shahi)
- The total area of Kashmir: 84471 sq.miles
- Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan are the part of: Kashmir
- Gulab Singh was the founder of: Dogra dynasty in Kashmir
- Sultan Sadar-ud-deen belonged to: Ladakh (Prince of Ladakh)
- Sultan Sadar-ud-deen accept Islam from: Syed Sharf ud deen (Bulbul Shah)
- Sultan sadar-ud-deen old name: Ranchen
- Shah Meri (First Muslim dynasty) ruled in Kashmir: 216 years (1339-1555)
- Chick ruled in Kashmir : 32 years (1555-1586)
- Mughls ruled in Kashmir: 166 years (1586-1752)
- Afghan ruled Kashmir for: 66 years (1752-1819)
- Sikh Ruled in Kashmir : 27 years (1819-1846)
- Dogra ruled in Kashmir: 101 years (1846-1947)
- Azad Kashmir independence from Dogra: 24 October 1947
- Sardar Inrahim Khan was the first president of: Azad Kashmir
- Hari Singh Signed instrument of accession with India: 26 October 1947
- When war of Independence was fought: 1857

Freedom Movement of Pakistan from 1857-1947

- War of Independence fought in: 10 May 1857-01 November 1858 (01 year and 06 Month)
- War of independence result: British victory , End of Mughal Empire, Transfer of rule to the British crown
- Lord canning defeated to: Bahadur Shah Zafar (Last ruler of Mughal empire)
- The 6000 British killed in war of Independence: 1857-1858
- At the time of British Withdrawal, 565 princely states were officially recognized in the: Indian subcontinent
- First fort British constructed in India: St. George fort
- The title of Governor General was changed to viceroy in: 1858
- Princely state Jammu and Kashmir area: 84471 sq. miles
- Asiatic society was established in Calcutta by: Sir William jones

- After war of independence the first Muslim Leader started movement for separate Muslim State: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Charles Wood dispatch of 1854 dealt primarily with: Educational Reforms
- Home rule movement: Self-government with the British empire
- Home rule movement started by: Annie Besant
- Introduce telegraph and Railway in India: Lord Dalhousie
- Strategy of divide and rule by: Lord Minto
- Asbab Bagawet e Hind written by: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a school in Moradabad in: 1859
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Loyal Muhammadans of India in: 1960
- Khutbat –e - Ahmedia written by: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- First Indian Council Act was passed in: 1861
- Aligarh Movement also known as reform movement started by: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- On 09 July 1864, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started: Scientific Society
- Scientific Society translated the modern work: English to Urdu
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established British Indian Association in: 1860
- Hindi Urdu Controversy began started in Banaras in: 1867
- Deoband Medrisa: 1867
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan went to England: 1869
- Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq was started in: 1870
- Asrar-al-sanadeed written by: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- MAO High School was established at Aligarh in: 1875
- Syed Mahmoud founded the Muhammad-an Educational Conference in: 1886
- MAO High School was upgraded to the status of a College: 1878
- MAO College was inaugurated by: Lord Curzon
- MAO college became University in: 1920
- Indian National Congress was established by: A.O Hume in 1885
- A.O Hume was a: A retired member of civil service
- Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam was established by: 1884
- Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam first leader: Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din
- Arya Samaj was founded by Dayananda Saraswati at Mumbai in: 1875
- Founder of Shuddi Movement: Dayananda Saraswati
- Introduction of English as the official language of India: Sir Charles wood
- The initiated the introduction of Education in English in India: Lord Macaulay
- Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq magazine was published by: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Central National Muhammad Association was founded in: 1877
- Queen Victoria was appointed Empress of India in: 1877
- Central National Muhammad Association was founded by: Syed Amir Ali
- Allama Iqbal was born in: 09 Nov 1877
- First voice separate Muslim State in India: Allama Iqbal (Allabad 1930)
- Molana Muhammad Ali Joher was born in: 1878
- Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established in: 1894
- Urdu Defense Association was founded in: August 1900
- Cooperative societies Act was passed in Subcontinent in: 1904
- In Bengal the headquarter of East India Company were located at: Fort William
- Bengal was divided into two provinces: 16 October 1905 by Viceroy Curzon and Bengal was cancelled in: 1911
- Al-Hilal weekly started by: Abul Kalam Azad
- Vernacular press was passed by: Lord Lytton
- Grand old Man of India: Dadabhai Naoroji
- First Railway started in Subcontinent under: Lord Dalhousie
- Foundation of All India Muslim League at Dacca (Bangladesh) in: 30 December 1906
- First session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi: 29-30 December 1907
- Syed Amir Ali establish Muslim League in London in: 1908
- Quaid-e-Azam was elected to imperial legislative council of India in: 1909
- First leader of All India Muslim League: Sir Aga Khan
- Head quarter of All India Muslim League at: Lukhnow
- Simla deputation led by: Sir Aga Khan with 35 members
- Simla deputation met with Viceroy of Hind on: 01 October 1906
- Capital of India shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in: 1911 (Lord Hardinge)

- Quaid e Azam joined Muslim League in: 1913
- World war 1 started in: 1914-1918
- Quaid-e-Azam was elected president of Muslim League in: 1916
- All India Muslim League and Congress joint session in 1916 called: Lukhnow pact
- Home Rule League established in: 1916
- Due to Lakhnow pact Quaid e Azam was called: True Abandoner of Hindu Muslim Unity
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in: April 13, 1919 (Amritsar)
- O'Dwyer ordered the firing in: Jallianwala (379 killed)
- When Jallianwala Bagh massacre occur the viceroy of India: Lord Chelmsford
- Government of India Act 1919 called: Montagu Chelmsford Reforms
- Majlis e khilafat was founded in: 1919
- First meeting of Khilafat committee was held in: 23 Nov 1919
- Khilafat day was observed in: 27 October 1919
- Rowlett Act was passed in: 1919
- Quaid e Azam left congress: 1920
- Hijrat Movement was started in: 1920
- The religious scholars verdict that India is a Dar-ul-Harab in: 1920
- Moplah Rebellion started in Kerala in: 1921
- Scouts movement founded by: Lord Benden Powell
- Gandhi called of non-cooperation movement in: 1922
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in: 1923
- Swaraj party was formed in: 1923
- Demand of separate electorate was incorporated in: Minto Morely Reforms
- Nehru Report: 1928
- Quaid e Azam 14 points: 1929
- Simon Commission submitted report in: 1930
- Allama Iqbal premedical address at Allahabad in: 1930
- Gandhi Irwin pact was signed in London in: 1931
- All round table conferences held in: London (1930-1932)
- Poona Pact was signed in: 1932
- Communal Award declared by Remsay MacDonald provided a separate electorate for Muslims in: 1932
- In 1933 Ch. Rehmat Ali created name: PAKISTAN
- Quaid-e-Azam returned to India to organize: Muslim League
- Title of Quaid e Azam in: 1938
- Pipur report published in: 1938
- During Pakistan Movement National slogan of Pakistan is: Pakistan ka Matlib kya La illa,ha Illallah or Pakistan bnayen gey kufr ko mitain gey
- Muslim celebrated day of deliverance: 22 Dec 1939
- Last Viceroy of India: Lord Mountbatten
- General election in: 1937 (Congress won)
- Quaid-e-Azam president Two Nation Theory in: 1940
- Muslim League started demanding separate homeland for the Muslims from: 1940
- Lahore resolution also called: Pakistan Resolution
- Pakistan resolution was move on: 23 March 1940 (A.K Fazl-ul-haq)
- Pakistan resolution was passed on: 24 March 1940
- Pakistan resolution was supported in Baluchistan: Qzi Muhammad Isa
- Pakistan resolution was supported in Sind: Sir Abdullah Haroon
- Pakistan resolution was supported in Punjab: Zafar Ali Khan
- Pakistan resolution was supported in UP: Ch. Khaliqz-Zaman
- Cripps Mission came in India: 1942
- Quit India Movement was started in Bombay in: 08 August 1942
- Quit India Movement was started in Bombay during the region of: Lord Linlithgow
- Cripps Mission came in India for settlement of Constitutional problems: Stafford Cripps
- Cripps Mission ideas: Single Union of India
- Muslim League rejected: Cripps ideas
- Wavell plan: 1945
- Simla conference was started in: 24th June 1945
- General elections was held: 1946-1946
- Muslims celebrated Victory day: 11th January 1946

- Interim government took oath on: 2nd Sep 1946
- Members nominated for Government by Muslim League: 05
- Partition of India plan announced on: 03 June 1947
- Indian civil services was introduced during the rule of: Lord Dalhousie
- Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as viceroy of India in: 1947
- Indian independence bill move to the British parliament : 04 July 1947
- Pakistan separate Independent dominion on: 14th August 1947
- India independence dominion on: 15th August 1947
- Quaid e Azam was Sworn as the first Governor General of Pakistan: 15th August 1947
- Liaqat Ali Khan became: PM of Pakistan
- Governor General Quaid e Azam took oath from PM: Liaqat Ali Khan
- Justice Abdur Resheed took oath from: Governor General Quaid e Azam
- Redcliff line between India and Pakistan: 17th August 1947
- Cyril Redcliff was the chairman of: Boundary commission
- First president of Pakistan Muslim League: Ch. Khaliqz Zaman
- National Slogan of Pakistan: Pakistan Zindabad

Constitutional Development of Pakistan 1947-1956

- Pakistan constitutional Assembly was constituted: 20 July 1947
- Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first president of constitutional Assembly: 11th August 1947
- Members constitutional Assembly when it is setup: (69 +10=79)
- Members later added to constitutional Assembly:10
- The interim constitution of Pakistan was based on: Indian Act 1935, Indian Independence Act 1947
- Objective resolution president Liaqat Ali Khan in Assembly: 12 March 1947
- According to objective resolution, form of Government: Federal
- Basic principles committee was formed on 12 March 1949, to draw the future constitution of Pakistan by: Khawaja Nazimuddin
- The draft of Basic principles committee was presented in: 28 Sep 1950
- The drafts proposed two houses: House of units and House of people
- The draft declared official language: Urdu
- Liaqat Ali Khan assassinated at Rawalpindi on:16 October 1951
- Khawaja Nazimuddin became the second: PM of Pakistan
- Khawaja Nazimuddin presented the second draft of constitution to the Assembly on: 22 Dec 1952
- According to second draft of constitution the tenure of the Assembly: 05 years
- According to second draft of constitution the federal legislature was to be consisting: Two houses
- The term of the each house: 05 years
- According to second draft of constitution that constitution for both: East Pakistan and west Pakistan
- Members from East Pakistan 60, and from West Pakistan: 60
- In the House of people 200 members from East Pakistan and 200 from: West Pakistan
- Khawaja Nazimuddin government was dismissed by the Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad on: 17 April 1953
- Muhammad Ali Bogra was the third PM of: Pakistan
- Muhammad Ali Bogra was the Ambassador of Pakistan to: USA
- Muhammad Ali Bogra draft the third draft for constitution in the Assembly on: 07 Oct 1953
- According to bogra formula , central legislature was to consisted of: Two Houses
- 50 seats was reserved for: Upper House
- Seats for Lower house allocated to the provinces on the basis of proportionate representation: 300 seats
- Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in: 1954
- Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the assembly on: 24 October 1954
- West Pakistan was established as One Unit on: 14 October 1955
- The president of the constitutional assembly Maulvi Tameezuddin filled a write petition in the Sind high court which declared the dissolution is: Illegal
- Ch. Muhammad Ali gave the top priority to the forth Draft Constitution which became Constitution of: 1956

The Constitution of 1956

- Constitution Assembly passed the draft of Constitution on: 29 Feb 1956
- Governor General Iskander Mirza gave his assent to the constitution on: 02 March 1956
- When first constitution of Pakistan enforced: 23 March 1956
- Articles of 1956 are: 234
- Parts of Article 1956: 13
- Schedules of Article 1956: 06
- First time constitution of Pakistan 1956 declared Pakistan: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Official Language declared in 1956 constitution: Urdu & Bengali
- Government system: Parliamentary
- List of Subjects are: 03 (Federal, provincial and Concurrent)
- Head of the State: President
- President elected for: Five years
- PM was: Leader of the house and head of Cabinet
- National assembly equally divided into the two wings of the country members: 300
- Seats for provincial assembly: 80
- Seats reserved for woman in East Pakistan: 05
- Election method: Direct election
- Gen. Ayub Khan was appointed as: Chief Martial Law Administrator
- Gen Ayub Khan took president: 27 October 1958
- Sikander Mirza abrogated the: 1956 Constitution

The Constitution of 1962

- General Ayub Khan appointed a constitution commission under the supervision of Justice Shahab-ud-Din on : 17 Feb 1960
- Constitution Commission submitted its report on: 29 April 1961
- Constitution of 1962 promulgated on: 08 June 1962
- The Constitution of 1962 had: 250 Articles
- The Constitution 1962 had: 12 Parts
- The Constitution 1962 had: 03 Schedules
- The executive head of the country was: President
- The constitution could be amended by: 2/3 majority
- President was elected by: Indirect method
- The word Islamic dropped from the Constitution and called: Republic of Pakistan
- Ayub Khan handed over power to Yahya Khan on: 25 March 1969
- Legal Framework order was issued by Yahya Khan on: 30 March 1970
- According to Legal Framework order: Federal System
- Legal Framework order primary function was to provide set-up for: Elections
- One Unit was abolished on: 01 July 1970
- Election were held on: 07 Dec 1970
- East Pakistan was separated on: 16 Dec 1971

The Constitution of 1973

- National Assembly formed constitution committee to prepare first draft on: 17 April 1973
- Constitution committee presented its report with a draft Constitution on: 31 Dec 1972
- National Assembly passed Constitution on: 10 April 1973
- President Zulfkar Ali Bhutto authenticated the constitution on: 12 April 1973
- The Constitution of 1973 was enforced on: 14 Aug 1973
- The Constitution of 1973 Consists of: 280 Articles
- The Constitution of 1973 Consists of: 12 Chapters
- Constitution of 1973 Consists of: 07 Schedules
- The Constitution of 1973 provides form of government: Parliamentary
- The tenure of the president will be: 05 years
- The Constitution of 1973 can be amended by: 2/3 majority
- Bicameral legislature: 1973 Constitution
- The Upper house is: Senate
- The lower house is: National Assembly
- The term of the member of senate: 06 years
- National assembly consist of: 342 members

- Article 08-28 deals with: Fundamental rights
- Article 41-49 deals with: President
- Article 50-89 deals with: Majlis-e-Shoora
- Article 156 deals with: National Economic Council
- Article 176-191 deals with: Supreme court of Pakistan
- Article 213-221 deals with: Election Commission
- Article 222-226 deals with: Elections
- Article 227-231 deals with: Islamic provisions
- Article 251 declared Urdu as the: National Language

Marshall Law in Pakistan

- First Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup d'etat. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- The second Martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in- Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.
- The third Martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.
- The fourth Martial law, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5, 1977, in a bloodless coup d'etat.

Geography of Pakistan

- The total area of Pakistan: 796,096 sq km
- The total area of Punjab: 205,344 sq km
- The total area of Sindh: 140,914 sq km
- The total area of Baluchistan: 347,190 sq km
- The total area of KPK: 74,521 sq km
- The total area of Islamabad: 906 sq km
- The total area of FATA: 27,220 sq km
- Azad Kashmir: 13,297 sq km
- Pakistan is located part of South Asia: Western
- Pakistan Latitude from: 23° 35' N to 37° 05' N
- Pakistan Longitude from: 60° 50' E to 77° 50' E
- Pakistan landlocked from three sided: East, West and North
- Standard time of Pakistan is: 05 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
- PKT (Pakistan Standard Time) is: UTC +05:00
- Ante meridiem: The term Am and Pm are abbreviated of the Latin Ante Meridiem (Am before mid-day) and Post Meridian (Pm after mid-day)
- India is located: East
- Border between India and Pakistan: 1610 Km (Radcliffe line)
- 24th parallel line between India and Pakistan was signed in: 1968
- Border between India and Pakistan establish: 17 Aug 1947 by Radcliffe
- Length of LOC: 720 km (Kashmir border)
- Cease fire line came into existence between India and Pakistan in: 1949
- LOC established: 1972 Simla Agreement
- China lies to the Pakistan: North
- Border between Pakistan and China: 585 km
- Boundary agreement between Pakistan and China is signed in: 1963
- KKH link with: Pakistan and China via Khanjrab pass
- Afghanistan is located: North west of Pakistan
- Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan: 2252 km (Durand line)
- Durand line is the international land border between Pakistan and Afghanistan that established in 12 Nov 1893 as the international border between British India and Afghan Emirate the result of second Anglo-Afghan war which result of: British Victory
- Durand line agreement between: Mortimer Durand and Abdur Rahman Khan
- The name Durand drive from: Henry Mortimer Durand the foreign secretary of British
- Current shape of Durand Line : 08 August 1919 Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1919
- Peshawar is link with Afghanistan via: Khyber pass (Tourkhem Border)
- Quetta is link with Afghanistan (Kandahar) via: Khojak Pass (Cheman Border)

- Iran Lies to Pakistan: South west
- Border between Pakistan and Iran: 805km
- Tafton is a border railway station: link to Zahedan in Iran
- Pakistan and Iran Border demarcated in: 1960
- Cast line of Pakistan with Arabian sea: 1046km (650miles)
- Pakistan territory sea limit is: 12 nm (nautical miles) 22km
- Economic zone of Pakistan: 240 nm (445km) or 240,000 sq.km
- EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone of Pakistan
- Land area of Pakistan: 97.14%
- Water cover land area of Pakistan: 2.86%
- Wakhan strip of Afghanistan, separate Pakistan from: Tajikistan
- Gwadar port in: Baluchistan
- Gwadar port built with the help of: China
- Gwadar port became operational in: 2008
- Gwadar port transfer to Pakistan on 08th Sep 1958 from: Oman
- Strait of Hormuz near: Gwadar port
- Prominent spoken languages of Pakistan: Urdu, Sindi, Bulachi and Pashto, Kashmiri, Saraiki , Gojri , Balti ,Kalash, Shi na etc.
- Official languages of Pakistan: English and Urdu
- National Language of Pakistan: Urdu

PAKISTAN MOUNTAINS

Pakistan is the Home of Mountains. 58% Land area of Pakistan consists of Mountains. There are total 14 mountain peaks scoring above 8000 meter in the world. Out of these five 8000m plus in Pakistan. 04 peaks above 8000m are in Karakoram Mountains and one in Himalayans Mountain Nanga per-bat. There are three mountains ranges in Pakistan, (1) Karakoram Range -Pak-China (2) Himalayan range Pak-India (3) Hindu Kush Pak-Afghanistan.

1. K2 Karakoram	8611	1954
2. Naga par-bat Himalaya	8126	1953
3. Gasherbrum I Karakoram	8068	1958
4. Board Peak Karakoram	8047	1957
5. Gasherbrum II Karakoram	8035	1956
6. Gasherbrum III Karakoram	7952	1975
7. Gasherbrum IV Karakoram	7925	1958
8. Pakaposhi Karakoram	7788	1958
9. Tirch Mir Hindu Kush	7690	1950
10. Noshaq Hindu Kush	7484	1960

GLACIERS

- 13% area of mountain region is covered by glacier in Pakistan.
- In Pakistan glaciers covers the area of 13680 sqkm.
- Siachen, Hispar, Biafo, Batura, Chogo Lungma and Yengunta glaciers, are present in Karakoram Range.
- Siachen glacier, is present in the region of Baltistan.
- The total length of Siachen glacier, is 72.5 km.
- Batura, is the 2nd largest glacier of Pakistan, with the length of 64.5 km,.
- Baltoro glacier, is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram,.
- Siachen, is the highest glacier of Pakistan.
- The total length of Hispar glacier, is 61 meter.
- Siachen is the longest glacier, of Pakistan.
- The total length of Baltoro glacier, is 58 km.
- The total length of Siachen glacier, is 20000 feet.

Karakoram Mountain Range of Pakistan

- Karakoram Mountain Range is between: Pakistan and China
- Karakoram Mountain Range is also known as: Third Pole
- Width of Karakoram Mountains are: 240Kms
- Height of 7000m plus mountains in Karakoram range are: 20
- There are total 14 mountain peaks scoring above 8000 meter in the world. Out of these 05 in Pakistan.

- 04 peaks above 8000m are in: Karakoram Mountains
- Glacier which is located in Karakoram Range? Hispar, Chogo Lungma, Braldu, Biafo, Baltoro
- K2 is the part of Karakoram range and height: 8611m(28251ft) world ranking 2nd
- K2 was discovered and measures by the Himalayans surveyor , Henry Godwin Austen in: 1851
- K2 was ascended on: July 31, 1954
- The height of Gasherbrum(I) is: 8068m (26470ft)
- Gasherbrum(I) first conquered by: American expeditions on 05 July 1958
- Brad pack was named by: Martin Convey
- Brad pack height is: 8047m (26400ft) world ranking 12th
- Broad pack conquered in: 09 June 1957
- Gasherbrum II Karakoram height:8035m and conquered in 1956 (Egyptian pyramid)
- 18 glaciers are in: Karakoram range
- Siachen glaciers are in Karakoram range and long: 72Km
- Biafo glacier is: 62.5km
- Khunjrab pass is in Karakoram Mountains and connect Pakistan with: China (Via KKH)
- Height of Raka-Poshi: 7788m
- Height of Batura peak: 7795m
- Height of Muztagh peak: 7273m
- Gasherbrum IV Karakoram height is: 7925m
- Height of Ultar Peak: 7388m
- Height of Passu peak is: 7284m
- Height of Diran Peak is: 7273m

Hindu Kush Mountain Range

- Hindu Kush mountain between: Pakistan and Afghanistan (North Western)
- Hindu Kush mountain merge with Pamir plateau: North
- The Highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirch-Mir : 7690m
- The 2nd Highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Noshaq: 7492m
- Boroghil pass connects chitral with : Wakhan Corridor
- Wakhan strip between Pakistan and: Afghanistan

Himalayas Mountain Range

- The highest peak of Himalayan range is: Mount Everest (Nepal) 8848m
- Samina Baig is the first Pakistani women who scaled Mount Everest on: 19 May 2013
- Himalayan range between Pakistan and: India (Kashmir)
- The 2nd highest peak of Himalayas in Pakistan ,Nanga-per-bat : 8126m (26660ft)
- Nanga per-bat conquered first by Harman Buhl in: 03 July 1953

Mountain Passes of Pakistan

- Pass connect Pakistan with China: Khanjrab Pass
- Pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China): Muztagh Pass
- Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan:Muztagh Pass
- Pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan):Tochi Pass
- Pass connects Mardan with Malakand: Dargai Pass
- Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan:Khyber Pass
- Pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman: Khojak Pass
- Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan:Khan Kun Pass
- Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan):Gomal Pass
- Pass connects Dir and Chitral:Lawari Pass
- Pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta;Bolan Pass
- Pass connects Chitral with Gilgit and is just 381 meters long: Shaundur Pass
- Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit:Babusar Pass
- Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral:Malakand Pass

Rivers and Lakes of Pakistan

- Longest river of Pakistan is: Indus River
- Length of Indus River: 2900km
- Indus river called: Nile of Pakistan
- Indus River sources: Mansouror- Lake (Tibet , China) and fell down in Arabian sea
- Indus basin treaty signed in 19 Sep 1960 with the help of: World Bank
- Indus basin treaty signed between: India and Pakistan
- Under Indus basin treaty rivers given to Pakistan: Sind , Jhelum and Chenab
- Under Indus basin treaty rivers given to India: Ravi , Sutlej and Bias
- Jhelum river length: 725Km
- Jhelum river fell into: Chenab
- River Chenab length: 1087km
- Bolan,Nari , Pishin, Mulla, Hingol, Rakshan, Dusht and Zhob are: Baluchistan rivers
- Longest river of Baluchistan: Hingol
- Kabul, Swat, Kunhar,Panjkra, Bara, Kurram, and Gomal are: KPK rivers
- Sind , Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab are: Punjab Rivers
- Swan river flow near: Islamabad and Rawalpindi
- Neelum River in: Neelum AJK
- Neelum river fell into: Jhelum river
- Polluted river of Pakistan: Ravi (Punjab)
- Largest fresh water lake in Pakistan: Manchar Lake (Dadu, Sind)
- Saif-ul-Malook lake location is: Kaghan Valley (KPK)
- Kallar-Khar lake in: Chakwal (Punjab)
- Khenjar lake in: Sind (Thatta)
- Attabad lake in:Hunza GB
- Satpara Lake in: Sakrdu
- Shangrilla Lake in: Sakrdu
- Ansu lake in: KPK
- Rati Gali lake in: Neelum AJK
- Katachita lake in: Neelum AJK
- Banjonsa Lake in: AJK
- Helji Lake is a paradise of birds in: Sind
- Rawel Lake in: Islamabad
- Hub lake in: Karachi
- Hamune Lake, is located in Baluchistan.
- Phander Lake, is located in N.W.F.P.

DESERTS

- There is no desert in N, W.F.P province of Pakistan.
- In Baluchistan province the desert Kharan, is situated.
- There are two deserts in Punjab.
- The desert of, Thar is situated in Sindh,.
- Thar is the largest desert of Pakistan, and also known as friendly desert,.
- The desert of Thal, situated in Punjab.

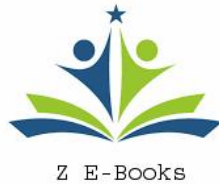
Dams in Pakistan

- Warsak Dam(240MW): Kabul River
- Mangla Dam(1000MW): Jhelum River , Mirpur, Completed in 1967(Started 1961) 12th Ranking in the world
- Terbela Dam(3478MW: Indus River, Haripur KPK , Completed in 1976
- Diamer Bhasha Dam(4500MW): Indus River , Chilas Gilgit Baltistan, Under-construction
- Neelum Jhelum Hydro-project(969MW): Neelum River, AJK

Transportation (Roads, Railways, Airlines and seaports)

- First railway track in Subcontinent in: 1853
- First railway open for public in subcontinent: 13 May 1861 (Karachi-Kotri)
- Total length of Pakistan railway line: 8775km
- Airlines in Pakistan: PIA, Air blue, Bhoja , Aero-Asia Hajveri Airline
- PIA was established in: 1955

- Makran Coastal Highway: Gwader port to Karachi (N10)
- KKH: Pakistan and China
- Longest motorway: M8 895Km
- Islamabad Peshawar motorway: M1 155km
- National Shipping Corporation was setup in: 1963
- Lahore Islamabad motorway: 335km
- Port Qasim in: Karachi
- Faisalabad Multan motorway M4: 243Km
- Grand Trunk Road N5 Peshawar to Karachi: 1735km



Remember me in your prayers: Good Luck



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نوٹ: تمام یونیورسٹیز کے آن لائن داخلے بھجوانے اور حبابز کے لیے آن لائن اپلائی کروانے کے لیے رابطہ کریں۔

اسائنمنٹ ایل ایم ایس پر اپلوڈ کروائیں

آن لائن ورکشاپس۔ ٹیوٹرلسٹ

اس کے علاوہ: کمپوزنگ، سکینگ، کلرپرٹنگ، فلیکس بنوانے، وزٹنگ کارڈ، سٹیمپ، لیٹر پیڈ، کاروبار کے لیے ویب سائٹ بنوانے، سکول کالجز کے لیے آئی ٹی لیب بنوانے اور لیب ٹاپ خریدنے کے لیے رابطہ کریں۔

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اگر آپ تعلیمی نیوز، جابز اور باقی تمام اپ ڈیٹس اپنے موبائل پر فری حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ تو نیچے دیے گئے واٹس ایپ نمبر کو اپنے موبائل میں سیو کر کے اپنا نام لکھ کر واٹس ایپ کر دیں۔ سٹیٹس روزانہ لازمی چیک کریں۔



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