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Question : 1

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Educational and political services for Muslims ?

ANS:

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (17 October 1817 – 27 March 1898), commonly known as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (also Sayyid Ahmad Khan), was an ;
- Islamic pragmatist,
- Islamic reformer,
- and philosopher of nineteenth century British India.
- He is considered as the pioneer of Muslim nationalism in India and is widely credited as the father of Two-Nation Theory which formed the basis of Pakistan movement .

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

- >ALIGARH COLLEGE
- >MOTIVATE THE MUSLIM TO GET EDUCATION

1:ALIGARH COLLEGE

- It was established as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind in 1875, and after two years it became Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. The statesman Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the predecessor of Aligarh Muslim University, the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, in 1875 having already established two schools. These were part of the movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan which came to be known as Aligarh Movement.
- He considered competence in English and "Western sciences" necessary skills for maintaining Muslims' political influence, especially in Northern India. Khan's image for the college was based on his visit to Oxford and Cambridge and he wanted to establish an education system similar to the British>

- Sir Syed nursed the institution at a time when English education was a taboo> Intermediate classes were started in 1878, and in 1881 B.A. degree classes were added. In 1881, a civil service preparatory class was started for aspiring students. In 1887, it began to prepare students to enter Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee.
- In the beginning, the college was affiliated with the University of Calcutta for the matriculation examination but became an affiliate of Allahabad University in 1885. In 1877, the school was raised to college level and Robert Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Earl of Lytton
- The college also published a magazine by its name.
- Establishment of university
- Sir Syed said that their intention was to establish a university. It was the predecessor of Aligarh Muslim University. This most respected and important educational centre for Indian Muslims was initially founded as Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (MAOC) at Aligarh in 1875 by Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan and subsequently raised to the status of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), known more as a movement than an academic institution is one of the most important chapters of Indian history as far as the sociology of Hindu-Muslim relation is concerned. Sir Saiyad said: "This is the first time in the history of Mohammedans of India, that a college owes it not to the charity or love of learning of an individual, nor to the spending patronage of a monarch, but to the combined wishes and the united efforts of a whole community. It has its own origin in course which the history of this county has never witnessed before.
- Principles
- It is based on principles of toleration such as no parallel in the annals of the east." Sir Saiyad' famous speech which he made while foundation of MAO College was laid down by Lord Lytton on 18th January, 1877 is the soul of Aligarh Movement. Sir Saiyad said: "from the seed which we sow today, there may spring up a mighty tree, whose branches, like those of the banyan of the soil, shall in their turn strike firm roots into the earth, and themselves.
- By the establishment of this collage the muslimswere introduced to tecnology and study of sciences .
- Motivation for Eductaion
- As Sir syed ahmad khan had established the collage for muslims but muslims being so possasive about their religious knowledge they showed no intrest towards the modern studies as a result allthe government jobs were given too Hindus .as Sir syed felt the fact that if hindus will be on high grades they will become more powerfull and will depress and treat muslims harshly .Sir yed ahmad khan took up the task and he started to motivate the young generation of muslim world>in this way the muslims were introdced to modern studies>

- Sir Saiyad wrote a lot about these things in Tahzeebul-akhlaq. Sir Saiyad's educational vision has two strong points;
- Adoption of Modern education
- Moral Education

Political services :

- Political career. In 1878, Sir Syed was nominated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. ... In 1886, he organised the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference in Aligarh, which promoted his vision of modern education and political unity for Muslims.
- >HINDU MUSLIM UNITY
- >URDU HINDI CONTOVERSY
- >FATHER OF TWO THEORY

following are the two points which leads sir syed to give anidea about two nation theory .

## CONCLUSION

Sirsyed Ahemd khan contributed alot in the motivation of students of the study helped them with making unis and also helped in the polictal system of Pakistan .

Question Num : 2

Explain first political and constitutional phase from 1947 to 1958 :

First Cabinet :

The newly state of Pakistan forms it first constitution assembly in 1947 . Quaid e Azam took oath on 15th August 1947 and became the first governor general of Pakistan . He exercised the great amount of influence on the political as well as central affairs . The first cabinet of Pakistan was also created , Quaid e azam after a continuous search for talented administrators .

The first cabinet of Pakistan took oath on 15th August 1947 , it included the following members .

1: Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister and Minister for foreign affairs and defence.

2: Chundrigar Minister for Commerce, Industries and Works.

3: Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar Minister for Communication.

4: Raja Ghazanfar Minister for Food, Agriculture.

5: Jogendra Minister for Labour and Law.

6: Ghulam Muhammad Minister for finance.

7: Fazlul Rehman Minister for Interior, Information and Education.

In December, Muhammad Zafar Ullah Khan was inducted as Minister for foreign Affairs and commonwealth relations and Abdur Satar Pirzada was given the portfolio of Food, Agriculture and Health. Raja Ghazanfar Ali's ministry was changed and he was made in charge of Ministry of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation.

Liaquat Ali Khan as a first prime minister. (1947- 1951)

Being the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan has to deal with many problems and he helped Quaid e Azam in solving many problems like refugees problems and riots happening and in setting up an effective administrative system for the country. He provided base for making Pakistan Foreign Policy. He helped in making of constitution. He presented the objective resolution, a prelude to future constitution, in the legislative assembly.

Objective Resolution: (1949) :

Objectives Resolution is one of the most important documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It was passed by the first Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949 under the

leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan. The Objectives Resolution is one of the most important and illuminating documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It laid down the objectives on which the future constitution of the country was to be based and it proved to be the foundational stone of the constitutional development in Pakistan. The most significant thing was that it contained the basic principles of both Islamic political system and Western Democracy. Its importance can be ascertained from the fact that it served as preamble for the constitution of 1956, 1962 and 1973 and ultimately became the part of the Constitution when the Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was passed in 1985.

Main features of Objective Resolution:

Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly by Liaquat Ali Khan on March 7, 1949 and was debated for five days by the members from both the treasury and opposition benches. The resolution was ultimately passed on March 12. Following were the main features of the Objectives Resolution:

1. Sovereignty of the entire Universe belongs to Allah alone
2. Authority should be delegated to the State through its people under the rules set by Allah
3. Constitution of Pakistan should be framed by the Constituent Assembly
4. State should exercise its powers through the chosen representatives
5. Principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as inshored by Islam should be followed
6. Muslims shall live their lives according to the teaching of Quran and Sunnah
7. Minorities can freely profess and practice their religion.
8. There should be Federal form of government with the maximum autonomy for the Units
9. Fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality should be given to all the citizens of the state.
10. It would be the duty of the state to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes.
11. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed
12. Integrity of the territory and sovereignty of the country was to be safeguarded

13. The people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the world and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.

Liaquat Ali Khan explained the context of the resolution in his speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly on March 7, 1949. He termed the passage of the Objectives Resolution as “the most important occasion in the life of this country, next in importance only to the achievement of independence.’. He said that we as Muslim believed that authority vested in Allah Almighty and it should be exercised in accordance with the standards laid down in Islam. He added that this preamble had made it clear that the authority would be exercised by the chosen persons; which is the essence of democracy and it eliminates the dangers of theocracy. It emphasized on the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice and it says that these should be part of future constitution.

But when it was debated in the session of the Constituent Assembly, it was opposed and criticized by minorities’ leaders. A non Muslim, Prem Hari proposed that the motion should be first circulated for evoking public opinion and should then be discussed in the house on April 30, 1949. He was supported by Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya, who proposed some amendments in the resolution. To him, since the committee of Fundamental Rights had finalized their report, there was no need for this resolution to recommend these rights. He added that the Objectives Resolution was amalgamation of religion and politics; hence it would create ambiguities with relation to its application in constitutional framework. He wanted time to study and understand the Objectives Resolution.

While discussing rights of religious minorities, Chandra Mandal opposed the resolution by saying that ‘why ulemas are insisting on this principle of Islam whereas India has Pandits but they did not demand things like that. Individual do have religion but state had not. So we think it a great deviation in our beloved Pakistan.’ Kumar Datta opposed it by saying that ‘if this resolution came in life of Jinnah it would not have come in its present form. Let us not do anything which lead our generation to blind destiny.’ Other Hindu members also proposed some amendments in the resolution and recommended that some words like ‘...sacred trust”, “...within the limits prescribed by Him”, and “... as enunciated by Islam” should be omitted. Some new words should be inserted like “as prescribed by Islam and other religions”, and “National sovereignty belongs to the people of Pakistan”, etc.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin was the only Muslim member in the house who opposed the resolution. To him the resolution was vague and many words used in it do not mean anything. He further suggested that such a resolution should not only be the product of Muslim League members sitting in the assembly alone. Rather it was supposed to be the voice of seventy million people of Pakistan.

On the other hand Objectives Resolution was strongly supported by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, Sardar Abdurrah Nishtar, Noor Ahmad, Begam Shaista, Muhammad Hussain and others. In order to counter the allegations they argued that Islam governs not only our relations with God but also the activities of the believers in other spheres of life as Islam is complete code of life.

After a great debate finally the resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949. Liaquat Ali Khan assured the minorities that they will get all the fundamental rights in Pakistan once the constitution based on the Objectives Resolution will be enforced. However, this resolution created a division on the communal lines as the Muslim members except for Mian Iftikharuddin voted in favor of it and the non Muslim opposed it. It created a suspicion in the mind of minorities against majority. Since, the Resolution has yet not been implemented in Pakistan in the true spirit, the doubts in the minds of the minorities still exists.

Jinnah Mountbatten talks : 1947

The history of bilateral negotiations pertaining to Kashmir between the leaders of India and Pakistan at the state level can be traced back to November 1947. The meeting of the Joint Defense Council was scheduled at Delhi only four days after the occupation of Kashmir by the Indian forces. The venue of the meeting was changed from Delhi to Lahore. The Governor General and Prime Minister of the two countries were supposed to attend the meeting. However, to avoid direct talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Jawaharlal Nehru declared himself ill and his deputy, Sardar Patel, refused to come to Lahore, stating that there was nothing to discuss with the Pakistani leadership. This left Mountbatten alone in his visit to Pakistan.

Mountbatten came to Lahore on November 1, 1947, and had a three and a half hour long discussion with the Governor General of Pakistan. Mountbatten made an offer to the Quaid that India would hold a plebiscite in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, provided Pakistan withdrew the Azad Kashmiri forces and their allies. He also made it clear that the Indian forces would remain in the valley and Sheikh Abdullah in the chair. Quaid-i-Azam opposed the unjust plan and claimed that the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with its massive Muslim majority, belonged to Pakistan as an essential element in an incomplete partition process. He was also convinced that plebiscite under the supervision of Sheikh Abdullah and Indian regular army would be sabotaged.

Presenting his proposal, Quaid-i-Azam asked for the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of both the Pathan tribesmen and the Indian troops. Afterwards, he suggested that the leaders of India and Pakistan should take control of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and sort out all matters including the arrangement of a free and fair plebiscite.

Quaid-i-Azam guaranteed his counterpart that the two of them would be able to solve the problem once and forever, if Mountbatten was ready to fly with him to Srinagar at once. As India was not interested in the immediate resolution of the problem and wanted to gain time, Mountbatten told the Quaid that unlike him, he was not the complete master of his country and had to take the consent of Nehru and Patel. Thus the talks ended and the problem remained unsolved.

Kashmir issue : 1948

The dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir was sparked by a fateful decision in 1947, and has resulted in decades of violence, including two wars.

SINCE 1947, INDIA and Pakistan have been locked in conflict over Kashmir, a majority-Muslim region in the northernmost part of India. The mountainous, 86,000-square-mile territory was once a princely state. Now, it is claimed by both India and Pakistan.

The roots of the conflict lie in the countries' shared colonial past. From the 17th to the 20th century, Britain ruled most of the Indian subcontinent, first indirectly through the British East India Company, then from 1858 directly through the British crown. Over time, Britain's power over its colony weakened, and a growing nationalist movement threatened the crown's slipping rule.

Basic Principle Committee : (1949-1952)

The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) was a specialized committee set up in March 1949 by Khawaja Nazimuddin on the advice of prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan. The committee's sole purpose was to determine the basic underlying principles that would determine future constitutions and legislature in Pakistan.

Liaquat Nehru Pact : (1950)

The Liaquat-Nehru Pact (or the Delhi Pact) was a bilateral treaty between the two South-Asian states of India and Pakistan, where refugees were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property were to be returned, forced conversions were unrecognized, and minority rights were confirmed.

Khawaja Nazimuddin became the Prime Minister in 1951:

Under Quaid-i-Azam's constitutional framework, the executive powers lay with the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan. When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in October 1951, in Rawalpindi, Khawaja Nazimuddin who was the Governor General at that time took over as the second Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ghulam Muhammad became Governor General : (1951)

Sir Malik Ghulam Muhammad CIE (April 1895 - 29 August 1956), was a Pakistani politician and financier who served as the third Governor-General of Pakistan, appointed in this capacity in 1951 until being dismissed in 1955 due to health conditions.

Mohammad Ali Bogra became Prime minister: (1953)

Sahibzada Mohammad Ali Bogra (19 October 1909 – 23 January 1963), also sometimes known as Mohammad Ali of Bogra, was a Pakistani politician, statesman, and a career diplomat who served as third Prime Minister of Pakistan, appointed in this capacity in 1953 until he stepped down in 1955.

Chaudhry Mohammad Ali became Prime Minister Of Pakistan : (1955)

Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (15 July 1905 – 2 December 1982), best known as Muhammad Ali, was the fourth Prime Minister of Pakistan, appointed on 12 August 1955 until being removed

through successful passage of vote of no confidence motion in the National Assembly on 12 September 1956.

Iskandar Mirza became Governor General: (1955)

Iskander Ali Mirza (13 November 1899 – 13 November 1969), CIE , OSS ,OBE was a Pakistani general and civil servant who was the first President of Pakistan . He was elected in this capacity in 1956 until being dismissed by his appointed army commander General Ayub Khan in 1958.

West Pakistan established as one unit : (1955) :

West Pakistan formed a single and united political entity but with marked linguistic and ethnic distinctions. ... However, with the military coup of 1958, trouble loomed for the province when the office of Chief Minister was abolished and the President claimed executive power over West Pakistan.

Constitution of Pakistan : 1956 :

After assuming charge as Prime Minister, Chaudhary Muhammad Ali and his team worked hard to formulate a constitution. The committee, which was assigned the task to frame the Constitution, presented the draft Bill in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on January 9, 1956. The bill was opposed by the Bengali autonomists. Bhashai, the leader of Awami League in East Pakistan, even used the threat of secession to press for autonomy and his party staged a walkout from the Assembly on February 29, when the Assembly adopted the Constitution. Later on, Awami League boycotted the official ceremonies celebrating the inauguration of the Constitution. However, in spite of their opposition, the Constitution was adopted and was enforced on March 23, 1956. With this Pakistan's status as a dominion ended and the country was declared an Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Constituent Assembly became interim National Assembly and Governor-General Iskander Mirza sworn in as the first President of Pakistan.

The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules. Following were the chief characteristics of the Constitution:

1. Pakistan was declared as an Islamic Republic and it was made mandatory that only a Muslim could become the President of the country. President would set up an Organization for Islamic Research. Good relations with the Muslim countries became the main objective of the Foreign Policy. Objectives Resolution and Quaid's declaration that Pakistan would be a democratic state based on Islamic principles of social justice were made the preamble of the Constitution. Steps were to be taken to enable the Muslims individually and collectively to order their lives in accordance with the teaching of Quran and Sunnah and to implement Islamic moral standards. The sectarian interpretations among the Muslims were to get due regard. Measures were to be taken to properly organize zakat, waqfs, and mosques. However, one clause relating to the elimination of riba, which was the part of the draft was eventually dropped.

2. The constitution provided for the federal form of government with three lists of subjects: federal, provincial and concurrent. The federal list consisted of 33 items, provincial of 94 items and concurrent list of 19 items. The federal legislation was to get precedence over provincial legislation regarding concurrent list. In case of a conflict between federal and provincial governments, or between the provincial governments, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was to act as a mediator. Federal government exercised wider control in provincial matters in case of emergency.

3. Though the constitution provided for the Parliamentary form of Government, yet it declared that the executive authority of the Federation would be in the president.

4. Any Muslim citizen of Pakistan, who was at least forty years old, could be elected as the President of Pakistan for the term of five years. No one was entitled to hold this office for more than two tenures. 3/4th members of the Assembly could impeach the president.

5. President could appoint from amongst the MNAs a Prime Minister who had to take the vote of confidence from the house in two months. The Prime Minister had to inform the president about all the decisions of the cabinet.

6. Ministers could be taken from outside the National Assembly but they were to get themselves elected within six months.

7. President had the power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Assembly on the advice of the cabinet. No bill imposing taxes or involving expenditure could be moved without his consent. He had partial veto power. He could give or withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Assembly.

8. Prime Minister and his cabinet were to aid and advise the president. The president was required to follow the advice of the cabinet except where he was empowered to act in his own discretion.

9. The Constitution entitled for a Unicameral Legislature. The National Assembly was to consist of 300 members. Age limit of a candidate for a seat in National Assembly was 25 years.

10. Principle of parity was accommodated in the Constitution. West Pakistan was treated as one unit and seats were divided equally between the two wings of the country. National Assembly was to meet at least twice a year. Minimum of one session should be held at Dhaka.

11. Members of the Assembly were to be elected on the basis of Direct Elections conducted on the basis of Adult Franchise. However, for the first ten years five additional seats were reserved for women from each wing. Every citizen, who was more than 21 years in age was considered as an adult.

12. The provincial structure was similar to that of the center. There were 300 members in both provincial assemblies. Ten additional seats were reserved for women. Punjab was given 40% seats in the West Pakistan Assembly.

13. It was a Written Constitution.

14. It was a Flexible Constitution and two third members of the Assembly could bring amendment in the constitution.

15. Fundamental Rights were made justiciable. However, the President had power to suspend the fundamental rights in case of emergency.

16. Elaborate provisions were made for the higher judiciary to ensure its independence.

17. Urdu and Bengali were declared as the state languages. However, for the first twenty years English was to continue as an official language. After ten years, the president was to appoint a commission to make recommendations for the replacement of English.

The constitution was never practically implemented as no elections were held. It was eventually abrogated on October 7, 1958 when Martial Law was enforced.

H.S Surhwardy became Prime minister of Pakistan in 1956 .

Isakender Mirza became Prime minister of Pakistan in 1956 .

Chundrigar became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1957 .

Malik Feroz Khan became Prime Minister of Pakistan . 1957 .

Ouster of Iskander Mirza : 1958 :

On October 7, 1958, President Iskander Mirza abrogated the Constitution and declared Martial Law in the country. General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, became the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Iskander Mirza and Ayub Khan had begun the new era with apparent unanimity, jointly describing it as a two-man regime. However, although the two were responsible for bringing about the change, they had different views on dealing with the new situation. Iskander Mirza had not envisaged any change in his previous powers; he wanted to retain the ability to maneuver things according to his own whim. Things however had changed. C. M. L. A. Ayub Khan knew that the real power rested with the army and he was determined to assert himself. Within a week of the proclamation of Martial Law, Iskander Mirza realized the delicate position he had gotten himself into. He regretted his decision and said, "I did not mean to do it" while offering assurances that the Martial Law would be for the shortest possible duration.

The sharing of power soon led to the intensification of the power struggle between the two men. President Mirza tried to balance the power structure by appointing Ayub Khan as Prime Minister on October 24, 1958. The Cabinet he set up consisted entirely of non-political members. This did not satisfy Ayub Khan who had more powers as the Chief Martial Law Administrator. In order to secure himself, Iskander Mirza tried to get the support of Ayub Khan's rivals within the army and air force. He was however unsuccessful in this attempt.

With the consensus of his military generals, Ayub Khan arrested Iskander Mirza on October 27, 1958. He was exiled to Britain where he later died. After the ouster of Iskander Mirza, General Ayub Khan became the sole power in Pakistan.

Question: 3

what do you know abt the geography of Pakistan ?

Answer :

◦ Location of Pakistan :

Pakistan is situated on the southern side of Asia . In geographical terms Pakistan lays between 24 & 37 degree North latitude and 61 & 76 degree East latitude .

◦ Neighboring Countries :

1: In the north of Pakistan there lies Himalaya and Karakoram range . Here a strip of Wakhan separate Pakistan from Tajikistan . Wakhan is a region of Afghanistan .

2: In the north west there lies Afghanistan .

3: In the West Pakistan has a common border with the Islamic Republic of Iran

4: In the north of East Pakistan, lies the Chinese province of Sinkiang (XINJIANG) and Tibet apart from the state of Jammu and Kashmir

5: In the East lies the Indian region of Punjab and Rajpootana

6: the Arabian sea lies in the south

◦ Population:

According to the census of 2017 the population of Pakistan is 210 million .

◦ GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN :

Pakistan is situated in the region which has great political , economical and military importance .

1: central position in the Islamic world:

◦ By the virtue of its location , Pakistan occupies the central position in the Muslim countries of the world .

◦ Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nation spreading from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the far East .

◦ Appreciating this extreme position , the late president of Libya , Abdus Salam Jalud during his visit to Pakistan in 1978 called Pakistan the "Heart of Muslim world"

2: importance in world politics

◦ Pakistan's strategic importance got recognition in the world politics.

◦ During 1980's Pakistan performed a very effective role as a front line state against Soviet Union , when they attacked Afghanistan.

◦ USA and other western nations attached great deal of importance to Pakistan's security requirements .

3: Neighbour of great and important countries :

◦ Along her neighbouring countries are China , Iran and Central Asian States.

◦ Pakistan has friendly relations with the People's Republic of China , the emerging super power and the most populous country of the world.

◦ On the eastern side of Pakistan there lies India which claims it self world largest democratic country .

◦ Russia is also very close to Pakistan due to its Former Republic of Tajikistan .

4: centre of trade and transit route:

- Pakistan is placed in highly strategic position on the world map .
- it is located in the centre of the road and rail links between the countries of 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 sea ports remain operative through out the year.

5: Transit facilities for Afghanistan and the landlocked central Asian states:

- in the year 1989 as a result of her defeat at the hands of Afghan and Pakistani forces , Soviet Empire of dismembered , and the state that made part of soviet union were liberated .
- Many muslim majority states that formed part of defunct soviet are now independent , and are referred as the central Asian states. Afghanistan and most of these are landlocked and have no access to the sea.
- Nature had endowed Pakistan with the gift of warm water seaports .
- Pakistan maintain two fine seaports i.e Karachi and port Qasim other seaports are , ketchy bandar , gawadar and under process .
- Pakistan transit trade facilities to these states in the same way as it did in the day of defunct Soviet Empire .

6: nuclear power :

- in the response of indian's atomic explosion , Pakistan tested five nuclear bombs and thus it was successful in keeping a balance of power in South Asia and obstructing the imperial designs of india . Pakistan Has become the first islamic and worlds seventh nuclear power .

Physical features of Pakistan :

- physically Pakistan is located in the area where are starts of Ind and can be simultaneously observed . there are areas of the lowest altitude on the one side . and world's heights mountains on the other side .

Pakistan is divided in the following land forms .

- Northern mountainous region
- western mountain region
- the salt range and the plateau of Pothohar
- the Indus plain
- the Balochistan plateau
- deserts of Thar and Thal
- coastal areas.

#### CONCLUSION:

Geographically Pakistan has very huge importance due to the points explained above. It has the world largest mountain peak. It is the world's first Muslim nuclear state. It is the most important due to its transit route.