

ID: 17328
Subject: Pak Studies
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Midterm Assignment
Department: BS English
First Semester

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Question 1:

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

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817 – 1898)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi. He came from a wealthy family and his father gave him high quality education.

When he was 18 Sir Syed was skilled in Arabic, Persian, Mathematics and Medicine. He was also introduced as Sub-continent most able writer. In 1838 his father died so he became a judge in Delhi in 1846.

His belief that an armed uprising against the British was pointless made him unpopular to many Muslims. He was appointed Chief Justice in Moradabad and was later transferred to Ghazipur. In 1864 he was transferred to Aligarh where he played an important part in establishing the college.

In 1876 he retired from his work to concentrate on running the college and devoting himself to improve the position of Muslims through education. He died on 27 March 1898.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Educational services

Sir Syed played a vital role in the educational uplift of the Muslims in India. He did the following things to improve the educational standards.

Educational Institutes

1. Moradabad School 1858.
2. Establishment of Scientific Society in 1863.
3. Victoria School Ghazipur 1864.
4. M Aligarh Institute Gazette.
5. V. M. High School in 1875 which later became MAO college.
6. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920.
7. The Mohammedan Educational Conference.

Impacts:

- Muslims began to value education.
- Muslim revival, self-improvement, better jobs led to economical status.
- Feelings of self worth/aware of their rights. Educated Muslim to talk, debate and

- convince the British to listen to them
- The origin of the All-India Muslim League, in the 20th session of Muhammadan Educational Conference.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Political services

Sir Syed likewise expanded the political consciousness of Muslims in the Sub-mainland. From the start he trusted in Hindu-Muslim solidarity yet later set out to the two-country hypothesis.

In 1885 the Indian National Congress was set up. It professed to be the body of each Indian paying little mind to religion. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role in improving the Muslim status. He worked tirelessly to restore relations between the Muslims and the British. He brought the Muslim revival through the Aligarh movement and showed the importance of education. He brought an idea about the Two-nation theory and is hence known as "The Father of The Pakistan Movement"

Advice on Political field

Sir Syed's advice to Muslims in the political field is also important. He believed that under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested a separate electorate for Muslims. He advised the Muslims not to join Congress. II. Urdu-Hindi Controversy: In 1867, Hindus demanded that Hindi should be made the official language of India in place of Urdu. They started an agitation. The Hindus were against Urdu because it was the language of the Muslims. Sir Syed was convinced that the Hindus would never be friends with the Muslims. Due to this reason Sir Syed started "Two Nation Theory" telling that Muslims and Hindus were two separate kinds of people. Muslims opposed this and supported Urdu as it was the sign and united the Muslims of India under one language.

Work

- Improving Relation between the British and Muslim Communities:

Sir Syed believed that the position of the Muslims in the sub continent could only be improved if relations with the British were improved by the Muslims gained higher-quality education.

There were two major obstacles to good relations.

1. The British had put the entire responsibility for the War of Independence in 1857 on the Muslims. Sir Syed wanted to ensure that this false view was corrected.
2. There was a deep-seated resentment of the British among many in the Muslim community. Sir Syed wanted to ensure that the benefits and advantages of British rule, in particular in the areas of science and technology were embraced by the Muslim community to improve the lives of the masses.

Aligarh Movement

Sir Sayyid's (RA) conciliatory efforts, taken collectively, are known as 'Aligarh Movement'. A large section of the Indian Muslim community appreciated his efforts and stood by his side,

while a still larger part did not see eye to eye with him and opposed him bitterly, because to them Sir Sayyid's (RA) policy, would hurt the national and religious pride of the Muslims. Notwithstanding the sincerity of purpose Sir Sayyid (RA) may have, the opponents believed, following his policy would mean eternal slavery for the Muslims of India.

Objectives of Sir Sayed's on Aligarh movement efforts can be summed up in four points:

1. To bring about conciliation among the Muslims and the British.
2. To spread education among the Muslims, impart English language and learning and make the Muslims familiar with the British culture and way of life.
3. To make the Muslims loyal subjects of the British Government.
4. To develop friendly and good neighbourly relations between the Muslims and the other Indian Nations.

Sir Sayyid's Efforts on Political and Educational Services:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan took the following major steps for the achievement of his objectives:

1. Causes of Indian Mutiny:
In 1859 Sir Sayyid (RA) wrote a book titled "Asbab Baghawat-e-Hind", especially meant for reading by the members of the British Parliament. In this book he tried to prove that the uprising of 1857 was, by no means, a war of independence, this was just an upheaval spurred by a few trouble mongers. He said that certain unwise policies of the British Government also paved the way for the unrest that resulted in this unfortunate incident. The Muslims, generally, liked to label the 1857 events as "War of Independence", but Sir Sayyid (RA) always called it a mutiny.
2. The Loyal Muhammadans of India:
In the year 1860 Sir Sayyid (RA) launched a magazine under the title of "Loyal Muhammadans of India". In this magazine he started highlighting the services of those Muslim nobles who had put their lives in danger to save the lives of the British officials and citizens

Convincing the British

In 1860 Sir Syed wrote "The Loyal Muhammadans of India". In this work he defended Muslims and listed the name of those Muslims who remained Loyal to the British during the uprising. In order to convince that the British were wrong to fully blame the Muslims for the uprising so he wrote a pamphlet "Essay on the Causes of the Indian Revolt". In this he pointed the reasons for the uprising. He told that British were unable to understand the Indians. This Pamphlet was circulated freely among the British officials in India and the copies were also sent to England where it was studied carefully. Many British thought that he was blaming them for uprising but others sympathetic and accepted the truth in his words. He also cleared the misunderstanding that Muslim called the British "Nadarath", He told that this was no insult but the word came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means helpers.

Convincing the Muslims

Sir Syed was aware that the British knew very little about Islam. Indeed, on a visit to England he was so offended by an English book on the life of the Prophet (PBUH) that he immediately wrote his own work correcting the many errors. Sir Syed was aware that Muslims in India knew very little about Christianity. He tried to overcome this by writing "Tabyin-ul-Kalam" in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.

Encouraging the growth of Western education

He also supported the idea of western education as he knew that Muslims could not succeed until they had high quality education which was received by the Hindus. He believed that the school at Aligarh in the year 1875 it was named Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School.

Contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Education

Sir Syed gave much importance to modern education and his efforts and contribution to Muslim education and his efforts and contribution to Muslim education is very important. He opened schools at several places where he was posted. He established the Scientific Society and printed the Aligarh Institute Gazette. He visited England in 1869 on his own expenses to observe the working of British Universities. Most important achievement in the education sector was the founding of M.A.O College at Aligarh in 1877. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference whose objective was to discuss and solve the education problems of Muslims in the sub-continent. His efforts for Muslim education served double purpose. It helped the Muslims to get good jobs and raised their status in society. It also helped in removing the mistrust between the British and the Muslims. Therefore education was the most important aspect of Sir Syed's services to the Muslims of India.

Politics

Sir Syed's advice to Muslims in the political field is also important. He believed that under the European system or democratic government the Muslims of India would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority. He suggested a separate electorate for Muslims. He advised the Muslims not to join Congress. He opposed the system of competitive examinations for government posts cause Muslims were much behind the Hindus in education. Sir Syed strongly opposed the replacement of Urdu with Hindi as court and official language.

Question 2:

Explain First Political and Constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958.

1947

June 3: British Government chooses to isolate British India, into two sovereign Territories of India and Pakistan.

July 8: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan approves the design of Pakistan.

July 26: The Gazette of India publishes that the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was given shape with 69 members (later on the membership was increased to 79), including one female member.

14 August Pakistan came into existence.

Quaid-a-Azam took oath as first Governor General of Pakistan.

Liaquat Ali Khan took oath as the first Prime minister of Pakistan.

September 30: Pakistan becomes a member of the UN by a unanimous vote of the Security Council.

October 27: Indian Air troops land in Kashmir as the Maharajah declares accession of Kashmir to India.

1948

January 1: UNO cease-fire orders to operate in Kashmir. War stops accordingly.

May 1: Indo-Pakistani War of 1947, Pakistan enters war on behalf of Kashmir against India.

1 July: Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank OF Pakistan.

July 9: Pakistan's first postage stamp is issued.

September 11: Founding father of nation Quaid-e-Azam dies in Karachi due to stroke.

September 11: India occupied Hyderabad Deccan and Junaghar.

September 14: Khwaja Nazimuddin becomes Governor-General of Pakistan.

1949

January 1: United Nations Cease-fire Line established between Pakistani Kashmir and Indian-held Kashmir.

February 8: Azad Kashmir Government shifts its capital

March 12: Objectives Resolution passed by Liaquat Ali Khan

1950

January 4: Pakistan recognises the People's Republic of China

April 8: Liaquat-Nehru pact is signed in New Delhi on measures to deal with major Inter-Dominion problems.

May 18: The Peshawar University comes into being.

July 11: Pakistan joins the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

September 6: General Mohammad Ayub Khan, the first Pakistani, is appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army.

1951

May 11: University of Karachi is established.

June 14: Hearing of Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case begins in Hyderabad Jail.

October 16: Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated at Rawalpindi.

October 17: Malik Ghulam Muhammad becomes Governor-General, Khwaja Nazimuddin assumes charge of Prime Minister.

1952

February 21: The students of the University of Dhaka, with the support of the general public, arranged massive rallies and meetings. On 21 February 1952, police opened fire on rallies. Salam, Barkat, Rafiq, Jabbar and Shafiur died, with hundreds of others injured. This is one of the very rare incidents in history, where people had to sacrifice their lives for their mother tongue.

March 12: Princely states of Kalat, Makran, Las Bela and Kharan agree, with the concurrence of the Central Government, to integrate their territories into Balochistan.

August 21: Pakistan and India agree on the boundary pact between East Bengal and West Bengal.

August 22: A 24-hour telegraph telephone service is established between East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

December 24: UN Security Council adopts the Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir urging immediate demilitarization talks between India, Pakistan.

December 31: Pakistan National Scouts instituted.

January 12 : Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), Headed by Founder Chairman Ghulam Faruque

In 1952, PPL discovered a huge natural gas field at Sui in the Bugti tribal area. It was the seventh largest gas field in the world and the biggest in Pakistan at that time. From that day the natural gas got its name and fame as "Sui gas" all over the country.

1953

April 17: Muhammad Ali Bogra is sworn in as Prime Minister.

July 14: Wazir Mansion Karachi, the birthplace of Quaid-e-Azam, is declared a protected national monument.

August 16: Kashmir Martyrs' Day observed throughout Pakistan.

November 22: Allama Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi, well-known scholar and historian, died in Karachi.

1954

April : Urdu made National language

July 31: K2, the world's second highest mountain, is conquered by an Italian expedition led by Professor session

August 7: Government of Pakistan approves the National Anthem, written by Abu Al-Asar Hafeez Jalandhari and composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.

August 17: Pakistan defeats England by 24 runs at Oval during its maiden tour of England.

September 21: Constituent Assembly unanimously passes the resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.

October 7: Foreign Minister Ch.Zafarullah Khan becomes a member of the International Court of Justice.

October 24: Ghulam Muhammad dissolved first constitutional assembly.

1955

January 1: Pakistan International Airlines comes into being.

January 17: Noted short story writer, Saadat Hasan Manto dies in Lahore.

March 15: The biggest post-independence irrigation project, Kotri Barrage is inaugurated.

April 18–24: Pakistan participates in the Bandung Conference.

August 7: PM Mohammad Ali Bogra resigns after the election of Chaudhri Mohammad Ali.

October 6: Governor-General Ghulam Mohammad's resignation is succeeded by Iskander Mirza.

1956 February 21: Constituent Assembly decides the country shall be a Federal Republic known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

May 14: PM Abiha Abdul Majeed presents the first five-year plan.

March 23: 1956 Constitution is promulgated on Pakistan Day. Major-General Iskander Mirza was sworn in as first President of Pakistan.

September 12: Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy assumes office of appointed Prime Minister.

October 1: The Electorate Bill is introduced in the National Assembly providing for a Joint Electorate in East Pakistan and Separate Electorate in West Pakistan.

1957

February 2: President Iskandar Mirza laid down the foundation-stone of Guddu Barrage.

March 8: President Iskandar Mirza lays the foundation-stone of the State Bank of Pakistan building in Karachi.

July 11: Spiritual leader of Shia imami Ismaili Muslims and one of the founders of Muslim League and first president of All India Muslim League, Aga Khan, dies.

Governor-Raj is lifted in West Pakistan after four months.

July 24: Maulana Bhashani forms National Awami Party.

December 16: Malik Feroz Khan Noon is sworn in as seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1958

February 14: Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar, veteran leader of Pakistan Movement dies in Karachi.

April 23: Jalal Baba became Interior Minister.

June 25: President Rule is proclaimed in East Pakistan.

July 17: First Nigar Film Awards held.

October 7: Martial Law is declared throughout the country. General Ayub Khan is chief Martial Law Administrator.

October 24: General Ayub sworn in as Prime minister by Iskander Mirza to satisfy Ayub, on 27th Ayub makes his resign to become the president

October 27: Ayub forces Iskander Mirza to step down, General Ayub khan himself becomes President

November 2: Iskander Mirza is exiled.

Question 3:

What do you know about the geography of Pakistan?

Geography of Pakistan

Greek word, geographia, "earth"

A science that deals with the description, distribution, and interaction of the diverse physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth's surface.

The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram, Hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north.

Location

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 24°N to 36°N and between the longitudes of 61°E to 75°E. It has an area of 796,096 km² and a population of 130.58 millions, according to a 1998 census report. Pakistan is located in southern Asia. Pakistan is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the south, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, India to the east, and China to the north.

Boundaries

In the west, Pakistan shares its longest boundary line of 2250 km, with Afghanistan. This boundary line was demarcated in the year 1893 after a mutual agreement between the Afghan and the British rulers and was named "Durand Line". In the south-west, a 950 km long border line separates Pakistan from Iran and in the east a 1600 km border is shared by Pakistan and India. Six hundred km long Pak-China boundary cuts across the high Karakoram Range in the north. This boundary line separates the Muslim majority Chinese province of Xinjiang (Xinjiang) from Pakistan's northern areas of Gilgit and Baltistan. In the north-west a narrow strip of the Afghan territory named Wakhan, about 20 km at its narrowest point, separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.

Importance:

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has the Sino-Pak Border. With the total area of 9,96,096 km² square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

Physical Features

Physically Pakistan is located in an area where all strata of land can be simultaneously observed. There are areas of the lowest altitude (height above sea level), on the one side, and world's highest mountain peaks on the other. Pakistan is divided into three major landforms:

1. Mountainous Regions
2. Plateau Area
3. Plains

- Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has mountains, desert areas, snowy areas and plain lands too.
- Pakistan is located in between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't our direct neighbour but the distance between Pakistan Border and Tajikistan Border isn't much and they are nearly close to each other.
- The longest border that is shared by any country with Pakistan is Afghanistan that is 2250 KM and the second one is India that is 1600 KM.
- Total Area of Pakistan, that is 796,096KM and Longitude and Latitude as well. The highest point in Pakistan is K-2 Mountain, which is 8611m above Sea Level and
- Pakistan has the Deepest Level that is 6500m.
- Physically Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, those are Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Western Mountain Areas:

- Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of the country usually stay dry and hot throughout the year, these are not much green or snowy but they grow bushes and grass in the rainy season.
- People living in these areas usually take their living animals for grazing.

Northern Mountain Areas:

- Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit.
- These places are also one of the remote places, because of the extreme weather conditions and also dangerous routes to reach.
- These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by tourists in Pakistan.
- These places also include K-2, which is second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shahr-e-Karakoram links Pakistan with China & that's also in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Balochistan Plateau:

- Balochistan Plateau is the driest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them.
- This place doesn't grow much grass but only bushes which have more stinky leaves.

The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:

- The area in Pakistan that is covered up with salt mines are the Salt Range Area and Potohar Plateau of Pakistan.
- The land is not wide, and the area is near Rawalpindi.
- This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like Khewra mine and few others are famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

Lower Plain of the Indus:

- Located in the southern part of the Indus Plain, the River Indus flows alone. The River Indus flows into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which flow across the Delta River.

Upper Plain of River Indus:

- Pakistan most agriculture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is quite much fertile and a lot of agriculture work is done here. Most of the part of this area is green, hence a perfect place to inhabit. The area is mostly in Punjab, the upper Indus Plain has a height of 180 meters to 300 meters. The number of rivers in this plain is 5.

Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:

- Well, Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Balochistan. The longest coastline lies 771 KM in Balochistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan are in Sindh and Balochistan, these coastal areas are with Arabian sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries in the World.

Climate of Pakistan

Pakistan's climate is a continental type of climate, characterized by extreme variations in temperature, both seasonally and daily, because it is located on a great landmass north of the Tropic of Cancer (between latitudes 25° and 36° N).

Very high altitudes modify the climate in the cold, snow-covered northern mountains; temperatures on the Balochistan plateau are somewhat higher. Along the coastal strip, the climate is modified by sea breeze. In the rest of the country, temperatures reach great heights in the summer; the mean temperature during June is 38 °C (100 °F) in the plains, the highest temperatures can exceed 47 °C (117 °F). During summer, hot winds called Loo blow across the plains during the day. Trees shed their leaves to avoid loss of moisture. Pakistan recorded one of the highest temperatures in the world, 53.7 °C (128.66 °F) on 28 May 2017, the hottest temperature ever recorded in Pakistan and also the second highest measured temperature ever recorded in Asia. [1]

The dry, hot weather is broken occasionally by dust storms and thunderstorms that temporarily lower the temperature. Evenings are cool; the daily variation in temperature may be as much as 11°C to 17°C. Winters are cold, with minimum mean temperatures in Punjab of about 4 °C (39 °F) in January, and sub-zero temperatures in the far north and Balochistan.

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Area and Population

Pakistan

Area: 796,096

Population: 207,776,954

Population and area per province:

Balochistan

Area: 347,194

Population: 12,344,739

Islamabad Capital Territory

Area: 906

Population: 2,001,579

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: 74,521

Population: 30,523,371

Punjab

Area: 205,345

Population: 110,017,465

Sindh

Area: 140,914

Population: 47,893,244

Pakistan's Geo-Strategic Position

Central Position in the Muslim World:

By virtue of its location, Pakistan occupies a central position in the Muslim countries of the world. Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nations spreading from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the Far East. Appreciating this esteemed position the Vice President of Libya Adus-Salam Jalud during his visit to Pakistan in 1978, called Pakistan "the heart of the Muslim world".

Importance in World Politics:

Pakistan came into being only two years after the termination of the Second World War. In the post-war period the USA and the USSR had emerged as superpowers. These two countries struggled hard to win the support of the smaller countries of the world and enhance their respective spheres of influence. During this period, generally referred to as "Cold War Era, Pakistan decided to side with the American block. Due to its geographical position Pakistan became the frontline state in the alliance of states formed by the USA to contain the so-called "Russian expansionism" Pakistan also joined SEATO and CENTO, the anti-Russia military alliances formed under American umbrella. Notwithstanding the merits and demerits of this policy, we must admit that Pakistan could rise to this position of superb importance in world politics only due to her strategic location.

Leadership of the Third World:

Due to her unconditional loyalty with the American block Pakistan could not attain a respectable position amongst the non-aligned and the third world countries. In the later period when Pakistan adopted a policy of non-alignment her image in the Third World countries started improving. In the year 1979, the then President of Pakistan was designated to represent the Muslim world at Havana Conference of non-aligned countries. In 1980 he was again given the honour of addressing the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the entire Muslim World.

Anti Expansionist Stance:

In spite of her meagre resources, Pakistan took a firm stand against the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and offered sustained resistance to the Russian intrusion in Afghanistan. The entire free world now appreciates that it was Pakistan's heroic fighting spirit that defeated the Russian designs in Afghanistan and lead to the ultimate dismemberment of the Super Power

Centre of Trade and Transit Routes:

Pakistan is placed in a highly strategic position on the world map. It is located in the centre of the road and rail links between the countries of the Far East and Iran, Turkey and Europe. Air and sea ports of Karachi offer a central transit point between the European and the Asian states. Pakistan's warm water seaports remain operative throughout the year.

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