

مغل سلطنت کی تاریخ

پاہنچ

پاہنچ 1526ء میں پندرہویں صدی

عمر اکبر احمد اور دفعہ کوئٹہ، دہلی، اور دہلی

1571ء میں دہلی پر حملہ کیا۔ مغل تسلط

بیوی

- Babar name پاہنچ 1526ء

- قرآن اور تحریک طائفی کی طرف

بھائیوں

1526ء میں اپنی حکومت کا آغاز 1526ء میں

بھیں نے وہیں میں گزر لیا

ایکوں نے دشی لئے 1526ء میں اپنی حکومت کا آغاز کیا

حروفی کی اور انہی حکومت کو معمولی نہیں کی کوئی وشن

کی انہی حکومت میں اس بخشی کو معمولی ^{stability} کر رکھا

میں منظار - بخشی میں میں اکمر کے 1526ء

میں دشی بھی - 1526ء میں میں اکمر کے 1526ء

اس کی حکومت بیوی

A

امیر بادشاہ

اکمر مغل اسی بڑکے تاہمی حکومت میں ایک

بڑی تشویش پھیلیں ہیں اس نے گفتہ میں میں کے

دوگوں کو حکومتی بھیں وہ میں شاہزادی کی عالمیں کیں

اکمر دشی ایسی بھی فراہمی دین میں آجھوں کی

لہبہ راست مغل کو وائی۔

DATE:

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جامی پادشاہ

چاکر ریاست ایالتی اور حکومتی کے دل قدر میں تھا

نایابی اور فتوحاتی کے لئے بڑا نام

- Art and painting

- Geodetic Survey

شاه جہاں:

1628- 1658 عہد حکومت

اس کے عہد میں اسلامی Artchitecture کا

اندازہ کوں - میراث - معلماتی

اس کے عہد میں اسلامی مساجد

اس کی بھتیجی اس کو بیان کیا

~~ایجاد~~ بنیاد

افغانستان

Export and import

- صنعتی کاروائی

east India Company

بیادر شاہ طفر

کوہستان سے 800 ہکا - گورنمنٹ

- 1650ء میں اور کافروں کی شہادت

اس کی فوجوں تریخی جنگوں کی

آخری حکمران تھا

Impact of British Economic exploitation

divide & fund economic zones
 job security & welfare

Cultural and social change

changing in cultural dressing sense

introduce offic system,

send letters in english instead arabic

Political legacy

introduce administrator system

ceo director → change political system

Social Hierarchy

apt society

~~جذب افراد اجتماع~~

Language - english language dominate
 every place english language user-

Infrastructure Deployment

Lands building are infrastructure

~~البنية التحتية~~

Railways; hospitals; Education sector-

Educational جیلیوں کا فوکس
Focus on English & Maths
Wadd English / Maths

Legal system: - جیلیوں کا قانون
Follow British rule

Religious influence: - دین کا تاثر
Christianity promote

3rd Lect

Reasons/Factors Behind

Independence Movement-

→ Religious divide b/w Hindus / Muslim

قرآنیہ مذہبی ریاستیں اور اسلامی ریاستیں
بے شکریہ کا نہیں جو اسی دلیل پر

Political Leadership-

Allama Iqbal, Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Political leadership divide hogai

World War 2

- W support of British

Consequences and Birth of Pakistan

عمرانیہ کا نہیں جو اسی دلیل پر

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Mass migration and violence

اللّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللّهُ أَكْبَرُ
اللّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Kashmir conflicts

azad Kashmir / main bosa Kashmir

Social economic issues

mulesia → death of ^{BT} جندي مسلم
train ^{ES} تکسیم اور ^{BT} نواب
- وکیلیہ state bhawalpur

4-Topic

Muslim Leader Independence

Movements-

Quide-Azam - Jannah is often

referred as father of nation-

He was founder of Pakistan-

Allama-Iqbal He is also known as philosopher-

He is national poet - سرورِ بیان

ideology of pakistan-

Liaquat Ali Khan

1st PM of Pakistan - He played a king role
in stabilizing newly form nation-

جسٹیس ایڈیٹوریال لائبریری

- اکتوبر ۱۹۴۷ء - ۶۱۲

Fatima Jinnah-

She was prominent dental surgeon-

Minister of Welfare in Egyptian Government

Khwaja Nazmo-din Siddique

He was second Governor General of Pakistan -

^{he became} later 2nd prime minister of Pakistan -

Development of contribution of Pakistan -

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan -

He always focused on modern education especially focus on

modern education especially focuses on

Rana Abdul Karim Azad

He always part of All India Muslim League

He wanted not separation nation -

At the last he won agreed -

Molana shaukat Ali khan

He was prominent leader of during independence -

He played a role in the moment of

Tahreeke Kilafat -

DATE:

topics

DAY:

Geographic features of Pakistan Himalian and Krakram

Northron Border of Pakistan-

are defined by the himalia and
Krakram mountains-

Krakram 2nd highest name K2

Hindu kash

- The western border of Pakistan-
- Extend to afghinistan border-

Indus River:-

- One of the asia major river -
- Flows through Pakistan from North to South
- Providing essential water supply for agriculture development -

Thar River

Located in south eastern side of Pakistan
Known for its unique culture and thar climate

Arabian sea (coast line)

پکنی (سیل) سیل جو کر پاگل جو (سیل)

Gwadar port

It is important because of warm water

Northern Area of Pakistan

Tourism - Chitral, Gilgit

include Gilgit baltistan

Azad Jammu Kashmir

Salt range The salt is in Punjab
world largest salt mines and
famous Kainawa -

Glasiers

located in northern area -

All drinkable water comes from
these that melt glasiers -

→ Topic 6 Relationship with China

(5) marks

Strategic Partnership:-

Pakistan and China consider strategic
partner each other -

Their relationship is grounded -
in shared geo political interest -

Economic collaboration:-

CPEC - 4% for Pakistan 96% for China -

It involve infra-development energy
projects of establishment of CPEC -

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Trade and investment

Pakistan large trading partners

Agriculture technology / manufacturing

military cooperation

Pak China have strong military including arms

Diplomatic support

cultural exchange language

Topic 7 Pak / IRAN Relationship

Geo political consideration:-

Neighbour country of Pakistan in south asia of middle east

Both country have share security and stability.

Economic Ties

Oil, gas pipeline

Gas supply

Oil

Gas

DATE:

Cultural / Religious ties -

Jihah-e-Tahree ki tadaad zaidah hai -
competition hai religious mein -

Diplomatic arrangement -

~~دیپلماتیک آرگانیزیشن~~

Regional Dynamics

Saudia ki rihja sy Iran kisht or India k
st relationship achy rhy.

Topic 8 Relationship Afghanistan

Geographical proximity

→ Pak / Asg share a long border
with each other -

→ Durand Line issue along with
their border -

Historical ties :-

jab Pak alag bhantha to accept nahi
kiya gya - borders open nahi koye gy -

Refugee company crises

Security concerns - borders kisht
rasta daita hai -

Humanitarian concerns

- Shelfa woma shelfa ur jay

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cultural Allians - ~~↳ 2 systems~~ ~~↳ 3 types~~ ~~↳ 11 types~~ ~~↳ c RPK (11 types)~~

Topic 9 Social Institution

→ Family structure

- (i) Education system
- (ii) Economics
- (iii) Media and communication
- (iv) Religion

(v) Legal system-

① Family structure joint family hota hai
jo log afford wskiy hai alog rhty hai-

Role and Gender Dynamic

↳ 3 types (1. m. & p. 2. w. & m. 3. g. & f.)
g. & f. control

Love Marriage And Arrang marriage

arrange marriage $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
nikkah 1st priority love marriage $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
walima) Family values And tradition $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

ghr sy jo cher sikhi hai (ghr ka) $\frac{1}{2}$
religious tradition laity hai-

Challenges - privacy nahi hoti-

choty bhai evolve - $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
1st love, 2nd choice

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(ii) Education System -
Language of institution

International level میں بھی ایک فوجی نیا (BS) mein English base لیکھا جائے گا۔

Challanges in Education-

gender B&E

Phylog education utni daiti thy
jitni education village mein hai -

Religious and mudrisa education

PHP levels - MPN - BG - FG - molar

Education reforms-

online - w. focus (technical) proj
earning (part courses) (education scholarship)

Private vs Public education

~~expensive fee~~

expensive free

fee difference

Job security

nhi hoti -

Religion

Dominance of Islam:-

Pakistan is a Islamic public, Islam is dominance religion.

It raise central religion and

→ It raise central role in the country social and cultural fabrics-

Religious Diversity

Pakistan religious diversity extend non muslim
It is home to various religious community
each with its own traditional.

Religious Institution:-

most are central institution in Pakistan
serving as place as place of worship,
community, gathering and education-

Islamic Law

Pakistan legal system raised on two main thing - Shara law British law -

Shara law quotes deals with issues marriage, divorce and inheritance.

The inter play between civil law/

British Law - and shara Law can be complex

and occasionally contracted with each other.

Media & communication

Media types

Social media / new media: part of the media
 electronic media: radio + television
 print media: newspaper, books, posters, etc.

Freedom of the press

Media ownership rules & regulations

media ownership laws
 • media ownership laws

Pakistan: allows

Pakistan television in official

Agreement law

•
P

Social media & communication

Challenges & issues

Media ethics & responsibility

Cultural impact