

PAKISTAN STUDIES

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History of Pakistan – II

Student's Learning Outcomes

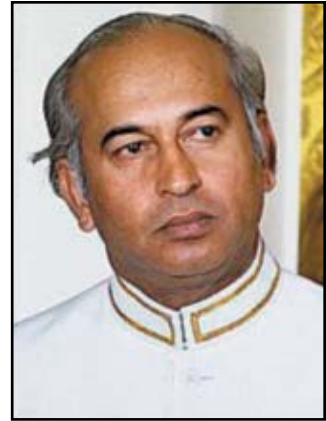
After studying this chapter the students will be able to:

1. Explain the main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77.
2. Discuss impact of nationalization on industry, education, commerce and trade.
3. Identify the key aspects of 1973 constitution.
4. Comprehend the major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-88
5. Explain the functioning of the Junejo government (1985- 1988).
6. Analyse the Afghan jihad and the refugee problem and their impact on Pakistani society.
7. Discuss the functioning of the Benazir government.
8. Discuss the functioning of the Nawaz government.
9. Discuss Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear power.
10. Comprehend the causes of military take-over of 12th October 1999.
11. Define the devolution of power process initiated by Pervez Musharraf's government, with particular emphasis on the local self-government.
12. Discuss the 2002 elections and restoration of democracy.
13. Define enlightened moderation.
14. Describe the privatization and industrialization during the Musharraf era.
15. Describe the impact of privatisation.
16. Discuss the economic reforms introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Era

20th December 1971 to 5th July 1977

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over the office of President of Pakistan as well as Civil Martial Law Administrator on 20th December 1971. He was the first civilian Martial Law Administrator of the country. To create a new spirit in the nation, enable them to face the challenging conditions and to make people aware of his policies, he made his first speech the same day which gave new determination and zeal to the morale of the Pakistani people. He said, “The country is facing a serious crisis. I have taken over at a time when the history of Pakistan has reached its turning point. I have to build a new and progressive Pakistan which the Quaid-e-Azam dreamed. It is my belief that it will definitely be done.”



Main aspects of the economic reforms during 1971-77

1. Nationalization of industries

By 1971, 60% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of the insurance business were owned by 22 families. On December 22nd, 1971 passports of the 22 capitalist families were confiscated. Industrial licenses of more than Rs. 100 million worth issued to 19 companies were declared illegal.

Z.A. Bhutto considered industrial development and stability essential for the development of the people of Pakistan. His main goal was the betterment of the people. He disagreed with the policies of capitalists, the wealthy and the industrialists. To save the people from their injustice, Mr. Bhutto issued an ordinance on 2nd January, 1972 under which ten heavy industries were nationalized by the government. The industries taken over by the government are as under:

- i. Automobile industry
- ii. Chemical industry
- iii. Consumer goods industry
- iv. Steel industry
- v. Heavy equipment industry
- vi. Petrochemical industry

-
- vii. Cement industry
 - viii. Social welfare services industry
 - ix. Tractor industry
 - x. Heavy electrical equipment industry



automobile industry



chemical industry



cement industry



iron industry

Under the industrial reforms, directors of 20 industrial units were terminated and their managing agencies were closed. Separate managing directors were appointed for each industrial unit. In the interest of the country, eleven more industrial units were nationalized on 16th January, 1972. The above mentioned actions of Bhutto's government gave strength to economic stability and encouraged industrial development.

2. Nationalization of banks and insurance companies

The big capitalist families had their own banks and insurance companies which were encouraging the capitalist system. The government was not gaining any considerable profit from these units. For the economic stability of the country, all insurance companies were nationalized and merged under the control of State Life Corporation

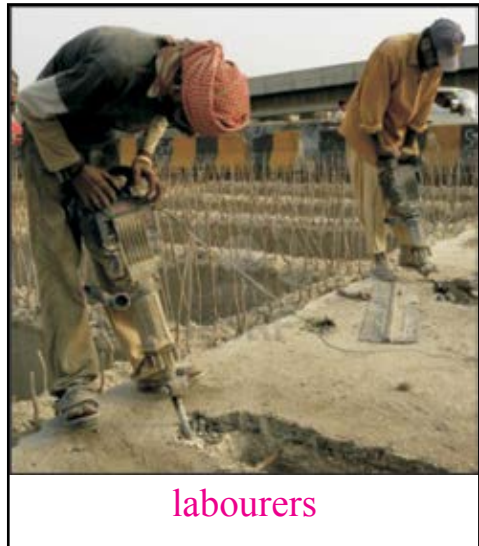
on 19th March, 1972.

All the scheduled banks were also taken over by the government of Pakistan on 1st January, 1974. Nationalization of banks and insurance companies proved very fruitful for the economic stability and prosperity of people of Pakistan. The profit gained was spent for the betterment of the public.

3. Labour reform

Bhutto's government announced the new labour policy on 10th February, 1972. The important points are as under:

1. The representatives of the labourers were included in the administrative committee which was responsible for running the affairs of the factory. Their representation was 20% of the total strength and they had the right to check the accounts and stores.
2. Annual bonus equal to one month's salary was announced for labourers. Special bonuses were also announced in case the production increased.
3. The working time of the labourers was rescheduled. 48 working hours within a week were regulated instead of 54 hours. They would be given extra remuneration if they willingly worked overtime.
4. Every labourer would have the rights of old age pension, insurance and gratuity. Medical facilities under the social security scheme would be given to the labourers and it would be paid for by the owners.
5. Every labourer would be provided with residential and educational facility. Medical check-up would be mandatory. Free education up to matriculation of at least one child was the responsibility of the factory.
6. An Industrial Relations Commission was set up for the settlement of the disputes among the labourers through trade unions. Junior courts were set up in this respect so that labourers could have the right to take their cases to the labour courts.
7. A post of "Stewardship" was created who was responsible for settling differences between the mill owners and the labourers.
8. Mill owners were bound to give solid reasons before termination of a labourer for job security purpose so that unfair terminations could be avoided.



4. Agricultural reforms

Agriculture is the profession of a majority of population in Pakistan. To save the farmers from exploitation, Bhutto's government announced the following agricultural reforms:

1. The limit of land ownership irrigated by canals, was fixed up to 150 acres and land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres. The land beyond these limits was confiscated and distributed among farmers and peasants. By March 1976, 1.5 million acres of land was distributed to the farmers.
2. The land purchased by Govt. servants during their services of two years after their retirement, was limited up to 100 acres. The surplus land, would be taken over by the Govt. The army officers were exempted from this policy.
3. No one except for educational institutions was allowed to cross this limit of land.
4. Only landlords would pay the land and water tax. The peasants would be exempted from it.
5. No extra land was allowed for livestock farms, stables and gardens.
6. All hunting grounds except for those with the historical background were taken over by the government.
7. The landlords were not allowed to evict the peasants one-sidedly. Only those peasants could be evicted who did not give apportionments or violated the rules.
8. Fragments of land were combined under a new scheme named consolidation of land.
9. Financial aid was given to Anjuman Imdad-e-Bahami to support mechanised farming in Pakistan, and its services and work were recognized.
10. For the purchase of agricultural machinery like tractors, loans were granted to the farmers and landlords on easy instalments.



labourers protesting



a green field



ploughing with tractor

Impact of Nationalization on Industry, Education, Commerce and Trade

1. Industry

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of industry.

Positive impacts

1. Due to the Labour Reforms of 1972, the exploitation of the labourers was ended. Their salaries and other benefits were increased.
2. The industrial institutions began to pay all duties and taxes to the government, which increased the national income, and the country advanced towards progress.
3. The mill owners showed better attitude with the labourers. Strikes were gradually decreased.
4. The hold of 22 families in the industrial circle ended and the capitalist class was discouraged.
5. The control over the industrial units helped the government to maintain the prices of the industrial goods.

Negative impacts

1. Since the industries came under government control, the capitalists set up only few industries in Pakistan, due to which the industrial development slowed down. By taking the control of industrial units, the government expenditure increased tremendously.
2. The labour unions took advantage of the political freedom and went on strikes and demonstrations frequently for seeking increase in benefits, which greatly affected the performance of the units.
3. Political appointments of the labourers were made in the industrial units for nothing who were interested more in benefits than in work. So the speed of work became slow gradually.
4. The salaried staff did not shoulder their responsibilities seriously which promoted corruption in the country.
5. Due to government control, many low-production units were also running which increased the burden on the national treasury.

2. Education

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization of education:

Positive impacts

1. The government of Mr. Bhutto nationalized many of the private educational institutions in the country in 1971. The salaries of the educational staff working in these institutions were very low. Due to nationalization, the financial benefits of the employees were brought on a par with those of the government educational institutions.
2. Students were given special concessions in transport fares which encouraged the poor parents for sending their children to the government schools. The student scholarships were also increased four times.
3. Many medical, engineering and professional universities were established for the better development of the country. Schools and colleges were upgraded which opened the door for higher education.
4. Training institutions for the school teachers were established in the entire country, and thousands of untrained teachers were given proper training.
5. Approval was given to set up Allama Iqbal Open University, which provided the students with an opportunity to study through correspondence and educational electronic media centers for adults were also opened.

Negative impacts

1. By nationalization of the private educational institutions the government had to pay the salaries of the staff from the national treasury. This financial burden increased the difficulties of the government.
2. The owners of the private institutions were unhappy for this nationalization and they started a struggle to get back their educational institutions.
3. By providing concession to the students in transport fares, tension developed between the transport owners and students.
4. The unlimited liberty made the students negligent in their educational activities which was a great concern for the parents.
5. The student unions were organized in the institutions through political parties, which were a great threat to peace and security.

3. Commerce and trade

Here are the positive and negative impacts of nationalization on commerce and trade:

Positive impacts

1. The nationalization of industrial units increased the production of the state industries.
2. The Bhutto government encouraged the import of machinery and raw material for industrial expansion. The trade balance of Pakistan improved and the country was advanced towards progress. Economic growth started in the country.

3. The export was increased. Even the vegetables and onions began to be exported.
4. Agricultural reforms increased farm produce which enhanced national and foreign trade.

Negative impacts

1. Inflation affected the salaried class the most. Devaluation of currency though increased export, but also increased the price of commodities.
2. The import of luxury goods increased. There was an increase in the import expense of machinery which affected the balance of payment.
3. Due to the burden on the national treasury, the secure reserves of foreign exchange started decreasing.
4. The increase in oil prices tumbled the trade balance of Pakistan in 1973.

Key Aspects of the Constitution of 1973

1. Preamble

Like the constitutions of 1956 and 1962, the Objectives Resolution has been included in the preamble of the constitution of 1973 according to which sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty. The people's representatives would use their powers as a sacred trust, within the limits of the Quran and the Sunnah. It was made a regular part of the 1973 constitution through an amendment in 1985.

2. Written Constitution

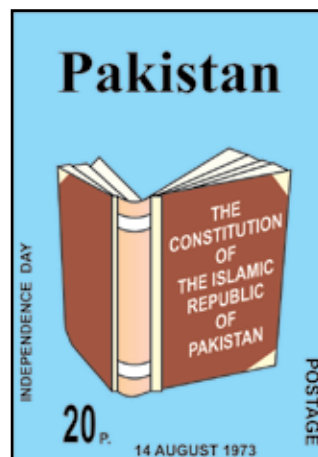
Like the previous constitutions it is also a written document which comprises 280 articles, 12 sections and 6 judicial records.

3. Federal Constitution

Like the previous constitutions, Pakistan has been declared a federal state in the 1973 constitution. The federation of Pakistan consists of four provinces, Federal capital and adjoining tribal areas which are called FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) and PATA (Provincially Administered Tribal Areas).

4. Semi-Rigid Constitution

It is a semi-rigid constitution. The method of amendment is neither too difficult nor too easy. A two-thirds majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) is required to make an amendment in the constitution.



5. National Language

Urdu has been declared the national language. In a period of 15 years arrangements will be made to implement the status of Urdu as the official language. During this period English will be used as the official language. This has not been possible so far.

6. Islamic Constitution

Islam has been declared as the state religion in the constitution of Pakistan. It has been declared essential for the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims. The official name of the state is the 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. It encourages the practice of the Islamic mode of life among the citizens. Steps will be taken to abolish interest. Zakat, Auqaf and Ushr will be enforced.

7. Independent Judiciary

A guarantee has been provided for an independent judiciary. The judges are paid handsome salaries and have job security. The judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The judges will perform their duties without any fear or pressure.

8. Parliamentary Constitution

According to the Constitution of 1973, the National Assembly will have a tenure of five years. The parliamentary form of government was implemented in the country. The head of the country is the President, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. The President is elected by the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, whereas the Prime Minister is elected by a majority in the National Assembly.

9. Supremacy of Constitution

If any person abrogates the constitution or tries to abrogate it, he will be charged with high treason and prosecuted accordingly.

10. Constitutional Institutions

The constitution of 1973 has set up several institutions like the Council for Common Interest, National Economic Council, National Finance Commission, Election Commission of Pakistan and Federal Ombudsman, etc. These institutions work within their limits and prefer national interest.

11. Bicameral Legislature

The parliament will consist of two houses according to 1973 constitution. The Upper House is called the Senate and the Lower House is the National Assembly. The provinces have been given equal representation in Senate and it is a permanent House. Its tenure is of six years. It consists of 104 members. The National Assembly comprises of 342 members. The total number of the members of the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) is 446.

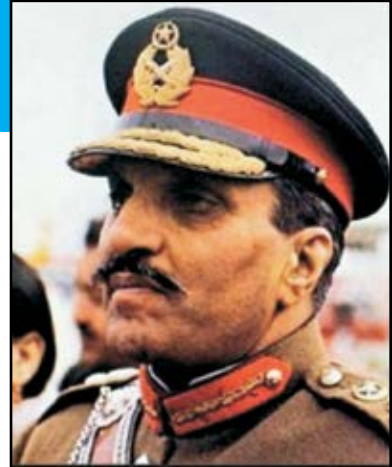
12. Fundamental Rights

The citizens have all the fundamental rights. The Parliament and Provincial Assemblies cannot make any law that negates any fundamental right.

General Zia-ul-Haq Era (1977-1988)

During the elections of 1977, all the political parties in the country had decided to fight against People's Party. All the parties formed an alliance called 'Pakistan National Alliance'. Maulana Mufti Mahmud was its Head. The National Assembly elections were held on 7th March, 1977 in which People's Party won with a great majority. The National Alliance blamed it of rigging the polls and boycotted the provincial elections held on 10th March. The elections were declared invalid. A movement called 'Nizam-e-Mustafa' was started.

When the situation was beyond control, Mr. Bhutto invited the National Alliance for negotiations. The negotiations were still in progress. When army's Chief, Zia-ul-Haq, overthrew the Bhutto government and declared martial law on 5th July 1977. He ruled over the country for about 11 years from July 1977 to August 1988. General Zia-ul-Haq was killed in an air crash on 17th August, 1988. The Chairman of Senate, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, took over as the Caretaker President of Pakistan.



General Zia-ul-Haq

Major Aspects of the Islamization Process During 1977-88

The major aspects of the Islamization process during 1977-1988 are as under:

1. The Setting up of Shariah Courts

Shariat Benches were set up in all the High Courts on 10th Feb. 1979. Ulema were appointed as judges in them. Federal Shariat Courts instead of Shariat Benches were set up in 1980 which hears appeals against the decisions of their subservient courts and interprets Islam. The appeals against the decisions of the Federal Shariat Courts are heard by the Shariat Appellate Bench of the Supreme Court.

2. Implementing Shariat Ordinance

The government passed Shariat Ordinance in 1979. All the matters of stealing, drinking, alcohol, rape and other crimes would be dealt with under Shariat Law.

3. Zakat and Ushr Ordinance

According to this ordinance 2.5% of Zakat is deducted from the bank accounts of all the Muslims on the first of Ramazan every year. This Zakat money is distributed among the deserving people by the Zakat Councils. 10% ushr deduction from the annual agricultural produce was started in 1983.

4. Abolition of interest

For abolition of interest, accounts were opened on the basis of profit and loss on 1st Jan. 1981 and all saving accounts were converted to PLS account from 1st July 1984.

5. Islamiat and Pakistan Studies as Compulsory Subjects

The study of Islamiat and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory up to B.A. in all the educational institutions. This step was taken to harmonize the educational system with Islam.

6. Prayer arrangements

Arrangements were made in all the educational institutions and government offices for offering of Zuhr prayers. Prayer committees were formed to attract the people to prayers.

7. Ehtaram-e- Ramazan Ordinance

Ehtaram-e-Ramazan Ordinance was passed. The people not observing the sanctity of the month of Ramazan could be jailed for three months and fined 500 rupees.

8. Religious Schools

In Zia's regime, many religious schools were looked after by the government and they were given annual grants. Their degrees were considered equal to M.A.

9. Compulsory study of Arabic

The study of the Arabic language was made compulsory from Grade 6 to Grade 8.

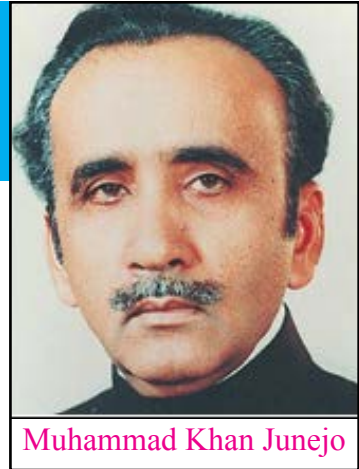
10. The International Islamic University

The International Islamic University in Islamabad was started in 1981 for Islamic learning and law research.

11. The setting up of a Shariat faculty

A shariat faculty was set up in the Quaid-e-Azam University in Islamabad which would provide teaching of Hadith, Fiqh and Islamic law.

The Era of Government of Muhammad Khan Junejo (1985-1988)



General Zia-ul-Haq amended 1973 Constitution from parliamentary to a presidential system. The President took complete powers and the powers of the Parliament were curtailed. Non-party elections were held for the National Assembly in 1985. The first session of the National Assembly was called on 23rd March, 1985. General Zia-ul-Haq took the oath as the President for the next five years, and Muhammad Khan Junejo took the oath as the Prime Minister.

Following are the important events of Muhammad Khan Junejo era.

Lifting of martial law

General Zia-ul-Haq's martial law had completed eight years in 1985. After becoming Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo declared that martial law should be lifted. Then the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies passed bills to lift it which was done on 30th Dec. 1985.

Muhammad Khan Junejo as President of the Muslim League

All the non-party members of the National Assembly formed an official parliamentary group in January 1986 which was named as the 'Pakistan Muslim League'. Muhammad Khan Junejo was elected its president. He started to expand Muslim League membership in the entire country. The Provincial Chief Ministers became Muslim League's provincial presidents and its offices were opened all over Pakistan. The Muslim League was organized as a political party and its primary units started enrolment at the lower level.

Foreign tours

The lifting of martial law and the restoration of democracy was welcomed by the foreign world. Muhammad Khan Junejo made successful tours of Turkey, Germany and the United States of America in 1986. Different agreements of mutual interest were signed during these tours.

Development programmes of Muhammad Khan Junejo's government

Muhammad Khan Junejo's modesty, honesty and national spirit were very much liked by the public. The 7- marla housing scheme, 5- point development programme and

plans to raise the literacy rate were appreciated, which played an important role for the development of the country.

Ojhri Camp Disaster

A sudden fire broke out in an arms depot located between Rawalpindi and Islamabad in 1988. Many citizens were killed in this disaster. After hectic efforts of one week, it was brought under control. The Prime Minister was on a tour of Sindh, and the President on a tour of Kuwait. Both returned immediately to Islamabad. The Prime Minister formed an investigation committee and its report was presented to President Zia-ul-Haq.

The dismissal of the Junejo government

Due to some political changes, differences developed between the President and the Prime Minister in 1988.

After returning from foreign tour, the Prime Minister called a press conference on 29th May, 1988 at the airport and answered the questions of the news reporters. On the same day, the President declared dismissal of the Junejo Government and dissolution of all assemblies in a press conference held in Army House. This is how three years' regime of Muhammad Khan Junejo ended.

Afghan Jihad, Refugee Problem and Their Impact on Pakistani Society

The invasion by Russian forces into Afghanistan in 1979 created a new challenge for Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq adopted a firm policy with great confidence and courage, and stood against the intervention of the Russian forces.

The beginning of jihad

Afghan nation bravely, stood against the Russian attack, and started jihad. The moral support of the Government of Pakistan raised the morale of Afghan Mujahideen. The Mujahideen inflicted heavy defeats on Russian forces in every field. Russia was completely demoralized and became helpless in 1986, but the jihad was continued. The continuous defeats disappointed the Russians tremendously.

Geneva Accord

America and Russia signed an accord in April 1988 in Geneva. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo also participated and signed it. Russia accepted its defeat and withdrew its forces from Afghanistan on 15th February, 1989. This was the end of Afghan Jihad.

The impact on Pakistani society

The migration of Afghan refugees to Pakistan during Russian attack had far-reaching effects on Pakistani society. More than 30 lakh Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan. Pakistan gave shelter to the refugees and looked after them properly out of Islamic brotherhood and human sympathy. The services of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq are praiseworthy in Afghan jihad. Pakistan was appreciated internationally for the successful Afghan policy.

Benazir Bhutto's First Government Era (Dec. 1988 to Aug. 1990)



Benazir Bhutto

General elections were held in 1988 in Pakistan. People's Party's leader Benazir Bhutto was elected Pakistan's and Islamic world's first woman Prime Minister. The following are the important events of Benazir Bhutto's first term:

1. The dissolution of the Balochistan Assembly

The Chief Minister of Balochistan, Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, had just not gained the vote of confidence from the Balochistan Assembly in 1988 that the Benazir Bhutto government dismissed it. The Balochistan High Court took up the case, declared it as unconstitutional and restored the house.

2. Presidential elections

Ghulam Ishaq Khan won the presidential elections against Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan in Dec 1988 and took the oath for the office.

3. Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth

After separation from the Commonwealth in 1972, Pakistan rejoined it in 1989.

4. Foreign Policy

The Govt. of Benazir Bhutto adopted a 'no-confrontation policy' with India. When Rajiv Gandhi visited Pakistan to participate in the fourth SAARC Conference, Benazir Bhutto joined hands for establishing good relations with him.

5. Social Welfare

The government had launched the Peoples Works Programme for development and social welfare of the country. For providing employment to the public, a department,

Placement Bureau, was set up. Thousands of people got employment through it.

The dismissal of the Benazir Bhutto government

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan using the powers under Section 58-2-B of the constitution dismissed the Benazir Bhutto government on the charges of corruption and dissolved the National Assembly on 6th August, 1990. Her first government lasted for about 20 months.

Benazir Bhutto's Second Government Era (Oct. 1993 to Nov. 1996)

Benazir Bhutto was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time in October 1993.

The following are the important events of the second term.

1. Development Programmes

During Benazir Bhutto's second term, construction of Karachi Flyover Bridge and Lahore Bypass was started.

2. Plans for farmers and women

Benazir Bhutto set up Kissan Bank for providing loans to farmers and launched the National Tractor Scheme. Social and health policies were framed for women. Women police stations and courts were set up for providing legal facilities to this class.

3. 8th 5-Year Plan

The government launched the Eighth 5-Year Plan which resulted in rapid development and prosperity of the country.

4. Foreign visits and the Kashmir issue

Mrs. Bhutto made successful visits to Iran and Turkey. She gained moral support of these countries on the Kashmir issue. Many agreements of cooperation in different fields were signed.

5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government

The government of the Chief Minister, Pir Sabir Shah of the Muslim League and the Assamby were dissolved in 1994 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Aftab Ahmad Sherpao of the People's Party was elected as Chief Minister.

The dismissal of the government of Benazir Bhutto

Differences on different matters were developed between President Mr. Farooq Ahmed Leghari and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. He dismissed the government on charges

of corruption by using the powers under 58-2-B of the constitution. Benazir Bhutto ruled over the country for about 3 years this time.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Government

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif enjoyed two terms for ruling the country:

First government term (November 1990 to July 1993)

Second government term (February 1997 to October 1999)

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's first government

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan Muslim League took the oath as Prime Minister of the country on November 1990. The important events of his first term are as under:

1. Announcement of Agricultural Policy

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government announced Agricultural Policy for the betterment of the farmers in 1991. 10 crore rupees were allocated for this policy.

2. Privatization Commission

The government constituted Privatization Commission in 1991. Official banks and financial institutions were reformed accordingly. Banks in private sector were encouraged. Some banks and other institutions were sold out through this Privatization Commission which created a positive impact on the national economy.



3. Agreement among provinces on water distribution

A moot dispute was going on the water distribution of the River Indus among the four provinces of Pakistan. Through the efforts of the government, an agreement was signed among the provinces and the dispute of water was resolved forever.

4. Baitul Maal

The government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif established Baitul Maal in 1992 which provided financial help and aid for the poor.

5. Foreign Policy

The government brought many positive changes in its foreign policy. Peace was brought in Afghanistan through negotiation with different Afghan leaders. Efforts were continued for patching up among different groups. India was officially invited for resolving Kashmir issue, but these negotiations were not successful. When extremists

in India demolished Babri Mosque in 1992, National Assembly of Pakistan passed a condemnation resolution. The government of Pakistan made its best efforts for establishing good relations with America and the rest of the world. Pakistan adopted a defensive policy at the American invasion of Iraq.

6. National plans

The government started national schemes like National Construction Programme, Self-Employment Scheme, Motorway Project and Yellow Cab Scheme for betterment of people which proved to be quite successful.

The dismissal of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Nawaz Sharif's government under section 58-2-B of the constitution in April 1993. He had ruled for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari was appointed as caretaker Prime Minister. The Muslim League filed an appeal against this presidential decision in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court cancelled the presidential decision and restored Nawaz Sharif's government. But differences between Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawaz Sharif got more tense. At last, Nawaz Sharif resigned as the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Ghulam Ishaq Khan resigned from the post of the President of Pakistan in July 1993. Moeen Qureshi was selected as caretaker Prime Minister and announced elections in the country.

Second Term of Government of Mr. Nawaz Sharif

New elections were conducted and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was again elected as PM in February 1997. Here are some important events of the government.

1. The resignations of Justice Sajjad Ali Shah and Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari

After one month, differences developed between Chief Justice of Pakistan, Sajjad Ali Shah, and Nawaz Govt. The confrontation was resolved through army intervention and Chief Justice had to resign from his office. President of Pakistan, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, also resigned from the Presidency later on.

2. Justice (Retd) Rafiq Tarar elected as President of Pakistan

Justice (Retd) Rafiq Tarar was elected as President against Aftab Shaban Mirani of People's Party in Dec. 1997 and became the President of Pakistan.

3. 'Retire debt, adorn the country' scheme

Economic condition of the country was not improving and the government had to take loans from the IMF for its budget. Nawaz Sharif started a scheme called 'Retire debt, adorn the country' and appealed to the nation to pay off the foreign loans. The nation welcomed this scheme and about 17 billion rupees were collected till June 1999 in this head.

4. Rights of vote to Pakistanis abroad

The government gave the right to vote to Pakistanis living abroad which developed their interest towards Pakistan.

5. Restriction on floor crossing

The government imposed restriction on party floor crossing by the members of the Assembly under 14th amendment of the 1973 constitution. Through this amendment the elected member of the Assembly was bound to give the vote of confidence only to their own party leader. Violator was to be expelled from the party.

6. Census of 1998

The census of the people was conducted in 1998. The population of the country reached over 13 crores according to this census.

7. The announcement of an education policy

Syed Ghous Ali Shah, Federal Minister for Education announced the new educational policy in 1998, which was aimed at opening many new academic institutions.

8. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway

The Lahore-Islamabad Motorway, one of the longest motorways of South Asia, was a great achievement of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. It was planned in his first term, but was completed in his second term. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif himself inaugurated the Motorway in 1998.

9. The repeal of clause 58-2-B from the 1973 constitution

Clause 58-2-B of the constitution which gave president the power to dissolve the National Assembly at any time, was removed from the 1973 constitution by Nawaz government with the support of the opposition through the 13th Amendment.

10. Atomic blasts

The Nawaz government had shattered the dreams of superiority of India in the atomic field by doing atomic blasts on 28th May 1998. This made Pakistan the 7th atomic power of the world.

11. Lahore Declaration

The Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, visited Lahore by bus with a message of peace and goodwill. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif welcomed him at Wagah Border. Both leaders announced many plans to normalize mutual relations. A joint communiqué was signed which was called 'Lahore Declaration'.

12. The entry of the army into WAPDA

WAPDA was handed over to army by the Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif government. to root out its corruption and to reduce load-shedding in 1999. This produced very encouraging results.

13. Kargil invasion

In 1999, a war broke out between India and Pakistan on Kargil. Later, on intervention of the American President, Bill Clinton, both countries declared ceasefire.

The removal of Nawaz Sharif Government

General Pervez Musharraf removed the democratic government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and took over the country on 12th October 1999. The ‘Plane Hijack Case’ was filed against Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. He was sentenced to imprisonment and was declared unfit for any public post by a special court. On the intervention of Saudi Government, he was sent in exile to Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan as a Nuclear Power

When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over powers in 1971, he declared that atomic energy is necessary for our progress and defence but we want atomic energy not for war or destruction but for our prosperity and development. The first atomic plant of Pakistan was set up in Karachi in 1971 but it was not fulfilling the country’s needs. For the development of the growing industries in Pakistan, it was very essential to obtain more atomic energy.

When India did its first atomic blast in the Rajasthan Desert in 1974, it became an atomic power. With this blast, the balance of power in South Asia was disturbed; therefore, Pakistan had to make its efforts to become an atomic power. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wished to obtain an atomic re-processing plant from France. An agreement was signed between the two countries for a plant in 1976. Out of the total cost of 40 crore dollars for the plant, the first instalment of 10 crore dollars was paid but India, Russia, America and other atomic powers did not appreciate this. They pressurized France, due to which France refused to provide the plant to Pakistan.

France refused to provide the plant to Pakistan. General Zia-ul-Haq’s government continued this programme under Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan’s supervision. He announced that Pakistan had obtained the technique of uranium enrichment in 1984.

On this announcement the enemies of Pakistan started their propaganda movement against Pakistan’s nuclear programme. It was blamed that Pakistan could use the atomic weapons through American F-16 and French Aircraft Mirage which had access to big cities of India. Dr. Qadeer Khan claimed in 1989 that Pakistan had gained the capability to build an atomic bomb or device.

India and Pakistan had kept their programmes secret from each other, but with its atomic blast in 1974, it was exposed to the world that India was an atomic power. America was completely silent but when Pakistan proceeded in this field, the Pressler Amendment was enforced rapidly.

When the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power in India in 1998, it conducted five atomic blasts in Pokhran (Rajasthan) on 11th May, 1998 to establish its atomic supremacy in the region. President Bill Clinton forced Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif not to reply the Indian aggression and threatened to curtail economic aid to Pakistan if it conducted blasts in return, but Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif refused to accept Bill Clinton's threat.

In spite of international pressure, and the government demonstrated courage on the demand of the public and conducted 7 blasts in the Chaghi Hills of Balochistan in reply to the five blasts of India.

Pakistan became the world's seventh and the Islamic world's first atomic power. As soon as 'Allah-o-Akbar' sounded over the Chaghi Hills, the Pakistani nation was excited with pride and the enemy's arrogance dashed to ground. 28th May was declared Youm-e-Takbeer. The nation celebrates this day with full honour and enthusiasm every year.

The Causes of the Military Take-over of 12th October, 1999

1. On 12 October 1999, the Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf suspended the constitution, overthrew the government of Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and dissolved the national and provincial assemblies. The Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's decision of appointing General Zia-ud-Din, Chief of Army Staff was also declared unconstitutional.
2. Later on, Supreme Court, in a decision, gave General Pervez Musharraf's government a period of three years so he could bring constitutional and social reforms in the country.

The System of Devolution of Powers Initiated by Pervez Musharraf with Particular Emphasis on Local Self- Government

Local Government

A government by the local people who formulate and implement domestic policies at the local level is called



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the local self-government.

Historical background

The following is the historical background of the system of the local government in Pakistan.

Viceroy Lord Rippon’s system of local governments

Viceroy Lord Rippon enforced the Local Government system through an act in 1884 in South Asia and established local boards at district and tehsil levels. Their responsibility was to solve the problems of local people, but these institutions failed to solve the problems because they had neither the powers nor the financial resources.

President Ayub Khan’s Basic Democracies System

President Ayub Khan issued an order for Basic Democracies on 27th October, 1959 which introduced a system of local government in Pakistan. It was called ‘Basic Democracy’ system. Its main aim was to transfer the power at the lower level through their own representatives. This system could not bring any substantial changes and came to an end. The system of local governments was not even successful in the Bhutto regime.

General Zia-ul-Haq’s Local Government System

When Zia-ul Haq came to power, the Local Government system was enforced again and the elections of Local Governments were conducted twice. This system was established on a firm basis and it kept on progressing step by step but the majority of people could not get reasonable benefit from this system.

Local Government Plan 2000

General Pervez Musharraf promised to bring visible changes in the system of local governments soon after coming to power on Oct.12, 1999. The power was to be transferred to the lower level of the public. The local government in Pakistan was divided into three parts – union government, tehsil government and district government.

1. Union Government

A Union Government comprises a Nazim, Naib Nazim, Union Council and Union Administration. People elect 13 members of a Union Council among which are: one Nazim, one Naib Nazim, four male General Councillors, four female General Councillors, two male Farmers/Labour Councillors, two female Farmers/Labour Councillors and one Minority Councillor.

The duties of a Union Council include the security arrangements within its boundary,

making the annual development programme for the area, imposing taxes at the local level and solving the criminal and civil cases of small nature, and land and family disputes.

2. Tehsil Government

The tehsil government comprises Tehsil Nazim, Naib Tehsil Nazim, Tehsil Council and Tehsil Administration. The educational qualifications of the Tehsil Nazim and the Naib Nazim shall be at least matric. They will be elected by all the union councillors present in Tehsil. The Tehsil Nazim is the administrative head of the tehsil government.

The Naib Nazims of all the Union Councils of the Tehsil are included in the Tehsil council. 33% of the seats in the Tehsil Council are for women, 5% seats will be for farmers and labourers and 5% seats will be reserved for the minorities.

The Tehsil Nazim will be the head of the Tehsil Government. A Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) will work under the Tehsil Nazim.

Four Tehsil Officers (TOs) will work under the Tehsil Municipal Officer and supervise the affairs of the different departments. These departments include finance, budget and accounts, record of land revenue, planning, rural and urban development, municipal coordination and its stages etc.

3. District Government

The district government comprises Nazim, Naib Nazim, Council and Administration. The head of the district government is the District Nazim. In one district, the Nazims of all the Union Councils are included in the District Council.

Out of the total seats in a district council, 33% seats are for women, 5% seats for farmers and labourers and 5% seats are reserved for the minorities.

From one district, all the elected union councillors, Nazims and Naib Nazims together elect the District Nazim and Naib Nazim. The District Nazim is the head of all the administrative powers. The district police and administration are answerable to the District Nazim. The District Nazim provides political leadership and is responsible for the development and prosperity of his district.

The administration of the district is run by the District Coordination Officer (D.C.O). The District administration is comprised of different departments and the head of every department is called the Executive District Officer (EDO). The district administration frames the rules and regulations for the district. After getting the approval of the District Nazim and the District Council for the different programmes and budget, it gets them implemented in the district. The district government also has the powers to impose tax. It can increase or decrease them.

2002 Elections and Restoration of Democracy

Condition of B.A. (graduation)

Elections were held in October 2002. General Pervez Musharraf took the oath as the President of the country for the next five years in November 2002. For the first time in Pakistan, it was declared mandatory for a candidate to be a graduate.

Absolute authority of General Pervez Musharraf

According to the Legal Framework Order (LFO), General Pervez Musharraf was given unlimited powers. He could appoint governors, three heads of the armed forces, Chief Election Commissioner and the Chairman of Federal Public Service Commission. He could dissolve the assemblies.

LFO as a cause of dispute and elections 2008

LFO became the main cause of dispute between the government and the opposition. Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali made utmost efforts for reconciliation between the government and the opposition. All the opposition parties A.R.D. published a white paper in 2003 on the price hike, unemployment, waiving off the loans of favourite people and failure of Musharraf government on internal and external fronts.

The National Assembly again elected General Pervez Musharraf on 1st Jan 2004. He announced elections in January 2008 with the condition that he would be elected as President for the next five years before dissolution of the present assembly.

General Pervez Musharraf was re-elected as President for the next five years. Elections were held in February, 2008. The People's Party and The Muslim League (N) gained the majority in these elections, but The Muslim League (Q) failed miserably. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

General Musharraf's Concept of Enlightenment

After coming to power, General Pervaz Musharraf introduced a concept of enlightened, inspired by the ideas of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. In view of this concept, he made some changes in the educational curriculum which were opposed by the religious scholars. Restrictions on newspapers and magazines were lifted. Due to which, many private television channels started their operations. For the first time in the history of Pakistan a female doctor, Shamshad Akhtar, was appointed the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. Women were appointed, for the first time, fighter pilots in the Air Force by the government. Women were allowed to contest on general seats despite having reserved

seats in the national and provincial assemblies. Women were given small loans without guarantees on easy terms by the banks. Women were appointed traffic wardens in main cities of Punjab. A direct commission was made possible for the women in the army.

Privatisation and Industrialization during the Musharraf era

Before Pervez Musharraf, Benazir Bhutto and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif started privatisation process. Its aim was to end poverty and the payment of foreign loans. In Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz's government, the income from privatization was spent on the payment of foreign loans and social welfare.

The Habib Bank was sold for only Rs. 22 billion and the UBL was sold for only 13 billion rupees in Dec. 2004. The Privatisation Commission sold 26% shares of the PTCL to Etisalaat, a Dubai company, Pak-Arab Fertilizer of Mirpur Mathelo for 8 billion, the Pak-Arab Fertilizers of Multan for 13 billion, and Pak American Fertilizers, the largest government factory, was sold for 16 billion rupees. The Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz's government earned 2.5 billion dollars in a year through privatisation.

Setting up of new Industries

During Musharraf's government, many new industries were set up in the country. Car assembly plant industry, motorcycle assembly plant industry, sugar industry, chemical industries, industries for making goods of basic needs, electrical equipment industries, cement industries and steel making industry are worth mentioning.

Impact of privatisation

Positive impacts:

- The government income increases by privatisation.
- The load on the government to run the institutions is reduced or comes to zero.
- Private institutions are encouraged and investment in the country increases.
- Quality goods are produced in factories and the work capacity of the employees is increased.

Negative impacts:

- Unemployment increases and employees lose their jobs.
- The country's capital decreases and the personal capital increases.
- The cost of goods increases.

- Privatization creates unrest and insecurity among the employees working in an institution.

Economic Reforms Introduced by Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz



Shaukat Aziz



G. Pervez Musharraf

1. Increase in GDP and setting up of new industries

Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz paid special attention to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There was a 7% increase in it. They made economic policies and set up new industries in the country.

2. Incentives of Investment

The overseas Pakistanis were advised to make investment in different fields of their country for future development. The foreign investors were also advised to make investments in Pakistan. 22% increase in the investment was achieved.

3. Reduction in country's deficit

Before the Musharraf period the country's deficit was 7%, which was brought down to 4.5%. He took many positive measures to reduce poverty from 32% to 20%.

4. Obtaining energy

In order to get continuous supply of electricity and obtain energy, plans were made to increase hydel power production, and change thermal plants to gas and coal plants.

Exercise

(Part-1)

📌 Four options are given for every question. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- i. On 20th December, 1971 took the oath of president of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator.
(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(c) Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (d) Benazir Bhutto
- ii. Youm-e-Takbeer is celebrated on:
(a) 23rd March (b) 15th June
(c) 1st May (d) 28th May
- iii. In South Asia, through an act, the Viceroy Lord Rippon implemented the system of local governments in:
(a) 1854 (b) 1864
(c) 1874 (d) 1884
- iv. Zakat is deducted from the Muslim account holders at the percentage of:
(a) 2½% (b) 3%
(c) 3½% (d) 4%
- v. 33% of the total seats of district council is reserved for:
(a) women (b) farmers
(c) minorities (d) social workers
- vi. The total members of the National Assembly are:
(a) 322 (b) 342
(c) 382 (d) 442
- vii. Pakistan did atomic blasts in:
(a) 1993 (b) 1995
(c) 1998 (d) 2001
- viii. In 1993 government of the Benazir Bhutto started five year plan.
(a) fifth (b) sixth
(c) seventh (d) eighth
- ix. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif himself inaugurated the motorway on its completion ceremony in.
(a) 1998 (b) 1996
(c) 1994 (d) 1992

2 Give short answers.

1. Write two duties of the Union Council.
2. Why was Washington Declaration made?
3. Why did President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismiss the Benazir Bhutto overnment?
4. Write two measures taken for women in the Musharraf government.
5. Under which law did America discontinue the supply of defence armaments to Pakistan?
6. What is meant by Lahore Declaration?
7. Why is the 1973 Constitution called the federal constitution?
8. What was the limit of the agricultural land which Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto fixed for the individual holding?
9. Under which amounts were the Habib Bank and the UBL privatized?
10. In which election was graduation made conditional for the candidates?

(Part-2)

3 Give detailed answers.

- i. Narrate the formation of a District Government and its duties.
- ii. Explain the efforts made for Islamization between 1977 and 1988.
- iii. Explain the Nuclear Programme of Pakistan.
- iv. Write comprehensive notes on the following:
 - a. Tehsil Council
 - b. Tehsil Administration
 - c. Tehsil Nazim and Naib Nazim
- v. Narrate the important events of the Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif Government.
- vi. State the important events of the Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto Government.
- vii. Describe the important aspects of the 1973 Constitution.
- viii. Explain the following:
 - a. Jihad-e-Afghanistan
 - b. The nationalization of industries in Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto period.

Activity

Discuss the voting procedure with your teacher.

Foreign Relations of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter students will be able to:

1. Define the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
2. Narrate Pakistan's relations with immediate neighbouring states.
3. Explain the genesis and development of the Kashmir problem.
4. Comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian countries.
5. Discuss Pakistan's relations with OIC countries.
6. Explain Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.
7. Describe Pakistan's relations with USA, China, UK, EU, Russia and Japan.
8. Analyse the role of Pakistan for keeping peace in the world.
9. Discuss objectives for establishing United Nations.
10. Describe the formation, administration and motives of U.N.O.

Pakistan is situated in the south of the continent of Asia; it is a country of fertile land, mountains, rivers and beautiful valleys. It shares its eastern border with India, northern border with China, and western border with Afghanistan and Iran whereas to its south is the Arabian Sea.

Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

When a country establishes relations with other countries, it has to abide by some fundamental principles and objectives. The policy of a state in this regard is called the foreign policy.

Following are the objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistan:

1. Territorial sovereignty and security

The main objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is the security of its borders, freedom and sovereignty. When Pakistan emerged on the world map, it was necessary for it to make appropriate arrangements for the safety and security. Therefore, Pakistan always gave importance to the national security in its relations with foreign countries. National security is always the fundamental objective in Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan respects the territorial sovereignty of other countries and expects the same from them. India conducted atomic blasts, not keeping in view the national safety of Pakistan. Pakistan, in return, also conducted atomic blasts. It was a show of strength which gave an evidence of Pakistan being an atomic power. Pakistan follows the United Nations Charter and is a part of the world's struggle against the use of force.

2. Ideological objectives

The ideology and foreign policy of Pakistan are linked together. Pakistan is an ideological nation with the Islamic base. The main objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is to protect the ideological borders of Pakistan. The stability of Pakistan is linked to the protection of Pakistan's ideology. It can protect its ideology only by establishing better relations with the Islamic countries. Therefore, Pakistan has always maintained good relations with them. In its every constitution, closer relations with the Islamic countries have always been stressed. Pakistan played an important role in setting up the organisations of the Islamic Conference and the Economic Cooperation. Wherever the Muslims faced some problems, Pakistan helped them as much as possible. Conflicts in Palestine, Cyprus, Bosnia, Kashmir, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria are the burning issues of the Muslim world.

3. Development in financial and economic trends

For the defence of a country, economic aspect has remarkable effects on foreign policy of a country. Pakistan is a developing country and it wants to progress economically. Pakistan is wishing to have cordial relations with all those countries which can help Pakistan financially.

Pakistan has made important changes in its foreign policy, keeping in view the recent economic trends. It has allowed free trade, free economy and privatization. The main reason for close contacts with the Western countries is economic aid which has made Pakistan closer to America and the Western World.

4. Cultural enrichment:

Different cultural factors have always had an effect on Pakistan's foreign policy. The Pakistani nation also has the right to protect and show its culture like other countries. Its culture reflects the Islamic values like tolerance, respect for humanity, modesty, self-

respect and courage. Pakistan wants to develop strong relations with those countries which give an opportunity to promote and preserve Pakistani culture. Cultural relations are further developing with Islamic states, and cultural troupes are exchanged among them. Pakistani dresses and other items are liked in other countries. This paves the way to strengthen relations with other states on cultural level.

Pakistan's Relations with Neighbouring Countries

Pak-China relations

1. People's Republic of China is a great neighbour of Pakistan, whose borders touch the northern regions of Pakistan. When it was declared a republic in 1949, Pakistan immediately recognized it. The Pak-China friendly relations started and since 1954-55, both the countries have been close friends with each other. Their friendship is based on the sincere emotions of the people. A sincere harmony developed between the two nations. China has always proved itself to be a dependable friend in war and peace.
2. Pakistan extended full support to China for making it a permanent member of the Security Council.
3. Pakistan provided every possible political, diplomatic and moral support to China during its war with India at NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) and Ladakh in 1962.
4. China morally, politically, strategically and financially supported Pakistan in its war against India in 1965 and 1971.
5. After the atomic blast by India in 1974, China and Pakistan adopted a similar nuclear policy. Both emphasized that the Indian Ocean should be declared a nuclear-free zone. Both countries signed the nuclear pact in 1986 and China extended financial and technical cooperation.
6. The 900 km long Silk Route (Karakoram Highway) was constructed with the help of China which became a symbol and glowing example of Pak-China friendship.
7. Many defence agreements were signed between China and Pakistan according to which China helped Pakistan in the construction of Kamra Complex and Pakistan Wah Ordnance Factory. It gave Rs. 273 million for the construction of the Heavy Industry Electrical Complex in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2013, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited China. During this tour, different agreements in many departments between both countries were signed including the power sector.

Pak-India relations

1. The main dispute between Pakistan and India is the Kashmir issue, and without its solution the relations cannot be improved. Better ties can be established

between both countries in all the fields if it is resolved. Pakistan has always showed a positive attitude but India is not serious about resolving this issue.

2. For resolving the water issue, the Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960. India is still violating this treaty. The ‘Simla Pact’ was signed by both the leaders after the war of 1971 whereby they agreed that their differences would be resolved through discussions.
3. Both countries made efforts to increase cooperation through South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) since 1985 but that produced no satisfactory result. The Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India got a chance to meet at the SAARC conference in 1988 and a pact was signed to restrict each other from attacking their nuclear sites.
4. Some betterment of relationship appeared in Pakistan and India In 1990. Mutual trade and travelling facilities were increased. No effort can be fruitful without the solution of Kashmir issue amicably. Pakistan is firm in its stand that the Kashmir issue should be settled according to the resolutions of the United Nations and the wishes of the helpless Kashmiris.
5. Agra Conference was held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India from the 14th to 17th July 2001. The three days dialogues in this conference proved unsuccessful.
6. In SAARC conference organized in January 2004 in Islamabad, the talks were held between the President of Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister, and many agreements were settled. In 2013, during the General Assembly’s session of United Nations, a meeting was also held between both the Prime Ministers and vowed to continue bilateral dialogues.

Pak-Iran relations

1. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan in 1947. Iran and Pakistan are Islamic, Asian and neighbouring countries. Both countries are closely linked with historical, religious and cultural relations.
2. The prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949. Shah of Iran also made a visit in return to Pakistan in 1950 and trading contacts were established. With the trade and cultural agreements, Iran and Pakistan felt it necessary to cooperate in the field of defence. Both the countries developed very good relations with America and considered Russian Federation a great threat. Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Britain signed a defence treaty called Baghdad Pact. America was supporting this pact. After Revolution in 1958, Iraq withdrew and it was named as CENTO. This defence treaty brought Pakistan and Iran very close to each other.

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3. Iran always gave full support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue and praised its stance. It has always supported the right of self determination of the people of Kashmir. It has always openly opposed the atrocities of Indian Army against Kashmiri freedom fighters.
 4. Iran stood with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 wars. Its political, moral, economic and military aid was very encouraging for Pakistan. Iran did not recognize Bangladesh until Pakistan recognized it.
 5. Shah of Iran, Turkish President and President of Pakistan met in 1964 and Istanbul Treaty was signed. This treaty brought these Islamic countries very close together. The treaty helped the formation of RCD (Regional Cooperation Development). The RCD countries decided to complete many joint ventures. The organisation now has been converted into Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) with ten members.
 6. After the Islamic revolution in 1979, Pakistan had recognised the new government in Iran and extended cooperation in every field.
 7. The President of Pakistan visited Iran in 2000. It was decided to enhance cooperation in different fields. In 2013, the President of Pakistan visited Iran again. Pak-Iran gas pipeline project was reviewed during this tour. By its completion, Pakistan's energy crisis can be solved adequately.

Pak-Afghan relations

1. Afghanistan is our neighbouring Islamic country. Both have old religious, historical, cultural, racial and geographical relations.
2. Pakistan had no pleasant relations with Afghanistan in the very beginning. Afghanistan recognized Pakistan very late and diplomatic relations were developed in February 1948.
3. Foreign Secretary Government of India, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Afghan King, Ameer Abdul Rahman, signed an agreement for the permanent solution of the border issue in 1893. It finalized the border lines. Afghanistan accepted the Durand Line as its international border, but later on disputed the treaty.
4. Afghanistan is a land-locked country. It does not have access to the sea. Afghanistan was facing difficulty in establishing trade relations with other countries. Keeping this situation in view, Pakistan provided transit facilities to Afghanistan. Permission was accorded to transport goods from and to the seaport of Karachi.
5. Relations were strained again after an army revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 and the Dec. 1979 Russian invasion. Afghan government used the Russian

army to crush the opposition. Thirty lakh Afghans left their country and sought refuge in Pakistan. Pakistan gave them refuge for humanity and Islamic spirit.

6. The tragedy of the World Trade Center on 11th Sept. 2001, provided America an excuse for attacking Afghanistan. The Taliban government was removed and a new government was appointed. Pakistan extended cooperation to the new government and gave financial aid for the reconstruction of Afghanistan with a promise to keep up this support. After the departure of foreign armed troops from Afghanistan, it is expected good relations between the two countries.

Genesis and Development of Kashmir Issue

Kashmir has been a contentious issue between Pakistan and India. When Pakistan came into existence, 80% of the population of Kashmir were Muslims. They desired to annex Kashmir with Pakistan but the Dogra Rajah, Hari Singh, was against Pakistan and Muslims. He made a coalition with India cunningly and permitted Indian forces to enter into Kashmir. He provided an opportunity to India to take control. The Kashmiri Muslims started jihad and got 1/3 areas of the valley freed from the Indian forces.

The Kashmir issue in the Security Council

When the Indian forces failed to take back the areas occupied by the Kashmiri freedom fighters, India took this issue to the Security Council and adopted this stand that Kashmir had already been integrated with India. It further blamed that Pakistan had attacked Kashmir, which meant Pakistan had attacked India.

Pakistan challenged the accession of Kashmir to India, and apprised the Security Council about the actual position. It stressed that the Hindu Raja did not have the right to decide the future of Kashmir, rather Kashmiris should have this right. The Security Council directed for a ceasefire in Kashmir through a resolution. The ceasefire came into effect on 1st January 1949.

Decision on Kashmir's future

The Security Council accepted Pakistan's stand and decided that Kashmir's future would be according to the will of the people of the state. A plebiscite would be carried out under the supervision of the United Nations. This resolution of the Security Council was accepted by both Pakistan and India. The war ended. For stopping the violations of ceasefire, United Nations appointed its representative to monitor the ceasefire line.

India's delaying tactics

When these initial problems were settled, it was expected that the United Nations would make arrangements for a plebiscite under its supervision in Kashmir. The United Nations made some efforts for this settlement but India was not sincere from the beginning. It

created hindrances for a free plebiscite in Kashmir. India expected that the Kashmiri people would surely vote in favour of Pakistan. It adopted different delaying tactics and deployed a large number of forces there. While declaring Kashmir as an integral part of India, it flatly refused to have a plebiscite. The Kashmir issue is still unresolved.

Pakistan's Relations with O.I.C. Countries

Pakistan is always willing for the unity of Islamic world and it has played an important role for creating harmony and cooperation among them. It has supported the movements started for the cause of Muslims and has openly favoured its stand to United Nations. The tragedy of Aqsa Mosque fire in 1969 gathered representatives of all the Muslim countries of the world in Rabat, a city in Morocco. Pakistan suggested the formation of a permanent organisation to be named Islamic Conference, which was supported by all the Muslim countries and the Organisation of Islamic Conference was established. Its head office is in Jeddah. Pakistan played an important role in drafting the manifesto of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

The following is a brief description of Pakistan's relations with Islamic countries:

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

1. The mutual relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are based on the solid basis of brotherhood because the holy places of the Muslims are located in Saudi Arabia where thousands of Pakistanis visit to perform Haj. The foreign policies of both countries emphasize about the unity of the Muslim world. Before the birth of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia supported the Pakistan Movement and recognized it immediately.
2. Pakistan extended technical cooperation to Saudi Arabia and provided the valuable services to it for defence and modernization of its army. Shah Faisal constructed Faisal Mosque and International Islamic University in Islamabad with huge money.
3. Saudi Arabia helped Pakistan in Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, financially, and supported its stance.
4. Saudi Arabia stood with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. Shah Faisal fully cooperated with Pakistan for holding the Second Islamic Conference in 1974.
5. Saudi Arabia supported Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan not only supported Saudi Arabia's stand but also helped it in 1991 in the Middle East crisis. For the protection of holy places, Pakistan sent its troops to Saudi Arabia.
6. A Pak-Saudi Economic Commission was set up in 1998 in Riyadh, which executed work in 155 fields in Pakistan and provided financial aid for their

completion. Saudi Arabia is very close to Pakistan nowadays and their friendship is deepening day by day.

Pakistan and Turkey

1. Turkey recognized Pakistan immediately after its birth and extended complete support to it on its stand on Kashmir issue.
2. Turkey supplied Pakistan with arms and ammunition in 1965 Indo-Pak war. When Turkish President visited Pakistan in 1966, Pakistan thanked him for their help in the war.
3. Pakistan and Turkey organized Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in July 1964 with mutual understanding. This organization was reactivated in 1985 and now is called Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) with ten members. Financial cooperation is going on between Pakistan and Turkey. The construction companies of both the countries have been starting joint programmes of development. The military relations are strong. The leaders are exchanging visits.
4. Due to the dialogues between Ministerial Commissions of Pakistan and Turkey, different agreements were signed in 2002 in Islamabad. In the earthquake of 2005 which affected the large areas of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, Turkey aided Pakistan open-heartedly. In 2013, Turkey cooperated to inaugurate Lahore Metro Bus Service in Lahore. Also in 2013, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Turkey and the both countries stressed to further increase in bilateral relations. In the present time, both countries are cooperating in different sectors including agriculture, transport, automobiles, communication and construction.

Pakistan's Relations with Egypt, Malaysia and United Arab Emirates

Pakistan also has developed friendly good relations with Egypt, Libya, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates. Thousands of Pakistanis are working in these countries. They are providing huge support for the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan has extremely good relations with its brotherly Islamic country, Egypt. Pakistan during Egypt Israel war in 1973 extended full support at diplomatic level. Pakistan also played an important role for making Egypt the member of Organisation of Islamic Countries.

Pakistan has friendly ties with Libya. It had played an important role in Libya independence. Libya not only extended diplomatic support to Pakistan in Indo Pak war in 1971 but provided military and financial aid as well. Pakistan has also good relations with the Islamic country, Malaysia. Malaysia holds a very special position in the Muslim World, economically as well as in the field of trade. Cooperation is going

on in science, technology and other fields between Pakistan and Malaysia. United Arab Emirates has also provided financial aid to Pakistan in every field, and many projects have been completed due to its help.

Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan and all other Islamic countries also have friendly relations with Pakistan.

Pakistan's Relations with Central Asian Countries

The Central Asian Countries include Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. They all became independent after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991. Pakistan took deep interest in resolving the problems of these countries. These countries are situated far from sea, When these countries became independent, their foreign exchange was nominal. Pakistan started trade with them for enhancing their foreign exchange. Their requirements were fulfilled. Pakistan signed many agreements and helped them to boost their industrial sector.

Following are the details of Pakistan's ties with these countries:

1. Azerbaijan

Pakistan established relations with Azerbaijan in 1992. An agreement was signed between the two countries in the field of electronics. Many students from Azerbaijan are studying in the universities of Pakistan and other educational institutions. Azerbaijan is rich in oil and gas. Pakistan signed an agreement to help exploring oil in 2001. The exchange of delegations between Pakistan and Azerbaijan happens occasionally.

2. Uzbekistan

Prime Ministers of Pakistan, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto, visited Uzbekistan. The tomb of Imam Bukhari (RA) is situated in the city of Bokhara. The Muslims have a great respect for him. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif donated 50,000/- dollars for the repair of Imam Bukhari's (RA) tomb during his visit there. The President of this country has also visited Pakistan in 1992. The office of Uzbekistan Airways has been established in Karachi. This country is also rich in oil, gas and coal. An agreement has already been signed between the two countries to provide gas to Pakistan through a pipeline.

3. Tajikistan

Tajikistan is the closest Central Asian country to Pakistan. Its capital, Dushanbe is located at a distance of 500 km from Islamabad. President of Tajikistan visited Pakistan in 1994. This country has abundant electricity. Pakistan has signed an agreement with

this country for getting electricity through hydel power.

4. Turkmenistan

The President of Turkmenistan had also visited Pakistan in 1994. Many pacts have been signed between two the countries for development in different fields. Pakistan exports food items to this country. An agreement has already been signed in 1996 to lay a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Quetta.

5. Kazakhstan

This is the biggest country among the Central Asian countries. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, visited Kazakhstan in 1990 and signed different agreements for promoting trade. The President of this country also visited Pakistan in 1992. Pakistan has signed many agreements with Kazakhstan for providing a cement plant and for setting up different industries there.

6. Kyrgyzstan

There are vast reserves of uranium in Kyrgyzstan. Pakistan is an atomic power which has a deep interest in furthering ties with this country. Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto visited Kyrgyzstan. An agreement was signed between both countries for trading facilities through road.

Pakistan's Relations with SAARC Countries

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is an organisation for regional cooperation of the South Asian countries. The idea for its formation was presented by the ex-Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman, in 1980, but this organisation was established in 1985. The basic aim of this organisation was to increase joint cooperation among the member countries. The following countries are included in this organisation:

1	Pakistan	2	India	3	Bangladesh	4	Sri Lanka
5	Nepal	6	Maldives	7	Bhutan	8	Afghanistan

Following are the main objectives of this organization:

1. To enhance and strengthen collective self-reliance between the South Asian countries.
2. To encourage active collaboration and mutual assistance among the member countries in economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields.
3. To strengthen cooperation among themselves on matters of common interest at

international forums.

4. To promote joint cooperation, the organisation agreed on eleven fields including telecommunication, meteorology, transport, ship-building, tourism, agricultural research, and promotion of joint ventures in scientific, technical and educational fields.
5. Many protocols were signed among the SAARC countries and many advantages were gained on regional basis, For example, holding of SAARC Games, as a result of which mutual cooperation is being promoted by the participation of the players of the eight countries in these games every year.
6. Agreements were signed for nuclear installations and air services.

1. Pakistan and Bangladesh

1. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in Lahore in 1974, on the occasion of the Second Islamic Heads Conference.
2. Different agreements were signed in July 1976, in Dhaka, between the two countries for improvement in the fields of ship-building, banking and telecommunication.
3. The first Meeting of Heads of SAARC was held in 1985, and the Seventh Meeting of Heads of SAARC was held in 1993, in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh where many steps were taken to promote trade among the SAARC countries.
4. An agreement was signed between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1993, according to which Pakistan would provide 300 tractors to Bangladesh in the future two years.
5. The 13th Conference of Heads of SAARC was held in Dhaka in 2005 in which Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Khaleda Zia, was elected as the President of SAARC for the next year. In this meeting, Pakistan laid stress on resolving matters of dispute and declared that the solution of the Kashmir issue was undeniable for the regional future and growth.

2. Pakistan and Sri Lanka

1. Sri Lanka is an island country surrounded by sea from all sides. Its main source of income is fishing. Tea, coconut and rubber is in plenty in Sri Lanka. It exports these goods and earns foreign exchange. The Sinhalese and Tamil people inhabit Sri Lanka. Both are different from each other. Tamil and Sinhalese languages are spoken. The major religions here are Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.
2. The 6th SAARC Heads Conference was held in 1991 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Different proposals were discussed for controlling the growing trends of terrorism and violence in Asia. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mian

Muhammad Nawaz Sharif gave idea for establishing permanent peace in the region. The UN Charter's restrictions and stopping the use of atomic weapons were also discussed. The 10th SAARC Heads Conference was held in 1998 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka in which the SAARC countries stressed for eradicating poverty and promoting joint collaboration. In 2010, Pakistan and Sri Lanka signed an agreement of free trade in which both countries agreed to increase the mutual trade volume.

3. Pakistan and Nepal

1. Nepal is a mountainous country. Its main source of income is tourism. The world's highest mountain peak, Mount Everest, is located in Nepal. The major religions here are Buddhism and Hinduism.
2. The Third SAARC Heads Conference was held in 1987, in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. In this conference, it was clear that all other six countries, except India, held the same ideas and thinking. All were also agreed to combat the food crisis in the SAARC countries.
3. The Eleventh SAARC Conference was held in 2002, in Kathmandu, in this conference, a resolution was passed for economic and social development, eradicating poverty and terrorism, cooperation in health, environment and communication.

4. Pakistan and Maldives

1. Maldives consists of 1192 islands in the Indian Ocean. The major profession of the people is fishing. Malé is its capital. Conch and seashells are collected and exported to other countries.
2. The Fifth SAARC Conference was held in 1990 in Malé, the capital of Maldives. The President of Maldives, Mamooun Abdul Qayyum, played the host. The Pakistani delegation was headed by the Prime Minister, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and imposing restriction on smuggling was emphasized.

5. Pakistan and Bhutan

1. Bhutan is a mountainous country. Its capital is Thimphu, which is situated on the bank of the River Thimphu. The people here belong to the Mongol Tribe. There are many forests in Bhutan. People earn their living by woodcutting and logging. Most of its population live in valleys. Raising sheep and goats is an important profession. The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha.
2. With reference to the SAARC, the close ties of Pakistan and Bhutan have been strengthened.

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3. The final plan of SAARC's formation was prepared in Thimphu (Bhutan) in 1985.

Pakistan's Relations with USA, UK, EU, Russia and Japan

1. Pak-America relations

1. The American ambassador presented his credentials to Quaid-e-Azam in 1948. He gave the assurance of mutual friendship. and said that we only expect friendship and goodwill from all the independent nations.
2. On the invitation of the American President Truman, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, visited America in 1950. Liaquat Ali Khan, through his speeches in America, explained the objectives of the creation of Pakistan and the needs for its development. This visit was successful. America extended military and financial help to Pakistan, which was used in its development and construction.
3. An agreement of cooperation was signed between the representatives of America and Pakistan in 1955, according to which the President of Pakistan, Muhammad Ayub Khan, made an official five-day visit to America in July 1961. He had discussions with President Kennedy and he explained Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue to him. A joint communique was issued. America assured Pakistan of assistance for its Second 5 year Plan. It also assured that all its allies would be convinced to do the same. America repeated its promise for military and economic aid. The international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan (Durand Line) was recognized.
4. Russia entered its forces into Afghanistan and occupied Afghanistan in 1979. Pakistan and America openly opposed the Russian occupation. Pakistan, America and other Western countries helped Afghan people. Due to the Pak-American joint efforts, Russia could not win this war and it had to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.
5. On the invitation of President Reagan, General Zia-ul-Haq visited America in December 1982. Both countries agreed for setting up a ministers' commission and the first instalment of F-16 aircraft was sent to Pakistan. India and Russia, in response, also signed an agreement in 1983. Russia provided the most modern weapons, tanks and anti-tank aircraft to India.
6. The American Senate passed a bill in 1985, which discontinued aid to the countries that develop nuclear weapons. American President exempted Pakistan from this restriction for a year and sanctioned aid. Pakistan was exempted from this

amendment in future and was receiving aid every year. When General Zia-ul-Haq visited New York to participate in the 40th Anniversary Celebrations of the United Nations in October 1985, he also met the American President.

7. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo, visited America in 1986. He had discussions with the President, and other senior officials. An agreement was signed between them for the transfer of sensitive technology to Pakistan with a condition that this technology should not be used for the nuclear programme.
8. America sanctioned an aid of 3.2 billion dollars to Pakistan for the next six years in March 1986. A great part of this aid was reserved for military arms and the markup and interest rate charged was very low. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, visited America at the end of 1995. She was known as the most popular personality and brought more improvement in the Pak-American ties.
9. The originator and stimulator of the Pressler Amendment, Larry Presser, introduced a constitutional amendment through which aid of all kinds to Pakistan was stopped. The amendment required Pakistan to stop atomic proliferation. Bush Administration, however, gave permission to sell arms worth 30 crore dollars to Pakistan and partially lifted the sanctions on economic aid to Pakistan.
10. President Bill Clinton approved the Brown Amendment on 26th Jan. 1996, which paved the way for military and economic aid to Pakistan. This amendment was welcomed in Pakistan. American Congress, on 15th January 1998, supported the return of money to Pakistan if F-16 aircraft were not delivered to it.
11. The American Army General, John B, accompanied by his delegation, came to visit Pakistan for two days in 2004. He met President of Pakistan and exchanged views on continuing operation in Afghanistan. America signed an agreement with Pakistan with a condition that it would give aid of 270 million dollars to Pakistan, which would be spent on different development projects.
12. After the terrorist attacks in America on 11th September, 2001 (9/11), America attacked Afghanistan. Pakistan supported America in this war, but, as a result, Pakistan itself is facing terrorism. America, for its own aims, repeatedly talked of maintaining long-lasting and cordial relations with Pakistan. In last thirteen years, America has given loans of billions of dollars to Pakistan. However, it has never given aid for any big project of long-lasting economic and defence benefits to Pakistan.

2. Pak-Russian relations

1. Diplomatic relations were established between both the countries in May 1948, and, the next year, Mr. Shoaib Qureshi was appointed the Pakistani ambassador to Russia. Even before the appointment of the ambassadors, on behalf of the Russian Prime Minister, Marshal Joseph Stalin, an invitation to visit Russia

had been sent to Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in June 1949. The month of August was suggested for this visit; however, he ignored this and went on a visit to America. The same year, in July, a trade delegation from Russia came to Pakistan and this delegation's visit too was almost a failure because there was no agreement decided between both the countries. After the Russian invitation, the American President, Truman, also invited the Pakistani Prime Minister for a visit which was immediately accepted. As a consequence of this step, a gulf was created between Russia and Pakistan, which has not been filled till today. Liaquat Ali Khan visited America in 1950 and Russia declared Pakistan a biased country.

2. In March 1956, in the Russian capital, Moscow, the Pakistani Consulate held a function to celebrate 'Pakistan Day'. The Russian foreign minister Molotov also participated and offered to help Pakistan set up a steel rerolling mill the same way it had helped India set up a steel rerolling mill.
3. Both countries signed an agreement in March 1961, according to which Russia had to explore for oil in Pakistan. Russia also accepted that it would send its experts to Pakistan for five years to search for gas. As a result of this agreement, it helped to lessen the tension created previously to quite an extent. After two years, air service began between the two countries. In 1964, both the countries agreed for technical and scientific cooperation and, so, relations between the two countries started improving to some extent.
4. In 1965, the President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan, visited Russia. Three pacts were signed between the two countries according to which the amount of the previous trade was doubled. Russia announced that it would give a loan of Rs.15 crore to Rs.25 crore. According to a cultural agreement, an exchange of different art experts, students, writers and artistes and in addition radio and TV programmes was agreed upon. Russia also announced aid for the third five year plan.
5. In January 1966, after the Indo-Pak war of 1965, Russia brokered an agreement between India and Pakistan in Tashkent and helped resolve the issues of the return of prisoners and occupied areas.
6. After East Pakistan became Bangladesh, a new era began. In 1971, when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came into power, he felt that despite the CENTO and SEATO treaties, America had not helped Pakistan, so he announced that Pakistan had withdrawn from those treaties.
7. According to an agreement between both the countries in 1973, Russia gave a generator and important equipment for a thermal electricity plant. The same year, the planned steel mill was given its final touches in Karachi. The mill construction started in December 1973.
8. In 1988, to resolve the Afghan issue, an agreement was decided which was

named the Geneva Pact. In addition to Pakistan and Afghanistan, America and Russia also signed it. According to this pact, Russia decided to withdraw its forces within 9 months; therefore, by the middle of 1989, the whole force was withdrawn from Afghanistan. Now, cooperation between both countries is ongoing in different fields.

3. Pak-Britain relations

1. Pakistan and Britain have been shoulder to shoulder in different fields of life. When Pakistan became independent, it was made a member of the Commonwealth. When the treaty of CENTO was decided in 1955, both Britain and Pakistan were included.
2. Britain gave a loan of Rs.13 crore to Pakistan in 1959. In 1961, according to the Indus Water Treaty, Britain bore some of the expenditure for alternate arrangements for the river water. For the second 5 year plan of Pakistan, Britain gave 45.5 crore rupees. Other than this in 1961, to buy the railway wagons, around 4 crore rupees aid was given. Next year, two more loans were given from which the first was 9 crore and the second was of 13 crore rupees. This amount was given for buying a ship and buses and constructing a power station near Hyderabad. In 1963, for industrial loans and investment, another loan of 13 crore rupees was given. In 1966, an agreement was signed between Pakistan and Britain, according to which, on extremely soft conditions, Pakistan was given a loan of 40 lakh pounds.
3. When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government was formed in Pakistan In 1971, he announced withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1972.
4. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Khan Junejo, went on a tour of Britain in 1987. He said that the British help and cooperation for Pakistan was praiseworthy. Prime Minister Junejo visited various cities of Britain and invited the British industrialists to invest in Pakistan. He assured that the foreign industrialists would get full security.
5. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, also toured Britain in 1989. During her a week-long tour, the nuclear programme of Pakistan and Indo-Pak relations, besides the Afghanistan issue, were also discussed. In 1989, Pakistan once again was made a member of the Commonwealth in spite of Indian opposition.
6. In 2001, after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in America, Pakistan became an ally of America and Britain in the fight against terrorism. In 2002, both countries mutually agreed to cooperate with each other to end terrorism and extremism.
7. In 2003, General Pervez Musharraf reached London and met the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair. During the meeting with President Pervez Musharraf, the

British Prime Minister fully assured Pakistan of its cooperation in resolving the Kashmir issue. In 2005, the Commonwealth meeting was held in a European democratic country Malta in which the Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz represented Pakistan. At this moment, he clarified, “Our participation in the war against terrorism and fundamentalism proves that Pakistan is a peace-loving country.” In the earthquake of 2005 which affected the large areas of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, England and the other members of commonwealth aided Pakistan with open heart. In the WORLD DONORS CONFERENCE held in Islamabad, the commonwealth announced further aid and expressed their warm existence with Pakistan in this critical moment. After the elections of 18th February 2008, a democratic government came into power in Pakistan. In 2010, the President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari visited UK and met with English Prime Minister, David Cameron. During this meeting, English Prime Minister admitted the long-lasting relationships between the two countries because they were based on mutual-interests. In 2011, during his visit in Pakistan, English Prime Minister said that the enemy of Pakistan is the enemy of UK and his friend is ours also. The two countries have strong relationships in all departments including trade, education and culture.

8. In 2014, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and UK met in London. During this meeting, both the Prime Ministers analysed the bilateral relationships in different departments including trade and defence, and resolved to strengthen these relationships further. Now there is an ongoing exchange of political, trade, cultural and educational delegations between the two countries.

4. Pakistan and the European Union relations

The European Union was formed according to a mutual concept of ‘One Europe’ visualized by the European countries. It is an organization of 28 countries.

1. Relations between Pakistan and the European Community were established in 1976. Till to date, the European Union has spent more than 500 million euros on different projects and programmes in Pakistan.
2. In the 1980s, the European community started many social welfare projects in Pakistan which included the construction of roads and bridges, a fish seaport facility, providing electricity in villages, betterment of livestock, education, vocational training, rural development, etc.
3. In the 1990s, the European Union had started several projects of human resources development and the eradication of pollution according to the policy of the government of Pakistan. Their results were quite encouraging. Other than this, it gave monetary aid to different NGOs for population welfare, eradication of child labour, increase in income, less drug usage and providing health facilities in villages.

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4. In 2004, the European Union with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) started a programme on technical assistance to expand trade in Pakistan (Trade-related Technical Assistance Programme).
 5. For Pakistan's economic development, the European Union fixed 75 million euros for 2002-06. It gave 50 million euros as aid for being an ally against terrorism from 2001.
 6. The European Union announced a donation of 93.6 million euros for the help of the people affected by the earthquake in Pakistan's Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir on 8th October, 2005. To develop the Pakistan and European Union relations according to the modern demands, the Pak-European Conference (EU-Pakistani Summit) was held on 17th June, 2009 in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. The President of Pakistan also participated in this conference. European Union and Pakistan are significant trading partners. In 2012, the trade volume between Pakistan and European Union was 802 billions euro.

5. Pak-Japan relations

1. The country of Japan comprises of four large and several small islands located to the east of Asia. It is located in the far east. Therefore, Japan is called the 'land of the rising sun'. After the Second World War, Japan has made industrial development rapidly. Tokyo is Japan's capital. Tokyo is an ancient historical city. Its present importance is because of the industries established in the previous century.
2. There are many factories in Japan to prepare machinery, cloth, goods of daily use and foods and drinks. There are countless heavy and small units to prepare electric goods, radios, television, cameras, watches and miscellaneous equipment. The heavy industries include steel industry, shipping industry and oil refineries. These factories are mostly situated on the seashore.
3. Japan is a developed Asian country. Pakistan imports cars and electronic goods from Japan. Japan has made investments in many projects in Pakistan including improvement in education. Japan holds a prominent position as a buyer of Pakistani fish.
4. Japan gave aid to Pakistan many times after the 9/11 tragedy for playing a prominent role in the fight against extremism.

The United Nations

After the First World War, the League of Nations was established in 1919, but this organisation lost its usefulness after the Second World War. Seeing the aftermath of the war, the human race considered it necessary to create a new organisation to promote mutual cooperation and to put a stop to future wars. The heads of states of the big countries held many meetings. At

last, a conference was held in 1945 in San Francisco, America, and it was decided to create the United Nations. The representatives of 50 states approved the charter of the United Nations on 25th June 1945. This organisation came into being on 24th October, 1945.

The objectives for establishing United Nations

1. Establishing international peace.
2. Economic and social cooperation.
3. Provision of justice
4. Resolving human problems.

Organs of the United Nations

The following are the six basic organs of the United Nations:

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|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | General Assembly | 2 | Security Council |
| 3 | Trusteeship Council | 4 | Economic and Social Council |
| 5 | International Court of Justice | 6 | Secretariat |

1. General Assembly

The General Assembly is the biggest organ of the United Nations. The representatives of all the member countries participate in the General Assembly session. Its session is held every year in September. Its responsibilities include electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council, giving membership to new states and terminating the membership of some states, approving the budget of the United Nations and taking measures to establish world peace, etc.

2. Security Council

This is United Nation's second and very important organ. This organ is considered as the administrative wing of the United Nations. The total number of members of the Security Council is 15. From among them, America, Russia, Britain, France and People's Republic of China are 5 permanent members. The Security Council sessions are held after short intervals. The President of the Council is elected every month. The decisions of the Security Council are made after the consent of at least 9 members out of 15. But it is necessary that these 9 members should include the 5 permanent members. If a permanent member gives a negative opinion, then the decision cannot be made. This right of a permanent member is called 'veto'. Its main duties include establishing peace, resolving international disputes, membership of new countries and recommendation of its cancellation, electing the judges of the International Court of Justice and sending recommendations to the General Assembly for the election of the General Secretary.

3. Trusteeship Council

This organ of the United Nations made arrangements to improve the condition of the ruined nations after the Second World War. It acted for the fulfilment of the cultural, educational, economic, social and other needs of these regions as a supervisor. This supervision would continue till these nations became capable of attaining independence. Now this organ has lost its usefulness.

4. Economic and Social Council

There is a total of 54 members in this council. They are elected by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council together. The tenure of each member is 3 years. 1/3 of the members retire each year and new members are elected in their place. The council meetings are held thrice a year. Other than these, special meetings can be called too. The members of the Economic and Social Council elect a president from among themselves. Its responsibilities include raising the standard of living of man, trying for economic and social development, collaboration in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, taking measures to eradicate unemployment, poverty and disease etc.

5. International Court of Justice

An important organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice. There is a total of 15 judges in the court who belong to different countries and who are elected for a period of 9 years by General Assembly and Security Council together. More than one judge cannot be taken from a country. The court makes its decision according to the opinion of the majority of the present members.

Its responsibilities include resolving disputes among states according to the manifesto of the United Nations. In addition, hearing the cases on all topics, interpreting and explaining international laws and giving legal advice to the different organs of the United Nations are also its duties.

6. Secretariat

This is the record office of the United Nations and is situated in New York. The head of the Secretariat is called the Secretary General. Many secretaries are also elected for his assistance. The General Assembly and the Security Council elect the Secretary General for five years. Its main responsibility is to keep the proceedings of the meetings of all the organs and documentation in its safe-keeping.

Pakistan's Contribution Towards Peace-keeping in the World

Pakistan's contribution towards peace-keeping in the world is mentioned below:

1. Pakistan has always respected the charter of the United Nations and wants the

conflicts to be resolved in a peaceful manner. It supports the United Nations in its efforts towards arms reduction.

2. When the United Nations adopted the policy of social boycott of South Africa and Rhodesia (presently Zimbabwe) because of racism in these countries, Pakistan acted upon it and cut off diplomatic relations with these countries.
3. The Indo-Pak war was in September 1965, so after the intervention of the United Nations, Pakistan accepted the ceasefire.
4. Pakistan has always supported the oppressed nations' right of self-determination. That is why it supports the people of Kashmir and Palestine.
5. Pakistan has always supported the international control on nuclear energy.
6. For establishing peace, at the behest of the United Nations, Pakistan sent its army to Congo and several other countries in the world.
7. Pakistan presented the issue of the independence of Indonesia in the United Nations and urged United Nations to open its doors to all peaceful countries.
8. Pakistan helped Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kampuchea and Libya become members of the United Nations.
9. Pakistan supported the independence of Algeria and made full efforts for independence and sovereignty of Tunisia and Morocco.
10. Pakistan supported Egypt's stand on the Suez Canal issue.
11. It presented the resolution in the General Assembly to free Jerusalem (Al-Quds/ Baitulmaqdas) from Israel's occupation and had it passed with a majority.
12. Pakistan is playing a very effective role against terrorism and extremism in the world.

Exercise

(Part -1)

📌 **Four options are given for each question. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

- The diplomatic relations established between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
(a) in 1947 (b) in 1948
(c) in 1949 (d) in 1950
- Which country sent its forces into Afghanistan in 1979?
(a) America (b) Britain
(c) Russia (d) France
- The biggest organ of the United Nations is:
(a) General Assembly (b) International Court of Justice
(c) Security Council (d) Economic and Social Council
- The People's Republic of China was formed in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1951 (d) 1953
- The number of members of United Nations Economic and Social Council is:
(a) 34 (b) 44
(c) 54 (d) 64
- The first meeting of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference was held in 1969 in the city:
(a) Rabat (b) Jeddah
(c) Karachi (d) Tehran
- The organisation was established on 24th October, 1945.
(a) Organisation of Economic Cooperation
(b) Organisation of Islamic Conference
(c) United Nations
(d) Regional Cooperation Development
- The Simla Pact was held between Pakistan and India in:
(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1967 (d) 1965

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9. The relations between Pakistan and European Union were established in:
- (a) 1966 (b) 1976
(c) 1986 (d) 1997
10. In which country was the Second Islamic Heads Conference held in 1974,?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Morocco
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Iran

Give short answers:

- i. What is meant by 'Durand Line'?
- ii. What are the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council?
- iii. Write three responsibilities of United Nations General Assembly.
- iv. When was the border settlement made between Pakistan and Iran?
- v. By which two countries was the Indus Water Treaty signed?
- vi. When did the relations between Pakistan and People's Republic of China begin?
- vii. Write the names of ten member countries of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- viii. When was the Kashmir issue presented in the United Nations?
- ix. When and where did the World Trade Centre tragedy take place?
- x. Write the introduction of Bhutan in three lines.

(Part 2)

Give detailed answers.

- i. Explain the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- ii. Analyse the relations between Pakistan and India.
- iii. China is Pakistan's neighbouring country which has always supported Pakistan in difficult times. Elaborate.
- iv. Explain the relations between Pakistan and Iran.
- v. Analyse the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- vi. Narrate Pakistan's role in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
- vii. Explain the genesis and development of the Kashmir problem.
- viii. Comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian Countries.
- ix. Describe Pakistan's relations with Saudi Arabia.

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- x. Explain the relations between Pakistan and SAARC countries.
 - xi. Describe Pakistan relations with America.
 - xii. Discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peace keeping in the world.

Activity

1. Write the names of the Muslim countries.
2. Write the names of the countries of the European Union.
3. Arrange a dialogue on the resolving of Kashmir problem.

Economic Development

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

1. Discuss Economic Developments in Pakistan through decades.
2. Describe major metallic and non- metallic minerals resources of Pakistan, their economic value and distribution in Pakistan.
3. Explain the role agriculture plays in the economy of Pakistan.
4. Point out the agricultural potential of Pakistan along with problems and measures for maximization of yield.
5. Discuss the water resources of Pakistan and the existing irrigation system.
6. Discuss the production and distribution of major crops of Pakistan, livestock and fishing
7. Enumerate the pattern of modernization in agriculture.
8. Discuss the main problems associated with our agriculture.
9. Discuss the importance of industries in economic development.
10. Discuss briefly the location and production of cottage, small and large scale industries.
11. Discuss the importance of energy sources in development.
12. Discuss the production and consumption of different sources of energy.
13. Analyse international trade of Pakistan, its composition, direction and changing balance.
14. Enumerate the causes and consequences of poverty in Pakistan. Point out the steps to alleviate poverty.
15. Explain the importance of sea - ports of Pakistan.
16. Discuss the significance of dry ports of Pakistan.

Definition of economic development

According to Professor Arthur Lewis, “The increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development”. To lead a better life, fundamental changes are brought about in the economy which results in economic development. In short, the movement of a backward economy towards becoming a developed economy is called economic development.

Economic Development in Pakistan Through the Decades

The economic development of Pakistan through decades is explained below:

1. The first period of economic development: 1947 - 1950

The industrial units which Pakistan had got as share after its creation were incapable of fulfilling the country’s needs. The source of income of the majority was agriculture. Before the creation of Pakistan the trade and industry was mostly controlled by non-Muslims. At the time of partition, these people migrated to India due to which a gap was created in the field of trade and industry. To fill this gap the majority of Muslim traders migrated from India and settled in Karachi. Karachi, thus, became the centre of our trade and industry. In 1947, the government held an industrial conference. In this conference it gave recommendations for the establishment of industrial units related to existing raw materials like jute, cotton, leather, etc. To promote the work of investors, Industrial Board and Industrial Financial Corporation was established, with which economic development started.

2. The second period of economic development: 1950 – 60

During the Korean War, from 1950 to 1952, Pakistan followed a liberal and soft trade policy which earned it a lot of foreign exchange. The war ended and there was a fall in the prices of raw materials. The government imposed restrictions on the import of goods of everyday usage which greatly benefited the industries.

In 1952 the government of Pakistan established a financial organization called “Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation”. This corporation basically invested in cement, paper, Sui gas pipeline, shipyard, etc. In 1959-60 the share of industrial field in Pakistan’s GDP was 11.9 percent. During this time period, large scale industry flourished. Many factories were also established.

Pakistan’s First 5 years Development Plan was for the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st July 1960. Its volume was 1080 crore rupees. With regard to objectives, this was a very good plan, but it could not achieve all its targets. According to the rate of

development there was an 11% increase in the national income. Per capita income could only increase 3%. The rate of national savings decreased. In the industrial field many industries were established such as paper (newsprint), cardboard, fertilizer, chemical products, etc. The rate of increase in population was approximately 1.6% per annum. During this period exports could not be increased, rather the number of imports rose. The balance of payment was greatly upset. There was a deficit of 24 crore rupees in the balance of payment in the first 4 years. The production of agricultural crops also could not be increased much.

From the above mentioned facts and figures, it can be estimated that the first 5 years plan failed in the majority of fields. Despite this fact it cannot be denied that due to the experiences gained in this plan, a modern thought process was born. This increased the speed of economic development and helped create future developmental plans.

3. The third period of economic development: 1960-1970

In 1958, after coming to power, Muhammad Ayub Khan gave severe punishments to hoarders, smugglers and black marketeers. Attention was paid to heavy machinery such as steel industry, petro-chemicals, etc. After 1965 there was a downfall in the development of industry and an increase in speed of development of agriculture. In relation to economic development in Pakistan, the Second 5 years Plan (1960 - 1965) has a special importance. The volume of the second 5 years plan was 1900 crore rupees. In 1961 it was increased to 2300 crore rupees.

Due to this plan, there was an improvement in the country's economic development. National income increased above 30%. In the industrial field, there was an increase of above 40% per annum. Exports went up by 7% annually. The agricultural field had a rise by above 15%. Employment opportunities could not be raised to the expected limits. The second 5 years development plan achieved its goals considerably and in some fields even crossed its set targets. In the economic development of Pakistan this plan has a special importance.

During 1965 – 1970, the third 5 years development plan was made. The volume of this plan was 5200 crore rupees. During the third 5 years plan the development in the industrial field was 9%. There was a drop of 4% in the rate of investment. Agriculture development was at 4.5%. The growth of exports was at the rate of 7% per annum. The third 5 years plan could not be provided with the resources and favourable conditions required for an economic development plan. That is why this plan could not be completely successful.

4. The fourth period of economic development: 1970-1980

The separation of East Pakistan from west Pakistan was a great tragedy. When in 1971

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over power, Pakistan was surrounded by problems. In the first 7 years of this decade, economic development was disappointing. The currency devalued and the American dollar went up from 4.76 rupees to 11 rupees. The nationalization of oil factories, commercial banks, aeroplane companies, flour mills, and cotton ginning and rice threshing factories affected the economy negatively. During the rule of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, the country moved towards economic development. The 1978 Economic Reforms Ordinance was issued. The industrial units related to agriculture were returned to their former owners. Due to this, the production of agricultural raw material increased, export percentage and the agricultural yield was greatly improved, but the government could not control inflation. Rs. 750 crore were allocated for the fourth 5 years plan (1970-75). The targets were not met for an increase in national income, agricultural yield and increase in per capita income. Due to unfavourable conditions inside the country, the fourth 5 years plan could not be implemented and, at last, it was cancelled.

5. The fifth period of economic development: 1980 - 1990

From 1980 – 1990 there was a record increase in the production of cotton, rice, sugar cane and wheat. Agricultural development was at the rate of 6.2% per annum. This can be called the best stage of economic development as steps were taken to restore the confidence of the private sector. Through 1982 and 1984, industrial policies created a balanced development, job opportunities, and strengthened the private sector. This led to an encouraging increase in the rate of production of raw material.

From 1978 – 1983, the fifth 5 year plan commenced. The volume of this plan was 2102 crore rupees. In spite of unfavourable circumstances, the per annum rate of development was 6%. Industrial production increased by 9% per annum. To encourage the setting up of industrial units, relaxations were also given. Inflation fell to 5%. During this plan special attention was paid to the development of rural areas. At least 20% poverty stricken people were provided help through the system of zakat. This was a big step towards social and economic justice.

The sixth 5 year plan (1983 – 1988) commenced on 1st of July 1983. Work was carried out quickly from 1985 to 1988 according to Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo's 5 point programme. There was more investment from the private sector in industries and energy producing departments. Roads were built in villages and connected to city markets. The deserving were helped through Zakat and the system of Ushr. Different steps were taken for providing employment. Special attention was paid to the development of villages, backward areas, big and small cities. More attention was paid to education and health sectors. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) increased by 6.6% and agricultural production by 2.3%. There was an increase of 6% in exports and

6% in imports per annum. The rate of inflation was 6 %.The production of electricity increased by 13.6%.

After the elections held in December 1988, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came to power. The government lasted till 1990. During this period the economic condition of the country was hopeful. From 1989 to 1990, the GDP increased to a rate of 5.1%. Agricultural development was expected 5.2% but the increase was only 4% per annum. The balance of payment improved. The foreign trade deficit decreased and investment was encouraged in the country. In April 1989 the new economic policy was announced. Again new incentives were announced for the private sector. Setting up of new industries was made easier. Investment in new fields was made easy.

6.The sixth period of economic development: 1990 – 2000

In 1990 and 1996, the government of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was dissolved. In 1993 and 1999, the government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came to an end. General Pervez Musharraf came to power in 1999. The seventh 5 years development plan (1988-1993) was put into action. During this time the G.D.P increased 5% per annum. The production in agriculture remained 4.7%. Industrial production increased by the rate of 5.9%. The rate of national savings remained 12.7% per annum. 50 medical centres were established in urban areas. Literacy rate remained 36%.

The eighth 5 years plan commenced in (1993-1998). During this plan many national institutions were handed over to the private sector. Due to the atomic blast in 1998, Pakistan had to face many economic sanctions. A census was carried out in 1998. GDP and agricultural sector showed an increase of 6% per annum. Private investment increased by 22.8%. Federal government tax returns were increased by 22.6%. Exports decreased by 24.9%. Literacy rate became 37.9%. National savings increased by 12.7%. After the 8th 5 years plan, no 5 years plan was implemented in the country.

Now annual development plans are prepared and, accordingly, measures are taken for the national development.

7. The seventh period of economic development: 2000 – 2014

The pace of economic development in General Pervez Musharraf's 9 year government was 7%. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz took many steps of economic development but the common man's problems increased greatly. Goods became more expensive. In the elections of 2008, Pakistan People's Party emerged as the majority party. Their government took many steps to solve the people's economic problems but the country is still in difficulties in relation to economic development.

In 2013, Muslim League (N) established its government with heavy (electoral) mandate.

In the fiscal year of 2014-15, the targeted ratio of GDP was 4.4%.

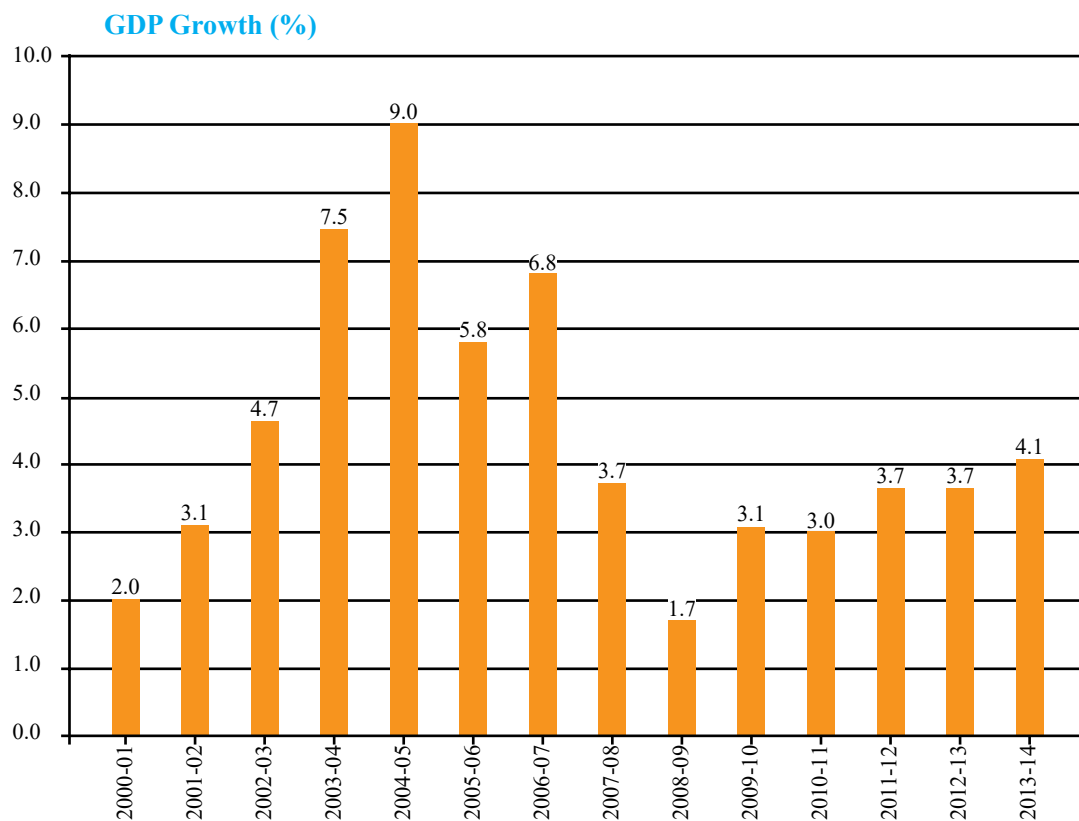


Diagram of GDP of Pakistan

Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14

Important Sectors of Economy

Minerals, agriculture and industries play an important role in the economy of Pakistan. Find below the details of this:

(A) Minerals

The Mineral Development Corporation was established for the purposes of development of mineral resources in Pakistan in 1975. Minerals are divided into 2 groups, metallic and non-metallic. In Pakistan, the metallic minerals include iron, copper, chromite, etc. The non-metallic minerals include petroleum, natural gas, common salt, limestone, marble, gypsum, etc. Their detail is given below:

1. Petroleum

For human kind, the importance of petroleum and its products is more than all the minerals used in industries. The important products of petroleum include gasoline, kerosene oil, diesel, mobile oil, wax and coal tar. There are factories in Pakistan to refine oil. After the establishment of the Oil and Gas Development Corporation there was a lot of progress in oil exploration. The Potohar Plateau in Pakistan is an ancient region of petroleum production. The oil wells of this area are located in Balkassar, Khor, Dhallian, Joyamir, Manwal, Kot Sarong, Miyal, Aadlhi and Kaaziyan. In Lower Sindh the important oil producing areas are Khaskheli, Kinaat, Tando Allah Yar and Zamzama. These reserves have an important role in fulfilling the country's requirements.

2. Natural Gas

Natural gas was discovered in Pakistan in 1952 at Sui. These natural gas reserves are included in the world's biggest gas reserves. Natural gas is a cheap source of energy. This gas is used not only domestically but also in industries. Using pipelines, natural gas is transported to nearly all the big cities of Pakistan. In Punjab there are natural gas reserves in Dhodak, Pirkoh, Dhallian and Miyal. Its reserves are found in Uch and Zun in Balochistan and in Khairpur, Mizrani, Saari, Hindi, Kandhkot and Sarang in Sindh.

3. Copper

In ancient times, copper was used only to make coins, utensils, etc. Nowadays in Pakistan, it is used to make electrical products, especially wires, etc. The copper reserves discovered in Balochistan in Districts Chaghi, Saindak, Kalat, Zob and other areas are very important. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa copper reserves are found in Dir, Chitral and Hazara.

4. Iron Ore

Iron ore was discovered in Pakistan in 1957. Iron ore reserves were discovered in many places in Pakistan. This includes Kalabagh (District Mianwali) Dol Nisaar (District Chitral), Langrial and Chilghazi (District Chaghi). Due to difficulties in transportation, there is less profit.

5. Coal

Coal is an important and ancient source of energy. In Pakistan coal is used for producing thermal electricity, baking bricks and for domestic purposes. Presently Pakistan coal is mined at Dandot, Padh and Makarwal in areas of Salt Mountain in the Punjab. In Sindh there are coal mines in Thar, Jampir, Sarang and Lakhra. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa coal reserves are found only in Hangu. In Balochistan mining is being carried out in Khost, Sharg, Degari, Shirin Aab, Mach Bolan and Harnai.

6. Salt

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with more than 100 million tons of reserves of rock salt. This salt is being used in food as well as in the chemical industry. In Pakistan huge reserves of rock salt are found in Salt Mountain in Khewra (District Jhelum). Vast reserves are also found in Kalabagh (District Mianwali), Warcha (District Khushab) and Bahadur Khel (District Karak).

Sea Salt is also obtained from Lasbela and the area near Makran's coast in Balochistan, and also from Mauripur (Karachi).

7. Chromite

Chromite is an important mineral which is mostly used for steel manufacturing. More than 25 large reserves of chromite have been discovered in Pakistan. Chromite is exported to many countries. It is also used in Karachi Steel Mill. In Balochistan reserves of chromite are found in Muslim Bagh, Chaghi and Kharaan. Its reserves have also been discovered in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

8. Gypsum

In the preparation of phosphate fertilizer, gypsum is used as a raw material. It is also used in cement industry, paper manufacturing, plaster of Paris, sulphuric acid, paint and polish industry and also in rubber industry. In Pakistan gypsum is found in Khewra, Dandot, Daud Khel, Quaidabad, Rohri, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Loralai, Sibbi, etc.

9. Limestone

Limestone is a very useful mineral. It is used in glass manufacturing, soap making, paper manufacturing, cement manufacturing, steel manufacturing, making of bleaching powder, white washing of building, paint manufacturing, paan, lime and soda ash industry. In Pakistan limestone is mostly found in northern and western mountainous areas. Reserves of limestone are found in Daud Khel, Wah, Rohri, Hyderabad, Sibbi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Nowshera and Khizdaar.

10. Marble

Marble is used for floors and walls of buildings. There are different types and colours of marble in Pakistan. There are reserves of marble in Mardan, Swat, Nowshera, Hazara, Chaghi, Gilgit and Attock.

11. Sulphur

Sulphur is an important mineral. Sulphur is used in ordnance factories, sulphuric

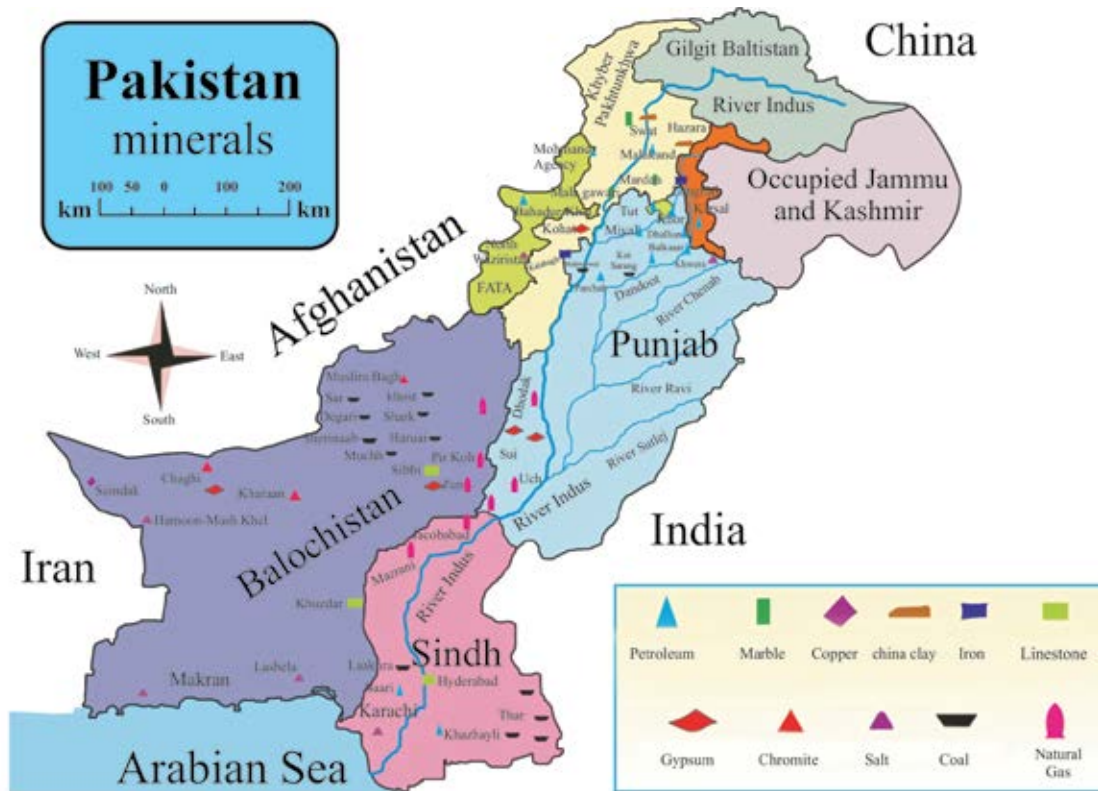
acid, chemical industries, medicine manufacturing industry, safety match industry, preparation of ammonium sulphate fertilizer, preparation of paints and colours. Sulphur is found in Sultan Mountains (District Chaghi) Balochistan, Sunny (District Khachi) and Kalat. Sulphur reserves are found in Karachi, Hyderabad in Sindh and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Peshawar and Chitral.

(B) Agriculture

Pakistan is an agrarian country. Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of the country. The role of agriculture in Pakistan's economy is explained below:

1. Source of food

Pakistan is in the list of those developing countries where the agriculture is comprehended as the basic pillar of economy. Man's basic need is food which includes wheat, cotton, rice, corn, sugar cane, millet, pulses, vegetables and fruit, etc. Agriculture also fulfils the nutritional needs of all animals. This includes the feed crops of summer and winter.



2. Source of national income

The agricultural sector has been the main source of the national income of the country since Pakistan was created. Due to this, a development in the agricultural sector leads to an increase in national income. This leads to prosperity in the country.

3. Availability of raw material for industries

The following industries in Pakistan are dependent on the produce of the agricultural sector: flour mills, sugar mills, rice mills, cotton, textile industry, ghee mills, soap industry, bread, juice factories and fruit products.

4. Employment opportunities

A large proportion of Pakistani population is directly or indirectly related to the agricultural sector. These millions of people are linked to buying and selling in grain markets, fruit and vegetables markets. The labour force of the country which is approximately 44% is dependent on agriculture. Many people involved in transportation in the agricultural sector also earn their livelihood in this manner. In this way agriculture is the biggest profession of the most people in Pakistan.

5. Source of foreign exchange

Agricultural sector produce leads to agricultural exports. Pakistan earns a large amount of foreign exchange by exporting produce like rice, cotton and industrial products dependent on them.

6. Source of economic development

Nearly 21% of the collective national production of Pakistan is from the agricultural sector. Not only Pakistan's economic development but also industrial and trade development are dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture has a very important role in the economic development of the national economy.

Agricultural Potential of Pakistan along with Problems and Measures for Maximization of Yield

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country and is world famous for its agricultural produce. The resources of agricultural land all over Pakistan vary. Some areas have fertile agricultural land, excellent plains, good climatic conditions and excellent water sources under the land surface. Others do not have these favourable conditions. Some areas irrigate land through canals and tube wells, while others depend upon rainfall.

Due to these factors there is a difference in the per acre yield of different areas. Despite natural agricultural capacity the per acre yield of most crops in Pakistan is low. The important reasons for this are listed below:

7. Reasons for low per acre average yield

1. Pakistan has not been successful in achieving agricultural self sufficiency due to backwardness. In developed countries farming is carried out through modern machinery. In Pakistan farming is done through old and traditional methods. This does not let the per acre average yield increase.
2. In Pakistan there is a vast system of irrigation but the rivers cannot supply water to all agricultural lands which creates problems. This also affects the per acre yield.
3. Natural disasters (floods, earthquakes etc), water logging and salinity, low quality seeds and fertilizers, illiteracy amongst farmers, difficulty in obtaining agricultural loans, and diseases afflicting crops- all affect the per acre average yield.

Different steps to increase agricultural production

1. To develop the agricultural sector it is required that different agricultural tools and modern machinery should be used for farming on a scientific basis. This will increase the national income and the country will prosper.
2. Agricultural development requires the use of good quality seeds, pesticides and excellent fertilizers, along with human efforts and expertise.
3. The per acre yield can be increased through improvement in the canal system, and artificial and modern methods of irrigation.
4. The increase in research in the agricultural sector will also lead to increased agricultural production.

(C) Water Resources of Pakistan and the Existing Irrigation System

Sources of irrigation

Pakistan is located in that region of monsoon climate where there is less rainfall. In Pakistan agricultural development depends upon resources of irrigation. The most important resources of irrigation are canals. Other resources include tube wells, Karez, wells and springs etc.

1. Canals

In Pakistan, 80% of agricultural land is dependent upon canal water. Most of Pakistan's

canals are found in Punjab. This canal system is composed of big and small dams, barrages and link canals. Most of these canals are perennial which flow throughout the year. Other canals are seasonal, which flow only in the monsoon season. When snow melts on the mountains, water increases in the rivers. The flood water is then released into the canals. Important canals have been diverted from the River Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej and Indus, which irrigate different regions.

2. Rain

Rain is a natural source of water. In Pakistan the monsoon rains are more common. Water from rainfall on mountains and melting glaciers gathers in rivulets and keeps them flowing throughout the year. Barren areas and their production is more dependent on rain than canal irrigated areas. Tarbela and Mangla are important irrigational dams in which not only lakhs of acres feet water is collected but also cheap hydro electricity is produced. Besides these two reserves, Chashma Barrage has 5 lakh acre feet reserves of water as well.

3. Tube wells

To compensate for the scarcity of water from canals, tube wells are used to obtain water from below the ground. There are nearly 1.2 million tube wells (working) in the country. Water is obtained from a depth of hundreds of feet below the ground with the help of electric motors or diesel engines. Most of the tube wells are found in Punjab. Water from tube wells is not suitable for crops as it produces water logging and salinity in the land. Due to the shortage of water from canals, farmers are forced to use this water.

4. Karez

Below the surface of land, small canals or covered water courses are dug which are called Karez. Underground canals in Balochistan are used for irrigation. Water is collected in underground canals in the mountain valleys. This water is then transported to the land to be cultivated so as to prevent water loss through evaporation. Such underground canals are found in the base of mountains. Karez is mostly made in those areas where water is scarce and the process of evaporation is more. Groups of people make karez so that water can be used and not lost through becoming water vapors. To keep such underground canals clean, blocks are placed at intervals (below the ground), which can be removed when necessary for cleaning purposes.

5. Wells

Wells are the most ancient method of obtaining underground water. In Pakistan, the areas where canals are not found, wells are dug. Persian wheels are placed on these wells and water is then transported to fields. Wells are not very deep. During monsoon

season the water level rises in the wells due to underground water. During droughts, underground water level falls and the wells become dry.

6. Springs

An underground water source, which emerges naturally above the surface of land is called a spring. In the mountainous areas in Northern Pakistan, there are countless such springs. They are the most important source of water there. These springs fulfil a small part of the water requirements for domestic and farming purposes. Sometimes springs are found naturally in desert areas.

System of irrigation

Pakistan has a vast and strong system of canals. This system comprises big and small dams, barrages, irrigational and link canals. There are 3 types of canals in our country.

Perennial Canals

These canals provide water throughout the year for irrigational purposes. Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab are important perennial canals.

Seasonal canals

Rivers which only flow during the monsoon season or summer season are called seasonal rivers. When snow melts in mountainous regions, the increased water level in rivers releases water in these canals. In winter season, these rivers are not functional. The Bahawal and Qaimpur canals emerging from Islam Barrage located on River Sutlej and all the canals of Guddoo Barrage are seasonal.

Flood Canals

These canals have water released into them only at the time of severe floods so as to stop the destruction caused by floods. In summer and the monsoons, the water level rises in rivers and heavy floods raise water levels to dangerous extreme as well. To protect the barrage from harm, water is then released into these canals. Many canals emerging from River Indus and Chenab belong to this type.

Important canals of Pakistan

The important canals of Pakistan are narrated below:

1. Canals of River Ravi

Rivers Chenab and Jhelum are merged in the River Ravi by the Link Canals and then

taken out (new) canals from here. Except Baloki Sulemanki Link Canals 1& 2 and Lower Bari Doab, Sadhnai Canal which is taken out from Sadhnai Barrage are important canals of River Ravi. These canals irrigate the areas of Bari Doab and Neelibar.

2. Canals of River Chenab

Upper Chenab and Lower Chenab are important canals of the River Chenab which irrigate (the area of) Rachna Doab. In addition, Haveli Canal System is also located in this Doab, the headworks of which is Trimmu Barrage. Mailsi Canal, Rangpur Canal and Haveli Canal are taken out from here.

3. Canals of River Sutlej

Brisk flow of the River Sutlej is maintained by the link canals of Baloki Sulaimanki. By the canals taken out from Sulaimanki and Islam Barrages, the areas of Neelibar and Bahawalpur are being irrigated.

4. Canals of River Jhelum

The Upper Jhelum and Lower Jhelum canals are important canals of Doab. Due to these canals a vast area is being cultivated and agricultural production has increased. Besides Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab are a part of Triple Canal Project. Rasool Qadirabad, Qadirabad Baloki and Baloki Sulaimanki Link Canal, join eastern and western rivers. They release water from the River Jhelum into the River Chenab, from the River Chenab into the River Ravi and from the River Ravi into the River Sutlaj. According to Indus Waters Treaty, this ensures that the scarcity of water in eastern rivers can be overcome through providing water from western rivers via link canals.

5. Canals taken out from Punjnad Barrage

The five flowing rivers in Punjab Province are merged at the place of Punjnad, where after constructing Punjnad Barrage, two canals Punjnad and Abbasia are taken out. These canals irrigate the districts of Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan.

6. Canals of River Indus

- i. Thal Canal emerges from Jinnah Barrage in Kalabagh. This irrigates Thal Desert.
- ii. From Chashma Barrage, a link canal, Chashma Jhelum, emerges which takes water from the River Indus and supplies it to River Jhelum. On the right side, an irrigation canal emerges which irrigates the areas of Dera Ismail Khan.
- iii. Canals emerging from Taunsa Barrage irrigate Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

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- iv. Four canals emerging from Guddoo Barrage irrigate some areas of Sindh and Balochistan.
 - v. Canals emerging from Sukkur Barrage irrigate areas of Sindh.
 - vi. Kotri Barrage is an important barrage of Pakistan from which 4 irrigational canals emerge.

New Projects

To increase the sources of irrigation the government has started many new projects like Gomal Zam Dam, Garer Thal Canal, Reeni Canal, Meerani Dam, Sabk Zae Dam, Sat Para Dam and the expansion of Mangla Dam.

Indus Waters Treaty

In 1947, at the time of partition, Ferozpur Headworks built on River Sutlej and Madhupur on River Ravi were given to India. This was despite the fact that the canals emerging from them irrigated a vast area of Pakistan. India stopped the water flowing from these canals. This led to a water dispute between the two countries.

To solve this issue, with the cooperation of the World Bank, in 1960 both countries agreed to a treaty called the Indus Waters Treaty. According to this treaty 3 western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) were Pakistan's share while 3 eastern rivers (the Ravi, the Sutlej and the Beas) went to India.

1. The Indus Water Plan

With 3 eastern rivers going into the custody of India, the availability of water from these rivers was no more possible. To overcome this scarcity, a vast irrigational plan was developed called the Indus Water Plan. Under this plan, 2 big dams, 6 barrages and 7 link canals were built. These link Canals helped in providing water from the western rivers to the eastern rivers. This helped to provide irrigation to the lands formerly being irrigated by the eastern rivers. Tarbela Dam on the River Indus and Mangla Dam on the River Jhelum are part of this plan.

2. Link Canals

Under Indus Water Plan 7 link canals were built. Their total length is nearly 590 km. Their names are given below:

1. Rasool-Qadirabad
2. Qadirabad-Baloki
3. Baloki-Sulaimanki

-
-
4. Trimoun-Sidhnai
 5. Sidhnai-Mailsi, Bahawal
 6. Taunsa-Punjad
 7. Chashma-Jhelum

Production and distribution of major crops of Pakistan

The crops harvested in Pakistan are divided into 2 big groups according to seasons: Rabi Crops and Kharif Crops.

1. Rabi Crops

The season of Rabi Crops is from September to April. The crops mostly grown are wheat, barley, Bengal grams and oil producing crops.

2. Kharif Crops

The season of Kharif Crops is from April to October. Its important crops are rice, maize, cotton, sugar cane, sorghum and millet etc.

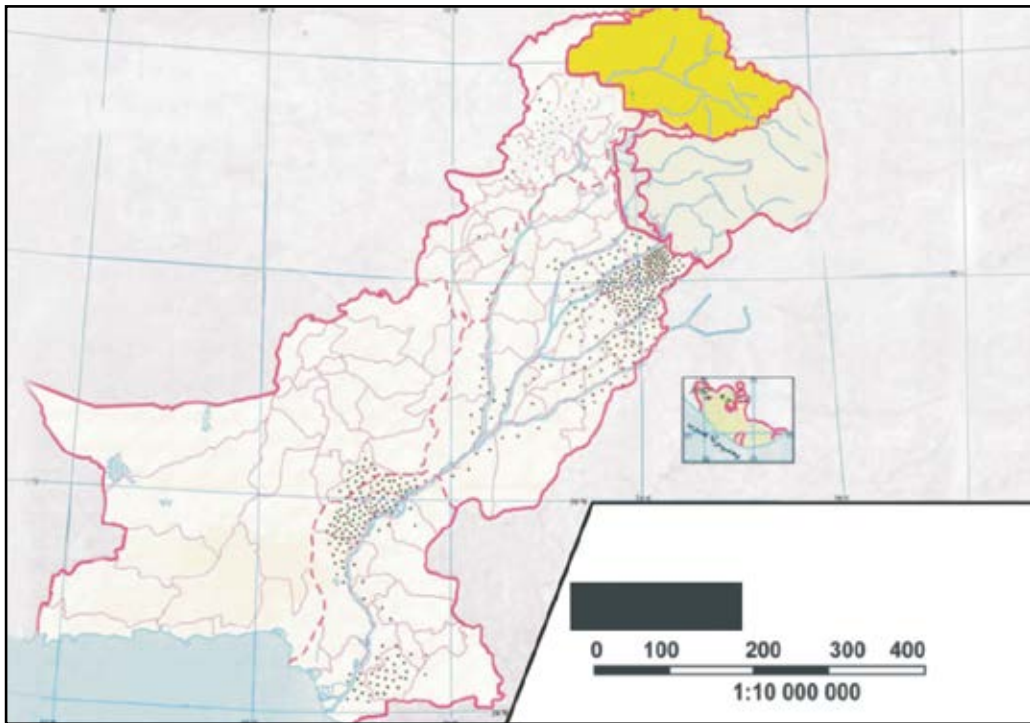
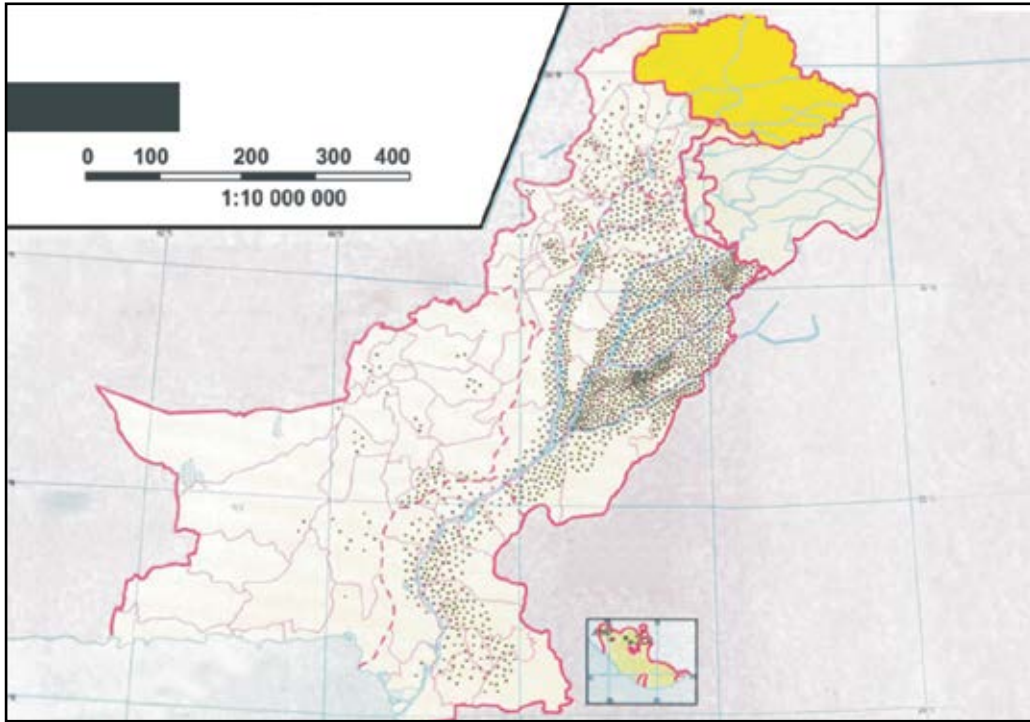
The details of Pakistan's important crops are found below:

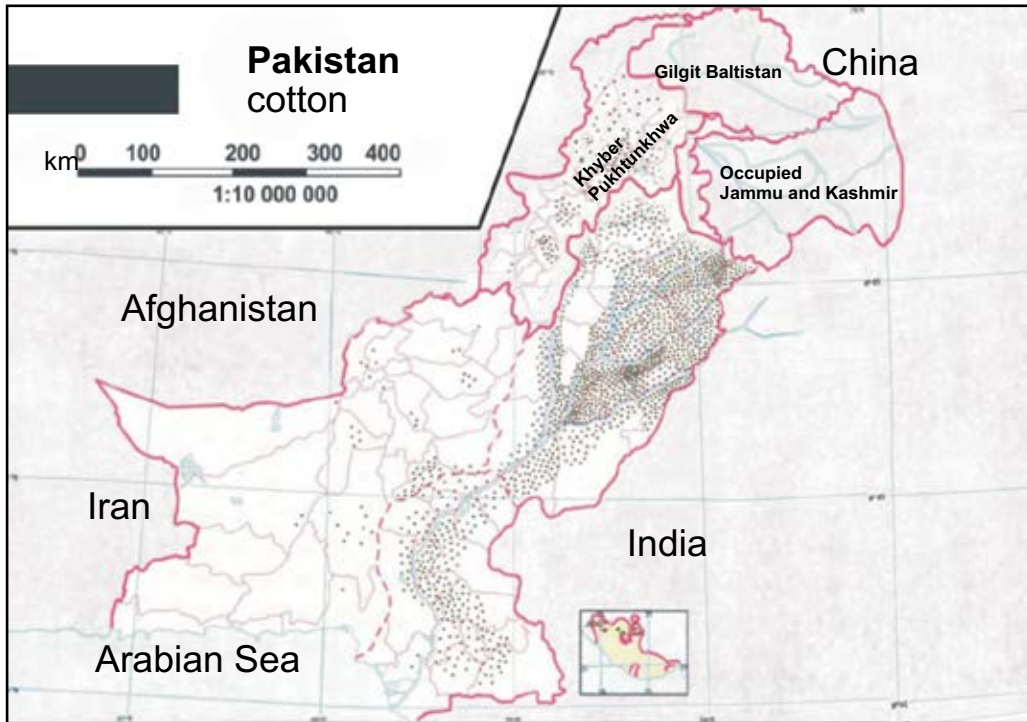
1. Wheat

Wheat is an important food crop of Pakistan which is the most favorite food of the majority population. According to the agricultural experts, loamy, clayey soil is very useful for the better production of wheat. The surface-level of land should be smooth for the supply of agricultural entrances equally to all the crop fields.

More than 2/3 of this crop is cultivated in areas where there is irrigation through canals. It is harvested on an area of nearly 8 million hectares every year. It is cultivated in the following type of areas: land irrigated by canals, deserts, semi-deserts and mountain areas.

According to the facts and figures of the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, more





than 25 million tons of wheat was produced in Pakistan. There are large regions of Pakistan where wheat is harvested such as:

Punjab: Multan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Sindh: Sukkur, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Khairpur.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu, Charsadda, Mardan.

Balochistan: Naseerabad, Khazdaar, Lorelai, Kalat.

2. Rice

Rice is an important crop of Pakistan. Favourable conditions for its harvesting are hot and humid climate, continuous rainfall, fertile and soft soil and level land. It is the second important nutritional crop of Pakistan. It fulfils nutritional requirements and is an important source of earning foreign exchange.

According to the facts and figures of 2013-14 the production of rice is approximately 6.7 million tons. In Pakistan, rice is cultivated the most in Punjab in the districts of Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore and Okara. The regions irrigated by canals in Sindh are famous for rice harvesting. Rice harvesting is also carried out in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Peshawar, Kurram Agency and in Naseerabad in Balochistan.

3. Maize

Maize is an important Kharif Crop used for nutritional purposes and as fodder for animals. It is harvested in the following areas: plains of Kohistan, the fields of Peshawar and Mardan, in Pakpattan, Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Okara in Punjab. It is used to manufacture corn oil, custard powder, popcorn, and jelly, etc. According to the facts and figures of the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the per annum production of maize in Pakistan is in excess of 4.5 million tons.

4. Cotton

Cotton is a cash crop of Kharif. It is being harvested in the Indus Valley since 3000 BC. Fertile soil with good drainage is very suitable for its harvesting. The crop plucking season lasts from October to December. Of the total area where cotton is harvested in Pakistan, $\frac{3}{4}$ is in Punjab and the rest is in other provinces. Cotton crop provides raw material for manufacturing of cloth and banaspati ghee industries.

In Pakistan, the important areas where Cotton is cultivated are:

Punjab: Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Multan, Sahiwal and Lodhran.

Sindh: Thatta, Badin, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Khairpur and Tharpakar.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu.

Balochistan: Naseerabad, Jafferabad, Kalat.

According to the facts and figures of the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14 , the total per annum production of cotton is 12.8 million bales.

5. Sugar cane

Sugar cane is a cash crop of Kharif. It is the biggest source of obtaining sugar. Its growing requires excellent land and large quantity of water. Its cultivation starts in the month of February. It is cultivated mostly in canal irrigated areas of the country. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013–14, the total production per annum of sugar cane is 66.5 million tons. It is harvested in the plains of Punjab and also in the districts of Peshawar and Mardan.

6. Tobacco

Tobacco is a source of raw material for the cigarette manufacturing industry. Growing it requires very fertile soil. It is mostly harvested with the help of irrigation. It requires fertilizers in large amounts. To some extent, tobacco is sown in each district of Pakistan. But it is cultivated largely in Swat, Mardan, Swabi, Attock, Sahiwal, Gujrat, Vehari, Toba Tek Singh, Sukkur, Kalat and Mastung.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, tobacco’s total production per annum is 0.108 million tons.

7. Fruits, vegetables and pulses

World famous date orchards are located in Multan, Khairpur and Kalat Divisions. In Pakistan’s semi-dry climate, kinos, oranges and lemons are grown. Multan is famous for its mangoes. Excellent quality apples, peaches, cherries and pomegranates are grown in Quetta. Rain falls mostly in winter in Peshawar, Mardan, Hazara and Quetta Divisions– that is why apples, almonds, plums, apricots, and pears grow there. Excellent vegetables are cultivated in Pakistan such as potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, onions, green chillies, radishes, carrot, cucumbers, okra, gourds, turnips, aubergines, peas, etc. Besides this, different varieties of pulses and oil seeds are grown as well.

Livestock

Livestock rearing plays an important role in the agriculture of Pakistan. Sheep farming is the popular profession of people living in areas where there are grazing lands. This has a very important role in the economy of the country. This profession, in difficult times, is a source of support for farmers, non-farmers and people who do not own land. Bulls are used for ploughing the land and for transporting crops. Cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, etc. are domestic animals. They are reared for milk, butter, ghee and

meat. Their hides are used for manufacturing leather products. The government has taken many steps and given facilities to promote livestock rearing. For this purpose a University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences was established in Lahore. Here the health of animals is taken care of and research carried out so that healthy animals of good breed can be bred. Other steps taken by the government include import of animals for reproduction purposes, training of related people, ending customs duty on livestock and dairy imports, etc.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the approximate number of farm animals is given below:

buffaloes	goats	sheep	cows	camels	donkeys	horses
34.6 million	66.6 million	29.1 million	38 million	1 million	4.9 million	0.4 million

Fishing

Fishing is one of the oldest professions in Pakistan. Fish farming is an artificial method for reproduction purposes. Fish play an important role in increasing the national income and overcoming the scarcity of food. This lessens the load placed on the requirement of mutton, beef and poultry.

More than 4 lakh fishermen and their families are related to this profession. Fish is very important for human nutrition as it is an essential source of protein. The coastal areas of Pakistan are famous for their shrimps and other kinds of fish. Pakistan's rivers, lakes and fish farms also provide fish. According to the facts and figures of economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, fish production of Pakistan is 514500 metric ton per annum.

Pattern of Modernization in Agriculture

1. The use of machines and fertilizers

In Pakistan there has been an increase in production in the agricultural sector due to the use of machines. There is a use of tractor and drills for the preparation and harvesting of land; for cutting, combine harvesters and to keep land level, laser land levelling—technology. Excellent fertilizers have also helped in increasing the per acre yield.

2. The use of good quality seeds

For the development of the agricultural sector in Pakistan, good quality seeds are being used. They help in increasing the per acre yield of different crops. Seeds are prepared inside the country as well as being imported from other countries.

3. Pesticides

The climate of our country is suitable for promoting crop diseases and insect growth. Pesticides are manufactured in Pakistan and also imported from abroad. These steps are taken to get rid of crop diseases and insects and they also increase production.

4. Improvement in the system of irrigation

The irrigation system in Pakistan has improved through developing the canal system, increasing the capacity of dams to store water, and construction of dams. Instead of traditional distributaries, irrigation is carried out through improved distributions. Economical methods like drip and sprinkler are being used for irrigation.

5. Water logging and salinity

Different plans are being devised to reclaim a vast area of land and make it cultivable. Steps have been taken to avoid water logging in further areas.

6. New roads

Farmers face difficulty in carrying their crops to markets. For this purpose new roads have been built in distant areas.

Main problems Associated with Agriculture

Find below a few of important problems the agricultural sector is facing in Pakistan.

1. Lack of agricultural inputs

Pakistani farmers are a victim of backwardness. Their financial condition is poor. The person who provides food for others is not getting sufficient food for himself. The procuring and usage of the following things is difficult for an average farmer: good quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, thresher, harvester and modern methods of irrigation.

2. Inefficient use of cultivable area

In Pakistan, there is no planning to bring lakhs of acres of land under cultivation. Due to lack of capital and inadequate irrigation facilities very little of cultivable land is in use. To maintain the fertility of land, a large portion of land is left empty every year.

3. Natural disasters

Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, storms and drought cause problems for farmers. These cause severe damage to the crops.

4. Inadequate irrigation facilities

In spite of the canal system in Pakistan, the sources of irrigation are inadequate. Water

is wasted in distributaries and fields. A large quantity of river water is lost in oceans and there are no adequate measures to store this water. Excessive load-shedding affects tube wells, and this is another set back for the crops.

5. Lack of intensive cultivation

In Pakistan, the use of advanced seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery is not very popular. Less attention is paid towards cultivating more and more crops on agricultural land.

6. Lack of agricultural credit

Due to the scarcity of organizations giving agricultural credit, farmers take these loans from money lenders. The percentages of interest are huge. These people exploit the farmers and worry them.

7. Water logging and salinity

A large part of our agricultural land is not cultivable due to water logging and salinity. Besides this, every year a lot of land falls victim to river erosion. This decreases the fertile area.

8. Lack of efficient means of transportation

In our country, it is difficult to transport agricultural goods from villages to markets due to underdeveloped means of transport. As farmers do not have access to markets, the middlemen do not give sufficient payments to the farmers. This makes their financial condition poorer.

9. Plant diseases

Plant diseases kill plants or make them weak. According to an estimate, this lessens the crop productivity by 25%.

10. Backwardness of farmers

Illiteracy is a major reason for the backwardness of farmers. This makes the farmers unable to learn new methods or plan for better production.

11. Prices of agricultural goods

The prices of agricultural produce are much less as compared to industrial goods. Farmers prefer other professions and business rather than farming. This affects the agricultural sector.

Solution of agricultural problems

The following measures can be taken to solve agricultural problems:

1. Farmers should be given interest free loans for modern technology. The use of these loans should be supervised so that these amounts are not spent extravagantly.
2. For irrigation purposes, dams should be built to store rainwater. This will help in producing electricity and also protect from harm caused by floods.
3. Tube wells and wells should be established where canal water is not available to encourage farmers. Electricity should be made available for tube wells at cheaper rates.
4. Water logging and salinity are a big hindrance in the road to agricultural development in Pakistan. This makes agricultural land uncultivable. To gain control over these problems, long-term planning is required, so that cultivable land can be saved from harm. Measures to eradicate water logging and salinity should be taken. To save fertile land from erosion, trees should be planted.
5. All cultivable land should be used. Barren and desolate land should be made cultivable.
6. To increase the per acre production of wheat, rice and other agricultural products, seeds, chemical fertilizers and scientific methods of cultivation should be encouraged. Agricultural research centres should be established.
7. To protect farmers from the harms of fragmentation of land holdings, better legislation should be done for consolidation of land holdings.
8. Methods of protection from natural disasters like floods should be devised. To increase the depth of rivers, banks should be built on the sides of the rivers.
9. Encourage farmers through higher pricing of agricultural crops. Provide farmers with free advice and basic needs so that industries based on agriculture can flourish. These industries should be established near the relevant areas.
10. To transport agricultural produce to markets, means of transport should be developed. The interests of farmers should be protected in the markets. The system in markets should be modernized to encourage farmers and develop the agricultural sector.

Industries of Pakistan

The role of industry in the economic development of a country is considered very important. It produces industrial goods and raw material and fulfils many of our needs. It brings new goods into the market and changes the way we spend. Following are details of the cottage, small and large scale industries of Pakistan.

1. Cottage Industries

An industry or act of production which is carried out in homes or on a small scale falls in the category of cottage industries. Cottage industries usually include those industries in which Pakistani craftsmen use old fashioned, simple tools and traditional methods. Local raw material is used in these industries. Cottage industries play an important role in the industrial development of a country. These products form 30% of the exports of Pakistan. Our famous cottage industries include:

- i. craft of spinning with a spinning wheel
- ii. leather goods manufacturing
- iii. craft of making clay utensils
- iv. wood and iron craft
- v. different items of daily use from leaves and cane
- vi. embroidery on clothes
- vii. weaving cotton, making woollen and jute items with hand tools
- viii. Metal goods, and dagger and knife manufacturing
- ix. sports goods manufacturing
- x. silver and gold craft
- xi. stone craft
- xii. clay toys manufacturing

Handicrafts industry is being carried out in each province and villages of Pakistan since ancient times. It is practiced according to individual cultures and is still popular today.

2. Small industries

In the industrial sector of Pakistan, a large number of people are associated with small industries. Small industry means that industry which employs 2 to 9 workers and manufactures different items. A few of our small industries are listed below:

- i. dairy farm industry
- ii. bee-keeping industry
- iii. utensil making industry
- iv. fan, electric motor making industry
- v. poultry farming
- vi. carpet weaving
- vii. sports good manufacturing industry

viii. manufacturing of stainless steel cutlery, etc.

These days, it is difficult for small industries to receive the facilities like the large scale industries. Their competition is with large scale industries which sell better quality products. As a result, small industries suffer.

3. Large scale industries

The following large scale industries in Pakistan are very important:

- i. sugar industry
- ii. Iron and steel industry
- iii. petroleum and petroleum products industry
- iv. automobile (jeeps, cars) industry
- v. armaments industry
- vi. heavy machinery industry
- vii. buses, tractors industry
- viii. motorcycle industry
- ix. machinery, T.V. sets industry
- x. refrigerator, air-conditioner industry
- xi. tobacco and cigarette industry
- xii. textile and textile related industries
- xiii. leather and leather goods industry
- xiv. paper and paper products industry
- xv. cosmetics industry
- xvi. tyres and tubes industry

Different sources of energy

Energy plays an important role in the economic development of a country. Electricity is an important source of energy which fulfils industrial and domestic needs. Natural gas is used for producing thermal electricity, in homes, industries, for cars and other needs. In Pakistan petroleum is an important source of energy as well. Pakistan fulfils its requirements of energy mostly with the use of petroleum. Coal is also used in industries. The rising prices of petroleum and gas have led to the increased importance of coal. We are forced to look for alternate sources of energy and coal is one of them. Electricity, gas, petroleum and coal are important sources of energy in Pakistan. Their details are as follows:

1. Electricity

Electricity is obtained by the following methods in Pakistan:

i) Hydro-electric power

In our country, suitable areas for producing hydro-electric power are located in the northern and north western mountain ranges. Natural conditions are present there for the generation of electricity. In the plains it is possible to produce hydro-electric power through increasing the force of flowing water in rivers and canals. The large projects for producing hydro-electric power are given below:

1. Tarbela Dam (located on River Indus) is the biggest project for production of hydro electric power. Ghazi Brotha project is the second biggest project.
2. Mangla Dam (located on River Jhelum) is the third biggest source of hydro-electric power in Pakistan. Warsak Dam has been built on River Kabul. Besides these, hydro-electric power is also produced in Chashma hydro-electric power station, Malakand, Dargai hydro-electric plan and Rasool hydro-electric station.

ii) Thermal–electric power

In Pakistan, thermal–electric power stations produce electricity with the help of gas, oil and coal. Important thermal- electric power producing units are located in Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Faisalabad, Guddoo, Jamshoro, Muzaffargarh, Sukkur, Larkana, Kotri, Pasni and Kot Addu.

To meet the energy requirements in the future, many plans have been made and quick measures are being taken to implement some of these plans.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the share of different sources in the production of electricity.	
petroleum	35%
gas	29%
coal	0.1%
hydro and nuclear power	35.9%
total	100%

iii) Nuclear power

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is responsible for the planning, setting up, running of nuclear power plants in Pakistan. In the present era, the atom is the most modern and complicated source of producing energy. It is playing an important role in meeting the ever increasing energy requirement of the world.

Nuclear energy was first introduced in Pakistan in 1971 when the first plant “Karachi

Nuclear Power Plants (KANUPP)” was established. The second nuclear electricity station was established in Chashma called “Chashma Nuclear Power Plants Unit 1”. On 13th June 2000 it was attached to the national grid. Besides these “Chashma Nuclear Power Plants Unit II” is in production now.

iv) Solar-electric power

The energy received from the Sun is called solar power and this is used to produce electricity. Presently solar power is being used on a small scale in Pakistan. Small machines and small motors are run on solar energy. In the near future solar power will be the biggest source of energy. This is so because other sources of energy are expensive and difficult to reach.

v) Wind-electric power

To obtain wind-electric power, fast moving windmills are used to produce electricity. Work is underway in Pakistan to produce wind-electric power. Even though vast resources for producing wind-electric power are found in coastal areas, Sindh and Balochistan, yet till now this source has not been used much. Windmills comprise 3 or 4 big blades mounted on a nearly 80 feet high pole. These blades are called the turbines of the windmill. When these turbines move with the wind then energy is produced.

2. Natural Gas

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2011-12 the daily average production of natural gas in Pakistan is 4000 million cubic metre. This meets more than 40.3% of the energy requirements of the country. It is an extremely cheap and clean source of energy. It is an excellent alternative to coal and petroleum. Besides domestic use, natural gas is also used in urea, rayon, plastic, and many other industries as raw material as well. The largest reserves of natural gas are found in Sui which were discovered in 1952. Some reserves of natural gas can be found in southern and northern Sindh. Besides this some gas is obtained from Potowar in Punjab. In Pakistan the approximate reserves of natural gas are 29.671 trillion cubic feet.

According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the use of natural gas in different sectors of Pakistan are as follows:	
Sectors where gas is used	Quantity of gas (% age)
for domestic use	23.2%
for thermal power generation	26.1%
trading	3%
for industries	21.7%

for producing urea	19%
transport (CNG)	7%
total	100%

3. Petroleum

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the daily average production of petroleum is approximately 66,000 barrels. The “Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)” was established in 1961 to explore oil and gas in Pakistan. Petroleum is a very big source of energy. 35% of the national energy needs are met by petroleum. The geological conditions of Pakistan are the proof that there are vast prospects of presence of petroleum. There are more than 90 oil fields in Pakistan. Most of them are located in Lower Sindh and Potowar Plateau.

4. Coal

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the per annum production of coal is 4000 metric ton. Coal is a cheap fuel. Its approximate reserves in Pakistan have been estimated at more than 186, billion tons. Coal reserves are located in Balochistan, Potowar and southern Sindh. Thar in Sindh, has the largest coal reserves in Pakistan.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the usage of coal in various sectors is as follows:	
sectors where coal is used	% age share
for thermal power generation	1.4%
for brick kilns	47.1%
for cement industry	51.5%
total coal consumption	100%

International trade of Pakistan

Some countries have a large quantity of mineral reserves. Other countries are very advanced in the field of agriculture. Some countries can produce themselves goods for their needs at cheaper rates. Other countries are obliged to export their manpower to foreign countries. The vast imbalance of goods of needs makes the basis of the beginning of international trade. Every country wants to limit its needs so that it has to import very few goods. On the other hand, efforts are made to export larger quantities of goods manufactured in their country to other countries. This earns foreign exchange.

Export of Pakistan

According to facts and figures of the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14 the total volume of Pakistan's exports was nearly 20997 million American dollars. The important exports of Pakistan are as follows:

1. Rice

Pakistan produces excellent qualities of rice. Trading of rice with foreign countries is under the supervision of a government organization called Rice Trading Corporation. This organization buys rice from private companies and factories and exports to countries like- Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Iran, Brazil, Libya, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia, Britain, Canada, Germany and America. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported rice worth nearly 1850 million dollars.

2. Cotton and cotton Products

Different types of cotton is cultivated in our country. In 2013-14 Pakistan earned foreign exchange of nearly 11437 million dollars through cotton and its products. Pakistan exports the following cotton and its products.

(i) Raw cotton

Pakistan's raw cotton is of excellent quality and very fine. It is in great demand in foreign countries. Pakistan mostly exports raw cotton to Canada, America, Japan, Hong Kong, Britain, Italy, France, Poland, Germany and Belgium etc.

(ii) Cotton cloth

Cotton cloth plays an important role in the exports of Pakistan. Pakistan mostly exports cotton cloth to Britain, America, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Russia, Germany, Hong Kong and Poland.

(iii) Cotton yarn

Excellent quality and fine cotton yarn is produced in large quantities in Pakistan. There is a great demand for it abroad. Countries which import our yarn include Russia, Sudan, America, Poland, Germany, Iran, Britain, France and some African countries.

(iv) Hosiery goods

Like the other cotton products, the hosiery goods industry in Pakistan is also important. It produces vests, socks, handkerchiefs, sweaters and towels. Hosiery goods are exported to Middle Eastern countries, America and Europe.

(v) Readymade garments

Garments manufactured in Pakistan are gaining popularity abroad. Readymade garments from our country are exported to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Iraq, France, Germany, Britain, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and America.

3. Sports goods

The Pakistani cities of Sialkot and Lahore are famous for the manufacturing of sports goods. Worth mentioning are the equipment of volleyball, football, carom board, hockey, and cricket. Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Britain, Germany and America etc are important buyers of our sports goods. In 2013-14 the foreign exchange earned from the export of sports goods was nearly 286 million dollars.

4. Leather and leather goods

Animals give us milk, butter and meat. Their hides also helps us meet our various needs. There are many tanneries in Pakistan to dye and prepare leather. Leather has helped in the development of the shoe making industry and goods like suitcases, bags, jackets, sacks and other products. Leather goods are mostly exported to Japan, Germany, France, Britain, America, Italy, Russia, Spain, China, Bangladesh and Middle Eastern countries. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported nearly 519 million dollars worth of leather and leather products.

5. Carpets, rugs and mats

Pakistan holds a special position in carpet weaving. Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Jhang, and Sangla Hill are famous for carpet weaving. We export our carpets, rugs and mats to Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, France, America and Britain etc. According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, Pakistan earned nearly 106 million dollars in foreign exchange through the export of these products.

6. Cement

Pakistan has progressed greatly in the cement industry. After fulfilling national needs it is exported to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, India, etc. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported cement worth 415 million dollars.

7. Surgical instruments and medical equipments

Pakistani manufactured surgical instruments and medical instruments are famous all over the world. These instruments are exported to Latin America, Africa, Britain, France and Germany etc. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, we earned foreign exchange worth 281.7 million dollars from surgical instruments and medical equipments.

8. Fish and fish products

Fish has great importance in human nutrition. Fish from Pakistan is in great demand all over the world. The following countries are important buyers of our fish and fish products – China, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Middle East and Sri Lanka etc. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported fish and fish products worth nearly 292 million dollars.

9. Dry fruits, fruits and vegetables

Pakistan exports dry fruits to Italy, Britain, America, Arab countries, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia. Fruits and fresh vegetable are exported to Iran, Germany, Middle East and some countries of Europe. Pickles, sherbets, chutneys, marmalade and jams etc. prepared in Pakistan are exported to Arab countries. In 2013-14 Pakistan earned nearly 586 million dollars in foreign exchange from export of dry fruits, fruits and vegetables.

10. Chemical and pharmaceutical products

In the past many years, the chemicals pharmaceutical industry has greatly progressed. Many countries of Middle East and Africa are buyers of our chemicals and pharmaceuticals. In 2013-14 Pakistan exported nearly 963 million dollars worth of these products.

Imports of Pakistan

In 2013-14 the volume of Pakistan's imports was approximately 37104 million dollars. The important imports of Pakistan are given below:

1. Petroleum and Petroleum Products

Pakistan has to spend a great amount of foreign exchange on import of petroleum. To

lessen the amount of foreign exchange spent, many products of petrol and gas are being manufactured in Pakistan. To fulfil its needs Pakistan imports oil, petrol, diesel and other petroleum products like plastic etc from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Iran and Iraq. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, we spent approximately 12205 million dollars on imports of petroleum and its products.

2. Iron and steel

To fulfil the national requirement for iron and to run our factories, steel and its manufactured products are imported from Germany, Belgium, Britain, France, America, Japan, and Australia. With the help of Russia we have established a steel mill in Karachi. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported iron and steel products worth 1107 million dollars.

3. Machinery

A very big factory for production of iron and heavy machinery has been established at Taxila. Heavy machinery for different factories is manufactured in Pakistan. Nevertheless, electric generators and excellent quality machinery is imported. In 2013-14 Pakistan spent 5176 million dollars on import of machinery.

4. Fertilizer

There are many factories in Pakistan which manufacture chemical fertilizers. In order to fulfil national requirements some types of fertilizers are imported from Iraq, Tunisia, Italy and America. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported 584 million dollars worth of chemical fertilizers.

5. Edible oil

Pakistan imports edible oil mostly from America, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, Pakistan spent approximately 1608 million dollars on import of edible oil.

6. Tea

Tea is consumed in large quantities in Pakistan. Pakistan imports tea mostly from Bangladesh, Kenya and Sri Lanka. A lot of foreign exchange is spent on this. In 2013-14 Pakistan imported tea worth approximately 247 million dollars.

7. Miscellaneous

A large amount of foreign exchange is spent on the import of pharmaceuticals, paper, armaments, milk products, dry fruits, pulses, electrical goods, computers, pesticides, mobiles and cars.

Composition of Pakistan trade

Composition of Exports

According to fact and figure of 2013-14 the total exports of Pakistan were in 3 fields- cotton and cotton products (53.9%), rice approximately (8.7%), leather and leather goods (4.9%) – total (66.5%). The share of the following in the total exports was – consumable goods 15%, semi finished goods 10%, finished goods 75%.

Composition of imports

In 2013-14 the share of 9 sectors in the total imports was approximately 80% - machinery, petroleum and petroleum manufactures, chemical, transport, edible oil, iron and steel, fertilizer and tea. The share of imports was as follows- heavy goods 30%, raw material for heavy goods 10%, raw material for consumable goods 51% and consumable goods 9%.

Directions of Pakistani Trade

According to economic survey of Pakistan 2013-14, Pakistan's exports are mostly being bought by America, China, UAE, Afghanistan, Britain, Germany, France, Bangladesh, Italy and Spain. In 2013-14 the share of the following countries in Pakistan exports was 61%:

Large markets for exports 2013-14	
country's name	(% share)
America	15%
China	10%
UAE	8%
Afghanistan	7%
Britain	6%
Germany	4%
France	3%
Bangladesh	3%
Italy	3%
Spain	2%
other countries	39%
total balance	100%

According to the survey of Pakistan 2013-14, Pakistan's imports mostly come from UAE, China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Japan, India, America, Germany, Indonesia etc. According to table below the share of these countries in Pakistan's imports was 73% in 2013-14.

Large markets for imports 2013-14	
Country's name	% share
UAE	17%
China	16%
Kuwait	10%
Saudi Arabia	7%
Malaysia	5%
Japan	4%
India	4%
America	4%
Germany	3%
Indonesia	3%
other countries	27%
total balance	100%

Balance of trade

The difference between the value of exports and imports of any country in a given time frame is called balance of trade. If the value of exports is higher than value of imports then this balance of trade is profitable for a country. Contrary to this if the value of imports is higher than the value of export then this is called trade deficit. This type of trade is unprofitable and a country falls prey to debt. In 2013-14, Pakistan's exports were 20997 million American dollars and imports were worth 37104 million American dollars. In this manner our trade deficit was 16107 million dollars.

The causes of poverty and measures to eradicate poverty

Poverty is an important problem of Pakistan. A person earning less than 1.25 dollar per day is living below the poverty line (according to World Bank). Presently 21% of the world's 7 billion population is the victim of poverty because they earn less than 1 dollar. In Pakistan 7% of the cities population lives below the poverty line while

the ratio is 15% in villages. Poverty leads to hopelessness and the pace of economic development slows down.

1. Reasons for poverty in Pakistan

- i. Pakistan's population is increasing quickly. Compared to this, there is less increase in production capacity.
- ii. Rate of inflation is high.
- iii. Due to energy crisis, employment opportunities are limited.
- iv. Illiteracy and lack of technical education.
- v. Economic development is slow and trade activities are limited.
- vi. There are few opportunities for local and foreign investment due to the country's condition.

2. Measures for poverty reduction

- i. Job opportunities should be created in different departments.
- ii. Loan schemes for youth should be started so that they can establish their own businesses.
- iii. Deserving students in educational institutions should be provided aid.
- iv. Citizens should be provided with basic facilities.
- v. Deserving people should be helped with finances from Bait-ul-Maal and Zakat Fund.

Importance of seaports of Pakistan

Pakistan's seaports hold a position of great importance. Nearly all of Pakistan's trade is carried out through sea-routes. For this purpose the oldest seaport in Pakistan is in Karachi which is of international standard. Here facilities are available for the loading and unloading of trade goods from ships and oil tankers. The increasing national requirements led to the construction of Bin Qasim Port in the east of Karachi. In the first stage 8 berths were built here to accommodate ships. Bin Qasim Port is located near Pakistan steel mills. Therefore it is being used for the import of goods for large scale factories and raw iron.

On Balochistan's coast line a seaport has been built with modern facilities in Gwadar, with the help of China. For purposes of trade, ships hold great importance along with facilities provided by seaports. Ships are under the responsibility of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation. To carry trade goods to foreign countries, Pakistan has more than 50 cargo ships. These are not very big but can travel to distant sea routes easily.

These ships transport goods to Japanese and Chinese seaports in the East, and to Muslim countries, European countries, Britain and American seaports in the west. Then they transport the goods from these countries to Pakistan and earn huge profits.

Importance of dry-ports of Pakistan

In 1973, the first dry-port of Pakistan was constructed in Lahore. After its success, the dry-ports in Karachi (1974), Quetta (1984), Peshawar (1986), Multan (1988) and Rawalpindi (1990) were established. Besides them, many dry-ports under private-sector were also established, two of them, Sialkot dry-port (1984) and Faisalabad dry-port (1994) are important. Because of these dry-ports, positive changes have occurred which increased the trade volume of the country.

Exercise

(Part-1)

📌 **Four options are given for each question. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

- i. Economic development means:
 - (a) increase in national income
 - (b) increase in agricultural income
 - (c) increase in employment
 - (d) increase in production and services sector
- ii. Pakistan government established “Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation” in:
 - (a) 1942
 - (b) 1948
 - (c) 1956
 - (d) 1952
- iii. Pakistan’s economy is:
 - (a) developed
 - (b) underdeveloped
 - (c) extremely developed
 - (d) extremely poor
- iv. 5 year developmental plan started in Pakistan in:
 - (a) 1950
 - (b) 1955
 - (c) 1958
 - (d) 1960
- v. The first dry port was built in Pakistan in:
 - (a) Karachi
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Sialkot
 - (d) Peshawar
- vi. Pakistan imports edible oil from America, Sri Lanka and:
 - (a) Iran
 - (b) Saudi Arabia
 - (c) Hong Kong
 - (d) Malaysia

-
-
- vii. The largest scheme for producing hydro-electric power in Pakistan is:
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Ghazi Barotha Project | (b) Mangla Dam |
| (c) Tarbela Dam | (d) Warsak Dam |
- viii. With the cooperation of the World Bank, the Indus Waters Treaty between Pakistan and India was settled in:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1950 | (b) 1958 |
| (c) 1960 | (d) 1962 |
- ix. The largest sector of Pakistan's economy is:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) trade | (b) industry |
| (c) agriculture | (d) services |
- x. Who came into power in Pakistan in 1958?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) General Sikander Mirza | (b) General Muhammad Ayub Khan |
| (c) General Yahya Khan | (d) General Zia-ul-Haq |

2 Give short answers:

- i. Write the definition of economic progress as given by Professor Arthur Lewis.
- ii. Which organization was established in 1975 for the development of economic resources?
- iii. What is meant by small industry?
- iv. Make 3 suggestions to solve agricultural problems in Pakistan.
- v. What is meant by exports and imports?
- vi. Narrate the uses of gypsum.
- vii. Write the name of 5 cities of Pakistan where dry-ports are established.
- viii. To which countries does Pakistan export sports goods?
- ix. Narrate 4 important problems being faced by the agricultural sector of Pakistan.

(Part-2)

3 Give detailed answers.

- i. Explain the important problems being faced by our agricultural sector.
- ii. Explain what the cottage, small and large scale industries of Pakistan are.
- iii. Narrate the importance of resources of energy for development.
- iv. Discuss the production of important energy resources in Pakistan and their usages.
- v. Study the foreign trade of Pakistan, its composition, direction and changes in

balance.

- vi. Explain the importance of the seaports and dry ports of Pakistan.
- vii. Study the economic development of Pakistan from 1947 to 1970.
- viii. Explain the reserves, economic value and distribution of metallic and nonmetallic minerals.
- ix. Discuss the role of agriculture in the economy of Pakistan.
- x. Study the economic development of Pakistan after 1980.

Activity

1. Divide the class into 3 groups and give a topic to each- coal, petroleum, natural gas. Then discuss on the advantages of energy sources and their reserves. After 15 minutes each group has to give the teacher points in written as discussed by them.
2. They have to study the map of Pakistan which displays areas where there are mineral reserves. Then they have to tell where the following are found- natural gas, petroleum, coal, marble, copper and salt.
3. Make a chart of the exports and imports of Pakistan and display in the classroom.

Population, Society and Culture of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

1. Discuss the growth and distribution of population in Pakistan.
2. Analyse the rural-urban composition of Population and the geographical distribution.
3. Discuss the gender composition of population in Pakistan.
4. Explain the basic features of Pakistani society and the major social problems faced by it.
5. Discuss the educational and health conditions in Pakistan.
6. Identify the major features of Pakistan's culture and commonality in regional cultures leading to National Integration and cohesion.
7. Trace the origin and evolution of national and regional languages.
8. Trace the role of minorities in Pakistan with specific reference to the Quaid-e-Azam's speech of 11 August 1947, defining their status.

(A) Growth and Distribution of Population in Pakistan

Pakistan is a densely populated country. Density of population means the average number of people living in a square kilometre. Pakistan is the 6th largest country in the world with respect to population. The first five countries in order of population are China, India, America, Indonesia and Brazil. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the population of Pakistan is 188.02 millions. It is increasing at the rate of 1.95% per annum.

The rapid growth in population can be seen from the facts that according to the census of 1998, Pakistan's population was 13 crore, 23 lakh, and 52 thousand. This increased to more than 18 crore 8 lakh in 2014. Two important points are kept in view in reference to population: first, its distribution and secondly its rate of growth. The census of 1998 shows that the density of population in Pakistan was 164 persons per square kilometre. The latest statistics show that it is in excess of 236 persons per square kilometre. That means that the area is the same but population is increasing rapidly. That is why Pakistan is included in the list of densely populated countries. In 1950, with respect to population, Pakistan was the 13th largest country in the world. If the rate of growth in population remains the same, by 2050 Pakistan will become the 5th largest country of the world.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, important information about Pakistan's population is given below:

Population of Pakistan	188.02 million
Urban population	72.50 million
Rural population	115.52 million
average age of females	66.9 years
average age of males	64.9 years

1. Density of population in relation to provinces

The Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan in population. About 54% of Pakistan's population lives in the Punjab. On average, 499 persons live in a square kilometre in the Punjab. In Balochistan there are on average 28 persons per square kilometre. In Sindh the average number of persons per square kilometer is 318 and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa it is 339.

2. Census

To develop a meaningful and successful plan for any country, the essential facts about

different aspects of population should be available, such as total population and its regional distribution, ratio of rural and urban population, growth rate, population per kilometre, education and educational ability and significant professions of the people etc are on top. The process of obtaining these facts and figures is called a census. A census is held after every 10 years. The first census in the Indo- Pak subcontinent was held in 1881. After the creation of Pakistan, census has been held 5 times. The details are given below:

Year of census	Population (approximately)
1951	3.37 crore
1961	4.28 crore
1972	6.53 crore
1981	8.42 crore
1998	13 crore 23 lakh

(B) The Factors Affecting the Distribution and Density of Population

No country has uniform distribution and density of population. Some areas are heavily populated, some lightly populated and some have an average population. Many factors affect the distribution and density of population. Some are natural factors and some are human factors. Their details are given below:

1. Geographical factors

An area which has level, soft and fertile land is easy to populate. Here resources and means of living can be easily obtained by farming and gardening. In such areas, living, building houses and obtaining the necessities of life is relatively easy. That is why these areas are overpopulated. On the other hand, rugged terrain, mountains, forests, or barren and wasteland areas are not suitable for living. That is why such areas have a very small population. The plain areas of Pakistan where the soil is very fertile and cultivable have a dense population, such as the River Indus Plain, the valleys of Peshawar and Mardan, etc.

2. Climate

The health of people living in a favourable climate is good. Timely rainfall leads to high agricultural production and abundant availability of food. That is why such areas usually are heavily populated. Large ancient cities existed near river banks. Temperate and semi hot climates where there is a lot of rainfall become densely populated. The

climate of our northern mountain ranges is very cold. The climate of Balochistan plateau and desert areas is extremely hot. That is why these areas are sparsely populated. The northern areas of the Punjab and Karachi have a temperate climate so they are densely populated.

3. Mineral resources

In the areas which have valuable mineral reserves e.g. coal, iron, oil, gas or precious stones etc, many people there gather to earn a livelihood. In such areas, there are means of transportation as well. Near such areas, mills and factories are also established. Large industrial cities come into being and population increases, like the Potowar Plateau in Pakistan.

4. Water reserves

Most of the population of the world is settled around water reserves. For example, the largest and most densely populated city of Pakistan, Karachi is located along the coast of the Arabian Sea. In Punjab and Sindh, cities with more population are settled near rivers, whereas shortage of water in areas distant from water sources leads to small population there.

5. Trade and industrial areas

The areas which are located on or near trade highways have an increase in population. Besides land routes, sea and air routes hold great importance as well. Therefore, those cities and areas which have large seaports and airports along with trade markets, grow in population as well. Those areas where industries are located provide sources of income and so have more population. Faisalabad has become the 3rd largest city of Pakistan due to industrial development. Industries are also one of the reasons for the dense population of Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot, etc.

6. Political and social conditions

The areas which have peaceful political conditions and where people have social freedom and economic facilities are heavily populated. Sometimes for religious, political or social reasons people are forced to move from one area to another. Such was the migration of millions of Muslims from India to Pakistan at the time of partition. They settled in different areas of Pakistan.

(C) The Rural and Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, 72.50 million population

of Pakistan lives in cities, while the rest lives in villages. Facilities like electricity, gas, telephone, road, education, etc. are not only more but also better in cities than in villages.

In the present times the population of cities is increasing fast. People not only move to cities for better facilities of education, medical and livelihood but also for raising the standard of living.

The population of Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala etc, has increased quickly in the past few years. Two-thirds of the population of Pakistan lives in villages, and depends on agriculture for their livelihood. There is a scarcity of modern facilities of life like water, electricity, schools, colleges, hospitals, and trade centres in villages. As there is less availability of social activities and means of earning livelihood in villages, people are moving towards cities. Due to this trend of migration, the load of overpopulation is increasing continuously to an alarming level in cities. This is leading to problems arising in housing, employment, education, entertainment, transport and many other necessities of life. According to the census of 1998, composition and geographical distribution of urban and rural population is given below:

Administrative Unit	Population in 1998 (In thousands)	Rural population	Urban population	Average percentage of population
Pakistan	132352	89316	43036	100.0
Punjab	73621	50602	23019	55.6
Sindh	30440	15600	14840	23.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17744	14750	2994	13.4
Balochistan	6566	4997	1569	5.0
Islamabad	805	276	529	0.6
FATA	3176	3091	850	2.4

(D) Gender-wise Distribution of Population

Gender-wise distribution of population means division of population on the basis of being male or female. According to the facts and figures of 2013-14, males constitute about 51.35% of the total population of Pakistan, while females constitute about 48.65% of it. People move to urban areas from rural areas in search of work. Most of these people are males. That is why urban areas have a larger number of males while rural areas have a low number of males. Facts and figures show that the rate of birth of males in Pakistan is more than that of females. These facts can be declared to be very

suitable for economic development and activities. In the labour force males are 86.5% while females are 13.5%. It is possible to increase economic development in Pakistan by making individuals skilled.

(E) Literacy rate in Pakistan

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the literacy rate in Pakistan was 60%. In urban population this rate was 76% and in rural population it is 51%. According to the education policy of 2009, it was the government of Pakistan's determination to raise the literacy rate to 86% by 2015. For this purpose the government decided to take many measures such as:

- i. Allocating a higher budget to education in the yearly development budget.
- ii. Raising the status of Middle schools to High and High Schools to Higher Secondary.
- iii. Paying attention to arts and technical education along with the regular courses.
- iv. Paying special attention to improve water, sanitary and recreational facilities in educational institutions. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-14, the literacy rate in the four provinces is as follows:

Province	Percentage of literacy rate	Percentage of literacy in urban population	Percentage of literacy in rural population
Punjab	62	77	55
Sindh	60	77	42
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52	66	49
Balochistan	44	65	37

(F) Educational Condition in Pakistan

The government of Pakistan considers education to be the basic right of every citizen and is striving for the development of the education sector. The experiences of the developed countries show that the development of the education sector depends on collective educational income. To progress economically and socially it is important to invest in the education sector. Education and economic and social development are mutually interdependent. Despite the fact that for a long period of time, attention was not paid to this sector, but now better planning is being done for the promotion of education. According to the census of 1951, the literacy rate in Pakistan was 16%, in 1998, it was 45%, and facts and figures of 2013-14 show that it was 60%. This increase

is still small compared to that of some other developing countries. For the growth in economic development, it is necessary that the literacy rate should be high.

(G) Educational structure of Pakistan

The educational structure of Pakistan is divided into the following stages.

1. Prep and Primary education

The education before Class One is called Prep. This usually includes children aged between 3 and 4 years. From Class I to Class 5 is called primary education which is imparted in primary schools and masjid schools. The federal and provincial governments are trying to establish primary schools in every village so that all citizens are given similar educational opportunities.

2. Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

In Pakistan, middle education is from class 6 to class 8. Secondary education is from class 9 to class 10. Higher secondary education comprises Class 11 and Class 12. Higher secondary education has a course duration of 2 years in which the courses taught are Arts, Science and Commerce. The Class 5 and Class 8 exams are held under the supervision of Ministry of Education. The exams of Class 9 to Class 12 are held under the supervision of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

3. University Education

After Higher Secondary the University education commences. Many universities in the country have been established for education of this level. There are many types of university education. This education includes the degrees of B.A, B.Sc, M.A. and M.Sc. M.Phil, Ph.D. Many colleges provide higher education as well. For professional studies students have to get admission to professional colleges. For subjects like Commerce, Agriculture and other arts related branches of knowledge, there are colleges and universities established for this purpose.

(H) Educational problems of Pakistan

The important educational problems of Pakistan are given below:

- i. Pakistan is facing the problem of overpopulation. Due to this the number of educational institutions is falling short. Students are not getting adequate opportunities to study. The majority of students in Pakistan belong to poor and middle class families. Poor parents are unable to send their children to school due to bad economic conditions. This leads to a low literacy rate.

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- ii. Healthy extracurricular activities, sports, debates, poetry recitation, speeches, seminars and study tours help in the moral upbringing and personality development of students. The facilities for these activities in our educational institutions are limited.
 - iii. The majority of parents in Pakistan want to make their children either engineers or doctors. The student's aptitude and mental capacity are not considered. Students are forced to study science subjects which place a psychological pressure on them.
 - iv. The budget allocated for education in Pakistan is insufficient. There is a scarcity of teachers as well.
 - v. There are some faults in our examination system. This includes rote learning done by students, trend towards cheating, question papers being leaked prior to the exams, the attitude of the examination staff, shortage of time and the method of assessing papers. To increase the intellectual capacity and performance of students, the system of exams should be made transparent and effective.
 - vi. Political interventions also create problems in the education system of Pakistan. Students become directly involved in politics which affects their educational future.
 - vii. Different courses are taught in Pakistan in government and private educational institutes. This dual system of education also takes the form of an educational problem. This lack of a uniform system of education is harmful for Pakistan's unity and solidarity.
 - viii. Most of the educational institutions of Pakistan face the problems, of lack of basic facilities such as clean water problem, electricity shortage, faulty system of sanitation, hostels and transport problems. Many students are deprived of education due to these problems.

Suggestions for the solution of educational problems

Some important suggestions for the solution of educational problems are given below:

- i. Keeping in view the requirements of the increasing population, new educational institutions should be set up. The budget allocation for education should be increased.
- ii. A uniform system of education should be implemented in the whole country.
- iii. The examination system should be set right. Cheating and other unfair means should be checked.
- iv. Students should keep a distance from political activities. They should concentrate

only on their education.

- v. Teachers should be encouraged.
- vi. All government educational institutions must be provided with sports fields, clean drinking water and other facilities.
- vii. Art and technical subjects should be included in the curriculum.
- viii. In madrasa schools science and other conventional subjects should also be taught.
- ix. Educational institutions should be provided with facilities for healthy extracurricular activities and social hobbies.
- x. Subjects should be taught according to the aptitude and mental capacity of students.
- xi. Improvements should be brought about in the education sector to dispel the worries of students.

Governmental Measures

- i. To hasten the pace of educational development, the following are the measures taken by the government:
- ii. Provision of free education and free textbooks from Prep to Secondary level.
- iii. Provision of scholarships for students for their elementary education.
- iv. Restructuring of the curriculum keeping in view the future needs, and on scientific basis.
- v. Cooperation with government and private sector and their wholehearted encouragement for the promotion of technical, vocational and scientific education.
- vi. Improving the standard of higher education for socio-economic development.
- vii. Establishment of more and more universities for higher education, at governmental and private levels.
- viii. Establishment of "Education Foundation" for the solution of educational problems at national and provincial levels.
- ix. Revolutionary efforts in the field of information technology.

Health Condition in Pakistan

In Pakistan the health department is under the control of provincial government. Its head is the Health Minister. The Health Minister, together with the provincial cabinet, decides upon policies for the whole province. At village level Lady Health Visitors

(LHV) fulfill their duties. At primary level Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres are established. District Governments control Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals and District Headquarter Hospitals at secondary level. Besides these, teaching hospitals, mental health institutes, cardiology institutes and children's hospitals are directly under the control of the provincial government.

Establishment of medical colleges and various medical institutions

Presently there are many medical colleges and medical universities in the country which fulfill medical needs. Institute of Public Health and University of Health Sciences are established in Lahore. Pakistan Nursing Council and Medical and Dental Council were established in Islamabad. Hospitals for heart diseases, burn units, and mother and child care units are built in the large cities of Pakistan. They provide timely medical care to patients and are involved in the effort to save their lives.

Eradication of diseases

There are efforts underway in Pakistan (with the cooperation of the United Nations and other countries) for the eradication of polio, chicken pox, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, cancer, leprosy, AIDS, dengue and other fatal diseases. For the eradication of polio, a drive was started in 1985 which is still in progress. According to the facts and figures of 2013-14, a table of the medical facilities in Pakistan is given below.

Total government hospitals in Pakistan	1096
Basic Health Units	5527
Dispensaries	5310
Rural Health Centers	650
Registered doctors	167759
Registered dentists	13716
Registered nurses	86183
One bed in a hospital	1647 persons against one bed
Only one doctor	available for 1099 people
Only one dentist	available for 13441 people

Problems faced by the Health Sector

- i. There is an abundance of diseases and the facilities for treatment are limited and below standard.
- ii. Another important reason for medical problems in Pakistan is overpopulation which is much more when compared to that in developed countries. This

overpopulation has paralysed the medical structure of the country and we are faced with countless medical problems.

- iii. In Pakistan, due to different contagious and fatal diseases countless people die each year. Besides malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, illnesses like heart diseases, cancer and blood pressure are also becoming common.
- iv. Nutritional imbalance and poor health are creating lack of immunity.
- v. One important cause for diseases in Pakistan is the adulteration of food items. This leads to lower health standards in people.
- vi. Due to illiteracy people are not familiar with the rules of health safety. There are countless heaps of dirt and garbage everywhere. Houses are not airy and well lit.

Solutions to problems faced by the Health Sector

- i. A larger budget should be allocated for the health sector by the government.
- ii. Hospitals should be provided with medical facilities. The problems of shortage of doctors and other staff should be overcome. Overpopulation should be controlled.
- iii. People should be made familiar with health safety rules and the importance of a balanced diet. Rate of population growth should be controlled effectively. Steps should be taken to check the adulteration of food and drink items.
- iv. Non-qualified doctors (popularly called ‘quacks’) should be discouraged. The people should be made aware of the problems that such non-qualified doctors can create for patients.

Major Features of Pakistani Society and Culture

Meanings of culture

The identity of a country is due to its culture. When the people of a nation live together for a long period of time, then they have the following similar points: mutual values, tradition and customs, local laws, entertainments, sports, arts and rules of community life. These special aspects make a nation different and distinct from other nations.

Edward Tyler has given this definition of culture:

“Culture is related to all types of knowledge and arts, laws and beliefs, traditions and customs. It is also related to the thoughts and actions of humans.”

Culture is a whole and it thrives due to the intentional or unintentional actions of people living in an area. In this way their beliefs, customs and traditions, knowledge and arts, laws and social behaviours are included in it. The notable characteristics of Pakistani

culture and society are given below:

1. Social values

In all the provinces and areas of Pakistan, excellent and distinctive social values are found. Respect for elders, love for the young and showing respect for women are our values. People share each other's grief and joy. In rural areas, panchayats (comprised of elders of the village) solve many disputes at the local level.

2. Foods

Different areas of Pakistan have different food preferences. In the Punjab and Sindh vegetables, pulses, meat and rice are favourites. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa people eat meat, dry and fresh fruits, wheat, barley and rice. For drinking, people prefer milk and laban (lassi) in the Punjab. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, people prefer green tea (kehwa). Half a century back Sajji and Karahi Gosht were dishes limited to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Northern Punjab. Now these dishes are appreciated from Peshawar to Karachi and Quetta. Pakistani people enjoy eating meat.

3. Religious uniformity

When Saints spread Islam in the subcontinent, many people embraced Islam. At the present time there is religious uniformity in Pakistan. Pakistan's most important recognition is Islam even while there are regional, provincial, lingual, racial and other bases. They give comparatively little importance to caste and creed, colour and race and regional classes. The constitution of Pakistan gives complete protection to the minorities. Along with religious uniformity in Pakistan there is religious toleration as well.

4. Mixed culture

In the past people who settled in areas which now comprise Pakistan came from different areas. Whichever group came, it brought with it its customs, traditions, festivals, dress, food and style of living. These groups had an influence on each other and a mixed culture emerged.

5. Dress

Pakistani dresses are made keeping in mind climatic and religious needs. In the rural areas of Punjab, men wear dhoti, kurta, shalwar, kameez and turban. Women like to wear dupatta, shalwar and kurta. In urban areas shalwar kameez, pants and coat, sherwani and waistcoat are preferred. A baggy shalwar with many folds is preferred in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Women like to wear embroidered

clothes. On the occasion of a wedding, the bridal dresses are very beautiful.

6. Fairs and urses

Countless fairs and urses are organized each year in Pakistan. These fairs and urses reflect our culture. The urses of the great saints, Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hajvery, Hazrat Farid-ud-Din Shahr Qanj, Hazrat Shah Rukn Aalim Multani, Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zikriya Multani, Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain (Mela Charaghan), Hazrat Sayedin



Shah, Hazrat Sarmast in Sindh, Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai in Sindh are held yearly. The annual fair of Sibbi is also very famous.

7. Sports

The Pakistani teams of cricket, hockey, and squash etc are world famous. The tournaments of different sports are held at district, divisional, provincial and the national level. Polo is extremely popular in Gilgit and the Northern Areas.



8. Religious festivals

The majority of the population of Pakistan are Muslims. They celebrate their different religions and social festivals with fervour. These festivals include Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Eid-Milad-un-Nabi, Shab-e-Meraj and Shab-e-Baraat. These festivals are an important part of our centuries old culture. Youm-e-Ashura is observed with religious respect and dignity.



9. Customs and traditions

Pakistan citizens behave according to specific customs and traditions on different occasions. For example when a Muslim child is born, the Azan (call to Prayer) is recited in his/her ear so that he/she realizes that due to the blessings of Allah Almighty he/she is born into a Muslim family. When a Muslim passes away, relatives, near and dear ones and acquaintances gather at the deceased's house. After Namaz-e-Janaza, the deceased is buried. For Isaal-e-Sawaab, Quran Khwani is organized. In Pakistan all minorities have the right to observe the customs of marriage, death, etc. according to their religious traditions.

10. Different arts

Some important buildings of Pakistan, which are an attraction for tourists, such as Mausoleum of the Quaid-e-Azam (Karachi), Alfalah Building, Badshahi Mosque, Shahi Qila, Wapda House (all in Lahore), Faisal Mosque (Islamabad), Mosque Mohabat Khan and Qila of Bala-Hisar (Peshawar), Quaid-e-Azam Residency building (Ziarat) and Qila of Qallat (Qallat). Handicrafts have great importance in Pakistan. Men and women make handicrafts. These handicrafts are much appreciated in foreign countries. The art of painting in Pakistan is very unique. It is considered Pakistan's identity. In the art of calligraphy famous calligraphists in Pakistan have created unrivalled masterpieces. Works of art of painting and calligraphy belonging to Mughal times and modern times are displayed in the Lahore Museum and Shahi Qila.

Commonality in Regional Cultures Leading to National Integration and Cohesion

The effects of Islamic values

There are effects of Islamic values thriving in South Asian cultures on regional cultures of Pakistan. The Muslims coming to South Asia gave the people a new lifestyle whose central values include, brotherhood, equality, social justice and honesty. These new values appealed to the local people who were in the grip of a caste system. In a short span of time Islam spread to all corners of South Asia. Today these regional cultural similarities are a source of integration and cohesion.

Provincial cultures

All four provinces of Pakistan have their provincial cultures. There are differences in civilization to some extent, present in their customs and traditions and lifestyles. In spite of regional and linguistic differences, with the passage of time regional cultural similarities are thriving. Despite living in different regions, people have the feeling of being close to each other and have a sense of being linked to each other. This gives birth to integration and cohesion. National identity is strengthened which is quite encouraging.

Era of Muslim rulers

In the Indo-Pak subcontinent, during the era of Muslim rulers, there was great development in knowledge and literature, music, painting, construction, calligraphy and languages. In these areas, the prominent works of Muslim artists are our cultural heritage, and are a means of our recognition. In spite of different regional affiliations (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Baloch) Pakistani people have feelings of brotherhood. Common religious beliefs foster unity.

Education System

Our education system, the subjects and topics taught are also a source of focusing attention on cultural similarities. This increases joint cultural values. For the growth of culture, the minds of children are trained on national lines. Common cultural values are inculcated in them.

Regional Mystical (Sufiana) poetry and literature

Our regional mystical poetry and literature is also a source of expression of our common cultural heritage. This is present equally in the literature of all areas. There are lessons of mysticism, humanity, peace and justice, love and cooperation in the works of all

authors and poets of national and regional languages. The poets include Hazrat Sultan Bahu, Baba Bulley Shah and Waris Shah from the Punjab, Hazrat Sachal Sarmast and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai from Sindh, Rahman Baba from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gul Khan Naseer from Balochistan. These all religious personalities gave the same teachings of love, attachment and brotherhood.

Local means of information

Our means of information are also a source of expression of similar and varied cultural elements. Cultural similarities prosper due to this and national integrity, cohesion and harmony are promoted.

Urdu language as cohesion

Urdu has a vital role in producing cohesion in Pakistan. This language is not associated with a specific region or racial group of Pakistan. It is spoken and understood all over Pakistan. It is Pakistan's national language as well as the language of communication. People of Pakistan have a special relation with it and a liking for it. After the creation of Pakistan, Urdu was given the status of the national language. For its development and propagation Urdu has been made the source of education. The establishment of the Federal Urdu University holds a prominent place in the progress of Urdu. Urdu has developed greatly but further development is required so that it plays an effective role as a language for education, courses and for official use.

Major Social Problems of Pakistan

Some big social problems of Pakistan are given below:

1. Inflation

The fast growing population of Pakistan is showing negative effects on its per capita income. Opportunities for savings are getting fewer and the standard of living is falling.

2. Disorderly state of health and cleanliness

Many precious lives are lost each year due to the disorderly state of health and cleanliness. Despite scientific development, people lack awareness of the rules of good health.

3. Illiteracy and ignorance

Illiteracy and ignorance are major problems faced by Pakistan. People cannot differentiate between right and wrong due to illiteracy, and cannot play an important role in the economic development of the country.

4. Weak economy

A lot of people are unemployed because of the country's weak economy. This leads to turmoil in the country.

5. Poverty

There is a lack of appropriate employment opportunities and due to poverty the standard of living of people is low. For the eradication of poverty it is important that new employment opportunities should be created and resources should be improved.

6. Unequal distribution of wealth

Unequal distribution of wealth leads to the rich getting richer and the poor becoming poorer. This is creating many problems.

National and Regional Languages

Urdu

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan and also holds the status of a symbol of national identity. It is a language of communication. During the Muslim rule in South Asia people from different areas were recruited in the army (*lashkar*) of those days. These people were Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Bengali, Baloch, Arab, Irani, Turkish, Hindustani, etc. These people spoke different languages. While in the army, their mixing up with each other created a new language, Urdu (*lashkar*). Urdu is a Turkish word which means 'army'.

Gradual development of Urdu

- In the beginning it was called Hindwi, Hindi and Hindustani. Later it was called Reekhta. In this way Urdu acquired and changed different names in different ages.
- During different stages as it changed names, it changed its nature as well e.g. Amir Khusro is considered to be an ancient poet of Hindi.
- When it was called Reekhta, Mushafae was famous. At the time of its being called Urdu-e-Muala, Mirza Ghalib and Zauq were its famous poets.
- In 1647 Shah Jahan made Delhi as his capital instead of Agra. This led to people speaking Lashkari and Delhi languages living in the same market (place). The emperor suggested that this market be called Urdu-e-Muala. Therefore the language being spoken there was called Urdu-e-Muala or Dehlavi language.
- When this language reached Deccan and Gujarat, it was also called Deccani and Gujarati. Seeing its popularity, the rich people made special efforts for its

development. In this way it rose from being a language of daily communication to the level of being a language in which literature was written.

Beginning of Urdu Poetry

- According to modern research Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the ruler of Golkanda, compiled the first Deewan (collection of poetry).
- The Deccan poet, Wali Decni, is included in the early poets of Urdu.
- The poets of Dehli School who widened the scope of Urdu literature include Mirza Muhammad Rafi Sauda, Mir Taqi Mir and Khawaja Mir Dard.
- Besides Delhi and Deccan, the popularity of Urdu spread to the states of Oudh and Lukhnow. Along with Ghazal (collection of couplets) the art of Marsiya telling (elegy) thrived as well. Urdu was blessed with poets like Anees and Dabir.
- In the early decades of the 19th century, there was great development in Nazm (thematic poem) writing. During this time, esteemed poets like Zauq, Mirza Ghalib and Bahadur Shah Zafar were born. Along with his Ghazal, Mirza Ghalib's prose is an important treasure of Urdu literature. In this age Maulana Haali wrote the Musaddas (a poem of 6 line units) and shook the whole nation to make them realize their great heritage.
- After this the sun of the philosophy and poetry of Allama Iqbal (poet of the east) rose. Through his poetry he tried to convince the Muslims of South Asia that they were the inheritors of an esteemed cultural, civil and ideological inheritance. Allama Iqbal wrote his poetry in Urdu and Persian both. His poetry was so popular amongst the people that some persons had even memorized his lengthy poems. After Allama Iqbal, under the influence of modern literature, a progressive movement started in Urdu literature.

The role of prose writers in the development of Urdu

- After the 1857 War of Independence there was a prominent change in the political and social conditions. This led to a new direction being taken by the creative Urdu literature.
- Owing to the Aligarh Movement started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, along with Muslims social development, the prose of Urdu literature developed prominently as well.
- Sir Syed and his contemporaries experimented with Urdu Nazm and prose and introduced Urdu in new forms. In this age the nation's pain and feelings were presented collectively. At the same time Maulana Shibli presented Islamic history in a new manner.

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- During the struggle for independence and after the creation of Pakistan, there was an atmosphere of freedom and confidence in the development of Urdu literature. Different authors wrote prominent works in their forms of literature. The forms worth mentioning include research and criticism, poetry, novel writing, drama writing and story writing.

Regional Languages

A study of the beginning and development of a few famous regional languages of Pakistan is given below:

1. Punjabi

Punjabi is an ancient language of the Punjab. Its link is with the ancient Darawari or Harpai language. Due to historical and geographical changes, it has six major accents and dialects. These are called by different names. Shah Puri, Majhi, Chachi, Saraiki, Dhani and Pothwari are some of these. The best is considered to be the Majhi accent which is in use in Lahore and the areas surrounding it.

The knowledge and literature of Punjabi can be traced to Mahmood Ghaznavi's times. The topics of poetry of that time were mysticism, love and romance, and patriotism. This brings to mind the name of Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakar. Guru Nanak was also a great poet of Punjabi. Then comes the age of Sultan Bahu, Baba Bulley Shah and Khawaja Farid. Along with mysticism, the colour and effects of the social and political situation of their age were dominant in their works. The expression of these can be seen in special and commonly understood symbols. This is the reason for their verse being so popular amongst people.

Folk tale has a special position in Punjabi poetry. The famous poets who gave folk tale a poetic touch are Waris Shah (Qissa Heer Ranjha), Hashim Shah (Qissa Sassi Punnu), Hafiz Barkhurdar (Qissa Mirza Sahiban), Fazal Shah (Qissa Sohni Mahiwal) etc. These tales not only have excellent poetry but also contain forceful reflections of the history of the Punjab of those times – its social, religious and economic life.

Among the works of famous Punjabi novel writers, the novels of Dabir Singh, Meeran Singh and Sayedan Buksh Minhas are very famous. There is no counterpart of Punjabi literature as it presents a forceful, effective and blunt picture. It has the ability to express the tiniest feelings of life in its forms of narration. These include waar, dhot, mahiya, dohay, ghorī, sithniyaan, tappay, simmi, boliyaan, etc.

After the 20th century, different people did invaluable work in novel writing, drama writing, narrative writing, research and criticism and other forms of prose. Television and radio have served to develop modern drama writing. In the department of Punjabi of the University of the Punjab, the courses of MA Punjabi and Ph.D. are taught.

2. Sindhi

Sindhi is an ancient language which is spoken in the province of Sindh. As it is related to Ariyai Family it is spoken in the Indus River Valley and the areas near it. This language has the effects of the following languages: Greek, Turkish, Irani, Darawari, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other ancient languages. It is written in the Arabic script. After the advent of the British, English words were also included in Sindhi, which increased the literature and vocabulary reserves of Sindhi. Sindhi is stronger than the other regional languages of Pakistan due to its old cultural heritage.

There are many accents of Sindhi. In lower Sindh and its Rajasthani area, Kichi, Kathiawari and Aqdi dialects are spoken. In its other areas the dialects in use are Kohistani, Saraiki and Vicholi. The high standard of its accent is foremost in knowledgeable literary and journalistic writings.

In the whole of the Muslim world's local languages, Sindhi is the first language to have a translation of the Holy Quran. Sindhi was a developed language, it was a common practice to read and write in it, even before the coming of Islam. After the arrival of Islam, Sindhi too had importance along with Arabic.

From 1050 to 1350 special contribution was made to create literary and religious works. This is accepted as the early age of literature in the Sindhi language. During this time the topics written on were patriotism, determination, self respect and spiritual beliefs. This period's Dastan, Qissa and Gunaan are worth mentioning. Gunaan is a unique style of poetry. Sufi saints of this time (belonging to different schools of thought) spread the teachings of Islam through poetry.

The Sufi poets like Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai and Sachal Sarmast had enriched Sindhi literature through their exemplary poetry. This age is called the golden age of Sindhi literature. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai made prominent the dignity of the common life and poor labour class. He adopted a style of using similes in poetry. He took his basic subject matter from Sindhi folk tales. That is why the echo of his poetry can be heard in every corner of Sindh. His collection of poetry is called Shah Jo Rasalo.

The highly esteemed poet Sachal Sarmast wrote poetry in Sindhi, Urdu, Saraiki, Punjabi and Persian. He was a man with Sufi qualities. In mysticism his special topic was Unity of Existence (Wahdat ul Wajood).

Along with poetry, in prose also a wealth of literature was gathered due to the collective efforts of teachers, scholars and preachers. The efforts of Abul Hassan Sindhi in this respect are prominent. He used the Arabic script for writing Sindhi to create a new script.

Another name in this context is of Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim. He was a great religious scholar. He wrote about 150 books in Persian and Sindhi. The topic of these books is the elaboration and correction of religious beliefs. Some of these books still have the role of course books in Madrassas and in Jamia Al Azhar (Egypt). During this period Akhwand Aziz Ullah wrote a prose translation of the Holy Quran.

During British rule Sindhi developed a lot. The name of Mirza Qaleech Beg is very important for this age. He wrote nearly 400 books on poetry and on other topics. During the British reign, the political and social life in the subcontinent underwent many important changes. People's awareness grew stronger.

During this age Sindhi journalism flourished. In 1970 Maulvi Malaah wrote the translation of the Holy Quran in verse. Bait, Wai, Kaafi and Molood are special forms of Sindhi literature. Modern literary trends affected Sindhi as well.

After Pakistan came into being, much work has been done in the modern prose, play literature etc. Modern writers of sindhi language have harmonized the modern trend with the classical one. They have revived all forms of prose. In this regard, Sindhi language development institution plays a prominent role. Development in research and criticism has also been made.

3. Pushto

Pushto or Pakhto is spoken in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It traces its origin to Bakhat or Bakht, an area in Afghanistan about five thousand years ago. In this connection the speakers of this language are called Pashtun or Pakhtun, later replaced by Pakhto or Pushto.

Like other languages, literature in this language began in poetry. The first book of prose was written in the last decade of the 18th century. The name of this book is Patah Khazana. By the end of the 13th century, Pushto literature had absorbed the external influences. The use of Arabic and Persian words can be seen in it.

There are three accents in the Pushto language. One accent is of the northeast region, the second of the southwest region and the third is of the Zai tribe. Basically, the only difference between the three is of the pronunciation.

Ameer Krore is thought to be the first poet of nazm (poem) in the Pushto language. In the reigns of Ghias-ud-din Balban and Sher Shah Suri qaseeda and madh forms were not part of Pushto literature. Researchers found an old, writing, 'Tazkara-tul-Aulia' comprising 1200 pages, from which it can be deduced that the Pushto poets of this era also tried their hands at the hamd-o-naat forms.

In Mahmud Ghaznavi's era, a person named Saifullah actually prepared Pushto alphabet which is still in use. The topics worth mentioning which feature prominently

in Pushto poetry are liberty, honour, war, etc. Mysticism is mentioned too. Mulla Mast is acknowledged the leader in this form. Khushal Khan Khattak is a great Pushto poet. In addition to being a master of the pen, he was a master of the sword too. He expressed this in these words “Those moments are worth seeing for Khushal, when the sword and the suit of armor clink”. In his poetry, Khushal Khan has written about different fields of life. The prominent topics in them are love of the Creator, love of a fellow human being, mysticism, behavior, liberty and bravery.

The second greatest poet of Pushto literature is Rahman Baba. This humble poet was always immersed in moods of romance and mysticism and the same are the topics of his poetry. According to him, romance is the reason for the creation of the universe. Rahman Baba holds a high position in the Pushtun society. The style of Khushal Khan Khattak and Rahman Baba is like a milestone in Pushto literature and its impression can be found in the poets that came later.

In Pushto literature folk songs are an unparalleled asset. Pushto literature has many facets but chaarbeeta, tappa, laimkai, etc. are its very famous forms. Some poets have made the different forms of folk songs, the topic of their poetry. These poets include Noor Din, Mulla Maqsood, etc. Pushto prose started developing in the 20th century. After Pakistan came into being, under the influence of modern education, the writers, who possessed new ideas and thoughts did prominent work in writing a Pushto dictionary, grammar writing, biography, short story writing, novel and drama.

4. Balochi

The Balochi language is spoken in the province of Balochistan in Pakistan. It is related to Aryan languages. No matter how many viewpoints there are about how old the Balochi language is or about its families. It is still a fact that the Balochi literature's age of development was after the creation of Pakistan. There are two main accents of the Balochi language, one Sulemani and the other Makrani. Although the Balochi script was already invented but the ancient Balochi literature came very late in written form.

In totality, Balochi poetry can be divided into three parts. In Balochi poetry, the more important and first part is of epic poetry. The topics included in it are courage, grandeur, honour and bravery.

The second part is of romantic poetry. In it, beauty and romance, youth and other topics are found. The third part covers folk stories. In it, the forms of lori and motak have been presenting the reflection of social life from the olden times.

In 1840, the work of introducing the ancient Balochi poetry began. In Balochi literature, in old and classical prose, the tales of Mir Chakar Khan, Hassan Zandu, Pir Nag Wagan Nazsha, Mureed Wahani, etc are famous and popular.

The first book in the history of the Balochi language and literature was written by Sher

Kamsir Marri. In the Balochi poetry of the British era the topics of mysticism, morals and hatred against the Britishers are found. In this era, the poet of high calibre was Mast Tawakli.

After the creation of Pakistan, by adding and removing the letters of the Urdu alphabet, a quality script was developed for Balochi. Balochi magazines and journals marked the speedy development of Balochi literature.

In 1960, with the publication of the first Balochi magazine, journalism and literature found a new direction in the Balochi language. The Balochistan University started the Ph.D. degree in the Balochi language.

5. Kashmiri

According to modern research, the Kashmiri language is linked to the language of the Indus Valley. It has several famous dialects from which Musalmanki, Hindki, Gandoro and Gami are more popular. Gandoro is considered to be a more literary dialect. Kashmiri literature is divided into the following five different eras:

In the first era, folk songs were promoted. In this kind of poetry, the expression of the collective thinking and feeling of the Kashmiri society is found. In the Kashmiri dialect, it is called Rauf Yalol.

In the second era, topics of Ilahyat were written about. The famous poet of this era was Shati Kanth. In the third era, the practice of giving a poetic touch to the stories of romance began. Hiba Khatoon was the major poetess of this era. In the poetic stories of this era in along with Persian and Arabic, stories were also presented in the Kashmiri language. In this connection, the names of Armani Laal Mulla Faqir etc are prominent in the Kashmiri language and literature. The man behind this was Mahmud Gami. The fifth era prospered under the shadow of modern literature. This retains new thoughts and trends. Ghulam Ahmed Mahjor holds a special position in this era. In addition to local creations in the Kashmiri literature, translations from other languages were done also. Iranian literature, especially after translations of ghazal and masnavi, was also adopted in Kashmiri poetry as a creative form. Kashmiriat is taught as a subject at the Azad Kashmir University.

6. Saraiki

The Saraiki language is spoken on both sides of the River Indus in the central regions of Pakistan. Its main districts in the province of the Punjab are Mianwali, Bhakkar, Layyah, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Raajanpur, Multan, Khanewal, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur etc. Other than Punjab, it is used in the districts of the other three provinces too. For example in Sindh-Kashmore, Jacobabad and Sukkur,

in Balochistan- Barkhan, Naseerabad and Jhal Magsi, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, a large number of people are Saraiki speaking. The major poets of Saraiki literature include Hazrat Sachal Sarmast (RA) and Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Fareed (RA). Articles, short stories and dramas are being written in this language. This language too is developing rapidly.

7. Brahvi

In Pakistan, the majority of the people speaking the Brahvi language are living in the Kalat regions and its surrounding areas in the province of Balochistan. Brahvi is commonly written in the Persian and Arabic script. Folk literature is present in this language of which the story of Laila Mor is more famous. In the eighteenth century, Malik Dada wrote ‘Tohfa tul Ajaib’ which is considered to be the first precious standard literature in the Brahvi language. After this, Maulana Nabu Khan and Maulana Muhammad Dinpuri prominently added to the great literary treasures of this language.

In the Brahvi language, side by side with the translations of the Holy Quran, the writings on different religious topics are also present. Furthermore, newspaper and magazines have been published in it too. The great Brahvi writers include Doctor Abdur Rahman Brahvi, Nadir Qambrani Piral Muhammad Zubairani etc. For education and research in this language, the department of Brahvi is established in the Balochistan University. The Brahvi Academy set up in Quetta is playing an important role in promoting the Brahvi language and literature.

8. Hindko

The Hindko language is spoken in the districts of Rawalpindi and Attock in the Punjab, and in the districts of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Peshawar and Kohat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. To promote this language, ‘Idara- Farogh-e-Hindko’, Peshawar, ‘Bazm-e-ilm-o-fun’ Abbottabad and ‘Halqa Yaaraan’ Shinkhari are playing a major role. To develop this language further, a monthly magazine ‘Farogh’ is published under the supervision of Aurangzeb Ghaznavi. To develop the Hindko language, personalities like Professor Sufi Abdul Rasheed, Colonel Fazal Akbar, Asif Saqib, Sharif Hussain Shah, Professor Muhammad Fareed, Professor Yahya Khalid, Nazir Kasalvi and Muhammad Hanif have worked hard. Ph.D. degrees are being awarded in this language too.

Role of minorities in Pakistan

The rights of the minorities have been fully protected in the 1973 constitution of Pakistan. According to the constitution, they have full rights. They have complete

liberty to worship according to their religions, perform customs, transmit and publish their religious principles and set up their own religious organizations. They have been given separate representation in Pakistan's constitution. The government abolished the separate system of elections and put into practice the mixed system of elections. In this way, the long-awaited demand of the minorities was fulfilled. In the National Assembly, ten seats have been reserved for the minorities; in the Punjab Assembly 8, Sindh Assembly 9, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly 11 and Balochistan Assembly 3 seats have been reserved. In our federal and provincial cabinets, mostly a non-Muslim minister is included. In the economic field too, citizens are given equal opportunities so that they can improve their financial conditions.

To obtain government employment, the minorities have the same rights as the Muslims. The constitution of Pakistan provides equal political, economic and social rights to all citizens because of which good citizenship is promoted. The minorities living in Pakistan should be aware of their rights and responsibilities. It is their responsibility to be faithful to their country. Rising above all kinds of prejudices, they must elect a people's representative who should work for the country's stability.

Status of the minorities in the light of the Quaid-e-Azam's (RA) speech on 11th August, 1947

On 11th August, 1947 the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) while making a speech regarding the place of minorities said:

“After the partition of India, for minorities to be in one state or the other was inevitable. Every one of you whether the first, second or last citizen of this state has equal rights, privileges and obligations. No matter what relation someone had with you in the past, no matter what his colour, caste or creed is, no matter to what community he belongs. there will be no end to the progress you make. In this state of Pakistan you are free. Go to your temples, mosques or other places of worship. The running of the state has nothing to do with the religion, caste, creed or faith you belong to.

As you must know with regard to history, some time ago, the conditions in England were worse than what exists in today's India. Roman Catholics and Protestants committed atrocities against one another. Even today, there are countries where a specific sect faces discrimination and restrictions are imposed on its members. By the grace of Allah Almighty, we are starting our journey in such conditions and in an age where such discrimination is not encouraged. No distinction is made between different castes and faiths. We are taking a start with this basic principle that we are equal citizens of our state.

A journalist asked the Quaid-e-Azam (RA), “Can you give a brief statement, as the

Governor General, about the problem of the minorities?”

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) replied: Presently, I am a nominated Governor General. Let us assume for a moment that on 15th August, 1947, I shall actually be the Governor General of Pakistan. After this assumption, let me tell you that the minorities will be protected. No matter which faith they belong to. Their religion and faith will be safe in their freedom to worship, There will be no interference in their freedom to worship. Their religions, faiths, their life and their culture will be secure. Without any discrimination of caste and creed and faith, in all respects, they shall be citizens of Pakistan. They will be provided with rights and privileges. Minorities will play their role in the affairs of the state as long as they are faithful and well-wishers of the state in the true sense. As long as I have power, they should not have any doubts. I expect that the Muslims in India will receive the same kind of fair treatment that we intend to give the non-Muslim minorities.

The minorities have always tried to perform prominently in all the fields. In the field of law, the name of Justice AR Cornelius does not need any introduction. He has rendered invaluable services. He had expertise in Shariah and Fiqh. He was the chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He played a major role in compiling the 1973 constitution. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kakaos had great knowledge of the Quran and Sunnah. He remained the judge of the Supreme Court for eight years. Justice (Retd) Rana Bhagwan Das was a judge in the Supreme Court too. Doctor Abdus Salam rendered important services in physics.

Group Captain Eric Gardenhall, Wing Commander Nazeer Latif, Wing Commander Marvin Middlecoat, Squadron Leader Peter Christie and Flight Lieutenant William, D. HarrowLeigh received high civil and military awards for their excellent performances. Harcharan Singh was the first Sikh officer to be included in the Pakistan Army.

In the field of health, Doctor Ruth Pfau worked for the leprosy patients till her death. Doctor Drago of Mirpurkhas was especially famous for treating poor patients. He received the Presidential Award too.

In the field of sports, Anil Dalpat and Anthony D’Souza in cricket, Michael Masih in football, and in yachting, Behram D. Avari, are famous names.

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- v. What is the role of Rehman Baba in the development of the Pushto language?
 - vi. Who was Hiba Khatoon?
 - vii. Which are the major games of Pakistan?
 - viii. Describe any five measures taken at the government level to resolve educational problems.

(Part-2)

3 Give answers in detail.

- i. State the basic features of Pakistani society and culture.
- ii. Elaborate on the educational structure in Pakistan.
- iii. Why is Urdu called the national language of communication in Pakistan?
- iv. Explain the various stages of development of the Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi languages.
- v. Elaborate on the major social problems of Pakistan.
- vi. Explain the role of the minorities in Pakistan.
- vii. Explain ‘Regional cultural similarities are means of integration and cohesion’.
- viii. Describe the work of the following different poets and prose writers with reference to languages:
 - (a) Balochi
 - (b) Pushto
 - (c) Kashmiri

Activity

1. Arrange a debate on census.
2. Arrange a speech competition on the growing population in Pakistan and its harmful effects.

Protection of Women

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

1. Define gender.
2. Get sense and awareness of gender discrimination.
3. Learn about social activities on the basis of gender.
4. Learn about the status of men and women in Islam.
5. Understand gender-related problems and their solutions.
6. Learn about the salient features of Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.
7. Understand the functions of Violence against women center (VAWCs) established for the protection and rehabilitation of women.

Gender Sensitization and its Awareness

Introduction to Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women. Societal norms dictate what a man and a woman can or cannot do, and to which resources they can get access to. Different societies approve different levels of activities for women and men. In some societies, the social bonds between women and men are stronger that is why they have access to equal opportunities in education, healthcare, employment and other departments. However, in other societies, these opportunities are not available on an equal level. On the other hand, sex refers to the predetermined biological and physiological differences categorize men and women.

Men and women are equally capable of doing tasks such as cooking, cleaning, driving etc. They perform their roles according to the behaviour which they learn from their society, community or other social groups. These social groups allocate the activities, aims and social duties between men and women. While these roles are affected by age, race, moral values and religions, they are also influenced by geographical, economic and political environments.

Social Development of Gender

Social development of gender refers to the social process by means of which men and women learn to play their specific social roles. For example, a boy is usually given a bat or hockey to play with, whereas a girl is usually given a doll. Boys are expected to do outdoor jobs while girls are expected to engage in housekeeping activities.

The important point is that in the process of character building, both boys and girls should be given equal opportunities to take part in different kinds of activities.

Institutions for Social Development of Gender.

The parents, home, colony, society, school, educational institutes, communication resources, workplace, state, government, political and religious institutes serve as the institutions for social development of gender.

Activities on the Basis of Gender

1. Economic Activities

Economic activities include the production of goods and services for sale and purchase. Examples include working in the agricultural sector or in a factory. These activities are the means of earning money and resources for daily expenditure.

Social construction of gender roles has made men responsible for these activities. However, it is important to understand the fact that women also play an equally productive role in economic activities. For instance, women play a key role in agriculture and are also working shoulder to shoulder with men in diverse fields such as education, healthcare and the industrial sector.

2. Political Activities

Women are also playing an important role along with men in decision-making. The number of women in the Provincial Assemblies as well as the National Assembly is much greater now (33%) as compared to before.

3. Social and Cultural Activities

Both men and women take part in different kinds of social and cultural activities and contribute towards them equally. Examples of such activities include attending social events such as get-togethers and weddings, visiting patients, offering condolences and helping others in times of need etc.

4. Promotion of Gender Development

An analysis of national statistics makes it clear that in several sectors, there exists an imbalance in progress on the basis of gender. This is because institutions have traditionally favoured men and as a result, men have been able to progress far more than women. Most women have no access to high-ranking managerial positions in the fields of healthcare, technology and industry etc. This necessitates the conclusion that the government should give as much importance to the rights of women as to those of men.

Women have an extremely pertinent role to play in society. They play an important role in every sphere of life by working as pilots, teachers, nurses, engineers as well as by providing political and social leadership.

The names of a few prominent women in Pakistan must be mentioned as they serve as role models for every Pakistani citizen. One example is of Muhtarma Fatima Jinnah who worked untiringly during the Pakistan Movement along with her brother, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Similarly, Benazir Bhutto served as the first female Prime Minister of a Muslim country. Moreover, Arfa Karim was the youngest Microsoft-certified professional, and Malala Yousaf Zai is the youngest person who has been awarded a Nobel Peace Prize. Other examples include Shehnaz Leghari, the first female pilot of Pakistan and Maryam Mukhtiar, the first female pilot to have embrace martyrdom for the country.

Islam and Gender

Nikkah – From an Islamic Point of View

A family is the building block and foundation of any society. Every society develops with family as its basic unit. A family is based on the relationship between husband and wife. With regards to our society, an important question is whether a man and a woman have an equal right to decide who they want to marry. In general, in the case of men, this authority is acknowledged. However, in the case of women, several restrictions are placed on their right to marry according to their own choice. Ideally, the families of the man and woman should approve of their relationship. However, in the absence of such an ideal situation, each man and woman has the right to decide who they want to marry independently. This is because according to the Holy Qur'an, Nikkah is an agreement which is reached between two adults. It is they who live together and accept all the responsibilities related to their life after marriage. Therefore, it is imperative that both of them should be acknowledged in finalizing this agreement. In the light of the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, it is incumbent on parents to marry their children according to their volition and assent.

Khula and Divorce

Even though 'khula' and divorce are not encouraged in Islam, a man is given the right to divorce his wife and similarly, a woman has been given the right to obtain 'khula' in case she feels it is necessary for her to do so.

Violence

The term "violence" constitutes causing either physical or mental harm. This includes domestic violence, psychological abuse, economic exploitation and abuse as well as stalking and cybercrime (crimes or threats carried out through a computer or the Internet).

Present Condition of Women

In the 21st century, women have been given certain rights, but their condition remains less than satisfactory. Discrimination against women in the distribution of bequeathed property, unfair treatment at workplace, ill-treatment by their husbands, low wages despite equal rank, dowry-related violence, narrow-mindedness of parents regarding girls' education and not being given basic human rights are extremely common experiences for women. To some extent, laws have been passed to safeguard their rights. However, despite this, their access to the courts of law for the recovery of their rights is extremely restricted.

Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016

Keeping in mind the less than satisfactory condition of women in the status quo, the Punjab Government recently introduced the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016. This act was unanimously passed by the Punjab Assembly on 24 February, 2016. The purpose of the Act is to ensure the timely dispensation of justice to female victims and survivors of violence. For the first time in the history of Pakistan, women have been granted complete protection through this Act against the following offences:

1. Domestic violence
2. Emotional and psychological abuse
3. Economic injustice
4. Stalking and harassment
5. Cybercrime (criminal activities carried out by means of a computer or over the Internet)

Through this Act, several steps have been taken for the protection of women such as:

- Establishment of a universal toll-free-dial-in-number for the aggrieved women in addition to the already existing number, 1043.
- Establishment of Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) and Shelter Homes for women in all districts.
- Appointment of Women Protection Officers (WPOs) and necessary staff in Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) for facilitating mediation and reconciliation between the victims and the offenders.
- Arrangement of a publicity campaign in Urdu for raising awareness regarding the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016 and the Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) among the general public.
- Use of GPS-tracked electronic bracelets and anklets to enforce Protection Orders for aggrieved women.
- The aggrieved women may contact the Women Protection Officers (WPOs) or the court for Protection or Residence Orders.
- The court is bound to address the grievance/ petition filed under this Act.
- On receipt of a complaint, the court will issue a notice to bind the defendant to be present before the court within seven days.
- The court shall settle the grievance within 90 days.

Functions of District Women Protection Committee (DWPC)

Under the Act, the newly-formed District Women Protection Committee will:

- Supervise the working of the Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs), Shelter Homes and toll-free- helpline and take necessary steps to improve their services.
- Develop liaison with other departments and agencies in the district so that the Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) can perform their tasks satisfactorily.
- Mediate between parties to resolve their disputes under Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.
- Ensure that the cases of violence registered in any police station are referred to the Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) for investigation.
- Discuss problems being faced by the Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) and Shelter Homes in order to solve them.

Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs)

These Centers will provide the following services under one roof:

- Police investigation of Violence Against Women (VAW) cases, medico-legal examination and collection of evidence.
- Provision of immediate protection for aggrieved women as well as rehabilitation through trained psychologists and Shelter Homes.
- Establishment of an effective system for the receipts and redress of complaints.
- Mediation between the parties for the resolution of disputes under the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.
- Working as a Community Centre for the guidance of women regarding all government-related inquires.

Exercise

(Part-1)

1 Four options are given for each question. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- i. Which thing linked to the GPS has been made for the protection of women?
(a) garland (b) ring
(c) bracelet (d) watch
- ii. Within how many days does the court settle the complaint of the aggrieved woman?
(a) 70 (b) 80
(c) 90 (d) 100
- iii. Which is the universal toll free number for the aggrieved woman?
(a) 1040 (b) 1041
(c) 1043 (d) 1042
- iv. When was the “Punjab Protection of Women against violence Act” passed?
(a) 5 March, 2016 (b) 24 Feb, 2016
(c) 10 April, 2016 (d) 16 June, 2016
- v. Cyber crime means crimes committed through
(a) TV (b) telephone
(c) mobile and computer (d) radio

2 Give short answers the following questions.

- i. Define the term “gender”.
- ii. What is meant by the term “violence”?
- iii. Give a few examples of violence against women in the society.
- iv. What notable achievement has the Punjab Government made regarding the protection of women?

3 Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. What services are provided in Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs)?
- ii. Describe the salient points of the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.
- iii. Describe the functions of District Women Protection Committees (DWPCs).

Activity

1. Organize a debate contest on the topic: “What role do women play to ensure the progress of a society?”
2. Organize a discussion regarding the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016.
3. Arrange a study tour of the Violence Against Women Center in your district.